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TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

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

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

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

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

Shri Basudeb Acharia – not present.

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

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

Shri Sudarshan Ray Chaudhuri –
not present.

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

Shri Nitish Kumar – not present.

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

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

[English]

Unemployment

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

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

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

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

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

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

the people are the main features of the employment policy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Translation]

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

[English]

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

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

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

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

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

[*Translation*]

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

[*English*]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Translation]

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

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

[English]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Translation]

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

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

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

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

[English]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Translation]

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

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

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

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

[English]

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

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

[Translation]

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

[English]

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

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

[Translation]

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

[English]

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

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

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

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

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

- Shri Ramesh Chennithala - not present

Q.No. 291 - Shri Arjun Singh Yadav.

[Translation]

Export Oriented Units

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

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have taken any action against those units which have not fulfilled their export obligations during the above period;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (f). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Export obligation in the case of EOU/EPZ units has been monitored in terms of value addition stipulated and the details of performance of EOU/EPZ units on the basis of value addition achieved in 1993-94 are annexed. Performance review for 1994-95 would become due only at the end of the current financial year.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Details of actions taken are also shown in *Annexure*.

(f) Does not arise.

ANNEXURE

Category	EOUs	EPZ Units
1. Total No. of operational units.	492	455
2. No. of operational units which have completed 1 year or more as on 31.3.94 and thus due for review.	390	399
3. No. of units which have achieved value addition.	120	199
4. No. of units in whose case there is marginal shortfall i.e., less than 10% and where shortfall has been condoned.	13	27
5. No. of units not meeting value addition but further action proposed after watching future performance.	139	123
6. No. of units referred/being referred to DGFT for action in view of significant shortfalls.	35	23
7. No. of units where scrutiny is underway.	83	27

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has assured that Government will reievew the working of those Export Oriented Units

which have completed one year or more. I would like to know by when it would be completed; whether the Government has fixed any date of time limit or not? I ask the hon. Minister to clarify it whether the performance of those units

will be reviewed in future which have not fulfilled their terms and conditions. It is also requested to reveal the time and action proposed to be taken against the units whose performance has been reviewed.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I have given the break up of the number of cases where the reviews have already taken place and number of operational units for which the review is due in respect of EOU is 390 and EPZ is 399. First I will give the break up of the EOUs. Out of 390 units, 120 have already achieved value addition. Therefore 270 are where we are concerned and we have to look into them. Of that balance 270, in 13 cases there has been marginally slippage in the value addition and that has been controlled. In respect of 139 units, their performance will be watched because there have been some variations and some expansions have come. That is why we are watching their future performance. And for action 35 cases have already been referred to the D.G.F.T. where it has been established that they are unable to achieve the value addition and penal actions will be taken by the D.G.F.T., 83 cases are still under process.

Normally, we take place, to four months to complete the review. The units come purview of this review if they completed their operations at least for a period of one year. If the unit is in operation for less than a period of one year, unless they complete that one year period, we do not take into account. On the right hand side of the annexure which has been given along with the statement there I have given the break up figure

from this items in respect of the export proceeding zone units.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know about the action to be taken by the Director General of Foreign Trade against those units referred or likely to be referred to it. The hon. Minister has admitted that those cases are being investigated which were involved in corruption. I would like to know by when the investigation will be completed and action likely to be ensured thereon.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, action had already been taken in respect of 35 Export Oriented Units and 23 Export Processing Zones. Not only the action, but also financial penalty had been imposed to the extent of the footage which had taken place. There are two formulae. One formula was applicable upto 1992-93. Thereafter, a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of the then Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce, Dr. Jayant Roy, who came out with the recommendations that instead of merely adding the value addition, net foreign exchange should also be taken into account and that new formula is also being made applicable. Of course, we have given the opportunity to the units to opt under which formula they would like to be reviewed. And here, the DGFT is the appropriate authority to review and to recommend the penal actions which are needed.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that there are

bogus exporters in large number in this country. Through you I would like to know the number of companies of such bogus exporters and the number of such companies which have been identified, and, the action taken against them?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the question is related to the hundred per cent Export Oriented Units and the Units located in the seven Export Processing Zones. They may be companies which indulge in all sorts of undesirable and illegal activities and whenever it is brought to the notice of the Government, we take action.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, several Export Oriented Units functioning under these seven Export Processing Zones have been facing a number of difficulties such as the problem of getting revenue concessions from the State Governments. They are facing difficulties in marketing some of their commodities in the domestic markets and also in the disposal of the waste. These are some of the problems which these units have been facing and they have been approaching the State Governments, but I am given to understand that these problems have not been solved at the State's level. So I would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether he will consider the suggestion of having a joint meeting with the Commissioners who are in charge of these Export Processing Zones and also the Chief Ministers or the Ministers concerned of the State Governments so as to sort out the problems and also to help them to promote their business in a most effective and satisfactory manner.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is true that those units located in the Export Processing Zones have made some

complaints and expressed their inconveniences and difficulties which they are facing particularly with reference to the sale in domestic tariff area, disposal of waste particularly arising out of the gem and jewellery units and on certain other allied matters which the hon. Member referred to. In fact, when I visited the Cochin Export Processing Zone, these issues were raised there itself and we had a detailed discussion with them. A Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of one of the Joint Secretaries of my Ministry, Mr. Gill. They came out with a number of recommendations. This committee made nearly 51 recommendations. Out of that, 24 recommendations have already been implemented. In the case of seven recommendations, it was found that the problems which the units referred to were of temporary nature and so they did not persist. Seventeen recommendations, are pending with the Department of Revenue. In fact, I had discussions with the Finance Minister while formulating the amendments on current year's export-import policy. Most of these issues have been sorted out and notifications will be issued shortly. On some of the issues there has been a difference between the Ministry of Commerce and the Department of Revenue, but I do hope that they will be sorted out shortly.

Of course, there was one major problem when these units were located in the seven Export Processing Zones.

At that point of time, our export-import policy was totally controlled and regulated. Therefor, compared to ordinary exporters outside the zone, all of them are attracted to the duty free import of raw materials, capital goods and five year tax holiday. So, their advantages are much more compared to the units located outside duty. Now with a liberalised

export-import policy, when we are removing both the non-tariff areas and also reducing the tariff, the balance of advantages which they used to enjoy in the controlled region cannot be expected to be had in de-regulated region. That psychological problem is there. But keeping that in view, so far as the procedural aspect is concerned, we have taken care of it and it has also been decided and, in fact, the Finance Minister has already the Revenue Department Officers that simultaneous notification will be published. When the public notification is issued by the DGFD, it is to be corroborated by the Customs notification so that there is no delay and the exporters and importers do not suffer. That is why, simultaneous notification is to be issued. Even if there is any problem of interpretation, it has been decided that the Collector of Customs and the appropriate officers at the level of DGFD will sit and see each other's notification so that there is no question of differences in interpretation. All these issues are taken care of.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: The Government is very much keen in giving a lot of concessions and relief to those NRIs and foreign who are interested in setting up their industries and factories or undertakings in this country. But then in view of the existing export obligation, I would like to know whether they will be given the same concessions and relief in case they want to export those commodities to foreign countries. To make it more clear and precise, I would like to know if those investors are going to face any discrepancy or impediment to get such privilege of concession and relief and, whether the Commerce Ministry is going to examine the prospects of those opportunities and situations and, in that respect, what is the reaction of the Central Government ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the export-import policy is concerned, there is no question of having any discrimination between one set of exporters and importers and another set of exporters and importers.

So far as the units located in the export processing zones are concerned, as I have mentioned earlier, they are entitled to have some sort of extra facilities in the form of five-year tax holiday, unified services, in-house Customs clearance and similar facilities which are also extended to 100 per cent export-oriented units because the export obligation of these units is much higher.

So far as the units located outside these zones are concerned, they do not have to make effort in export obligation. If they find selling in the domestic market is more profitable to them, they will sell in the domestic market. If they find selling in the external market is more profitable to them, they will do so. But the units located in the export processing zones will have to export minimum 75 per cent of their products and, if they fail, as I have replied to one earlier question, there will be proceedings against them and they will be penalised. But that is not relevant to the units located outside. Except in the areas of 100 per cent agricultural and horticultural units, the domestic sale in the domestic area to other units is only 25 per cent. However, in agriculture sector, it is extended up to 50 per cent to encourage export of agricultural products. Concession, as I have mentioned, by reduction of import duties is substantial allowing capital goods, raw materials, component parts and technologies importable easily and we have provided facilities to all those who want to take advantage of it.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
Sir, nearly two-thirds of the units under

the EOU category and nearly half dozen units under the Export Processings Zone category have not been able to fulfil their value added norms. It is a serious matter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has done any analysis for the reasons for lack of performance. I would like to pose a question in this regard. About some categories, is the lack of performance because of infrastructure? For example, in the NOIDA Exort Processing Zone, there is no electricity available to the units. Every unit has to have diesel generating set. It was not there in the original Project Report. Or, is it because of lack of financial support or is it because of the break up of marketing arrangements with the foreign party? Or, is it because of obsolescence in technology due to which it is not possible to market the products. I would like to know – as to hon. Minister has suggested – whether the comparative advantages are there or not because of the policy of liberalisation.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

**Tourism Development in Andaman
and Nicobar Islands**

*281. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large tourism potential in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to formulate tourism development schemes for Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the large tourism potential in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In the National Action Plan for Tourism formulated in May 1992, the Andaman Islands have been identified for intensive development as a tourist destination.

In consultation with the Andaman & Nicobar Administration, schemes for tourism development of the Islands are prioritised, and as per the proposals submitted by the UT Administration, the projects are examined and sanctioned every year by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. The Government of India has sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 425.00 lakhs for 15 schemes since the VIIIth Five Year Plan as per the details below:-

Year	No.of schemes	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
VIIIth Plan	5	195.40
1990-91	1	3.28
1991-92	4	790.35
1992-93	3	93.50
1993-94	2	53.47
1994-95	5	83.00
		(Prioritised)

*[English]***Jute Mills**

*282. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute mills under NJMC are incurring losses since its inception;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for revival of those mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. (NJMC) has been incurring losses since its inception. The total accumulated losses of the NJMC since its inception in 1980-81 are Rs/ 579.18 crores.

(c) The NJMC has, however, undertaken a number of measures to reduce its cash losses like rationalization of surplus manpower through the Voluntary Retirement Scheme, discontinuance of uneconomic additional shifts, optimisation of product-mix, etc.

As the NJMC has become a sick company, a reference has been made by the management to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstitution (BIFR). A scheme for turn around of the NJMC has been prepared by the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (JIRA) which is under consideration in

consultation with various Ministries/agencies.

Central Excise Cases

*283. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been undue delay by Central Board of Excise & Customs in following up cases of evasion of central excise duty involving crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether numerous memoranda have been received by the Government regarding many such cases; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure following up of above cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has not been any undue delay on the part of CBEC in following up cases of evasion of Central Excise Duty, involving crores of Rupees, detected by the Central Excise Collectrates and the Directorates General of Anti-evasion.

(c) A few memoranda have been received by the Government regarding cases of evasion of duty.

(d) Remedial measures taken include ensuring expeditious

investigations, adjudications, appeal proceedings and court proceedings. The Directorate General, Anti-evasion has been vigorously pursuing many cases of evasion and several crores of tax evasion has been detected and the concerned persons are being proceeded against.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

*284. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI SUDARSAN
RAY CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the private companies to have their own foreign exchange reserves abroad;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Export/Import of Textiles

*285. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and consumption of cloth in the country during the last three years, sector-wise;

(b) the amount spent by the Union Government for development of those sectors during the last three years, sector-wise;

(c) the quantum of cloth exported during the above period, country-wise;

(d) the quantum of cloth imported during the same period, country-wise; and

(e) the reasons for importing the cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The sector-wise production of cloth in the country during the last three years has been as follows:

(In million square metres)

Year	Mill Sector	Handloom Sector	Poweloom Sector
1991-92	2376	4123	16089
1992-93	2000	5219	17826
1993-94 (Provisional)	1990	5851	19631

Since we hardly import any cloth for domestic consumption, the difference between production and export figures can be deemed to be the domestic consumption.

(b) The amounts spent by the Government for the development of these sectors were as follows:

(In Rs. crores)

Year	Mill Sector		Handloom Sector	Powerloom Sector
	Disbursement under Textile Modernisation Fund	For modernisation of NTC mills through Swiss Credit/ Financial Institutions		
1991-92	119.28	40.01	207.60	0.73
1992-93	41.54	56.01	199.33	1.00
1993-94	(figures awaited from the IDBI)	11.00	234.37	3.18

(c) The quantity of cotton and man-made fibre cloth exported during the last three years has been as follows:

(in million square metres)

1991-92	1488.80
1992-93	1541.10
1993-94 (Provisional)	1758.41

The quantity of cloth imported during the last three years is as follows:

(In million square metres)

1991-92	23.25
1992-93	21.92
1993-94 (Provisional)	31.20

Major export destinations for our cloth are the E.U, U.A.E, Bangladesh and U.S.A.

(d) and (e). Under the provisional of the Export Import Policy (1992-97) cloth is not permitted to be imported, except against a licence or in accordance with a Public Notice issued in this behalf by the Director General of Foreign Trade, Import of cloth is normally being allowed only under the Duty Exemption Schemes for direct use in products to be exported.

Loan Policy

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has announced its intention to make comprehensive changes in the loan policy with a view to bring down to the rate of inflation from its present level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) date from which this policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). As part of its credit policy for the first half of the current financial year 1994-95 announced on May, 1994, Reserve Bank of India announced a number of credit policy measures. The objection of these measures is, among other things, to bring down the rate of inflation.

(a) upward revision of cash Reserve Ratio in three phases by one percentage point from 14 per cent to 15 per cent, between June 11 and August 6, 1994;

(b) increase in minimum margin by 15 percentage points and reduction in level of credit ceiling by 15 percentage points for bank advances against pulses, oilseeds and vegetable oils, cotton and Kapas effective from May 16, 1994 and;

(c) increase in concessional margin from 10 per cent to 15 per cent on bank advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils to certain state level co-operative institutions (which enjoy state guarantee) with effect from May 16, 1994.

Outstanding Loans

*288. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outstanding loans of public sector banks are rapidly increasing against the industrial sector;

(b) if so, the percentage of bank loans out of the total bank loans outstanding against the industrial sector in 1990-91 and the percentage thereof during 1993-94;

(c) the nature of industries against which bank loans have increased; and

(d) the action taken by the banks to recover the loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The amount of total bank credit of scheduled commercial banks, including public sector banks, and the amount outstanding against the industrial sector for the year ending June 90,91,92 and 93 (latest available) are given below:

(Amount Rs. in crores)

As on	Amount of Total bank credit	Amount outstanding in Industrial Sector	Variations	
			Absolute	Percentage
June 29, 1990	105497	54424 (51.58)	—	—
June 28, 1991	119821	62452 (52.12)	+8028	14.75

As on	Amount of Total bank credit	Amount outstanding in Industrial Sector	Variations	
			Absolute	Percentage
June 26, 1992	134095	70284 (52.41)	+7832	12.54
June 25, 1993	149011	78714 (52.82)	+8430	11.99

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total bank credit.

In terms of percentage share of industrial sector in the total bank credit, it has been around 52 per cent.

(c) The names of some of the industries in whose case the bank credit has gone up are Iron and Steel, Tobacco and Tobacco Products, Paper and Paper Products, Cement, Gems and Jewellery, Construction, Petroleum etc.

(d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued various guidelines to the bank to minimise the amount of overdues and also to improve their recovery performance in respect of their advances to various sectors. These guidelines, *inter-alia*, provide for instituting a viable recovery system, introducing a comprehensive and uniform grading system for effective monitoring and follow up of outstanding advances, to keep a watch on the recovery of top sticky accounts. Besides this, the recovery of debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 has already been enacted for expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The nationalised banks have also signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with RBI regarding recovery of non-performing assets according to which branchwise targets

shall be fixed for recovery end reduction in non-performing assets and the same shall be monitored at Head Office level at periodic intervals by the Chief Executives.

Income-Tax

*289. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to use Index system in calculation of individual income-tax is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the extent upto which the tax payees would be safeguarded from the effects of inflation and devaluation as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

[English]

Misuse of Public Funds

*290. SHRI ANAND RATNA
MAURYA:
SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India has received complaints that companies are not using public issue money as per promises given in the prospectus;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Securities and Exchange Board of India to control this type of misuse of public funds by the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The guidelines for disclosure and Investor Protection issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) provide for voluntary disclosures and monitoring the use of issue proceeds as per disclosures made in the prospectus by one of the financial institutions, where the size of the issue is more than Rs. 500 crores.

Import of Gold

*292. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the gold purchased by goldsmiths for fabricating ornaments/jewellery from passengers who import gold as part of their baggage is being confiscated by customs authorities on the plea of lack of original permit;

(b) whether the Government propose to issue suitable instructions for the sale and documentation of gold imported by passengers as part of their baggage;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)
Yes, Government are aware of some cases where gold imported by passengers as baggage has been seized from goldsmiths by Customs officers.

(b) There are no restrictions under the Customs Act for sale of imported gold under Gold Import Scheme. However, instructions have been issued for noting identifying particulars of imported gold on the duty paying document, to prevent misutilisation of these documents.

(c) and (d). Representations received in this regard are under examination.

Tea Cultivation

*293. SHRI JITENDRA NATH
DAS:
SHRI SUBRATA
MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage tea cultivation in new areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study with regard to the potential for tea cultivation in new areas has been conducted;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Given the constraints for expansion of area under tea in the traditional tea growing States, Govt. has been encouraging tea cultivation in non-traditional areas such as Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Mizoram, Garhwal and Kumaon hills in Uttar Pradesh, Idukki and Wynad Districts of Kerala, Kodagu District of Karnataka, Kodaikanal in Annamalai and NC hills in Assam. Around 73,000 hectares has been identified as suitable for tea plantation in these States.

(e) and (f). In order to encourage new plantations in non-traditional areas, Tea Board has been operating 'New Tea Unit Financing Scheme' since 1982 to provide long-term loans and capital subsidy to intending growers. Special assistance by way of capital grants is also provided by the Board for setting up of Nucleas Nurseries. Besides, these Tea Board also gives subsidy on consultancy fees to prepare projects reports for new ventures in these areas.

Small Public Issues

*294. SHRI RAM PRASAD
SINGH:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of small public issues has grown significantly during the last few months as reported in the Hindustan Times dated June 26, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India has taken some measures to check the trend and also lay down any minimum track record for public issues;

(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 number of issues of less than Rs. 10 crores each and priced at a premium by unlisted

companies increased from 65 during 1992-93 to 118 during 1993-94 representing a rise of 81%. The amount mobilised by such companies through premium issues rose sharply from Rs.289.63 crores to Rs. 559.63 crores. The issues made at par by unlisted companies also showed a similar increase from Rs. 1208.08 crores (380 issues) to Rs. 1676.63 crores (480 issues).

(c) to (e). The increase in the number of issues by small companies is indicative of opportunities opened out to such companies for mobilising resources in an expanding capital market, SEBI's regulatory thrust has been on ensuring fullest and more transparent disclosure by companies—of whatever size—to the investing public, when public issues are floated by such companies.

NTC Units

*295. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have waived crores of rupees of interest in the cases of NTC Units;

(b) if so, the details of such units and the total amount of interest waived during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government intend to apply the same yardstick in the cases of public and private sector units; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). No interest on Government loans given to

the NTC has been waived during the last two years.

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

STC

*296. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the exports made by the State Trading Corporation during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) whether there is any decline in exports and the earnings of STC during each of the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to curb the losses in this corporation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The export turnover and the net profit after tax (PAT) of STC during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are:

	(Rs. crores)	
	Exports	PAT
1991-92	625	25
1992-93	551	19
1993-94	798	23

While exports and profits by STC during 1991-92 and 1993-94 were higher than the corresponding figures for the previous years, exports during 1992-93 were lower than the previous years

exports mainly because of decanalisation of sugar, alcohol and molasses during the middle of 1991-92 by the Government.

No losses have been incurred by the Corporation.

Export of Carpet

*297. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of carpets exported to USA and other countries during the last three years;

(b) whether the U.S. Government and some other western countries have imposed a ban on import of carpets from India;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof; and

(d) the action plan prepared by the Government to meet the situation and boost the export of carpets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The quantum of carpets exported (in terms of value) to the USA and other countries during the last three years is as under:

(Rs.in crores)

Year	USA	Other countries	Total
1991-92	261.10	483.90	745.00
1992-93	332.09	659.91	992.00
1993-94	460.28	929.72	1390.00

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The following steps have been taken to boost export of carpets:

— Import of carpet grade wool at a concessional rate of duty of 10% ad-valorum.

— Duty draw back at the rate of 3% of FOB value of export.

— Extensive training of carpet weavers for upgradation of skills.

— Pre-shipment credit at concessional rate of interest.

— Sponsorships of buyer-seller-meets and participation in international fairs and exhibitions.

— Double weightage given in the case of total foreign exchange earned and tripple weightage for net foreign exchange earned, for the purpose of recognition of any firm as an Export House/Trading House.

— Organisation of annual Carpet Trade Fair in New Delhi.

EXIM Policy

*298. SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently amended the EXIM Policy;

(b) if so, the details of the notification issued in this regard by the Director General of Foreign Trade;

(c) the benefits that will be derived by the exporters of small scale handicrafts and silk products by double and triple weightage as per the latest amendment;

(d) whether the exports of these products are likely to be boosted thereby; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Export & Import Policy, 1992-97 (incorporating amendments made upto 30.3.94) was notified on 30.3.94 vide notification No. 34/RE, 92-97. Further amendments have also been made in the text of the Policy through issue of 9 notifications.

(c) to (e). Extra weightage given with regard to the export of products manufactured by Small Scale Industries, Handloom, Handicrafts, including Sports Goods, Handknotted Carpets, Silk Goods, makes them eligible to become Export

House, Trading House, Star Trading House, Super Star Trading House. On attaining the status they are eligible for grant of special Import Licence for import of items as given in Appendix-XXXV of the Handbook of Procedures, Vol. I (Revised Edition, March, 1994); Import of Car and various other benefits as provided in the Policy. Such benefits being made available to the status holder facilitates the export of these products. However, it would be difficult to quantify the share percentage of the export products as the same being exported not only by the exporters of these sectors but also by other including Merchant exporters exporting multiple products.

Small Savings Schemes

*299. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small savings schemes in operation in the country at present and the broad details of each such scheme;

(b) the amount deposited under these savings schemes during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the purpose for which this amount has been utilised; and

(d) the share of each States and the Union Government in the utilisation of this money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The information is indicated in *Statement-I*

(b) The information is indicated in *Statement-II*.

(c) and (d). Three-fourths of the net small savings collections in a State or in

a Union Territory with legislature is passed on to that State or to that Union Territory Government as long term loan for financing their plan.

STATEMENT-I

Small Savings Schemes currently in force

Sl.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. 833.40 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%	Interest compounded quarterly and payable annually
	(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 half yearly (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 Companies	10% Payable half-yearly
9.	Indira Vikas Patra (5½ years)	Amount doubles in 5 years and 6 months
10.	Kisan Vikas Patra (5½ years)	-do-
11.	@ Public Provident Fund Scheme (15 years)	12%

* Benefit under Section 80L available.

** Benefit under Section 88 & 80L available.

@ Interest completely tax free.

STATEMENT-II

Statewise Gross and net small savings collections in post offices

Sl. No.	State	1993-94 (Prov.)		1992-93		1991-92	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1396.11	569.07	802.30	205.94	842.9	327.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.17	2.03	5.18	2.18	4.66	2.09
3.	Assam	393.75	117.08	338.26	108.33	345.57	145.24
4.	Bihar	1393.42	247.43	1030.38	148.65	1039.82	225.42
5.	Goa	53.04	7.24	36.91	3.69	43.60	15.29
6.	Gujarat	1740.78	466.62	1415.78	396.23	1528.04	598.98
7.	Haryana	790.21	201.56	574.91	137.58	544.25	179.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	387.00	143.61	249.33	25.59	275.21	128.05
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	202.45	84.35	147.58	58.85	140.80	53.93
10.	Karnataka	1078.34	278.32	906.78	317.28	776.04	316.10
11.	Kerala	740.37	270.45	469.98	134.06	447.64	174.42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	830.76	201.08	568.29	120.25	603.95	190.45
13.	Maharashtra	2687.51	222.15	1906.29	127.66	2208.20	509.14

(In Rs. Crore)

14. Manipur	9.91	4.74	7.64	2.84	7.29	3.49
15. Meghalaya	33.81	13.75	19.94	5.60	19.43	8.33
16. Mizoram	8.24	2.63	7.65	3.96	6.40	3.79
17. Nagaland	6.26	0.66	4.84	1.18	5.14	1/48
18. Orissa	565.07	147.83	416.61	26.90	390.15	132.00
19. Punjab	1085.19	365.94	767.78	267.68	697.80	239.19
20. Rajasthan	1135.28	403.30	822.63	304.03	733.89	357.82
21. Sikkim	4.45	0.94	2.01	0.26	1.85	0.81
22. Tamil Nadu	2050.40	454.99	1663.27	571.22	1336.31	535.84
23. Tripura	68.72	17.66	53.64	10.07	51.45	22.87
24. Uttar Pradesh	3592.42	1122.65	2817.13	795.40	2691.12	828.08
25. West Bengal	2899.65	12107.94	2021.76	595.41	1920.88	582.76
Total-States	23159.31	6554.02	17056.87	4371.81	16662.41	5583.01

Export to Europe

*300. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's exports to Asia and Oceania countries are growing much faster as compared to the traditional markets in West and East European countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof for 1993-94;

(c) the main reasons for poor exports to western and Eastern European Countries.

(d) whether any concrete programme for boosting exports to these countries has been worked out during 1994-95; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Growth in exports to Asia & Oceania countries during 1993-94 over 1992-93, was 34% in US Dollar terms. The growth in Exports to West European & East European countries during the same period was 9.4% & 19.4% respectively in US Dollar terms.

(c) Exports to West European countries registered a growth of 9.4% in US Dollar terms and 18.47% in Rupee terms during 1993-94; over 1992-93. Exports to East European countries registered a growth of 19.4% in US Dollar terms and 29.26% in Rupee terms

during 1993-94 over 1992-93. It is, therefore, not correct to say that exports to Western and Eastern European countries were poor. However, recessionary trends in some of the major European countries which account for large volumes of Indo-WE trade and sweeping changes in recent years in the (former) USSR and East Europe have had their repercussions on exports from India to these regions.

(d) and (e). Measures taken for boosting India's exports to West European & East European countries include:-

I. West European Countries

- (i) Holding of Joint Commission meetings;
- (ii) Initiation of various Trade Promotion Programmes; and
- (iii) Signing of a new Indo-EC- Co-operation Assessment on Partnership and Development in December, 1993.

II. East European Countries

- (i) Direct business level contacts at grass root level;
- (ii) Joint Ventures;
- (iii) Identification and development of more viable transport and transit routes; and
- (iv) Evolution of a more liberalised credit policy vis-a-vis CIS.

*[Translation]***Powerloom Service Centres**

2782. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Gujarat particularly in the tribal areas where powerloom service centres have been set-up during the last three years;

(b) the places where these centres are proposed to be set up during 1994-95; and

(c) the financial assistance likely to be provided by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The places in Gujarat where powerloom service centres have been set up during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	Places
1991-92	—
1992-93	Dholka
1993-94	Sachin

(b) and (c). Places for setting up of Powerloom Service Centres are selected on the basis of proposals received from the State Govts. and areas of powerloom concentration. For the establishment of a Powerloom Service Centre a one time capital grant of Rs. 3 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 4.5 lakhs is provided by the Central Government.

Welfare Schemes for Labour

2783. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any schemes and issued guidelines for the welfare of rural and agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the schemes and facilities available for these labourers under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Rural Development Scheme;

(d) the amount spent to provide facilities and for the welfare of these labourers during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the estimated amount proposed to be spent during 1994, 1995, and 1996 and the plan projects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). Some of the major schemes undertaken for the welfare of the rural workers including agricultural workers include:-

(i) *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for acquiring income generating assets, comprising of a varying mix of subsidies and term credit at differential rates for small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans with special provision for SCs/STs and women. The number

of families assisted under this Scheme during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are 25, 36,566, 20,68,773 and 25,34,925 respectively. Financial Progress under the scheme during the said period is appended (*Statement-I*). Allocation of Funds under this scheme for the year 1994-95 is Rs. 1098.22 crores.

- (ii) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Jawahar Rojagar Yojana (JRY) aim at generation of additional gainful employment and creation of productive community assets. The two schemes (*viz.* NREP and RLEGP) were merged and renamed as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) in 1989 with significant increase in outlays. Employment generation under this scheme during the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are 8746, 8082 and 7821 lakh (Prov.) mandays respectively. This scheme has been intensified in 120 backward districts of the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under employment. A statement of Funds utilised under this Scheme during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is appended (*Statement-II*). Funds allocated for 1994-95 under this scheme are Rs.2800 crores.

- (iii) *Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)*

The scheme aims at skill upgradation of rural youth for self-employment.

- (iv) *Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)*

On 2nd October, 1993 a new scheme known as 'Employment Assurance Scheme' has been launched in 1752 identified blocks and seeks to provide assured wage employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work in lean agricultural season. The scheme will mainly benefit agricultural workers. The Statement of Funds utilised under this scheme during 1993-94 is appended (*Statement-III*). Funds allocated under this scheme for 1994-95 are Rs. 1200 crores.

Besides, there is a scheme known as Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) which was launched in 1982-83 for bringing about economic and social upliftment of rural women belonging to families below the poverty line using a group approach for taking up income generating activities suited to their skills and aptitude. The scheme operates in conjunction with TRYSEM and IRDP.

In addition to the above, the central and the various state Governments have taken up several Insurance and Social Security Schemes like Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers in 1987 under the Social Security Fund of the LIC for providing insurance cover to all landless agricultural labourers in the age group of 18-60 years and Insurance Scheme for IRDP beneficiaries in 1988. Several State Governments are running old age pension schemes

with varying eligibility criteria and pension rates. The State of Kerala have also implemented 'Kerala Agricultural Workers Welfare Fund

'Scheme' and Agricultural Workers Pension Scheme' under which 9 lakhs and 3.5 lakh workers respectively have been covered.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise expenditure incurred under IRDP during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.Ts.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6458.98	5411.42	8813.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	294.47	426.52	523.65
3.	Assam	1587.04	1584.46	1844.78
4.	Bihar	8384.64	7726.73	20873.59
5.	Goa	67.30	53.54	24.51
6.	Gujarat	2307.69	2204.50	3354.85
7.	Haryana	756.84	796.25	1318.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	352.47	291.88	378.02
9.	J & K	421.07	385.47	426.67
10.	Karnataka	2782.63	2671.68	4026.36
11.	Kerala	1784.84	1647.95	1973.75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9353.08	7326.37	10040.21
13.	Maharashtra	5633.70	5332.16	7329.26
14.	Manipur	153.20	86.42	175.91
15.	Meghalaya	162.62	173.80	158.33
16.	Mizoram	169.72	212.29	282.09
17.	Nagaland	299.15	236.84	310.79
18.	Orissa	3671.71	3373.97	6263.38
19.	Punjab	858.45	935.95	1471.24
20.	Rajasthan	4079.89	3258.25	4213.30
21.	Sikkim	47.39	39.71	40.96

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.Ts.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
22.	Tamil Nadu	4527.72	4436.01	7269.39
23.	Tripura	397.81	414.47	540.29
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16226.71	14395.38	20197.02
25.	West Bengal	6317.73	5753.50	2959.40
26.	A & N Islands	38.06	39.34	17.51
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	8.67	10.41	14.89
29.	Delhi	22.57	—	—
30.	Daman & Diu	11.28	16.30	18.74
31.	Lakhdweep	7.80	8.60	6.59
32.	Pondicherry	33.55	42.47	36.29
	All India	77308.78	69307.64	95591.39

STATEMENT-II

*State-wise statement of expenditure incurred on JRY during 1991-92,
1992-93 and 1993-94*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19065.78	19866.06	28568.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	221.17	234.80	191.60
3.	Assam	5000.44	4034.49	7911.51
4.	Bihar	37580.16	41257.59	60445.49
5.	Goa	364.56	340.36	353.83
6.	Gujarat	10039.31	8327.77	10533.51
7.	Haryana	2353.04	2012.13	2164.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1186.15	1049.73	1303.08
9.	J & K	2046.35	1635.94	1080.67
10.	Karnataka	11082.63	12533.91	17567.06

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
11.	Kerala	7252.79	6843.94	7788.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31681.83	29328.16	36260.38
13.	Maharashtra	18124.11	18648.24	25626.40
14.	Manipur	206.77	292.23	310.82
15.	Meghalaya	481.47	413.10	359.46
16.	Mizoram	260.51	213.27	350.70
17.	Nagaland	733.84	637.21	668.66
18.	Orissa	14033.59	13067.13	19582.43
19.	Punjab	1053.97	2590.84	1922.31
20.	Rajasthan	13206.41	12246.06	14247.06
21.	Sikkim	328.62	303.56	273.07
22.	Tamil Nadu	21134.07	20094.35	26530.04
23.	Tripura	602.99	485.40	838.66
24.	Uttar Pradesh	48146.83	52257.00	69531.24
25.	West Bengal	19342.16	21412.74	24031.32
26.	A & N Islands	86.73	67.50	107.20
27.	D & N Haveli	103.31	76.31	80.68
28.	Daman & Diu	27.23	5.33	25.94
29.	Lakshdweep	49.15	61.66	73.58
30.	Pondicherry	193.27	139.39	122.53
All India		265989.24	270476.20	358841.82

STATEMENT-III

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Statewise statement of expenditure incurred on employment assurance scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Sl. States/UTs No.	EAS 1993-94
1. Andhra Pradesh	2566.02
2. Arunachal Pradesh	136.17
3. Assam	963.09
4. Bihar	1608.36
5. Goa	—
6. Gujarat	146.21
7. Haryana	993.85
8. Himachal Pradesh	2.47
9. J & K	133.75
10. Karnataka	678.26
11. Kerala	171.20
12. Madhya Pradesh	2503.49
13. Maharashtra	430.10
14. Manipur	35.46
15. Meghalaya	—
16. Mizoram	470.98
17. Nagaland	975.15
18. Orissa	1280.35
19. Punjab	—

Sl. States/UTs No.	EAS 1993-94
20. Rajasthan	926.99
21. Sikkim	20.27
22. Tamil Nadu	319.48
23. Tripura	659.35
24. Uttar Pradesh	647.68
25. West Bengal	2621.00
26. A & N Islands	2.41
27. D & N Haveli	1.51
28. Daman & Diu	—
29. Lakshdweep	—
30. Pondicherry	—
Total	18293.60

*[English]***Fake Currency Notes**

2784. SHRI PROBEN DEKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Fake Rs. 50 notes in circulation' appearing in 'The Economic Times' (Delhi edition) dated July 27, 1994;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has ascertained the facts thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered in this regard;

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to curb the circulation of fake currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MUTRHY): (a) to (e). A news item captioned "Fake Rs. 50 notes in circulation" had appeared in 'The Economic Times', New Delhi, on 1st August, 1994. The matter was taken up with the note-printing presses, which have confirmed that these notes are genuine ones.

(f) In order to prevent counter-foiting, Indian currency/bank notes are printed on a special mould paper with special security inks and incorporate the following features:—

- (i) Watermark of Ashoka Pillar design;
- (ii) Multi-colour offset printing;
- (iii) Security thread in the case of Rs.5 denomination and above;
- (iv) Intaglio printing on higher denomination notes of Rs. 20 and above; and
- (v) In addition to the above, Rs.500 denomination has latent image and a portrait.

Child Labour

2785. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest edition of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has rapped India on child care issue concerning the role of employers in the provision of services and facilities;

(b) whether relying on ILO survey carried out in India in 1991 it argues that the legal provisions are unevenly honoured;

(c) if so, the other points mentioned in the ILO publication on labour; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to check these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). In its World Labour Report, 1994 the ILO has drawn attention to the prevalent situation of child care, amongst other countries, India also.

In its Chapter on 'Child Care' the report makes several points regarding the availability of child care facilities in various countries all over the world. It states that the availability of such services vary greatly but invariably fall short of demand even in highly developed countries such as Denmark, etc. According to the Report, few countries provide high level of child care for children below 3 years of age and there is very limited availability of child care for school age children before and after school hours and holidays. The Report further

pointed out that a new focus of the child care debate concerns the role of employers in the provision of services and facilities. The Report state that legal provisions are being unevenly honoured by employers in India. It also states that in some cases, there is a reluctance of workers to avail of available child care facilities.

- (d) (i) The employers, in factories employing 30 women or more, in plantations employing 50 women or more (or when the number of children of employed women is 20 or more), in beedi and cigar making factories employing 50 women or more and the contractors concerned under Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 employing 20 women or more, are legally required to establish creches.
- (ii) The Central Social Welfare Board has been administering a Central Scheme to set up creches for care of children of working mothers since 1975-76. Over 12,000 creches are functioning in the country benefitting more than 3 lakhs children.
- (iii) The Ministry of Labour has launched a Plan scheme for establishing child care centers for the benefit of women workers. The scheme covers all establishments whether they are statutorily required to provide child care centres or not. It has also decided to set up a National Creche Fund for child care services.

International Trade Centre

2786. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI SULTAN
SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up an International Trade Centre at Hyderabad;
- (b) if so, the details of export promotional activities which the State Government is at present operating; and
- (c) the details of assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Government for promoting exports?

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

(b) The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has created a separate department for export promotion, have participated in various national/international exhibition/fairs, have brought out literature for guidance of exporters, have exempted sales tax for purchase of gold from MMTC for export promotion purposes etc.

(c) The assistance provided by the Central Government to the State Government for promoting exports *inter-alia* include:—

1. According status of Export House to the Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corpn. Ltd.
2. Setting up of Export Processing Zone at Vishakhapatnam for

boosting the exports from Andhra Pradesh.

3. Declaration of Department of Commerce & Export Promotion, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh as 'Niryat Bandhu', as nodal agency to monitor export promotion activities.
4. Appointment of a nodal officer in Ministry of Commerce to deal with export related issues of Andhra Pradesh.
5. Offering to assist in setting-up of an Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) in Andhra Pradesh.

Export of Marble and Granite

2787. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of marble and granite exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to promote the export of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A *Statement* is enclosed.

(c) Under the current Exim Policy, marble and granite units enjoy benefits like 100% EOU Scheme, advance licensing and EPOG. Income on export of processed granite and marble is eligible for benefit under Section 80 HHC of Income Tax Act. In addition marble and granite exporters also enjoy benefit from general export promotion measures of the Government and the Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council.

STATEMENT

Exports of Granite and Marble during the last three years is as under:—

(Qty. : in tonnes)
(Val. : in Rs. crores)

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94 (Estimated)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Granite	715.0	376.11	803.5	503.98	1090.0	600.00
Marble	3998.0	9.40	15379.0	18.78	20600.0	20.50

Source: CAPEXIL, Calcutta.

[*Translation*]

Bank branches in M.P.

2788. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of public sector banks working at present in Madhya Pradesh alongwith their locations;

(b) the number of branches out of them running in loss for the last three years and the 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 Govt. to make them profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The number of branches of public sector banks functioning in Madhya Pradesh as on 30-6-1993 (latest available) is 2781. The information relating to the locations of these branches is not readily available as the same is yet to be compiled and may take some more time in doing so. As and when the complete information is available in this regard, the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

(c) and (d). Public sector banks have been given freedom by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to close down their unviable and loss making branches or to

convert them into satellite offices. While closure of loss making branches at rural centres having a single commercial bank branch is not considered desirable, at centres served by two commercial bank branches (excluding Regional Rural Banks) the decision for closure of one of the branches was left to the discretion of the banks through a process of a mutual consultation. The banks' proposal for closing of loss making branches located at well-banked urban/metropolitan centres will be considered and permitted by RBI. The number of etimated branches proposed to be closed by nationalised banks is about 104. Nationalised banks have been asked to prepare action plans on certain key areas such as organisa-tional set up, mechanisation, human resources development, credit appraisal, recovery measures, strengthening vigilance machinery etc. to improve the working and profitability of the public sector banks.

[*English*]

Benami Bank Accounts

2789. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of opening of benami accounts in the branches of public sector banks and their closure after a few months, using the period for some major fraud have been increasing;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such practices;

(c) whether any monitoring is undertaken to ensure that all branches adhere to the instructions regarding

opening of new accounts and the volume of transactions to be permitted to such accounts holders; and

(d) if so, number of violations noticed during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that it had received complaints during the later half of the year, 1993, from companies/investors against interception of the interest/dividend warrants, refund orders, etc. issued by the various companies/institutions by unscrupulous persons who got the same encashed fraudulently at the branches of commercial/co-operative banks by opening accounts in fictitious/benami names. The information furnished to RBI by the public sector banks revealed that fraudulent encashments had taken place in 214 accounts during 1993 in 18 banks.

RBI advised all the banks in November, 1993 to issue necessary instructions to their branches to strictly adhere to the prescribed procedures/guidelines in regard to opening and operating of bank accounts failing which punitive action would be taken against the officials violating prescribed safeguards.

Banks have been advised to introduce a system of obtaining photographs of depositors/persons authorised to operate new deposit accounts which will facilitate identification of miscreants by the investigating agencies and act as deterrent to unscrupulous persons. Banks have also been advised to introduce a system of concurrent audit of large branches and the concurrent auditors are required to

check any unusual operations particularly in new current/savings bank accounts. A close watch is kept on operations in new accounts by the branches. Further, at the time of internal inspection of the branches the opening and operations in new accounts are checked. The RBI inspecting officers also scrutinise the banks records on sample basis to see whether the prescribed guidelines/ instructions in regard to opening of new accounts are scrupulously followed.

[Translation]

Tourism promotion in Bihar

2790. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has sent any proposal to the Union Government for approval and assistance to promote tourism in the State during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the locations of the projects for which approval has been granted and assistance sanctioned; and

(d) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Department of Tourism in consultation with the Govt. of Bihar has prioritised 13 projects/schemes for Central Assistance during the year 1994-95. However, no

complete proposal has been received from the State Govt. so far.

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

[English]

Tresury Bills

2791. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of 364 day treasury bills which has presently piled up;

(b) whether the Government have decided to make the conversion option and defer payment;

(c) if not, the mode in which the Government propose to repay it;

(d) the number of times option for conversion of treasury bills is normally given; and

(e) the resources which are being mopped up to liquidate this liability towards holders of T-bills outstanding against it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The 364 day Treasury Bills outstanding as on 31st July, 1994 stood at Rs.15,546.78 crores.

(b) No such decision has been taken in the current financial year so far.

(c) Repayment of Public Debt is charged to the Consolidated Fund of India.

(d) No limit has been laid down.

(e) Holders of maturing 364-day Treasury Bills have the option (a) to renew it; (b) to convert it into long term securities if such a decision is taken by the Government; and (c) to encash the same. In the case of repayments, the liability is met through internal borrowings effected during the year.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Air India

2792. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first phase of the modernisation programme for the Air India has since been completed;

(b) if so, the main features of the achievements made during this phase;

(c) whether the Air India has held any talks with the Government about the issue of fresh shares to generate resources to undertake second phase of the modernisation programme;

(d) if so, the outcome of the talks held; and

(e) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e). Upgradation of product of Air India is a continuous process. Air India has in the past one year inducted four new B747-400 aircraft into service and has commissioned a modern computerised

reservation system. The facilities provided for passengers both at ground and in the air have been and are being upgraded. While it is recognised that Air India would need to issue fresh equity to generate resources for its growth requirements, there is no proposal for issue of such equity at present.

[English]

Imports of Yarns

2793. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of artificial yarns imported during the last three years and from January to June, 1994; and

(b) the reasons for importing such yarns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The quantity and value of artificial yarns including Viscose Filament Yarn, Cuprammonium Filament Yarn, Nylon Filament Yarn, Acetate Filament Yarn and Polyester Filament Yarn imported during the last 3 years and the current year *i.e.* April-May, 1994 (latest available) has been as under:

Period	Qty. (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	5735	6236.4
1992-93	5460	6349.5
1993-94	14103	24376.1
1994-95 (April-May, 1994) (Provisional)	3681	3443.5

This also includes yarn imported under Advance Licence Scheme.

(b) Import of yarn is done because of non-availability in the domestic market of adequate quantity of desired varieties.

[Translation]

Beedi Workers

2794. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the cess collected for the welfare of Beedi workers of Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount spent on the welfare of Beedi workers during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Statement of collection of cess on beedis and expenditure incurred on welfare of Beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh:

Year	Cess collection	Expenditure (Rs. in thousands)
1991-92	20304	85,93
1992-93	16369	14840
1993-94	17981	15980 (Prov.)

[English]

UNDP Projects

2795. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the development projects in Karnataka for which UNDP assistance is being provided; and

(b) the funds released by UNDP so far for those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The details of the development projects in Karnataka, for which UNDP assistance, is being provided are given below:—

- (i) Ceramic Technological Institute, BHEL, Bangalore (\$ 1,182,620).
- (ii) Establishment of Technology Base for Powerline Aggregates, BEML, Bangalore (\$ 4,300,000).
- (iii) Computer Integrated Manufacturing, CMTI, Bangalore (\$ 2,352,500).
- (iv) Legal Adjustments and Reforms for Globalising the Economy (LARGE), National Law School of India, Bangalore (\$ 248,000).

(b) The total funds released by UNDP so far for these Projects are \$ 8,083,120.

Appointment of Chairmen in Banks

2796. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairmen have been appointed in each nationalised bank;

(b) if not, the details of existing vacancies; bank-wise; and

(c) the time by which the above vacancies are proposed to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Chairmen and Managing Directors are in position in 17 of the 19 nationalised banks. The post of Chairman and Managing Director is vacant in two nationalised banks as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Date from which vacant
1.	Andhra Bank	1.7.1992
2.	Indian Overseas Bank	1.8.1994

(c) Government have already initiated necessary steps for filling up these vacancies.

Income from Royalty

2797. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1573 on August 17, 1990 regarding inclusion of income received from royalty in the income tax statement and state:

(a) whether requisite information has been collected;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether any investigation has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the guilty officers for suppressing the real

income and causing loss to Government for non-payment of income tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Though Unstarred Question No. 1573 stated for 17.8.90 was originally answered by giving an Assurance that the information was being collected, the Assurance was fulfilled on 11.12.1990 by furnishing the requisite information;

(c) to (e). the assessment of Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap the then Secretary General, Lok Sabha, whose name was referred to in the above fulfilment of Assurance, was investigated for assessment years 1989-90 and 1990-91 but no suppression of income on account of royalties on books published had come to notice.

Export of Cotton

2798. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to ban the export of cotton;

(b) if so, the States from which such proposals have come; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

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

Rewards to Informers

2799. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of rewards payable to informers are monitored in the Action Plan of Income Tax Commissioner;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to amend the reward rules to include the monitoring process in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Annual Action Plan covers only the key result areas in which certain targets are laid down to be achieved during the year, and which are closely monitored at different levels. The payment of reward to informers is not a key result area and therefore, does not form a part of the Action Plan. However, adequate administrative control is maintained in the regard.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Loan to Bogus Companies

2800. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bank of India has given Loan of rupees one crore to bogus companies as reported in "Nav Bharat Times" dated July 27, 1994;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the guilty persons and to recover the said loan?

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

[English]

Asian Development Bank

2801. SHRI BHOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank put up a proposal for increasing the general capital of the Bank;

(b) if so, whether Indian alongwith other countries abstained from voting on the proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the President of Asian Development Bank visited India to gain India's support on the proposal; and

(e) if so, the response of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Unlike the previous Capital increases General Capital Increase-IV was linked to certain policy prescriptions and operational directions. Therefore, India abstained alongwith 13 other developing countries when this issue came up for consideration in the meeting of the Board of Directors in April, 1994. Subsequently this was considered by Governing Board of ADB and in the light of the clarification received by India that policy issues were open for discussion by the Board and in consideration of action taken by other Developing Countries, India supported the proposal in the final stage.

Tea garden Labour

2802. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of tea during 1993-94;

(b) the total strength of labourers engaged at present in tea gardens;

(c) whether the production of tea increased three times during 1993-94 in comparison to 1969-70 and workers strength has been decreased proportionately;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for decreasing the strength of workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The

total production of tea during 1993-94 is estimated to be 753.54 Mn. Kgs.

(b) According to the latest available data, estimated average daily number of labourers employed in tea plantations in India during 1991 was 9,96,735.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Production of tea has increased from a level of 401.18 Mn. Kgs. during 1969-70 to 753.54 Mn. Kgs. (as estimated) during 1993-94. The number of daily labourers employed in tea has also increased from 7,47,835 in 1969 to an estimated 9,96,735 during 1991.

(e) Does not arise.

Funding of Agricultural Projects

2803. SHRI D. VENKATESH-
WARA RAO:
SHRI SULTAN
SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 12 projects of agricultural sector are being funded by the State Bank of India in South India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the projects funded by SBI in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the number of projects pending with SBI for financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that 12 projects falling under agro and

fisheries sector are under various stages of processing through their Madras and Hyderabad Local Head Offices. They relate to aqua farm exports, sea foods, prawn export and acquisition of farm machinery. Of the 12 projects, 4 projects concerning aqua farm exports have been sanctioned and the rest of the projects are under process.

[Translation]

Credit flow for Small Scale Units

2804. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale industrial units contribute thirty per cent of the total exports of the country;

(b) whether as per a study report, the large scale industrial units are permitted to acquire loans equivalent to 19 per cent of their total business, where-as small scale industrial units are permitted to acquire loans equivalent to only eight per cent of their business;

(c) whether the Government propose to withdraw this limit to liberalise the flow of loans to the small scale units;

(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) Yes, Sir. As per the provisional data maintained by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), exports Small Scale Industries

(SSIs) at Rs.17784.82 crores during the year 1992-93 constituted 33.34 per cent of the total exports at Rs. 53350.54 crores.

(b) The Committee to examine the adequacy of institutional credit to the SSI sector under the Chairmanship of Shri P.R. Nayak had estimated that the availability of working capital finance (on the basis of data 1989-90) from banks to the medium and large industries was 19.4% of their total output. For the SSI sector as a whole, the availability of working capital finance from banks was estimated at 8.1% of the total output.

(c) to (e). RBI has reported that based on the recommendations of the Nayak Committee Report, banks have been advised to provide working capital credit limits, computed on the basis of a minimum 20% of their annual turnover to the SSIs, whose credit limits in individual cases does not exceed Rs. one crore. Banks have been advised to give preference and step up credit flow to village industries, tiny industries and other small scale units, in that order, while meeting the credit requirements of the small sector. It has also been decided to extent the Single Window Scheme of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to all the districts. Initially, 62 out of the 85 districts, each with over 2000 registered SSI units have been allotted to commercial banks and remaining 23 to the State Financial Corporations (SFCs) with instructions that they should take lead responsibility for meeting the credit requirements in an integrated manner.

[English]

Drug Offenders

2805. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons accused under the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 during the last three years;

(b) the number out of them are under custody and since when;

(c) the number of foreigners, countrywise and since when they are waiting for trial;

(d) whether legal experts believe that these drug offenders can have a speedy trial if the confusion existing between the High Court and the Delhi Administration about the Special Courts is resolved at the earliest; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) As per available information, the number of persons arrested under the NDPS Act during the last three years are as under:—

Year	No.of Persons Arrested
1993	13723
1992	12850
1991	5300

(b) A large number of enforcement agencies of Central and State Governments are authorised to enforce the NDPS Act and arrest offenders. Some under-trials are granted bail also. This information is not maintained by the Narcotics Control Bureau.

(c) The number of foreigners arrested country-wise is given in the *Statement enclosed*.

(d) and (e). The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has set

up 10 Special Courts for speedy trial of the persons arrested under the NDPS Act.

STATEMENT

Country to which the foreigners belongs	No. of persons arrested		
	1993	1992	1991
Nigeria	17	22	25
Sri Lanka	40	16	16
Myanmar	10	10	4
Bangladesh	2	3	2
France	2	3	3
United Kingdom	2	2	—
Tanzania	4	2	—
Holland	1	1	—
Spain	2	—	1
Bhutan	2	—	—
Somalia	4	1	—
Austria	1	1	—
Denmark	2	—	—
Barbados	3	—	—
Canada	1	—	—
Germany	1	—	3
Mauritius	1	—	—
Israel	1	—	1
Pakistan	—	5	6

Country to which the foreigners belongs	No. of persons arrested		
	1993	1992	1991
Nepal	—	17	7
Afghanistan	—	4	3
Kenya	—	2	1
Sierraleone	—	1	1
Senegal	—	1	—
Mali	—	2	—
Portugal	—	1	—
Iran	—	2	2
South Africa	—	4	4
Ghana	—	1	4
Greece	—	—	2
Australia	—	—	2
Zaire	—	1	1
Angola	—	—	1
Zambia	—	—	1
Benin	—	1	—
Switzerland	—	—	1

Duping of Investors

2806. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
 PROF. SUSANTA
 CHAKRABORTY:
 SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
 pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers and staff
 of the Bank of Baroda were found
 involved in duping investors during 1993
 and 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Bank of Baroda
 propose to refund the amount duped by
 its officers and staff to the investors;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Bank of Baroda has reported that its Thakurdwar branch in Bombay had collected third party "A/c. payee" not negotiable instruments, dividend warrants, refund orders etc. some of which were subsequently reported as stolen instruments as complained by original beneficiaries. The investors were duped by unscrupulous persons who had opened fictitious accounts with the branch. The bank has filed a criminal complaint with CBI against outside parties.

(c) to (e). The bank has received 1507 claims worth Rs. 22.47 lakhs. Settlement of various claims of original beneficiaries has been initiated.

[Translation]

Foreign Capital

2807. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to further simplify the rules to increase the foreign share capital in the companies which are already in existence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the date by which the said rules would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

Currency Printing Press

2808. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether currency printing press import project has developed some snags;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

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

Hotel Management and Catering Technology/Foodcraft Institutes

2809. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology and Foodcraft Institutes in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of financial and other assistance the Government propose to give for introducing tourism courses in

the country, particularly in Gujarat, during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A *Statement* is enclosed.

(b) Government have sponsored Institute of Tourism and Travel

Management at Gwalior which conducts short-term Tourism Management Courses/ Management Development Programmes. In addition part time Modular Management Development Programme in Tourism is being run by the chapters of IITTM at Thiruvananthapuram, Lucknow and Delhi. IITTM has also encouraged Post Graduate Diploma Courses and Master of Tourism Administration in Universities.

STATEMENT

Names and details of Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition and Foodcraft Institutes

Location of Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition	Courses offered
1. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi - Delhi	1. 3 year Diploma Courses in Hotel Management & Catering Technology.
2. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Bombay - Maharashtra	2. Certificate Course in Food Production & Beverage;
3. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Madras-Tamilnadu.	3. Post Graduate Course of One Year duration in Accommodation Operation and Hotel Administration are being offered at Institutes in Delhi and Bombay.
4. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Calcutta-West Bengal.	
5. <i>Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Goa - Goa.</i>	
6. <i>Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Bangalore-Karnataka.</i>	
7. <i>Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad - Andhra Pradesh.</i>	

Location of Institute of Hotel
Management, Catering Technology
and Applied Nutrition

Courses offered

8. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, Lucknow-Uttar Pradesh.
9. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, Ahmedabad-Gujarat.
10. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar-Orissa.
11. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Jaipur-Rajasthan.
12. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Bhopal-Madhya Pradesh.
13. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Gwalior-Madhya Pradesh.
14. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Srinagar-Jammu & Kashmir.
15. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology, Thiruvananthapuram-Kerala.
16. Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, Chandigarh-Union Territory of Chandigarh.
17. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Gurdaspur-Punjab.

Newly sanctioned will start functioning w.e.f. academic Year 1994-95.

II. Foodcraft Institutes at:—

1. Kalamssery- Kerala
2. Pune- Maharashtra.
3. Chandigarh -UT Chandigarh.
4. Patna- Bihar.
5. Trichurapalli- Tamilnadu.
6. New Delhi - Delhi.

1. Food Production.
2. Food & Beverage Service.
3. Front Office Operation and Accounts.
4. Accommodation Operation.

Location of Institute of Hotel
Management, Catering Technology
and Applied Nutrition;

Courses offered

7. Shimla - Himachal Pradesh.
8. Guwahati - Assam.
9. Aligarh - Uttar Pradesh.
10. Vishakhapatnam - Andhra Pradesh.
11. Udaipur - Rajasthan.
12. Faridabad - Haryana.
13. Darjeeling - West Bengal.
14. Gangtok - Sikkim.
15. Pondicherry - UT Pondicherry.

Bank Frauds

2810. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of frauds and duping involving bank employees are pending final decision; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The information relating to number of employees involved in fraud cases/corrupt practices pending final decision in public sector banks as on 31.12.93 as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is given below:

	No. of employees against whom prosecution is pending in the court	No. of employees against whom departmental proceedings are pending
Frauds	713	1927
Corrupt practices	265	1429

(b) RBI have advised banks to dispose of cases as per the time ceiling prescribed by the Government. The High Level Committee on frauds and malpractices in banks has made several

recommendations to expedite disposal of cases of frauds and malpractices in banks. The progress of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee which, *inter-alia*,

include the need for effective co-operation and co-ordination between investigating agencies viz. Police/CBI/Banks, periodical meetings between bank officials and CBI/Police, extending assistance to CBI/Police by banks for investigating complicated bank frauds, is being monitored by RBI.

Inflation

2811. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the inflation rate of India as compared with that of USA, Germany, Japan and France; and

(b) the reasons for high inflation rate in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The inflation rate based on Consumer Price Index for the month of May 1994 was as follow.

	Inflation (%)	
USA	–	2.3
Germany	–	2.9
Japan	–	0.8
France	–	1.8
India	–	10.6

(b) Inflation rate in developing countries tends to be higher compared to industrially advanced countries because of latter's ability to respond and adjust quickly to market signals in shifting, resources away from unpunchutable enterprises. Besides, the developing countries suffer from poor resource base,

lack of infrastructure, higher capital cost and quite often poor economies of scale. Even then inflation rate in India is regarded as moderately low compared to many developing countries.

[*Translation*]

Refinance to Gujarat by NABARD

2812. SHRI RATILAL VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the refinance provided by NABARD to Gujarat under schematic lending during the last three years;

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

(c) the extent upto which these loans have been recovered; and

(d) the schemes being evolved by NABARD for Gujarat and the amount earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The refinance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) to Gujarat under schematic lending during the last 3 years was as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount
1991-92	100.60
1992-93	126.83
1993-94	168.78

(b) The number of small farmers (accounts) benefited by refinance assistance during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 (latest available) is as under:—

(in lakhs)

Year	No. of small farmers (accounts)
1991-92	29.57
1992-93	31.67

(c) Under schematic lending refinance drawn by the Banks is repaid to NABARD as per the due dates fixed for each instalment. Generally repayments do not commence within 3 years from the date of disbursement of refinance.

(d) Under perspective lending programme for schematic lending and amount of Rs. 15325 lakhs has been earmarked for Gujarat State for various purposes/programmes. Purpose-wise allocation is furnished in the *Statement*. Besides an amount of Rs. 350 crores has been exclusively allocated by NABARD for providing refinance support to innovative/high-tech/export-oriented projects and Gujarat State might absorb considerable amount out of the overall allocation.

STATEMENT

Purpose-wise allocation under schematic lending programme of NABARD for Gujarat

(Rs. in lakhs)

Purpose	Allocation
Minor Irrigation	2001
REC-SPA	1200

Purpose	Allocation
Land Development	106
Farm Mechanisation	5500
Plantation/Horticulture	71
Dairy Development	788
Fisheries	84
Storage/Market Yards	541
Forestry	75
Bio-gas	1
Poultry	44
Sheep/Goat/Piggery	51
Others	23
Non-Farm Sector	3340
IRDP	1500
Total	15325

Investment by Banks

2813. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 65.7 per cent of the total amount deposited in the banks in various States has to be invested in those States itself as per guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details of the capital investment made, during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) details of the amount deposited in banks in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have advised public sector banks that they should achieve a credit deposit (C:D) ratio of 60 per cent in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately on an all India basis. Banks have also been advised that while it is not necessary that this ratio should be achieved separately branch-wise, district-wise or region-wise, the banks should nevertheless, ensure that wide disparity in the ratios between different State/Regions is avoided in order

to minimise imbalances in credit deployment. However, the C:D Ratio in a particular State or region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/Region, which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructural facilities like irrigation, power, rail, road, transport, basic and technical education, entrepreneurship and availability of required inputs and marketing outlets for agricultural, industrial production etc.

(b) and (c). State-wise data on deposits and credit deposit ratio of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December 1993 (latest available) are given in the *Statement*.

STATEMENT

State-wise amount of deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks and Credit Deposit Ratio as at the end of December, 1993

State/Union Territory	Deposits outstanding as at the end of December, 1993	Credit Deposit Ratio
Haryana	5691.41	49.9
Himachal Pradesh	2111.16	27.5
Jammu & Kashmir	2491.31	47.5
Punjab	14327.04	40.2
Rajasthan	8237.43	50.2
Chandigarh	2056.98	149.9
Delhi	28771.73	78.6
Arunachal Pradesh	219.75	13.4
Assam	2955.41	43.8
Manipur	122.52	73.5

State/Union Territory	Deposits outstanding as at the end of December, 1993	Credit Deposit Ratio
Meghalaya	522.78	15.7
Mizoram	115.44	20.6
Nagaland	231.03	41.7
Tripura	344.64	56.0
Bihar	12116.68	36.6
Orissa	3768.41	63.9
Sikkim	125.38	22.3
West Bengal	26403.45	48.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95.17	18.0
Madhya Pradesh	10446.66	56.2
Uttar Pradesh	29994.70	35.4
Goa	2174.40	27.5
Gujarat	17722.40	47.2
Maharashtra	67996.29	62.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.40	23.8
Daman & Diu	103.58	15.2
Andhra Pradesh	15170.01	76.7
Karnataka	14558.09	72.5
Kerala	13516.96	45.2
Tamil Nadu	20150.56	85.3
Lakshadweep	15.30	9.4
Pondicherry	498.10	41.4

[English]

Flights of I.A. and A.I.

2814. SHRI DILEEP SINGH
BHURIA:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether it has become common for the Air India and the Indian Airlines flights to make precautionary landing and delay following snags of one kind or the other;

(b) if so, the details of all such incidents during the last three years and the resultant loss, year-wise; and

(c) the precautions taken by the Government to check occurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Precautionary landings are made to ensure safe operation of aircraft and rectification of snags does sometimes delay the flight.

(b) There have been 185 precautionary landing incidents to Indian Airlines Aircraft and 52 to Air India Aircraft during the last three years. The details of all such incidents during the last three years and with the resultant loss, yearwise, are as follows:—

INDIAN AIRLINES

Year	No. of Precautionary Landings	Loss suffered (Rs. in lakhs)
1991	50	28.00
1992	60	34.00
1993	75	51.00
	185	113.00

AIR INDIA

Year	No. of Precautionary Landing	Loss suffered (Rs. in lakhs)
1991	5	19.07
1992	15	305.37
1993	32	915.40
	52	1239.84

(c) Measures are always taken to enhance the level of Air Safety by following up implementation of aircraft accidents and incidents to check their recurrence, carrying out spot checks, dissemination of safety information, monitoring of cockpit voice recorders, surveillance by the flight inspectors continuous monitoring of Air worthiness standards etc.

Foreign Tourists Inflow

2815. DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI BHUBANESHWAR
PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
KUMARI SUSHILLA
TIRIYA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) the total number of foreign tourists who visited the country since January 1, 1994;

(b) the foreign exchange earnings through tourism during the period from 1st January to 31st July, 1994; and

(c) the steps being taken to attract more foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of foreign tourists who visited the country from 1st January, 1994 to 31st July, 1994 were 11,08,550 (Provisional).

(b) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the period from 1st

January to 31st July, 1994 is estimated to be Rs. 2558.41 crores.

(c) The steps being taken to attract more foreign tourists to the country include strengthening of overseas publicity and promotion and improvement of infrastructural facilities.

[Translation]

Unemployed Youths

2816. SHRI MOHAN SIHGH (Deoria): Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed youth registered with the various employment exchanges in the country upto March, 1994;

(b) the number of educated and uneducated among them;

(c) the Steps taken by the Government to give employment to persons registered with the employment exchanges; and

(d) the percentage of unemployed persons in the urban areas and the proportionate number thereof in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) There were 360.4 lakh job-seekers, all of whom were not necessarily unemployed, on the live register of employment exchanges in the country at the end of March, 1994.

(b) The latest available information on educated (Matric & above) job-seekers relate to June, 1992, according to which

229.4 lakh job-seekers were educated. The number of uneducated job-seekers (below matric including illiterates) as on 30th June, 1992 was 139.9 lakhs.

(c) Expansion of employment opportunities is an important objective of the Eighth Five Year Plan strategy lays emphasis on faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas having high employment potential, for accelerating employment growth.

(d) On the basis of the results of the last comprehensive survey on employment and unemployment carried out by the NSSO for which results are available (1987-88), about 62% of the unemployed were in rural areas and 38% in urban areas.

[English]

Lending Rate System of I.F.C.I.

2817. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Financial Corporation of India has introduced a variable lending rate system for rupee lending;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for introducing this new system of fixing rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited (IFCI), in order to give to its borrowers an option to choose a variable rate of interest introduced the variable interest prime

rate which is based on (i) the minimum lending rate for banks and (ii) the cut off yield rate for 364 days treasury bills, as determined at the auctions by the Reserve Bank of India. This variable interest prime rate announced by IFCI will also include 'term spread'.

(c) IFCI has reported that the need for the variable interest rate system arose because of the frequent downward changes in the interest rates over the past two years. The borrowers who had taken loans at the earlier higher interest rates wanted the option of variable interest rates so that they can benefit from the reduction in interest rates. IFCI also had to maintain its competitive position *vis-a-vis* the other all India Financial Institutions some of which had introduced the variable interest landing rate system earlier.

[Translation]

Foreign Aided Project

2818. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various projects being implemented in West Bengal with the foreign assistance at present;

(b) the nature of assistance being provided in each case;

(c) the expenditure increased on these projects during the last three years;

(d) whether any new projects have been cleared by the Union Government for obtaining foreign assistance for development of projects in the State in near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to
(c). A *Statement* is enclosed.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Government of
Japan has pledged Official Development
Assistance loan for the following Projects
in West Bengal at the India Development
Forum Meeting held in Paris in June 1994,
for the year 1994-95:

(Million Yen)

(i)	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station, Extension Project-II	–	8,659
(ii)	Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme Project	–	20,520
(iii)	Industrial Pollution Control Project	–	4,525

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Donor	Currency	Loan/Grant Amount	Date of Commencement/ Terminal Date of disbursement	DC in Million/Rs. in Crore)		
						1991-92 (Rs.)	1992-93 (Rs.)	1993-94 (Rs.)
1.	West Bengal Forestry (Loan)	IDA	US Dollars	34.000	25.03.92/ 30.09.97	4.34	17.17	14.36
2.	Fresh Water Prawn Hatchery (Grant)	Denmark	Danish Kroner	16.700	11.11.91/ 10.11.94	0	0	0
3.	Bakreshwar Thermal Power (Loan)	Japan	Japanese Yen	27069.000	24.01.94/ 11.03.99	-	-	0
4.	Teesta Canal HFP (Loan)	Japan	Japanese Yen	8025.000	18.12.86/ 31.10.96	49.5	25.27	5.99
5.	Teesta Canal HE (Loan)	Japan	Japanese Yen	6222.000	23.01.91/ 05.02.96	11.73	43.11	1.52
6.	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Japan	Japanese Yen	171.000	27.03.90/ 25.09.95	0	0	4.03
7.	Fly-Ash Utili. (Loan)	IDA	US Dollars	45.447	27.09.85/ 31.03.94	35.62	5.12	36.36
8.	West Bengal Minor Irrigation (Loan)	U.K.	UK Pound Sterling	12.240	23.05.91/ 31.12.96	5.91	7.6	10.96
	Calcutta Slum Improvement (Grant)							

[English]

Verification of Trade Unions

2819. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of the verifications of the membership of the Central Trade Unions Organisation have been processed;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the time which the result of the verification is to be announced;

(d) whether several trade unions have objected the process of verification of membership pursued by the Government and demanded a fresh verification under new techniques to ascertain their respective strengths; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). The results of the verification of membership of the Central Trade Union Organisations (CTUOs) have been processed according to the agreed procedure adopted by the Standing Committee of CTUOs. Five CTUOs, namely, INTUC; AITUC; HMS; CITU and TUCC had raised questions regarding the relevance of the verification of membership of trade unions affiliated to CTUOs with 31.12.89 as the date of reckoning.

These issues were discussed in the 8th meeting of the Standing Committee of CTUOs held on 22.7.94 and it was decided that the provisional results may be collected by the CTUOs. Accordingly, the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and Chariman of the Standing Committee requested the CTUOs to collect the provisional results on 4th or 5th August, 1994 and point out errors/ommissions, in any, within a period of one month. These objections will be considered in the next meeting of the Standing Committee of the CTUOs scheduled for 15th September, 1994 for rectification/final publication of the results.

Reservation of SCs/STs In Punjab and Sind Bank

2820. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers promoted to MMG-II in Punjab and Sind Bank during 1994, so far;

(b) the number of officers belonging to SCs/STs among them;

(c) whether adequate reservation has been provided to SCs and STs; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Punjab and Sind Bank has reported that it has promoted 154 officers in JMG Scale-I to MMG Scale-II during the year 1994 (upto 9.8.1994) of which 16 officers belong to SC/ST communities.

(c) and (d). Punjab and Sind Bank has reported that generally inter-scale

promotions in the Bank in the officers cadre are effected by selection method and as such, in terms of the provisions contained in the brochure on reservations for SC/STs in services (7th Edition), reservations for SC/STs do not apply to these promotions. The bank has further reported that as a one time measure it has effected 67 promotions from JMG Scale-I to MMG Scale-II on seniority-cum-fitness method to benefit officers who have been in JMG Scale-I prior to 31.12.1976. Reservations for SCs and STs as per the rules have been provided in these 67 promotions.

Implementation of Self Employment Scheme

2821. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial banks are generally not showing interest to provide adequate funds for various self employment generating schemes of the Government;

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

(c) whether any complaints have been received by the Government in this regard during the last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have issued directions to the above banks to extend full cooperation in the implementation of the self-employment generating schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (f). Banks have been implementing various Government sponsored self employment generating schemes, such as, Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployment Youth (SEEUY), Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PRMY) for Educated Unemployed Youth. SEEUY has been subsumed in PRMY from 1st April, 1994. The progress of implementation of these schemes by public sector banks is reviewed periodically by Government and, wherever necessary, suitable instructions are issued to banks to fulfil the targets allotted to them under the Schemes. The complaints received by Government for non-sanctioning of loans or delay in sanctioning of loans are taken up with the concerned bank for remedial action.

Golf Tourism

2822. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast scope for promotion, Golf Tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the States identified therefor;

(c) whether steps have been taken to promote Golf Tourism in Bhubaneswar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Golf Promotion Committee of the Central Department of Tourism have identified 28 Golf courses in the country which are located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh for upgradation through Central financial assistance in the first phase.

Bhubaneswar Golf course was not identified alongwith the above. However, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priorities Bhubaneswar Golf course could be taken up for development and upgradation subsequently.

[Translation]

New Airports

2823. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Union Government to construct new airports in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). No specific proposal for construction of new airports in Uttar Pradesh has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Passengers carried by Airlines

2824. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers carried by public sector airlines within the country during the last three years month-wise, alongwith the similar load factor of private airlines; and

(b) the number of in-bound and out-bound passengers carried by foreign airlines during the above period, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

I.L.O. Projects

2825. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether 22 projects are being implemented and 5 projects are being considered for implementation in the country with the technical cooperation of the International Labour Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the places where these projects are being implemented/proposed to be implemented and the benefit accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) At present, fifteen projects are under various stages of implementation with technical cooperation of I.L.O and three projects are in the pipeline.

(b) and (c). A *Statement* showing the details of these projects is enclosed.

Such projects generally confer benefits by way of upgradation of institutions, training and skill development, improvement in the quality of working life, strengthening income and employment generating programmes, enhancing the position of women workers and reinforcing the capability of Central and State Governments to design and implement policies to progressively eliminate Child Labour, etc.

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STATEMENT

I-OPERATIONAL PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Project No. & Name	Period	Total Budget (US \$ IN'000)	Project Location	Present Status
1.	IND/89/041: Establishment of NC/CNC Training Facilities at ATIs, Bombay and Kanpur	7/89 to 9/94	825	New Delhi	1. C. Vs. both the experts are awaited from I.L.O. Headquarters. 2. Additional bids for equipment have not yet been finalised.
2.	IND/89/117: Management Consultancy Development (Phase - II)	1/90 to 8/93	400	New Delhi	1. The project has been terminated in August, 1993. 2. The equipment transfer documents have been finalised and sent to EQUIPRO, Geneva.
3.	IND/91/026: Metals and Plastics Industries to service and training center	4/92 to 3/97	2012	Goa	3. The revised transfer budget has been signed by UNDP and submitted to ILO Headquarters. 4. The Terminal Report is being finalised by the project authorities. 1. The Training Expert has been identified and is likely to take up his two/three months assignment from August, 1994.

2. Two officials from TRTC, Goa undertook study tour to Europe.
3. In-service training for officials recruitment has been carried out.
4. The training equipment has already been ordered and delivered.
1. The post of Director has been approved and Mr. C. Venkatachalam, a former MPT official has been appointed.
2. The CTA, Mr. Bala K. Subramaniam has completed his one month assignment in March, 1994.
3. With regard to recruitment of an audiovisual expert, the C.V. of one of the candidates received from the Headquarters has been forwarded to the Project authorities for their approval.
4. The National Project Director has undertaken a study tour to Australia in April, 1994.
5. As part of fellowship training, 9 fellows will be proceeding on a study tour to Rotterdam and Singapore shortly.

4. IND/91/076: Establishing Port Workers' Training Institute at Madras Port Trust

1/92
to
12/95

604

Madras

Sl. No.	Project No. & Name	Period	Total Budget (US \$ IN'000)	Project Location	Present Status
5.	IND/83/05/DAN: Promotion of Employment and income opportunities in Purulia District, West Bengal	7/91 to 12/94	376	West Bengal	<p>1. The Project is being implemented by the State Govt. with close monitoring, advisory assistance and backstopping by ILO's SPWP Policy Advisor based in New Delhi.</p> <p>2. Upto March 1994 (Phase III) development schemes with estimated cost of about Rs. 7,187,000 have been approved by the ILO.</p> <p>3. Women in Development study has been undertaken in the project area in systematic and professional manner.</p>
6.	IND/84/02/DAI: Wasteland Development through Women's Organisations	9/87 to 6/94	585	West Bengal	<p>1. As of date, 15 samitis (women's grassroot organisations) have been registered with a total membership of 724 women. Approximately 310 acres of wasteland have been acquired by the samitis for growing Arjun and Asan trees (host plants for tasar silkworm cocoons). Nursery raising has become a regular activity. Regular training camps are held to build up grassroot level leadership amongst the women. More recently groups of women belonging to the Nari Bikash Sangh (NBS), the apex body, have gone to other States namely Bihar and Orissa to help newly formed women's groups in organisation building and to train them in manufacture of sal leaf plates. There has been very good feedback and there are likely to be more such exchange visits in the near future.</p>

7. IND/86/MO2/DAN:
Promotion of income
and employment
opportunities for
rural poor, Tamil
Nadu State (Pilot Project)
- 1/89
to
6/94
- 1,497
- Tamil
Nadu
2. The project is setting up more formal credit schemes. ILO plans to arrange managerial training for CWDS and NBS.
1. The Project is implemented by the State Government with close monitoring, advisory assistance and backstopping by ILO's SPWP Advisor based at ILO office, New Delhi.
2. As many as 47 schemes, out of the total No. of 69 approved schemes, have since been completed. The project expenditure was Rs. 19,991,446 upto 31 December, 1993 against the Approved budget of Rs. 21,702,822 for the period.
3. Replicability study on block based ILO approach has been undertaken in Thally SPWP and Kelamangalam block of Government programme. The overall conclusion of the study is that the ILO project Thally in general did better than the average normal government programme. The study has recommended Thally type programme to be replicated in more blocks of Dhramapuri district with ILO/Donor's assistance.
4. A women-in-development study has been undertaken in the project area by ILO.

Sl. No.	Project No. & Name	Period	Total Budget (US \$ IN'000)	Project Location	Present Status
8.	IND/87/MO1/FRG: Strengthening the Organisational and Managerial Capability of Women's Income Generating Programmes	7/88 to 7/91	391	New Delhi	1. The final report of the evaluation has been received and necessary follow-up by the area office is being initiated. However, we have just been informed by ILO Headquarters that, since the project should have been completed by June, 1992 the German Government is unwilling to release the Savings, amounting to US\$ 24,000, for further activities. Society for participating Research in Asia. PRIA will be informed accordingly.
9.	IND/87/MO3/NET: Westland Development through Women's Organisation	7/88 to 7/94	864	Gujarat	1. The principal objective of the project was to enable women, through their own organisation to gain access to the use of wasteland, and thereby enhance their employment through land improvement schemes involving planting of trees and related income-generating activities. As a result of project activities, the members of the rural women's organisations have received considerable employment through the development of wastelands through NREP/RLGEP schemes. Due to the availability of work on the plantations, fewer women took to seasonal migration for ground-nut harvesting.

2. 414 Women have benefited from various projects such as land development, irrigation works, nursery development, plantations as well as from side-line activities such as savings and credit, training in primary health care, child care and handicrafts making. SEWA has gained access to a total of 400 acres of wasteland on which various land and infrastructure development measures to support plantations have been undertaken.
3. ILO is planning to do an impact assessment study with remaining project funds.
10. IND/88/MO1/STD:
Assistance to the
Council of Indian
Employers to
Promote "Improve
Your Business
(IYB)" Programme
- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1/90
to
12/92 | 140 | New Delhi,
Bombay |
|---------------------|-----|----------------------|
1. The project has completed its activities.
 2. A round table meeting was held at Bombay from 21-22 May, 1993, with the balance funds, to review the experience of the employers' Organisations and resource persons in implementing the project, assessing its usefulness and making recommendations for the future implementa-

Sl. No.	Project No. & Name	Period	Total Budget (US \$ IN'000)	Project Location	Present Status
11.	IND/89/MO1/GTZ: Child Labour Action and Support Programme (CLASP)	12/92 to 12/95	830	New Delhi	<p>tion of the IYB project in India. The meeting conclude that the project had proved to be very useful and the IYB workshops should be continued, even through it would be on a self-sustaining basis. ILO's technical support, however, would still be required. The Council of Indian Employers is expected to indicate the nature and extent of future assistance required from the ILO for the programme. In the meantime, an additional sum of US \$ 12,400 which was still available with the ACT/EMP is being transferred to the Area Office to finance some more IYB workshops and print more copies of the IYB Handbook and Work book, the stock of which has been exhausted.</p> <p>1. The second meeting of the Project Steering Committee was held in January, 1994 and the workplan and budget for 1994 approved.</p>

2. A Consultation Workshop on Curriculum development for non-formal education for working children was held in September, 1993.
3. A study tour for project officials to Mirzapur-Bhadoli National Child Labour Project was conducted in January, 1994.
4. A workshop on teaching methodology for training of teachers of the special schools in the Government's National Child Labour Project was held in January/February, 1994.
5. Six training institutions trained in the Trainers' training workshop have been entrusted with conducting training workshop for the teachers of the special in the Government's 9 National Child Labour Projects. The 1st phase of the training has been completed and the 2nd phase is underway.
6. A consultant to prepare education materials for Unit I was appointed and work started.
7. An evaluation of the Jaggampet National Child Labour Project has been commissioned.

Sl. No.	Project No. & Name	Period	Total Budget (US \$ IN'000)	Project Location	Present Status
12.	INT/91/O2M/FRG: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)	5/92 to 4/97	3650	New Delhi	<p>8. A professional communication firm has been appointed.</p> <p>9. A consultant is being appointed to tabulate the findings of evaluation studies done on the various NCLPs by different organisations.</p> <p>1. A Memorandum of Undertakings was signed between the ILO and the Govt. of India in the second quarter of 1992 for the implementation of IPEC in the country.</p> <p>2. 57 Action Programmes are under implementation in the country with a total budget of US \$ 1.534 million and directly targeting 29,280 children.</p> <p>Another 8 proposals for a total of US\$ 1.033 million and directly targeting 5,300 children are awaiting approval at IPEC Headquarters.</p> <p>3. The National Steering Committee of IPEC met twice in 1993 and selected 75 Action Programme proposals. Of these 63 Action Programme proposals were approved at IPEC Headquarter during which approved six proposals were merged together into 3</p>

for the purpose of administrative convenience. Thus 60 Action Programmes have been approved by IPEC Headquarters out of which agreements have been signed in 57 cases.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| 13. | IND/91/MO1/DAN:
Support and
Strengthening of
Local Capacity for
Labour-Intensive
Rural Works and
Income-Generating
Activities in
Manbazar-II Block | 7/93
to
6/95 | 400 | West
Bengal | 1. The project has taken of w.e.f. 1 July, 1993 and is being implemented by the State Govt. with close monitoring, advisory assistance and backstopping by ILO's Policy Adviser based in New Delhi.
2. The baseline survey has been undertaken and the implementation of 5 approved schemes has started.
3. Project authorities have formulated 10 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 4,333,967 out of which 6 scheme to cost Rs. 2,104,085 have been approved by the ILO. |
| 14. | IND/91/MO2/FOR:
Research Study
on Agricultural
Home Based Work
(India) | 8/91
to
5/95 | 15 | Maharashtra
and Madhya
Pradesh | 1. The study was started later than indicated schedule. (The clearance came on 29 August and Cheque was received on 30 September, 91) The first Progress Report was submitted in June 1992. Draft study report was expected in January 1993. However, due to unavoidable reasons there has been delay and the report is expected to be finalised after the comments are received. |

Sl. No.	Project No. & Name	Period	Total Budget (US \$ in '000)	Project Location	Present Status
15.	Development of new ways to organise and assist home-based piece-rate workers in India by SEWA.	4/92 to 4/93	23	Gujarat	1. SEWA to submit progress report for 1993 with verified accounts.

II-PROJECTS IN PIPELINE

Sl. No.	Project No. & Name	Period	Budget US\$ in '000'	Project Location	Remarks
1.	IND/92/005: Human Resource Development for improving Health and Safety Standards in Mines.	6/94 to 5/99	955	Dhanbad, Bihar	UNDP is in the process of signing the project document based on national execution. ILO will act as associate agency for implementation of the personnel component of the project.
2.	A Pilot programme on Vocational Rehabili-	36 months	596	Bombay	The Ali-Yaver Jung National institute for the Hearing Handicapped has incorporated

the comments received from the Ministry of Welfare into the Project document and forwarded the final document to the Ministry. This document will be officially submitted to UNDP shortly.

The project has been approved by UNDCP Headquarters and forwarded to their office in New Delhi for formal approval and signature of the Government of India.

tation and intergration of persons with hearing impairment

3. AD/IND/P4: Developing Community Drug Rehabilitation and Workplace Prevention Programme

1/94
to
12/96

1117

Bangalore,
Bombay,
Calcutta,
Imphal,
Jodhpur
Lucknow,
Madras,
New Delhi,
Patna and
Pune.

Vadodara Airport

2826. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a scheme to convert the airport at Vadodara into a modern and model airport;

(b) if so, whether the work in this regard has commenced;

(c) if not, the time by which the work is expected to be commenced on this scheme; and

(d) the amount proposed to be spent on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 18.00 crores.

[English]

Cooperative Banks

2827. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cooperative banks in Andhra Pradesh are running in losses;

(b) if so, the details of such banks and the amount of losses suffered by them during each of the last two years; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that out of 22 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in Andhra Pradesh, 20 were incurring losses as on 31.3.1993. The details of loss making DCCBs during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are furnished in the *Statement* enclosed.

(c) NABARD has advised all the SCBs to find out the reasons for loss-making DCCBs and to prepare time-bound action plans to improve their profitability. They have also been advised to economise their expenditure, manage funds judiciously and professionalise their cadres. Regarding poor recoveries, NABARD has been reviewing their performance and writing to the State Governments to extend full cooperation in the banks' recovery efforts.

It has also been decided that NABARD will enter into Memoranda of Understandings (MOUs) with SCBs/DCCBs and the State Government concened for implementation of the State-specific Development Action Plans(DAPs) to revamp these banks and improve their viability.

STATEMENT*Loss-making DCCBs in Andhra Pradesh*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the DCCB	Amount of accumulated losses	
		1991-92	1992-93
1.	Adilabad	377	573
2.	Anantpur	399	390
3.	Chittoor	323	529
4.	Cuddapah	487	639
5.	Guntur	763	725
6.	Hyderabad	284	443
7.	Kakinada	654	795
8.	Karimnagar	357	352
9.	Khamam	450	542
10.	Kurnool	657	760
11.	Mehboobnagar	439	603
12.	Medak	599	654
13.	Nalgonda	383	694
14.	Nellore	598	557
15.	Nizamabad	51	192
16.	Prakasham	589	688
17.	Shrikakulam	439	642
18.	Vishakhapatnam	410	409
19.	Vizianagaram	853	920
20.	Warangal	465	792

Per Capita Purchasing Power

2828. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether IDA has suggested a new method of measuring the size of economy called per capita purchasing power method;

(b) if so, the details of the new method/criteria; and

(c) its likely on eligibility criteria for international assistance/aid for India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) IDA has not suffered the use of a per capita purchasing power method of measuring the size of an economy, and there are no plans to adopt this method.

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

[*Translation*]

Foreign Currency

2829. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is non-availability of foreign currency on Government rate for import purposes;

(b) if so, the impact thereof on the imports and economy of the country; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The concept of official rate and market rate prevalent under Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS) are no more relevant under the unified exchange rate regime. The unified exchange rate system came into effect from March 1993 under which all foreign exchange transactions put through by authorised dealers are at market-determined rates of exchange. Therefore, the market-based rate of exchange will apply uniformly to all foreign exchange payments whether on Government or private accounts.

[*English*]

Operation cost of Airlines

2830. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have decided to increase sales tax and other charges on fuel for airlines;

(b) if so, the likely increase in operation cost of public and private sector airlines as a result thereof; and

(c) the broad cost of various operations segments like cost of aircraft, fuel, cabin and ground crew, maintenance and overhauling of each aircraft in public/private sector?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Modifications of rate of Sales tax or other

taxes are undertaken by the State Governments through legislation and any such proposal is not divulged before hand.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Investment in Tourism Sector

2831. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised any plan for joint marketing and promotional efforts by the national air carriers and tourism department with a special emphasis on development to give a new thrust to attract foreign investment in tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism and Air India are already participating jointly in several promotional activities, such as, participation in Trade and Consumer Marts, Organising Seminars and Workshops, hosting media and trade representatives from overseas, etc. A decision has now been taken to make their participation in marketing and promotion more broad-based to include joint advertising also. Such joint promotions and marketings, are aimed at promoting tourism.

Paying Guest Scheme

2832. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL

AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where the paying guest scheme has been introduced;

(b) the major towns and cities covered under the scheme;

(c) whether the Government have received any report regarding the working of the scheme in different States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). A Paying Guest accommodation scheme has been introduced on all India basis. At present fourteen States have tourist accommodation under the scheme. The scheme is doing well in the States of Rajasthan and Goa.

ESI Hospital at Nizamabad

2833. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a 50-bedded ESI Hospital at Nizamabad in view of high concentration of Beedi workers and women labourers;

(b) if so, the time by which the hospital is likely to be constructed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The ESI Corporation

has decided to construct a 50 bedded ESI hospital at Nizamabad for the employees including the Beedi workers covered under the ESI scheme. Necessary action for construction of the hospital has since been initiated. It is, however, difficult to indicate the time by which the hospital is likely to be completed.

[Translation]

Foreign Debt

2834. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
DR. P.VALLAL PERUMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign loan received by India during the years 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 as on date;

(b) the names of the countries from which this loan has been taken alongwith amount provided by each country and international institution; and

(c) the amount of debt servicing payment to those countries during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Information is given in the enclosed *Statement-I*

(c) Information is given in the enclosed *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I

Foreign loans received on Govt. and Non-Govt. account during 1991-92 to 1994-95 (upto June 1994)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Country/ Institution	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 upto June 94
1.	I.B.R.D.	3295.64	2582.07	4021.78	287.37
2.	I.D.A.	2547.47	3407.30	2082.92	248.37
3.	I.F.A.D.	13.63	8.27	11.16	21.93
4.	A.D.B.	1359.41	1051.76	607.29	146.12
5.	O.P.E.C.	18.07	10.15	5.29	12.90
Total		7234.22	7059.55	6728.44	716.69

Sl. No.	Country/ Institution	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
6.	Austria	6.90	13.67	17.33	-
7.	Belgium	2.96	11.42	0.00	-
8.	Denmark	0.18	0.64	0.00	-
9.	France	252.09	354.13	175.37	5.98
10.	Germany	831.84	1085.22	677.12	91.48
11.	Italy	61.27	10.80	0.01	-
12.	Japan	1873.45	1327.45	3192.70	348.79
13.	Netherlands	73.95	13.24	0.00	-
14.	U.S.Aid	52.36	68.46	0.00	-
15.	Sweden	97.62	66.35	63.39	-
16.	Switzerland	1.16	45.75	21.14	-
17.	Kuwait Fund	0.00	5.59	8.76	1.73
18.	Saudi Fund	26.49	2.25	5.21	-
19.	Spain	7.62	0.00	0.00	-
20.	U.K.	35.83	0.00	0.00	-
21.	Russian Federation	137.42	34.75	-0.69	-
22.	Australia	0.00	0.00	6.62	-
23.	E.E.C.	0.00	2.91	0.00	-
Total		3461.59	3042.64	4166.96	448.98
Grand Total		10695.81	10102.19	10895.40	1165.67

STATEMENT - II

Total debt service i.e. Repayment of Principal and Payment of Interest on Govt. and Non-Govt. accounts during 1991-92 to 1994-95 (upto June 94.)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Country/ Institution	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Upto June 94)
1.	I.B.R.D.	3012.75	4094.34	4633.45	919.12
2.	I.D.A.	611.01	817.53	906.05	185.92
3.	I.F.A.D.	11.64	18.75	22.06	10.93
4.	A.D.B.	137.96	313.17	438.38	157.54
5.	O.P.E.C.	28.78	38.81	41.75	15.51
	Total	3802.14	5282.60	6041.69	1289.02
6.	Austria	9.72	14.74	13.63	0.28
7.	Belgium	16.68	20.01	19.87	-
8.	Canada	36.97	45.14	42.93	-
9.	Denmark	4.96	8.38	11.43	6.54
10.	France	294.22	409.62	402.17	124.23
11.	Germany	439.57	638.81	643.06	288.48
12.	Italy	22.94	31.85	32.16	1.50
13.	Japan	569.91	758.91	931.03	242.81
14.	Netharland	156.53	204.94	195.50	33.40
15.	U.K.	165.20	121.78	100.29	16.08

Sl. No.	Country/ Institution	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Upto June 94)
16.	U.S.A.	459.9	561.37	576.28	112.82
17.	Switzerland	10.52	17.50	23.36	68.02
18.	E.E.C. (SAC)	1.77	2.31	2.47	1.14
19.	Abudhabi	3.46	4.34	4.32	-
20.	Kuwait Fund	100.06	64.14	64.17	5.78
21.	Saudi Fund	34.47	48.02	51.23	14.63
22.	Sweden	15.35	10.43	2.14	17.53
23.	IMF Trust Fund	0.01	0.00	0.00	-
24.	Spain	1.98	2.81	2.89	1.44
25.	U.A.E.	11.45	9.53	11.20	10.99
26.	Iran	252.50	302.58	155.08	0.33
27.	Reps. Czech & Slovak	1.81	1.79	5.54	4.28
28.	Russian Federation	244.12	188.19	219.25	47.93
29.	Australia	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.07
Total		2854.19	3467.19	3510.05	998.28
Gr. Total		6656.33	8749.79	9551.74	2287.30

[English]

Bonded Labour

2835. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details of such grants released during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of bonded labourers freed during the above period in the State;

(d) whether any data is available with the Government about the existing bonded labourers in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During 1993-94, a sum of Rs.5.03 lakhs was released for rehabilitation of 193 bonded labourers identified and released during the period.

(d) and (e). The State Government of Kerala have reported that there are no bonded labourers in the State at present.

[Translation]

Assistance by I.D.B.I.

2836. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the applications for grant of financial assistance received by the Industrial Development Bank of India from Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the number of the applications sanctioned and rejected; and

(c) the financial assistance provided by I.D.B.I. to set up industries in Gujarat during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The number of applications received, sanctioned and rejected under direct finance schemes of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) in the State of Gujarat during the last three years is given below:

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Applications received	126	183	189
Applications sanctioned	95	143	118
Applications rejected/ withdraw/closed	6	17	47

(c) The details of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IDBI to industries in Gujarat during the above period are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

	Sanctioned*	Disbursement*
1991-92	336.1	405.7
1992-93	268.9	913.9
1993-94	312.9	807.0

* The data relate to direct finance schemes of IDBI except lease finance and direct discounting scheme.

[English]

EPF Defaulters

2837. SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has decided to freeze the bank accounts of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC), on the charge that it has defaulted on the payment of provident fund dues of its employees;

(b) if so, whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are planning to take such stringent action against organisations in the private sector who defaulted on the payment of provident fund dues; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Necessary action as provided under Section 7A, 8B and 14 of the Employees Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is taken by the RPFs against all the defaulting establishments including those in the private sector. As on 31.3.94 the number of such establishments was 10,321.

[Translation]

Agreement with Netherlands

2838. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to sign an agreement with Netherlands regarding trade and investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this agreement is likely to become effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Negotiations for a Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement have been held with the Government of the Netherlands, and substantial measure of agreement has been reached. Residual areas of differences will need to be resolved. There is no proposal at present for signing a trade agreement with Government of Netherlands.

(c) It is not possible to indicate a date by which such and Agreement will

become effective, as residual areas of differences are proposed to be resolved through diplomatic efforts.

Trade with Egypt

2839. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase bilateral trade between India and Egypt;

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

(c) the extent to which our trade is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Government is continuously making efforts to improve bilateral trade between India and Egypt. These include facilitating direct contracts between exporters/importers of the two countries, sponsoring of delegations, participation in fairs, maintaining interaction at Government to Government level, etc. Trade between India and Egypt has increased from Rs. 256.13 crores during 1990-91 to Rs. 590.78 crores during 1993-94.

Hawala Deals

2840. SHRI GUMAN LAL LODHA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate is conducting inquiry into 'hawala deals' against several industrialist and business establishments in the country particularly in border States like Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the number of such industrial and business establishments under inquiry as on June 1994, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken for early completion of inquiry?

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]

Revenue of Indian Airlines and Air India

2841. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue of the Indian Airlines and the Air India during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the percentage of the Air India and the Indian Airlines revenue from operations on India-Gulf sector; and

(c) the steps taken by the Air India and the Indian Airlines to increase the revenue from this sector?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and

(b). Total revenue of Air India and Indian Airlines and the percentage of revenue from Gulf operations is given below:—

	Total Revenue (in Rs. crores)		Percentage of Revenue from India-Gulf Operations	
	1992-93	1993-94 (estimated)	1992-93	1993-94
Air India	2583.19	2752.38	33.9%	30.5%
Indian Airlines	1578.83	1746.05	4.0%	5.4%

(c) Air India has taken following steps to encourage more passengers to travel on the India-Gulf sector:—

- (i) First and Executive class passengers travelling on Air India and connecting to interior points in India or beyond India are provided with 24 hours free accommodation facility at Centaur Hotel, Delhi and Bombay;
- (ii) Full fare first and Executive class passengers originating from the Gulf area are entitled to 24 hours hotel accommodation free of cost at ITDC hotels;
- (iii) Operation of direct joint venture services, to Dubai, Muscat and Abu Dhabi, from Calicut, using Indian Airlines aircraft;
- (iv) Operation of flights, with Indian Airlines aircraft on hub and spoke pattern to provide convenient connection to passengers from Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Amritsar.

Cotton Stock Contract Order

2842. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton stock contract order enforced by the Government has

affected the movement of cotton and yarn adversely;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

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

[Translation]

Export of Cotton

2843. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton exported from Bihar during the last three years and current year so far;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to identify new markets for export of cotton; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) There has been no export of cotton from Bihar during the last three years and the current year.

(b) and (c). Government's endeavour has been to promote the export of value-added items such as, yarn, fabrics, made-ups and ready-made garments. However, while releasing the exportable surplus of cotton for export the objectives of the Government have been stabilisation of prices in the domestic market, provision of remunerative prices to the cotton growers and to maintain India's presence in the international market as a stable supplier of cotton. The allottees of such quotas viz. Cotton Corporation of India, State Federations and the Private Trade have been exploring markets for exporting the qualities allotted to them.

Carpet Weaving Training Centre in Gujarat

2844. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any Carpet Weaving Training Centre in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations thereof; and

(c) the funds provided/likely to be provided by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Two Carpet Weaving Training Centres are proposed to be set up in the State of Gujarat in the year 1994-95. The details with regard to the name of organisation, location and the amount likely to be provided by the Government is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	No. of Centre	Proposed location	Amount sanctioned
1.	M/s. Thasra Taluka Yuvak Mandal Association, Kheda	One	Vada Bazar Dakor, Distt. Kheda	Rs. 1,87,500/-
2.	M/s. Shri Zhurahsodha Camp Bharat Gunthan and Hastkala Industrial Cooperative Society Ltd. Kutch	One	Zhurad camp Bhuj, Distt. Kutch	Rs. 1,87,500/-

[English]

Modernisation of Powerlooms

2845. SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the

Government of Tamil Nadu for providing financial assistance for modernisation of powerlooms in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The Tamil Nadu Government have sent a proposal for a total cost of Rs. 209 crores for modernisation over a period of five years.

(c) There is no provision in the Central Budget for modernisation of powerlooms. However, NABARD and SIDBI are providing refinance assistance for powerlooms through cooperative/commercial banks/SFC's.

Finance to Shipping Sector

2846. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI) provide adequate finance to shipping sector?

(b) if so, the amount provided by SCICI to the above sector during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have received representations from shipping sector regarding provision of inadequate funds for them by SCICI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) SCICI has reported that there have been no instances of SCICI having refused finance for any viable ship acquisition

proposal. SCICI's assistance to the shipping industry has grown at a compound rate of about 30% p.a. over the past seven years. Sanctions and disbursements in absolute terms have increased over the years and was the highest in 1993-94 at Rs. 571.81 crores and Rs. 517.91 crores respectively.

(b) During the last three years, the assistance sanctioned by SCICI to the shipping industry was as follows:

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1991-92	298.52
1992-93	234.33
1993-94	571.81

(c) and (d). No representation has been received by Government of India from shipping industry regarding provision of inadequate funds for them by SCICI. However, in response to a meeting taken by Member, Planning Commission in October, 1993 the representatives of Indian National Shipowners' Association (INSA) stated that SCICI's terms and conditions of financing the shipping sector were less developmental and more market oriented. In this regard SCICI has reported that it continues to be the nodal agency for financing the shipping sector and is committed to its developmental role for the benefit of the shipping industry. INSA has also acknowledged that no bankable proposal from the shipping industry has been declined by SCICI.

[Translation]

Fixed Deposit

2847. SHRI. RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of interest being provided on fixed deposits in Post Office and in nationalised commercial banks are different;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether rates of interest has been reduced in commercial banks; and

(d) if so, the impact on the bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). The nature of functions performed by banks and post offices in the country are quite different. The interest rates on bank deposits are determined by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) taking into account various factors besides the rate of inflation viz. the cost of raising resources by banks, the rate of interest paid on other alternate saving instruments and the need to maintain the viability of banks. There is also a link between deposits rate and lending rates. Banks deposits enjoy the advantage of high liquidity and easy accessibility as compared to other savings instruments. In the case of deposits made in Post Offices, the rate of interest on deposits is determined by the Government taking into account annual rate of inflation, growth of the economy etc. Post Offices collect deposits from the public on behalf of the Government and act as agent of the Government for this purpose. Further, bank deposits are but one among a number of alternative savings instruments, each of which has its own interest rate and other attendant terms and features. In view of the steady decline in the annual rate of inflation, the lending and deposits rates of commercial banks were brought down with a view to stimulate more production and employment growth in the economy. Thus, the minimum lending rate of

commercial banks for credit limits over Rs. 2 lakhs was reduced from 16% per annum (minimum) to 15% per annum (minimum) with effect from 2nd September, 1993. Consequently, term deposits rate for maturity of 46 days to three years and above also reduced from 'not exceeding 11% per annum' to 'not exceeding 10.0% per annum' with effect from 2nd September, 1993 to maintain viability/profitability of banks. Consistent with this general downward movement in structure of interest rates, the interest rates on the small savings instruments were also revised by Government from 2nd September, 1993 as follow:—

- (a) The maturity period of Indira Vikas Patra and Kisan Vikas Patra was increased from 5 years to 5½ years.
- (b) The rate of interest on deposits made in on account opened under Post Office Monthly Income Scheme has been reduced from 14% to 13% per annum.
- (c) the rate of interest on deposits made in 1,2,3 and 5 years. Time Deposit Account Scheme has been reduced from 12%, 12%, 13% and 13.5% respectively to 10.5%, 11%, 12%, and 12.5% respectively.
- (d) The rate of interest on Post Office Recurring Deposit Accounts, has been reduced from 13.5%, to 12.5% per annum. Thus; the maturity value of a Rs. 10 denomination account, opened on or after 2nd September, 1993 shall be Rs. 833.40 instead of Rs. 856.40.

*[English]***Money Supply**

2848. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets had been fixed for growth in money supply during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the factors responsible for growth in money supply; and

(d) how far growth in money supply has been responsible for accelerating rate of inflation since August, 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following were the indicative targets for money supply (M3) growth during the financial year 1991-92 to 1993-94:—

1991-92	—	13.0 per cent
1992-93	—	10.4 per cent
1993-94	—	14.0 per cent

(c) There were different factors which were mainly responsible for the growth of M3 during each of these three years large increase in both bank credit to Government and net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector during 1991-92, significant expansion in bank credit to commercial sector during 1992-93 and a phenomenal increase in the net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector during 1993-94.

(d) Acceleration in the rate of inflation since August 1993 may be attributed to a number of factors operating on supply and demand sides. They include:— (a) disruption in movement following truckers' strikes; (b) regional dry spell in a few states leading to a speculative increase in prices of oilseeds and rice; (c) supply constraints on certain commodities like sugar, edible oils and cotton; (d) higher minimum support/procurement price and (e) cost-push effect of freight increases. The faster monetary growth propelled by fiscal pressures provided the under-current to the buoyancy in market prices.

Computerisation in Banks

2849. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:
SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of nationalised banks computerised so far;

(b) whether Ranganjan Committee has set a target for computerising bank branches by October 1996;

(c) if so, the number of bank branches proposed to be computerised by October 1996;

(d) the number of bank branches proposed to be computerised by the end of March, 1995; and

(e) the number of bank branches in Karnataka out of the above bank branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has intimated that as on 30th June, 1994, 96 branches of public sector banks had been computerised.

(b) The Rangarajan Committee Report on Computerisation in Banks (1989) had recommended total computerisation of 2000-2500 branches all over the country, especially the 30 top centres, by the end of the year 1994.

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

Trolleys at Indira Gandhi International Airport

2850. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that trolleys meant for passengers at the Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi are being misused by the residents of hutments near the airport boundary;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which these trolleys are smuggled out from the high security zone of the airport;

(c) whether an inquiry in this regard has since been conducted;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the employees of the airport have been found to be guilty in this regard;

(f) if, so, the details thereof;

(g) the action taken against them; and

(h) the measures taken to ensure that the trolleys, meant for passengers, are not smuggled out?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (h). The International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) has awarded a contract for retrieval and maintenance of passenger trolleys at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi. The contractor is responsible for safe custody and ready availability of trolleys by residents of neighbourhood localities because the airport vicinity and the car park areas. The contractor has been advised to exercise effective control to avoid misuse of trolleys. He has since deployed additional manpower for the purpose.

Banks in Rural Areas

2851. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued any guidelines regarding opening of branches of nationalised banks in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of branches of nationalised banks opened in rural area areas of the country during 1993-94 and proposed to be opened during the current year as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b). Under the Branch Expansion Policy 1990-95 of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), it has been left to the judgement of the individual banks to assess the need for additional branches in the respective service areas of their rural branches on two counts:

- (i) Service area allocated to a bank branch may be found to be unmanageable due to large number of villages allotted, number of constituents to be catered to and long distance/difficult terrains involved in servicing in such area.
- (ii) The increase in business of a rural branch justifiably warranting an additional bank branch, which could be viable. Further having regard to the peculiar topography in hilly/tribal/sparsely populated areas, it was felt that there could

exist need for additional branches in such areas.

Banks are, under the advice of RBI, to make an exercise and submit applications for opening additional branches to the extent necessary to effectively implement the Service Area Approach. The proposals for opening additional rural branches at centres/villages falling within the service area of the applicant banks and which are recommended by the concerned State Government are generally considered favourably.

(c) Under the extant policy no year-wise target has been fixed for opening bank branches. The opening of branches at the allotted centres is subject to availability of suitable premises all weather roads, telecommunications etc. However, the State-wise details of branches opened by nationalised banks in rural areas during 1993-94 and proposed to be opened during the rest of the Branch Expansion Policy (1990-95) period *i.e.* upto 31st March, 1995 are given in the *Statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT

Number of branches of Nationalised Banks opened and to be opened in rural areas of the country during 1993-94 State-wise

Sl. No.	State	Opened	To be opened
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	1	1
4.	Bihar	1	7
5.	Goa	—	—
6.	Gujarat	5	29

Sl. No.	State	Opened	To be opened
7.	Haryana	1	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	20
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	4
11.	Kerala	2	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	5
13.	Maharashtra	4	20
14.	Manipur	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	5
16.	Mizoram	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	2
18.	Orissa	1	1
19.	Punjab	7	5
20.	Rajasthan	2	3
21.	Sikkim	—	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	19	13
23.	Tripura	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6	6
25.	West Bengal	3	8
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—

Sl. No.	State	Opened	To be opened
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—
30.	Delhi	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	—
Total		6 71	208

Indian Rupee

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

2852. SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

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

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US dollar has depreciated against almost all major currencies whereas it has been appreciating against Indian rupee;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). As can be seen in the table below, the US Dollar depreciated against other major currencies in recent months. During the same period, the US Dollar did not appreciate against the Indian Rupee but remained stable against it.

Monthly average Exchange Rate of selected currencies vis-a-vis U.S. Dollar

(Units of currency per US Dollar)

Currency	Jan. 1994	Feb. 1994	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994
1. Yen	111.51	106.21	105.14	103.53	103.70	102.72	98.55
2. Deutsche Mark	1.7431	1.7372	1.6923	1.6982	1.6578	1.6291	1.5714
3. Pound Sterling	0.6699	0.6763	0.6708	0.6744	0.6654	0.6559	0.6470
4. French Franc	5.9205	5.9010	5.7646	5.8135	5.6810	5.5680	5.3759
5. Swiss Franc	1.4715	1.4586	1.4298	1.4386	1.4136	1.3759	1.3210
6. Indian Rupee	31.370	31.370	31.373	31.371	31.370	31.370	31.371

SC/STs In Indian Overseas Bank

2854. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government directives relating to reservation for SC/STs in services have been properly implemented by Indian Overseas Bank;

(b) whether the promotions for which final select lists are prepared in order of interse seniority, have been classified by Government as promotions under seniority subject to fitness;

(c) if so, whether reservation for SCs/STs is applicable in promotions based on seniority subject to fitness;

(d) whether Indian Overseas Bank has applied reservation for SCs/STs in promotions made on aforesaid principle; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Indian Overseas Bank has reported that the directives issued by the Government relating to reservation for SCs/STs in service have been properly implemented.

(b) to (e). Indian Overseas Bank has reported that all promotions in the banks are by selection method and the provisions of the brochure on reservation for SC/ST have been applied.

Work load In Ministries

2855. SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the liberalised policy in the economic field and introduction of new system such as duplicating machines, computer appliances and fax system etc. work load in the Ministries has been reduced to some extent;

(b) if so, whether the Government have done any study of the officials working in the Ministries about their work load to form new norms;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the result achieved;

(d) whether any follow up action has been prepared by the Government for the year 1994-95;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the net savings achieved during the year 1992-93 by the Staff Inspection Unit, class-wise staff affected and the Ministry-wise savings achieved;

(g) whether some new initiatives are being taken to achieve the economy; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e). The workload in Ministries is periodically studied by the Staff Inspection Unit, Ministry of Finance and the Internal Work Study Units of the various Ministries. The studies take into account the extent of workload keeping in view all the relevant factors including modern office equipments in use.

(f) The savings that will accrue on implementation of the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(g) and (h). Keeping the Government expenditure under control is a continuous exercise. Instructions are issued from time to time regarding specific

economy measures. The measures include ban on air travel by first class, ban on accommodation in hotel suites while on tour, reduction in consumption/ expenditure on petrol, restrictions on expenditure on overtime allowance, entertainment, purchase of vehicles, decorative lighting, consumption of electricity, creation of posts, etc.

STATEMENT

Groupwise staff recommended for reduction from sanctioned strength and Ministry-wise net savings that will accrue on implementation of recommendations of Staff Inspection Unit for the year 1992-93

A. Classwise staff recommended for reduction from sanctioned strength.	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
	117	77	3066	889

B.

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Ministry-wise net savings that will accrue on implementation of S.I.U. recommendations (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Ministry of Finance	422.93
2.	Ministry of Home Affairs	(-) 424.39 *
3.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	194.99
4.	Ministry of Defence	148.03
5.	Ministry of Urban Development	814.04
6.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	56.63
7.	Delhi Administration (as U.T. in 1992-93)	23.65
8.	Ministry of Science and Technology	33.39
9.	Deptt. of Ocean Development	36.00
Total		1275.27

* Additional staff recommended.

[Translation]

National Conference of Safety in Mines

2856. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convene a National Conference on the safety in mines;

(b) if so, the details of the issue to be discussed during this Conference; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The last conference *i.e.* the 8th conference on Safety in Mines was held in May, '93. Implementation of the recommendations made in this Conference is being monitored by Tripartite Committee at company level. Normally a conference on safety in mines is being held after a gap of 2 to 3 years or more. Hence, presently there is no proposal to convene a conference in the near future.

[English]

Strikes in I.A.

2857. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mandays lost in the Indian Airlines due to strikes by various categories of its employees during 1993-94; and

(b) the estimated loss of revenue as result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 20,284 mandays were lost during 1993-94 owing to taken strike on 9.9.93 and 17.12.93 by the Air Corporations Employee's Union to protest against the repeal of the Air Corporations Act.

(b) The loss of surplus on this account is estimated to be Rs. 90 lacks.

Rubber Plantation in Maharashtra

2858. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board has conducted any survey for the development of rubber plantation in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for the development of rubber plantation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A survey of Konkan region in Maharashtra conducted by the Rubber Board in 1977 had found that large scale cultivation can be taken up only in suitable selected areas around Sawantwadi in Sindhudurg district while trial plantations can be taken up in other parts.

(c) For the development of rubber plantation in the State, the Rubber Board is taking steps through extension of technical and financial assistance to

farmers undertaking rubber cultivation. A large plantation has been established near Swantwadi by the Development Corporation of Konkan Limited and a small experimental plantation by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth in Dapoli. The Rubber Research Institute of India has established in 50 ha. Regional Research Station, at Dapchari in Thane district for evaluation of various clones, effects of irrigation etc. These trials are producing encouraging results.

[Translation]

Excise Duty Evasion

2859. SQN. LDR. KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received information that certain large and multi-national 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;

(b) if so, the mode in which the Government propose to deal with the *modus operandi* by these companies to evade excise duty; and

(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?

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.

[English]

Smuggling of Hashish

2860. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA: SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hashish is smuggled into capital from neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this smuggled hashish is exported to Western countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (d) On 05.07.1994, 6.200 Kg of Hashish of Nepal origin was seized at Indira Gandhi International Airport. The smuggled hashish was meant for export to Amsterdam.

(e) Instructions have been issued to all Enforcement Agencies to maintain the utmost vigil and step up enforcement efforts under the stringent provisions contained in the NDPS Act. Training is being imparted to officers to improve their effectiveness. Vehicles and communication equipment have been provided. A part of Indo-Pak border has been fenced. BSF and Coast Guard have been empowered under the Customs Act

to interdict narcotic drugs in the border areas.

[English]

[Translation]

Foreign Assistance for Development Projects

Tourist Places

2861. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of top tourist places in the country which have been visited by maximum number of foreign tourists during the last three years; and

(b) the names of top ten tourist places in the country which have been visited by maximum number of domestic tourists during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Statistics of tourists visiting different places in the country are not available on a year to year basis. However, according to a survey of foreign tourists conducted during 1988-89, the top ten places visited by the foreign tourists in the country are:

- (i) Bombay
- (ii) Delhi
- (iii) Madras
- (iv) Agra
- (v) Jaipur
- (vi) Goa
- (vii) Calcutta
- (viii) Bangalore
- (ix) Trivandrum-Kovalam
- (x) Udaipur

Similar information in respect of domestic tourists are not available.

2862. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sent any proposals for seeking financial assistance from international agencies for certain development projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals sent by the State Government;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the details of the on going projects in the State for which foreign assistance is being provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Project proposals are formulated by the State Government taking into consideration factors such as relative priority and financial viability. These are forwarded to the administrative ministry concerned in the Government of India for necessary approvals. Thereafter the Department of Economic Affairs examines the proposals and poses them to the donor agencies. The projects are approved for external assistance only after the donor agencies agree to fund them. Presently this Ministry does not have any pending proposals from Kerala with requisite clearances, which may be considered for possible financing/posing to donor agencies.

(d) A *Statement* is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(D.C. figures in Millions)
(Rupees figures in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Donor	Currency	Loan/Grant Amount	Terminal date of disbursement
1.	Kerala Fisheries Prawn Culture Development Project-357 dt. 24.2.89	Kuwait Fund	Kuwait Dinar	7.000	01.07.94
2.	Kerala Rainfed Farming Development Project	OPEC	US Dollars	10.000	31.12.95
3.	North Kerala Dairy Development Project	Switzerland	Rupees	15.51	31.03.94
4.	Coconut Prg. in Kerala (Partly through supply of E.O. dt. 25.03.88)	EEC Grants	ECUs	45.000	31.12.94
5.	Agriculture Markets in Kerala (supply of fertilizer) dt. 30.03.89	EEC Grants	ECUs	18.650	31.12.97
6.	Kerala Horticulture Development dt. 17.01.92	EEC Grants	ECUs	28.700	31.03.98
7.	2582-IN Kerala Power (R.F.) dt. 05.12.85	IBRD	US Dollars	126.000	31.12.94
8.	Kerala Minor Irrigation Project dt.21.05.92	EEC Grants	ECUs	11.800	
9.	Rural Drinking Water Supply in Kerala dt. 25.06.86	Denmark	Danish Kroner	132.500	31.08.94
10.	2130-IN Tech. Education (R.F.) dt.13.08.90	IDA	US Dollars	210.735 (Multi state)	30.06.98
11.	KWS Chiryankil	Netherland	Dfl	10.600	31.03.89
12.	KWS Nattika Firka	-do-	Dfl	28.200	31.03.89

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Donor	Currency	Loan/Grant Amount	Terminal date of disbursement
13.	KWS Mala	Netherland	Dfl	8.300	31.03.89
14.	KWS Koipuram	-do-	Dfl	2.300	31.03.89
15.	KWS Kundara	-do-	Dfl	17.900	31.03.89
16.	KWS Chiryandu	-do-	Dfl	1.400	31.03.89
17.	KWS Thrikunpuzha	-do-	Dfl	0.400	31.03.89
18.	KWS Paravatty	-do-	Dfl	44.500	31.03.92
19.	Socio Economic Unit Kerala	-do-	Dfl	4.700	30.04.95
20.	Kerala Community Irrigation Project	-do-	Dfl	11.022	31.12.98

Agreement with Sri Lanka

2863. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

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

(a) whether India and Sri Lanka have recently signed an agreement to enhance the capacity of their national carriers flying between the two countries;

(b) the existing capacity of the Indian Airlines flying on Sri Lanka route and its actual utilisation; and

(c) the manner in which the enhanced capacity under the new agreement is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines operates a daily A-300 service on Madras-Colombo-

Madras route and thrice weekly A-320 service on Trivandrum-Colombo-Trivandrum. The seat factors achieved on these routes are as follows:—

	April, 94	May, 94	June, 1994
MAA/CMB/MAA	78.9	71.6	69.5
TRV/CMB/TRV	72.9	67.4	66.1

(c) The enhanced capacity will be utilised to mount more flights as and when demanded by traffic requirements.

Unemployment Graduate

2864. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed graduates registered with the various employment exchanges in Assam as on date; and

(t) the number of persons provided employment through the employment exchanges during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) There were 92.4 thousand (Provisional) Graduates (including post-graduates) job-seekers, all of whom were not necessarily unemployed, on the live register of employment exchanges in Assam as on 31st December, 1993.

(b) The total number of placements effected through employment exchanges in Assam during the years 1991, 1992 and 1993 was 4.0, 2.7 and 2.8 thousand respectively.

Outstanding Loans

2865. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: 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 which the loan is outstanding for more than two years; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to recover these outstanding loans expeditiously?

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

Bonus

2866. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the ceiling on Bonus being payable to employees of the Central Government/Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to enhance the eligibility and computation ceiling under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. However, it may be clarified that while the Public Sector Enterprises follow the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act for regulating the payment of bonus to their employees, bonus to the Central Government Employees is paid under (i) Productivity Linked Bonus (PLB Scheme, and/or Productivity Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme as finalised by each Department and (ii) Adhoc bonus to employees not covered under PLB/PLI Schemes. It is difficult to specify the details of the proposed amendments, including the time frame, at this stage.

[Translation]

Tobacco Growers

2867. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat is a tobacco growing State;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any representation from the tobacco growers of Gujarat for their welfare;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) to (d). Some representations had been received regarding the establishment of tobacco auction centres

by the Tobacco Board, at some places in Gujarat State. The matter is under consideration.

[English]

Export of Fish and Prawn

2868. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity of fish and prawn exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): A *Statement* is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Total quantity and value of fish and prawn exports in 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

(Q = Quantity in Tons)
(V = Value in Rs. Crores)

Country		April-March		
		1993-94	1992-93	1991-92
Japan	Q:	44985	41240	39480
	V:	1185.67	801.90	633.45
USA	Q:	26152	20141	20844
	V:	306.17	190.48	154.64
UK	Q:	9698	8728	8098
	V:	142.66	105.98	84.58
Spain	Q:	15751	19458	15497
	V:	118.51	140.30	107.54
Italy	Q:	12941	10461	9286
	V:	123.07	93.11	77.39

(Q = Quantity in Tons)

(V = Value in Rs. Crores)

Country		April-March		
		1993-94	1992-93	1991-92
Belgium	Q:	6985	3442	2955
	V:	73.57	24.03	20.13
Denmark	Q:	116	62	20
	V:	1.16	0.51	0.16
France	Q:	7824	8558	8247
	V:	45.40	48.86	44.72
Germany	Q:	1411	1285	1280
	V:	14.67	12.84	7.87
Netherlands	Q:	6762	2836	2773
	V:	67.63	18.42	19.86
Ireland	Q:	137	301	57
	V:	2.49	3.73	1.42
Portugal	Q:	3322	3900	3234
	V:	18.58	21.83	15.73
Greece	Q:	6690	8318	4107
	V:	33.59	40.34	16.10
Norway	Q:	83	40	42
	V:	1.01	0.38	0.28
Switzerland	Q:	130	193	9
	V:	0.87	1.19	0.09
Singapore	Q:	9704	15454	13443
	V:	55.24	72.21	59.79
Hong Kong	Q:	53220	40593	22106
	V:	115.14	80.90	40.07
UAE	Q:	4712	5330	6383
	V:	30.92	28.95	26.35
Sri Lanka	Q:	2210	3482	2653
	V:	3.37	5.28	4.29
Others	Q:	31127	15203	11306
	V:	161.90	77.32	61.43
Total	Q:	243960	209025	171820
	V:	2503.62	1768.56	1375.89

[Translation]

(c) the target fixed for the year 1994-95 and the work completed as on June 30, 1994?

National Sericulture Project

2869. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have started National Sericulture Production Project in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the nature of work being done under this project; and

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

(b) and (c). The project which is being implemented since 1989-90 in Dehradun and Saharanpur districts of Uttar Pradesh, envisages expansion of area under mulberry plantation and creation of supporting infrastructure for the development of sericulture. A Statement indicating the overall project target, target for the year 1994-95 and the cumulative achievement upto June, 94 is attached.

STATEMENT

Project target, target for 1994-95 and cumulative achievement under the National Sericulture Project in Uttar Pradesh upto June, 94

Sl. No.	Component	Overall project target	Target for 1994-95	Cumulative achievement upto June, 1994
1.	Supply of saplings (Lakh No.)	200	18	74.59
2.	Mulberry acreage (Acres)	4000	250	1522.00
3.	Dfls production (Lakh No.)	30	17	15.33
4.	Cocoon production (MT)	1200	35.10	19.27
5.	Supply of rearing kits	5000	1300	702
6.	Farmers training (No.)	5000	800	740
7.	No. of beneficiaries covered	5000	500	3878

Sl. No.	Component	Overall project target	Target for 1994-95	Cumulative achievement upto June, 1994
8.	Establishment of basic seed farm	2	—	2
9.	Grainage	1	—	1
10.	Technical service centres	8	—	8
11.	Chawkie rearing centres	40	6	8
12.	Demonstration-cum-training Centre	1	—	1
13.	Sericulture training school	1	—	1
14.	Cocoon drying chambers	40	—	5
15.	Cocoon market	1	—	1
16.	Cocoon testing and grading unit	1	—	1

[English]

EURO Issues

2870. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the primary shares market has been adversely affected by the continuous increase in collection of funds by the companies through Euro-issues;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any assessment in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the primary shares market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). The data in respect of capital raised from the domestic primary market during 1993-94 by listed companies reveals an increase of 166% over the previous year in the amount of capital raised through public issues and a decrease of 17% in the amount of capital raised through rights issues. The total capital raised by way of both public and rights issues in the domestic market by listed companies shows an increase of 16%. There is therefore no evidence to support the view that the primary market has been adversely affected as the year also saw

an extensive US \$ 2.5 billion mobilisation of funds from the Euro-issues market.

[*Translation*]

Bank Interest

2871. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the multiplicity of bank interest rates to improve the financial sector;

(b) if so, the time by which the Government are likely to announce its decision in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any steps are being taken to reduce the number of interest rates after the simplification of interest rate structure so as to make it more simplified; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e). Reserve Bank of India stipulates the structure of interest rates of Commercial Banks from time to time. With effect from 22nd September, 1990, the sector specific stipulations of interest rates have been done away with and the lending rates structure of banks has been rationalised linking the rate of interest with the size of the loan. As a follow up of this policy,

Reserve Bank of India has reduced in stages the existing six categories in the general structure of lending rates to 3 categories as per the details given below:—

Size of Credit Limits of Advances in Lending Rate Structures Effective September 22, 1990 to April 21, 1992

(i) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 7,500/-

(ii) Over Rs. 7,500 and upto Rs. 15,000/-

(iii) Over Rs. 15,000 and upto Rs. 25,000/-

(iv) Over Rs. 25,000 and upto Rs. 50,000/-

(v) Over Rs. 50,000 and upto Rs. 2 lakhs.

(vi) Over Rs. 2 lakhs.

Effective 22nd April, 1992 to 7th April, 1993

(i) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 7,500/-

(ii) Over Rs. 7,500/ and upto Rs. 25,000/-

(iii) Over Rs. 25,000 and upto Rs. 2 lakhs.

(iv) Over Rs. 2 lakhs.

Effective 8th April, 1993

(i) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 25,000/-

- (ii) Over Rs. 25,000/- and upto *[Translation]*
Rs. 2 lakhs

**Export of Handloom/Handicraft
Items**

- (iii) Over Rs. 2 lakhs.

[English]

**Companies of Tata, Birla and
Goenka Families**

2872. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies in India and abroad which are run by the Birla, Tata and Goenka families;

(b) the percentage of share capital of these families in the companies run in India and abroad and the percentage of share capital of Government institutions as also of others; and

(c) the amount declared tax-free every year during the last three years and the basis therefor?

2873. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of handloom and handicraft items exported from Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the names of the countries to which these items have been exported;

(b) whether there are more possibilities of export of these items from the State; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps the Government propose to take to promote the export of these items from the State during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) State-wise export figures are not maintained. However, the export of cotton handloom products and handicrafts to the major importing countries during the last three years is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) There are possibilities of increasing export of handloom and handicrafts products from Madhya Pradesh, particularly carpets, toys and dolls, wood carving, tie and dye, dohkra and iron crafts, hand block textiles etc.

(c) The Government have been taking a number of steps to boost exports of handloom and handicrafts products from the country, including Madhya Pradesh, such as sponsoring Buyer-Seller Meets, participation in fairs in major markets, releasing advertisements

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Consequent to the passing of the MRTP (Amendment) Ordinance dated 27.9.1991, followed by the MRTP (Amendment) Act effective from 30.12.1991, the provisions under the MRTP Act which defined monopoly companies in terms of their asset values have been omitted. As the concept is therefore no longer relevant Government has ceased to collect data in respect of such companies.

in foreign trade magazines, upgradation through appropriate training product development and quality programmes.

STATEMENT

Exports of Cotton Handloom Products to major importing countries during the last three years

(Rs. in crores)

Country	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
USA	253	349	421
Japan	79	110	207
Germany	37	58	77
U.K.	37	58	73
Australia	31	71	63
Italy	30	45	60
Sweden	29	47	53

Exports of Handicrafts to major importing countries during the last three years

(Rs. in crores)

Country	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
USA	636	783	1081
Germany	399	557	808
U.K.	165	208	260
France	69	90	119
Japan	53	78	114
Canada	63	80	110
Italy	40	67	108

[English]

Sericulture Projects

2874. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some National Sericulture Projects are being implemented in the country with the World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the number of National Sericulture Projects under implementation in the country, Statewise; and

(c) the assistance obtained from the World Bank for those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A World Bank/Swiss Development Cooperation assisted National Sericulture Project is being implemented in the country. The project, envisaging an outlay of Rs. 555 crores (including World Bank assistance of Rs. 283.20 crores), was launched in 1989-90 and is being implemented in 5 traditional sericulture States (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir) and 12 non-traditional States (Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh).

Import of Cocoa

2875. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request for importing Cocoa

from any multinational company during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

SBI Branches in Moscow

2876. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India propose to set up branches of the bank for the first time in Moscow;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating whether it will be a joint venture or a wholly owned subsidiary;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has given permission in this regard;

(d) if so, the time by which the new branch is likely to be set up and become functional;

(e) whether opening of branches of Indian banks in Moscow and other Russian cities is likely to boost the bilateral trade between India and Russia;

(f) if so, the extent thereof;

(g) whether SBI has opened its branch in other foreign countries also; and

(h) if so, the details thereof indicating the year of opening of such branches and their deposits and profits/losses during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). State Bank of India has a representative office in Moscow and is proposing to establish a joint venture bank. The proposal is still in a preliminary stage and operational details are yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank of India was conveyed its 'in principle' approval for the proposed joint venture bank. No time limit can be indicated in this regard as further formalities are required to be completed.

(e) and (f). It is expected that the presence of Indian banks in Moscow would be an incentive for improved bilateral trade between India and Russia. It is not possible, however, at this stage to predict the extent of increase in the volume of trade.

(g) and (h). The *Statement* regarding State Bank of India branches operating in other foreign countries, together with the year of opening of such branches and their aggregate deposits is enclosed. Profits/losses of overseas branches are not indicated separately in the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the bank.

STATEMENT

Name of the branch	Date of opening
Birmingham	Closed on 30.6.93
Golders Green	3.5.76

Name of the branch	Date of opening
Southall	12.8.74
Westend	1.3.73
London	27.1.71
Newyork	8.12.71
Chicago	29.12.75
Downtown	NA
Flushing	16.7.79
Los Angeles	4.10.77
Tokyo	23.1.80
Osaka	5.9.84
Colombo	July, 64
FCBU (Colombo)	
Bahrain	3.1.77
Paris	10.4.81
Nassau (Bahamas)	9.4.75
Dhaka (Bangladesh)	7.5.75
Antwerp	15.7.83
Honkong	6.12.78
Frankfurt	16.12.74
Male	4.2.74
Panama	6.12.79
Singapore	30.11.77

Aggregate Deposits	(US \$ in million)
(a) 1991-92	1522.370
(b) 1992-93	889.655
(c) 1993-94	1129.681

Import of equipment for Building Sector

2877. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the building sector regarding anomalies in the levies imposed on import of equipment and components affecting severely the future of the industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (b). Commerce Minister in his capacity as Dy. Chairman Planning Commission received a representation from the Builders on various problems of the Construction Industry. The matter is under examination.

[Translation]

Export of Banana Pulp

2878. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of banana pulp 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 its export ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Statistics on exports of banana pulp are not separately maintained.

(b) Exports of banana pulp are allowed freely, without licence. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has a number of financial and market assistance schemes to promote the export of horticulture produce, including banana pulp.

[English]

Tea Companies

2879. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some tea companies of West Bengal are not depositing the PE of its employees with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In West Bengal there are 17 tea companies which are in arrear of the EPF dues exceeding Rs.90,000/-.

(c) Necessary legal and penal action as provided under Section 8F and 14 of the Employees Provident Funds & Misc.

Provisions Act, 1952 has been initiated against the defaulting tea companies.

[Translation]

Economic Agreement with China

2880. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of Chinese leaders and officials any discussion between the two Governments took place regarding double taxation, Economic reforms, evasion of Tax and other related issues;

(b) if so, the details of talks, discussions held in this regard;

(c) whether any agreement or protocol was signed between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). During the visit of the Chinese Minister for Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation in June, 1994, discussions were held in the 5th India-China Joint Economic Group Meeting. Consequently, the India-China Trade Protocol for the year 1994-95 and the agreed minutes of

the 5th Session of the India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations and Trade, Science and Technology were signed.

Export of Mangoes

2881. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the possibilities of export of Mangoes to U.S.A. have increased recently;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed between India and U.S.A. in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the U.S. have imposed a ban on the import of mangoes from India due to several health reasons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) and (e). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of U.S.A. prohibits the importation of mangoes from India due to the presence of a number of pests including oriental fruit fly for which treatment acceptable to the U.S.A. authorities is not available in India.

[English]

Tourism Promotion Fund

2882. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Netherlands has expressed inability to kick off a Dutch guilder 3 million tourism promotion fund to promote the in-bound travel into India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). No agreement could be reached on Tourism Development Fund in the last round of talks between the two Governments held in July, 1994 as the proposal of enhancing capacity entitlements made by the Government of Netherlands was not found acceptable.

(c) The two sides have agreed to discuss this matter further in the next round of bilateral air talks.

Tourism Development in J&K

2883. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
KUMARI SUSHILA
TIRIYA:

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

(a) Whether a number of tourists/pilgrims visit Vaishno Devi, Amarnath and other tourism centres in Jammu & Kashmir every year;

(b) the expenditure incurred during each of the last three years on construction of hotels, motels, yatri niwases and for providing other facilities to tourists in the State;

(c) whether the militants in the State have turned hostile to tourists/pilgrims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard so as to ensure safety of the tourists/pilgrims ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An expenditure of Rs.3049.37 lakhs has been incurred towards the tourist facilities such as construction of yatri niwases, tourist bungalows, huts, approach roads, adventure tourism and infrastructural facilities and various other infrastructural facilities in the State of J&K during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, in the Central and State sectors.

(c) to (e). The tourism industry in the State has been adversely affected due to continued militant activities. There have recently been signs of improvement in the situation, particularly in the mood of the people who are fed up with the violence and activities of the militants. In the wake of this, some militant outfits are reported to have issued threats to tourists.

Certain pro-Pakistan outfits have also issued threats against the Amarnath Yatra.

However, Government are taking all necessary steps to improve the law and order situation and build confidence of common public so that normal activities could be resumed in the State. All the necessary security and other arrangements for the safe and smooth conduct of the Amarnath Yatra have also been made and these are being very closely monitored and reviewed.

[Translation]

Complaints received by SEBI

2884. SHRI ATAL BEHARI
VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Securities and Exchange Board of India and various categories/types since its inception;

(b) the number of complaints disposed of till date;

(c) the action taken by the companies in regard to the dividend warrants sent to the share holders which have not been received by them have been misplaced in transit; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely payment of dividend to the share holders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):
(a) and (b). The total number of complaints received by the Securities and Exchange Board of India under various categories/types since its inception upto 15th July, 1994 is 12,33,349. The number of complaints disposed of during this period is 5,36,302.

(c) In regard to complaints of shareholders about nonreceipt of dividend warrants, the companies generally issue duplicate dividend warrants to them after compliance with the necessary requirements in this regard.

(d) There are provisions in the Companies Act, 1956 for ensuring timely payment of dividends to shareholders.

Insurance Claims

2885. SHRI RAM PRASAD
SINGH:
SHRI MANJAY LAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims of life insurance policis received by the Life Insurance Corporation during 1993-94 and the number of claims settled;

(b) the number of claims pending settlement as on March 31, 1994;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for ensuring payment of the amount of claims to the nominees of the policy holders after their death;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure expeditious settlement of claims of policy holders and to make LIC more effective;

(f) whether the Government propose to allow foreign insurance companies in the country to compete with Life Insurance Corporation in future; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The information is given below.

(Number in Lakhs)

	Maturity claims	Death claims
Claims intimated during the year	30.81	1.40
Total claims payable including outstanding at the beginning of the year	31.52	1.56
Claims settled during the year	30.73	1.35
Claims pending as on 31.3.1994	0.79	0.21

(c) to (e): The LIC have reported that they have issued instructions to Branch/Divisional Offices to settle death claims within 75 days from the date of intimation of death subject to compliance of requirements by the claimants.

(f) and (g). No such proposal is pending with the Government at present.

[English]

Hank Yarn

2886. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL:
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI GOVIND RAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested for exemption from production of hank yarn obligation to the spinning mills, particularly co-operative spinning mills;

(b) if so, the names of such State Governments; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

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

(b) A request was received from the Government of Maharashtra for exemption of M/s. Malegaon Co-operative Spinning Mills from Hank Yarn Obligation.

(c) In order to meet the demand of hank yarn for handloom sector and to ensure stability in its prices it is not possible to relax the stipulation laid down

by the Government of India on the packing of hank yarn by spinning mills including co-operative spinning mills. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

[*Translaction*]

Export of Textiles

2887. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the low production of cotton this year in the world, the prices of garments have increased and this factor has caused its impact in India as well;

(b) whether India enjoy a distinct position in the international market in regard to export of readymade garments;

(c) whether the Government have evolved any scheme after he year 1991-92 to increase the export of ready-made garments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Available data does not clearly establish that there has been significant adverse impact on India's garment exports because of low production of cotton in the world this year.

(b) As per currently available GATT data, India's position is 14th in the international market in regard to export of readymade garments.

(c) and (d). Introduction of a unified market determined exchange rate system,

convertibility of the rupee on current account, facilitating import of capital goods at concessional duty, introduction of a Special Value Based Advance Licence Scheme for Garment exports, facilitating increased investment flows into garments sector, ensuring increased availability of export credit, permission to retain foreign exchange earnings to the extent of 25% in Foreign Currency account etc., are some of the steps taken by the Government after the year 1991-92 to increase readymade garment exports.

[*English*]

Narcotics

2888. SHRI V.SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have expressed its serious concern over the increase in illicit production and distribution of narcotics; .

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by Inter-Ministerial Task Force set up for the purpose; and

(c) the corrective measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The production and distribution of narcotics is a clandestine activity, it cannot be said definitely; whether it is increasing or otherwise. However,

government is fully committed to tackling the drug menace.

(b) and (c). The Inter-ministerial Task Force has submitted a Draft National Master Plan for Drug Abuse Control in India. The report contains many recommendations regarding supply reduction and demand reduction. Copies of the report have been sent to all State Governments and the relevant Central Government Ministries/departments/agencies for suitable action.

Tourism Development in Lakshadweep

2889. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to float global tenders to lease out two uninhabited Islands— Thinnakara and Cheriyam in Lakshadweep for promoting Island tourism; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Government had invited competitive offers in January, 1992 for development and operation of Island/beach resorts at Thinnakara and Cheriyam in Lakshadweep. In response, four offers were received. Government had rejected all the offers as unsuitable and decided to invite fresh offers. As Committee was set up to formulate terms and conditions, evaluate offers and make recommendations to the Government. Lakshadweep Administration has to

indicate the terms; on which land on the Islands will be available for tourism development to enable further action in the matter.

Air India Operations to USA

2890. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India propose to open another "Gateway" in the United States of America;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a cost-benefit study has been done in this regard; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Air India proposes to start operations to Chicago subject to necessary approvals being obtained from the US authorities.

(c) and (d). A cost benefit study was undertaken which showed that the operations would be commercially viable.

Microlight Aircraft

2891. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA
MAROTRAO
GHANGARE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.2447 on December 17, 1993 and state:

(a) whether any study was made of safe use and non-security hazards of the microlight aircraft prior to the purchase of these aircraft;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for loss to the Government;

(c) whether the Government propose to dispose of these non-used aircraft;

(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) and (b). The need for conducting such a study was not felt as the microlight aircraft is considered quite safe and there are no non-security hazards, if flown within its technical limitations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Aero Club of India has plans to redistribute these microlight aircraft to its other member clubs.

Loans for Textile Mills

2892. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the owners of new textile mills, textile mills running in losses and others who intend to modernisation their textile mills are not getting loans from financial institutions; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to provide loans to the owners of such mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Financial Institutions viz: Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), are extending assistance to Textile Mill for:

(i) setting up new mills, particularly spinning mills.

(ii) rehabilitation of loss making sick units as per relief packages offered by Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

(iii) Expansion and Diversification of existing units.

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

Unemployment

2893. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed persons is increasing continuously in the country in spite of implementation of well planned schemes during the last decade;

(b) if so, the percentage of annual rate of increase in the number of unemployed persons during the above period;

(c) whether the rate of unemployment has further increased during the last three years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): (a) to (c). Comparable estimates of unemployment, based on

comprehensive surveys on employment and unemployment, conducted by the NSSO at quinquennial intervals, are available for 1972-73, 1977-78, 1983 and 1987-88. Estimates of unemployment at the beginning of the Eighth Plan and at the end of the first and second years of the Eighth Plan have been made by the Planning Commission. Annual rates of growth of unemployment based on the estimates of unemployment, by weekly status, for different periods are as follows:—

Period	Average Annual Rate of Growth of Unemployment(%)
1972-73 to 1977-78	2.35
1977-78 to 1983	1.38
1983 to 1987-88	3.14
1987-88 to 1992	4.38
1992 to 1994	4.32

(d) The increase in unemployment is primarily on account of increase in the labour force.

(e) Expansion of employment opportunities is an important objective of Eighth Five Year Plan and the plan strategy lays emphasis on faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas having high employment potential, for accelerating employment growth.

Seizure of Narcotics

2894. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases of seizures of drugs reported during each of the last

three years and the quantity of drugs seized;

(b) value of seized drugs in the international market;

(c) whether cooperation of neighbouring countries has been sought in checking trafficking of drugs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to check the drug trafficking in the country?

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

(a) As per the available information, the quantity of drugs seized and the number of cases reported during the year 1991, 1992 and 1993 are as under :-

(Quantity in Kgs.)

Drug	1991	1992	1993
Opium	2145	1918	3011
Morphine	6	35	36
Heroin	622	1153	1088
Ganja	52633	64341	98867
Charas/Hashish	4413	6621	8238
Methaqualone	4415	7475	15004
No. of Cases	5298	12751	13518

(b) No precise valuation of narcotic drugs, which are often of indeterminate chemical strength and composition and liable for destruction, is feasible.

(c) and (d). India has signed bilateral agreement with two neighbouring countries, Myanmar and Afghanistan for mutual cooperation in drug control matters. India is also a party to SAARC convention on the subject.

(e) Instructions have been issued to all enforcement agencies to maintain the utmost vigil and step up enforcement efforts under the stringent provisions contained in the NDPS Act. Training is being imparted to officers to improve their effectiveness. Vehicle and communication equipment have been provided. A part of Indo-Pak border has been fenced.

Non-Banking Finance Companies

2895. SHRI D.VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has asked all non-banking finance companies and residuary non-banking companies to achieve six per cent capital adequacy based on the risk weighted assets and conversion of off-balance sheet exposures by March 31, 1995;

(b) whether all the above companies have been asked to desist from lending around 15 per cent their net owned fund to any single party and over 25 per cent to a single group of parties;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of other guidelines including prudential norms issued; and

(e) the extent to which the above guidelines have helped in achieving capital adequacy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they have issued guidelines containing prudential norm for Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), and residuary Non-Banking Companies which have net owned fund of Rs.50 lakhs and above and are registered with RBI. In the guidelines, salient features of which are enclosed in the *Statement*, the finance companies have, *inter-alia*, been advised:

- (i) to achieve capital adequacy of 6 per cent of the risk weighted assets and credit conversion of off-balance sheet exposure by 31st March, 1995; and
- (ii) not to lend more than 15% of their owned funds to any single party or 25% of their owned funds to any single group of parties.

(e) With a view to ensure compliance with prudential norms by registered financial companies as reporting format which has to be submitted to RBI at the end of September and March every year together with auditor's certificate has been prescribed. The first half-yearly return to be submitted by the financial companies would relate to March 31, 1995, an assessment of achievement of capital adequacy norms can be made only thereafter.

STATEMENT

Salient features of the guidelines on prudential norms

1. Reckoning of Income and NPAs

Income past due but received within a period of six months is not to be booked till such time such income is actually received. Assets are required to be classified as non-performing assets (NPA) based on recovery record. If payment of principal/installments is past due but not received within a period of six months, such loans or advances are to be classified as NPAs. All accounting standards and guidance notes issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India dealing with lease accounting depreciation, etc. may be followed.

2. Accounting procedure for investments

Investments are to be classified into two categories—long term investments and current investments. Current investments are those which are readily realisable and are intended to be held for not more than one year from the date of investments, long term investments are not current investments. While long term investments are to be valued at cost, current investments are to be valued at the lower of cost and market value.

3. Classification of assets and provisioning

Assets are to be classified into four categories:—

- (i) standard assets,
- (ii) sub-standard assets,
- (iii) doubtful assets, and
- (iv) loss assets.

Provisioning norms for bad and doubtful debts have been prescribed for the last three categories of assets. Risk weights on the co-balance sheet assets and credit conversion factors for off-balance sheet items of exposures have also been prescribed.

While cash, bank balances and investments in government and approved securities have been given 'zero' weightage, the other assets have been given weightage of 100. The off-balance sheet items of exposures carry credit conversion factors ranging from 50 to 100 per cent.

4. Capital adequacy ratio

The registered financial companies have been asked to attain capital adequacy ratio of *six percent based on the risk weighted assets and conversion of off-balance sheet exposures by March 31st, 1995 and eight per cent by March 31, 1996.*

5. Composition of capital

Capital will be divided into two tiers, Tier-I will consist of paid-up equity capital and free reserves. Tier-II capital will consist of preference shares, revaluation reserves, general provisions and loss reserves in excess of the required amounts and hybrid debt capital instruments/subordinated debts, if any. Tier-II capital is not to exceed Tier-I capital. While arriving at Tier-I capital, investments and loans and advances in subsidiaries and companies in the same group and other non-banking financial companies in excess of ten per cent of the owned fund of the registered financial companies will be deducted.

6. Concentration of credit/Investments

The registered financial companies *should not lend more than fifteen per*

cent of their net owned fund to any single party or twenty-five per cent of their net owned fund to a single group of parties. Excess if any, over these limits should be brought down in the course of repayment of the dues, as scheduled. As financial company should not invest more than twenty-five per cent of its owned funds in shares and debentures of another company. Keeping in mind the attendant risks in regard to investments in companies belonging to a group or in a particular industry, the financial companies should endeavour to diversify the portfolio.

7. Reporting compliance

With a view to ensure compliance by registered financial companies with prudential norms, a reporting format has been prescribed by Reserve Bank of India which is to be submitted to RBI at the end of September and March every year together with auditor's certificate.

8. Credit rating

A system of compulsory credit rating for the registered financial companies in a phased manner has also been introduced. The companies have advised to get the first rating by March 31, 1995 and submit it along with the relevant half-yearly return. A fresh rating is to be obtained at least once every year. Companies with net owned fund below Rs. 2 crore have, however, been given the option to get the rating latest by March 31, 1996.

Unit 1964 Scheme

2896. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about the diversion

of certificates of Unit 1964 Scheme of UTI to share brokers in connivance with some employees of Lucknow GPO;

(b) if so, whether investigations have been made in this regard; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Unit Trust of India (UTI) has reported that about 128 cases have come to its notice in regard to non-receipt of Unit Scheme, 1964 certificates in original by genuine unit holders possibly due to interception of post in the Lucknow GPO region. However, these certificates have been lodged with UTI for registering the transfers. The Unit Trust of India has not effected the transfers since the signatures of the transferers did not match with those in its record. The matter of intercepting the unit certificates in postal transit has been taken up by UTI with the Chief Post Master General, Lucknow. In the Meantime UTI has issued certificates to original unit holders after completion of necessary formalities.

Production of Hank Yarn

2897. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUD-
DIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some textile mills are not fulfilling their obligation to produce 50% of hank yarn out of their total production;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such mills ?

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

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) The Office of the Textile Commissioner has filed FIRs for prosecuting the defaulter mills under the Essential Commodities Act.

Setting up of Yatri Niwases, Hotels and Motels

2898. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some yatri niwases, hotels and motels are proposed to be set up by the Government in the Central sector; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan of the Government in this regard for different States for Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (b). The Central Department of Tourism extends financial assistance for the construction of yatri niwases and motels to the State Government. No financial assistance is extended to the State Governments for the construction of hotels. Central financial assistance extended to the State Governments for the construction of

yatri niwases during the first two years of the Eighth Plan (1992-93 and 1993-94) is as per enclosed *Statement*.

Subject to availability of resources, suitable sites and feasibility reports, ITDC proposes to construct three hotels during the 8th Plan.

During the year 1994-95 nine schemes of yatri niwases in the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Tamil Nadu Have been prioritised for consideration. The Ninth Five Year Plan has not yet been formulated.

STATEMENT

Projects/Schemes for Yatri Niwases sanctioned during 1992-93 and 1993-94

(Rs. in Laskhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Construction of yatri niwas at Puri (Orissa)	1992-93	44.85
2.	Construction of yatri niwas at Sravanbelgola (Karnataka)	-do-	39.94
3.	Construction of yatri niwas at Vaishno Devi (Jammu & Kashmir)	-do-	45.00
4.	Construction of yatri niwas at Sringeri (Karnataka)	-do-	46.05
5.	Construction of yatri niwas at Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu)	-do-	44.78
6.	Construction of yatri niwas at Samyapuram (Tamil Nadu)	1993-94	39.92

Tassar Research Centre

2899. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a Tassar Research Centre in the State of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

Bureau of Civil Aviation Security

2900. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to establishment of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security has been completed at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether any extension of time for the completion of the said project has been granted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). A proposl for setting up of a unit of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security at Thiruvananthapuram, has been received

recently. A decision on the proposal is yet to be taken.

(c) and (d). No definite time frame has been fixed for setting up the office.

[Translation]

Procurement of Cotton

2901. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton procured by Cotton Corporation of India from various States during the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the corresponding figures of the same during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (b). The details of State-wise cotton procured by Cotton Corportion of India during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

(Figures in bales of 170 kg, each)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Punjab	131240	207369	328043	69043
Haryana	79353	109857	137737	47014
Rajasthan	108045	19389	162892	130153
Gujarat	204851	154365	226602	163999
Madhya Pradesh	213646	126484	101618	163634
Andhra Pradesh	253012	192604	157827	165911
Karnataka	21314	53032	6019	27214
Tamil Nadu	7679	7147	5310	4334
Others.	97	434	550	—
Total	1019237	1000631	1186598	776352

*[English]***Jobs to Students****Government Expenditure**

2902. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated any fresh measures to reduce the Government expenditure; and

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Keeping the Government expenditure under control is a continuous process and instructions are issued from time to time to avoid wasteful expenditure. The instructions include reduction in posts, ban on air travel by first class, ban on accommodation in hotel suites while on tour, reduction in consumption/expenditure on petrol, restriction on OTA, restriction on purchase of vehicles, economy in use of electricity, etc. Recently, instructions have been issued to the effect that : (i) posts which are lying vacant for one year or more shall be deemed to be abolished and if needed could be recreated only after following prescribed procedure for creation of posts; (ii) creation of 'Plan' posts in Groups 'B', 'C' & 'D' (for which powers were hitherto with the Administrative Ministries/Departments) will now require approval of Finance Ministry. The procedure for creation of posts in autonomous bodies has also been revised to effect economy in expenditure. All these measures are expected to result in reduction in Government expenditure.

2903. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who took insurance as a vocational subject and passed their Senior Secondary School Examination during the last two years;

(b) the number of students who have been offered jobs, by insurance companies during the current year;

(c) whether some of the above students are still to be provided jobs;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay in providing the jobs; and

(e) the time by which such students are likely to be provided jobs by the Insurance companies ?

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

*[Translation]***SC/ST Employees in Air India**

2904. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees belonging to Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in the Air India;

(b) the number of backlog vacancies in the reserved categories; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill up the same ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In Air India the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) is 3641 and 968 respectively.

(b) As on 1.1.94 the backlog vacancies in SC Category was 76 and that in the ST Category 148.

(c) The Management of Air India has been striving to fill up the backlog vacancies in reserved categories through special recruitment drives.

[English]

Export Growth

2905. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any action plan for boosting export from the Gujarat Exporters Association;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Customers Services

2906. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of customers services in Syndicate Bank, Central Bank of India and Indian Bank has been deteriorating; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). No such report has been received. However, Government are anxious to ensure improvement in customer services in public sector banks. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M.N. Goiporia, the then Chairman, State Bank of India was constituted in September 1990 to examine the issue. The Committee made wide ranging recommendations. Reserve Bank of India have already issued instructions to the banks for implementation of the accepted recommendations of the Committee.

[Translation]

Gap between the rich and the Poor

2907. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken some initiatives to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). For improving the economic conditions of the poor, the Eighth Plan has sought to provide protection to the poor and the weaker sections of the society. Adequate food supply, control on inflation, strengthening of public distribution system and its revamping in selected remote and backward blocks and developmental programmes particularly in social sectors and special employment and anti-poverty programmes constitute the main elements to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. The Eighth Plan (1992-97) projects income growth rate of 5.6 per cent per annum and consumption growth rate of 5.3 per cent per annum and envisages that the growth in the consumption expenditure of poorer sections will be more than that of the richer sections. This will reduce existing disparities in consumption between the rich and the poor. Income distribution is also expected to improve because of various social welfare measures and developmental programmes.

During the last 3 years a number of steps have been taken to benefit the poor. The Central Plan outlay for programmes of social sector, special employment and anti-poverty programmes has been stepped up. The allocation for rural development has been more than doubled from Rs.3100 crore in 1992-93(BE) to Rs.7010 crores in 1994-95(BE). Expanded allocation for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana of Rs. 3855 crore in 1994-95 is expected to generate 1089 million mandays of employment as against the allocation of Rs.3306 crore for the year 1993-94. New programmes, viz. Employment Assurance Scheme targeted

towards 1752 poorest blocks to provide a minimum of 100 man-days of unskilled employment for rural poor was initiated during 1993-94 with a budget provision of Rs. 600 crore (RE) and Rs. 1200 crore (BE) has been made for 1994-95. Another new programme, viz., Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana to provide assistance to educated unemployed youth to start their own micro-enterprises was initiated during 1993-94 with a provision of Rs. 35 crore at RE stage. For the year 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 145 crore has been provided in the budget. The public distribution system has been strengthened and also revamped in 1652 blocks in remote and backward areas to augment supply of essential commodities of consumption by the poor. In order to control price rise of essential commodities, sugar and cotton are imported under OGL with zero duty and refined palmolein oil on concessional duty of 20% to augment supply under PDS. The National Renewal Fund has been established for supplementing the existing social safety net by financing the schemes of compensation retraining and redeployment of workers affected by economic reforms.

A substantial reduction of poverty and economic inequality among classes can take place only over a period of time. In the medium term, the economic reforms will raise rate of economic growth and of employment. Poor will also benefit from this.

[English]

Branches of GIC

2908. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of General Insurance Corporation and its four subsidiaries abroad, country-wise;

(b) the profits earned/losses incurred by the above branches during each of the last three years;

(c) The reason for incurring losses;

(d) whether it is proposed to close down these loss making branches in foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). A *Statement* giving the details is enclosed.

(c) The General Insurance Corporation (GIC) have reported that during the last five year period ending 1993, a series of catastrophic losses

affected the world insurance market, on account of which the foreign operations of the GIC and its subsidiary companies also suffered. In addition, during 1991-92 there were huge fire and marine losses in pacific and middle east regions and considerable increase in the reserve strain of some foreign branches on account of steep growth in their premium income which also adversely affected their profitability.

(d) and (e). The GIC and its subsidiaries constantly review their overseas operations and initiate necessary corrective measures in respect of loss making offices/branches. The GIC have recently undertaken a special review and depending upon the performance in the next two years a view will be taken by them on the further continuance of such loss making offices/branches.

STATEMENT

Number of branches abroad-countrywise and profit/loss in the last three years

(Rupees in crores)

Name of the Country	No. of Branches/ Agencies	Name of the Company	Profit/Loss		
			1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Foreign Branches:					
Hongkong	1	New India	0.27	0.93	0.55
	1	National	0.55	-3.88	2.67
Thailand	1	New India	0.02	0.67	-0.45
Fiji	3	New India	1.00	2.10	3.74
Mauritius	1	New India	-0.18	1.45	0.47
Australia	1	New India	1.02	0.27	-0.47

Name of the Country	No. of Branches/ Agencies	Name of the Company	Profit/Loss		
			1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Nepal	3	National	0.69	0.74	0.83
	6	Oriental	0.80	1.21	-0.14
Philippines	1	New India	-0.25	-0.88	-0.90
Japan	7	New India	-1.45	-6.33	-7.11
U.K.	1	New India	-3.37	-9.13	-10.66
Singapore	1	GIC		Set up only on 1.1.1993	

Automatic Teller Machines

2909. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the branches of State Bank of India and other nationalised banks in Delhi where Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) have been installed;

(b) the locations of the above bank branches in Delhi;

(c) the names of the bank branches where proposal is under consideration; and

(d) the time by which these proposed branches will have ATMs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). As per available information, State Bank of India and Vijaya Bank have installed Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) at their New Delhi Main Branch on Parliament Street and Barakhamba Road Branch respectively.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that no further proposal has been received from any of the banks for installation of ATMs in Delhi.

(d) Does not arise.

Hawala Trade

2910. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the premium of foreign currency over the official rate has gone upto 15 per cent, in the hawala market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

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

(b) the amount of loans provided during the above period ?

[Translation]

Loan to Small Industrial Units

2911. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small industrial units which have been provided loans by the nationalised banks in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not maintain State-wise data regarding Small Scale Industries (SSI) units financed by the nationalised banks. The data available with RBI pertains to credit surveyed to Small Scale Industries by the public sector banks in Madhya Pradesh. This information as at the end of March 1990, March 1991 and March 1992 (latest available) is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

As on	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding
March, 1990	201484	62854.94
March, 1991	189390	70342.64
March, 1992	199139	73745.51

[English]

Indira Gandhi International Airport

2912. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi International Airport has been declared a gateway airport allowing transhipment of goods coming from abroad.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of excess revenue likely to be generated as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). It has been recently decided to allow transhipment facility at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi for the free movement of goods, without payment of duty, when imported for transhipment to other destination outside India or to any other in-land/sea-port/land customs station appointed under Section-7 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to quantify the excess revenue likely to be generated.

Beedi Workers

2913. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beedi workers in Mandya, Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government propose to open a dispensary for the welfare of these beedi workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to the State Government of Karnataka, there are about 3,200 beedi workers in Mandya District.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Economic Relations with Russia

2914. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are taking steps to improve economic relations with Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any policy change by both the countries in order to improve the economic ties; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Steps to improve economic relations with Russia were discussed during the visit to the Russian Deputy Prime Minister to Delhi in early June and the visit of the

Indian Prime Minister to Moscow at the end of June. It has been decided that the first meeting of the Indo-Russian Joint Commission will be held in Moscow in September, 1994.

For increasing Indian exports to Russia against our rupee debt repayments, the Russian side is considering; (i) extension of 180 days deferred payment facility to Russian importers who are required to deposit roubles for opening L/Cs, (ii) exemption from local taxes for imports made from India through the debt repayment route, and (iii) auction a portion of import entitlements against the debt repayment funds amongst prospective Russian importers.

The Russian Government has also indicated an interest in decling a portion of our rupee debt repayments for investment in joint venture projects. However, no concrete proposals have yet been received and no detailed modalities have yet been agreed upon.

[Translation]

Increase In Air Passengers

2915. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether, after the introduction of private airlines, there has been an increase in the number of air passengers in Government airlines;

(b) if so, the number of air passengers during the last year *vis-a-vis* the number thereof during the preceding three years;

(c) whether losses of the Government airlines have come down as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The total number of air passengers carried by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot during the year 1993-94 was 80.36 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are 83.08 lakhs, 91.91 lakhs and 80.48 lakhs respectively.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. With the emergence of Air Taxi Operators, there has been decline in traffic on Government airlines in the domestic sector during 1992-93 and 1993-94.

[English]

Unemployed Graduates

2916. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed graduates registered with various employment exchanges in Delhi during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of registered persons provided with employment by the employment exchanges during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide more employment opportunities to the registered unemployed persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) As per information furnished by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the number of persons registered with various employment exchanges during the last three years were as follows:—

Period	Registrations	
	Graduates	Post-Graduates
1991	17633	2957
1992	22537	5690
1993	19579	4465

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

(c) Employment in any State, depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State, for which the State Government is responsible. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Govt. through Centrally sponsored/Central Sector special employment programmes.

Public Issues of Banks

2917. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of public sector and private sector banks have been permitted to go for public issues for raising funds and investment;

(b) if so, the details to such banks alongwith their amount of funds permitted to be raised; and

(c) the time by which the above banks are expected to approach the capital market to raise fresh equity?

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 to the Table of the House.

Loan Recovery Cases

2918. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank loan recovery cases pending in the courts; and

(b) the total value of such borrowings, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The number of suit-filed accounts and also the amount involved of each of the public sector banks as at the end of March 1993 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Bank	No. of Account	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
State Bank and Associate Banks			
1.	State Bank of India	61865	25851.00
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	9787	3733.00
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	17482	6640.00
4.	State Bank of Mysore	52835	7634.00
5.	State Bank of Patiala	3851	3100.00
6.	State Bank of Saurashtra	1947	1213.00
7.	State Bank of Travancore	58532	4848.00
8.	State Bank of Indore	1755	1886.00
	Sector Total	208054	54905.00
Nationalised Banks			
1.	Bank of Baroda	9052	7224.00
2.	Allahabad Bank	95848	14507.00
3.	Bank of India	14799	3600.00
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	19675	12298.00
5.	Canara Bank	106000	26897.00

Sl. No.	Bank	No. of Account	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
6.	Dena Bank	20828	10232.21
7.	Indian Bank	28392	17224.00
8.	Indian Overseas Bank	36303	22916.00
9.	Central Bank of India	92877	62800.00
10.	Union Bank of India	17866	4347.03
11.	Punjab National Bank	21581	23700.00
12.	United Bank of India	58452	41370.00
13.	UCO Bank	86043	43525.00
14.	Syndicate Bank	70904	22707.00
15.	Andhra Bank	3221	12039.00
16.	Corporation Bank	5456	2875.00
17.	Orinetal Bank of Commerce	23012	1547.00
18.	Punjab & Sind Bank	12489	8435.00
19.	New Bank of India	11736	2050.00
20.	Vijaya Bank	82032	11962.02
	Secotor Total	816566	352255.26
	Grand Total	1024620	407160.26

Leasing of Helicopters for Pawan Hans Ltd.

2919. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of Pawan Hans Ltd. have opposed the wet lease of a

Bell 212 helicopters from a foreign company and insisted that the helicopter should be dry-leased operated by the company's own employees;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in the matter;

(c) the reasons for the Pawan Hans Ltd. not able to capitalise on

its near monopoly in the Indian skies; and

(d) the decision taken in respect of the entire Westland fleet of helicopters grounded since February, 1991 and how far it has affected the fortunes of Pawan Hans Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of a number of helicopters falling due for 'G' (5000 hours) Air Frame Inspection, leading to reduce availability of helicopters for ONGC's operational tasks in Bombay High, Pawan Hans Limited invited offers for dry lease of Dauphin helicopters operated by the Company. Since no suitable offers were received by the Company, and also to avoid any adverse effect of go-slow tactics of the employees of Pawan Hans Limited, it was decided to temporarily wet lease a Bell 212 helicopter for a period of six months.

(c) Pawan Hans Limited, has, so far been meeting the requirement of the oil sector through its own/leased helicopters and has a major share of helicopter operations in India.

(d) Earlier, it was decided to dispose of the fleet of Westland helicopters grounded since February, 1991 through global tenders but since no bids were received by the prescribed date, it has now been decided to dispose of these helicopters through negotiations with parties interested in purchase of these helicopters and accessories.

There is no cash loss but the company would incur an annual book loss amounting to Rs. 14.68 crores

approximately on account of depreciation/obsolescence reserve of the fleet.

[*Translation*]

Tourism promotion in Madhya Pradesh

2920. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals approved and being implemented for promotion of tourism in Madhya Pradesh during 1994-95 and subsequent years during the Eight Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of schemes proposed to be implemented; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for each project?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). Five incomplete proposals which include two proposals for purchase of water sports equipments and three proposals seeking financial assistance for festivals were received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1994-95. All the proposals were referred back to the State Government.

[*English*]

Export of Cashewnuts

2921. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity of cashewnuts exported and the foreign exchange earned

therefrom during 1993-94 and in the first quarter of the current year, Country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The

details of country-wise exports of cashew kernels during 1993-94 and for April 1994 (for which country-wise details are available) are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Country	1993-94		April 1994	
		Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.
1.	Australia	2931	45.66	172	2.77
2.	Bahamas	17	0.20	Nil	Nil
3.	Bahrain	239	2.87	7	0.11
4.	Brunei	1	0.02	Nil	Nil
5.	Canada	742	10.48	76	1.30
6.	Chinese Taipei	728	11.66	38	0.62
7.	Cyprus	12	0.25	Nil	Nil
8.	Czech Republic	225	3.66	15	0.26
9.	France	454	6.59	15	0.25
10.	German Fed. Republic	1248	20.89	135	2.26
11.	Greece	90	1.48	Nil	Nil
12.	Hong Kong	2584	38.71	34	0.58
13.	Israel	712	12.35	47	0.85
14.	Italy	82	1.12	22	0.39
15.	Japan	5311	84.91	323	5.15
16.	Korea DP Rep.	61	0.84	3	0.04
17.	Korea Rep.	193	2.47	Nil	Nil
18.	Kuwait	242	3.89	15	0.28
19.	Lebanon	155	1.19	Nil	Nil

(Qty: MT)

(Value: Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Country	1993-94		April 1994	
		Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.
20.	Macao	16	0.23	Nil	Nil
21.	Malaysia	142	2.09	6	0.10
22.	Mali	15	0.26	Nil	Nil
23.	Mauritius	1	0.01	Nil	Nil
24.	Myanmar	Nil	Nil	2	0.04
25.	Netherland	13727	219.46	1585	27.37
26.	New Zealand	190	2.65	15	0.25
27.	Norway	15	0.20	Nil	Nil
28.	Oman	6	0.14	Nil	Nil
29.	Portugal	62	0.99	Nil	Nil
30.	Russia	1418	21.24	Nil	Nil
31.	Saudi Arabia	322	5.32	30	0.55
32.	Seychelles	1	0.01	Nil	Nil
33.	Singapore	1091	16.89	Nil	Nil
34.	Spain	265	4.56	46	0.78
35.	Switzerland	51	0.77	Nil	Nil
36.	Thailand	22	0.65	Nil	Nil
37.	United Arab Emirates	1324	19.26	52	0.85
38.	United Kingdom	4546	69.83	303	4.51
39.	United States of America	29712	427.48	2658	41.76
40.	Venezuela	15	0.25	Nil	Nil
Total:		68968	1041.53	5599	91.07

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta.

Currency Notes

2922. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India propose to issue a new series of Rs. 10/- currency notes shortly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the authority in the RBI which decides about the design of the currency notes;

(d) whether the RBI has any proposals to issue new series of currency notes of other denominations also; 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) The details have not been finalised so far.

(c) Design of currency notes is decided by the Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The details of the new series of currency notes have not been finalised so far.

[*Translation*]

Fake Share Certificates

2923. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake shares of several companies are in circulation in large scale;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any assessment in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government/ SEBI have taken any step to stop such activities in the shares market;

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (f). Alongwith fake share certificates of some companies are reported to be in circulation, it is not feasible to make any assessment of the extent of their circulation. Government does, however, exercise vigilance in containing this practice.

[*English*]

Export of Tea

2924. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any contract with Iran to export tea during September to December, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether tea could not be exported as contracted during the stipulated time;

(d) if so, the reason therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The State Tea Organisation of Iran, which is the purchasing body of the Iranian Govt., had placed orders with the Indian exporters for supply of around 13.8 Mn.kgs. of tea during 1993-94.

(c) and (d). As against the contracted quantity of 13.8 Mn.kgs., only around 6.87 Mn.kgs. of tea was shipped to Iran. The shortfall in export was on account of failure of the Iranian Organisation to open letters of credit for the total contracted quantity in view of severe foreign exchange shortage in that country.

(e) An Indian delegation led by Chairman, Tea Board visited Tehran in July, 1994 to resolve the problems of Indian tea exports to Iran. Consequently, the Iranian side have agreed to open letter of credit immediately in two phases covering 5.75 Mn.kgs.

[*Translation*]

I.A. Fares

2925. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:

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

(a) the number of times the Indian Airlines has increased its fares during the last two years;

(b) the details of the increase in fares on each occasion;

(c) whether there has been corresponding increase in the facilities to passengers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Indian Airlines has increased its domestic rupee fares three times during the last two years.

(b) With effect from 2.10.1992 Indian Airlines increased its domestic rupee fares (Basic Fare + Fuel Surcharge) by 9% in the form of Fuel Surcharge. The differential between Economy Class & Executive Class fare was also revised to 40% from 30%. Effective 13th September, 1993, the domestic rupee fare (Basic Fare + Fuel Surcharge) was increased by 15% in the form of basic fare. From 25th July, 1994, IA has again increased its domestic rupee fares ranging between 10% to 20%.

(c) and (d). IA has taken the following steps to increase the facilities to passengers:-

- Improvement in service both on ground and on board.
- Improvement in quality of food served on board the aircraft.
- Improvement in passenger comfort by increasing seat pitch in Economy Class of A-300.
- Introduction of Business Class in A-320 aircraft.

- Price incentives/ concessions introduced for passengers
- Removal of cancellation fee and introduction of refund fee of Rs.100 per ticket in lieu thereof.

Smuggling of Narcotics

2962. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and U.S.A. recently to check smuggling of narcotics; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between India and USA recently. In order to effectively address all aspects of the drugs problem, the two countries intend to carry out joint, cooperative, long-term programmes to raise awareness of and build support for anti-narcotics activities.

Interest of Credit

2927. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether several banks charge 36% interest on credit;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to issue any guidelines to all those banks which are providing credit card facility;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they have not issued any directive/guideline to banks regarding levy of charges for the services rendered by them including credit card business. However, a late payment charge known as 'Service Charge' is levied by banks on card dues which are not settled within the stipulated time. Such a charge ranges from 2 to 2.5 per cent per month.

[English]

Handloom Export

2928. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-items captioned "New strategy for promoting handloom" appearing in the Statesman dated July 16, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of the strategy adopted by the Handloom Export Promotion Council;

(c) whether the export of Handloom products is likely to be increased after adopting the strategy; and

(d) if so, the extent and other efforts the Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d). The strategy adopted by Handloom Export Promotion Council to boost exports of cotton handloom products includes sponsoring Buyer-Seller Meets, participation in fairs in major markets, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines and product developments and quality upgradation through appropriate training programmes. The strategy has succeeded in increasing exports of cotton handloom products, which have recorded a growth of 25.6% in Rupee terms and 15.9% in dollar terms during 1993-94.

Proposals of Telecom Commission

2929. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecom Commission has proposed to the Finance Ministry certain proposals for raising the resources of its various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). In order to meet the resource requirements, the Deptt. of Telecommunications had proposed to increase the resort to equipment leasing as well as issue of additional quantum of PSU Bonds.

(c) The above proposals are in the form of general alternatives under consideration of the Department of Telecommunications. As and when the proposals are firmed up, Government would consider issuing appropriate

approvals wherever required, subject to existing policy consideration.

[*Translation*]

Bank branches In Gujarat

2930. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of public sector and scheduled commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and Central Cooperative Banks functioning in Gujarat as on March, 1994, district-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the number of branches of these banks opened during the last three years, location-wise;

(c) whether the quota reserved for SCs/STs in the above banks has been filled up;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; 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) District-wise and bank-wise details of branches of commercial banks (including public sector banks), Regional Rural Banks and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) as on 31-3-1994 in Gujarat are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

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

(c) to (e). As per the information, the all India backlog (backlog in respect of Gujarat State is not readily available) as on 1.4.1993 in the categories of clerical, sub-staff and sweepers for the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) Scheduled Tribes (STs) in public sector banks was as under :

Cadres	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Clerical	738	588
Sub-Staff	287	494
Sweepers	26	114

In the case of Regional Rural Banks in Gujarat the backlog of unfilled reserve vacancies for SCs/STs was 40 (Officers 20, Clericals 15 and Sub-Staff 10), as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). So far as Cooperative Banks are concerned, NABARD has reported that at present there is no such quota fixed of recruitment of SCs/STs in Cooperative Banks as there is no provision in Cooperative Societies Act. Cooperative Banks are autonomous bodies and their service rules are decided in AGMs while adopting by-laws in this regard.

The backlog is because of non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to SCs/STs, and for non-availability of vacancies in the cases where backlog exists.

The steps taken by the Government to fill up the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

in Public Sector Banks and RRBs have been as under:-

1. Special recruitment drives have been carried out during the years 1989, 1990 and 1992 and a substantial backlog has been cleared. During the year 1993-94, the banks were asked to conduct a special recruitment drive for SCs and STs to clear the backlog to the extent of available vacancies.
2. The recruitment and representation position of the SCs and STs in the Public Sector Banks is being reviewed through a comprehensive proforma by the Board of Directors of each of the Public Sector Banks every year and the position is being reported to the government.
3. The banks have been advised of a revised format of the indent to be placed by them of the Banking Service Recruitment Board/ Employment Exchanges to ensure that the total backlog is taken into account at the time of indenting for fresh recruitment.
4. Pre-recruitment training is being imparted by all banks to the candidates appearing for the Banking Service Recruitment Board Examinations.
5. Centres are being established for examination nearest to the areas of concentration of the Scheduled Tribe Population.
6. Banks have been advised to hold training workshops for the personnel working in their

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes
Cells to make them fully aware of

the need for implementation of
the reservation policy.

STATEMENT

District-wise break up of bank branches as on March 1994

Districts	Commercial Bank branches	Regional Rural bank branches	District Central Cooperative Banks	Total
1. Panchmahals	96	63	33	192
2. Baroda	259	-	37	296
3. Gandhi Nagar	45	2	17	64
4. Surat	274	11	55	340
5. Bhavnagar	147	17	69	233
6. Amreli	77	14	44	135
7. Jamnagar	96	48	51	195
8. Kheda	294	-	68	362
9. Ahmedabad	412	-	96	508
10. Valsad	190	34	37	261
11. Mahsana	161	35	92	288
12. Rajkot	215	5	98	318
13. Banaskantha	73	40	100	213
14. Surendranagar	70	25	13	108
15. Dangs	5	5	2	13
16. Junagadh	154	27	41	222
17. Kutch	122	43	12	177
18. Bharuch	103	29	43	175
19. Sabarkantha	95	31	104	230

[English]

Currency Notes

2931. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the Reserve Bank of India's estimated requirement of currency notes for circulation during each of the last three years with its value denomination;

(b) the details of currency notes printed and put into circulation with its value denomination during each of the last three years;

(c) whether there was a shortfall in the printing of notes as compared to the demand; and

(d) if so, the 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). Denominationwise details of Reserve Bank of India's estimated requirement of currency notes; currency notes printed and put into circulation; and the shortfalls in the printing of notes as compared to the demand during the last 3 years, was as indicated in the *Statement* enclosed

(d) To bridge the demand-supply gap of currency/bank notes, Government have taken the following steps :

1. Two new note-printing presses are being set up by RBI-one at

Salboni in West Bengal and the other at Mysore in Karanataka with a production capacity of 4950 Million pieces each per annum.

2. The existing two note printing presses at Nasik and Dewas have been put on two shift working since 1984.

3. Earlier CNP was printing lower denomination notes *i.e.*, upto Rs.10 only. CNP has now taken up printing of Rs.50 and Rs.100 denomination notes.

4. A decision has been taken to coinise Rs.1, Rs.2 and Rs.5 in a phased manner to divert the capacity so released for printing of higher denomination notes. Complete coinisation is planned by 1995-96.

5. In consultation with RBI, the Government is considering modernisation/expansion of the existing note-printing presses at Nasik and Dewas.

6. Reintroduction of note of Rs.1000 denomination is being considered as it is likely to relieve pressure on Rs.100 and Rs.500 notes, to some extent.

7. RBI has issued instructions to all the banks maintaining currency chests to sort out notes available with them in to reissuable and non-issuable and to issue to public and other banks reissuable notes along with fresh notes.

STATEMENT

RBI indent/notes supplied/shortfall (In Million Pieces)

Denomination	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94		
	RBI Indent in Rs. (Crores)	Notes supplied	Short-fall	RBI Indent in Rs. (Crores)	Notes supplied	Short-fall	Value in Rs. (Crores)	Notes supplied	Short-fall
Re. 1	—	254	—	—	107	—	—	22	—
Rs. 2	1100	279	821	1230	246	715	226	134	996
Rs. 5	950	1646	—	740	370	295	470	325	615
Rs. 10	3000	1057	1943	5100	5100	3047	5150	2335	2615
Rs. 20	470	54	416	200	400	200	400	—	200
Rs. 50	1800	1307	493	2000	10000	913	2000	1016	984
Rs. 100	3000	638	2362	5300	53000	4047	6040	1314	4726
Rs. 500	500	7	493	200	10000	81	235	137	98
Total	10820	68635	6528	144770	79116	9298	15695	5283	10434

Minimum Wages

2932. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages fixed by the National Commission on Rural Labour;

(b) whether State Governments have not yet fixed the minimum agricultural wages as per the recommendations made by the Commission;

(c) whether the Union Government are persuading the State Governments to accept the recommendations and fix the minimum wages;

(d) if so, the number of State which have not so far implemented the said recommendations; and

(e) the reasons given by the State Governments for not accepting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI

P.A.SANGMA) (a) to (e). The National Commission on Rural Labour in its report submitted in July, 1991 recommended that the minimum rate of wages for agricultural workers should not be fixed below Rs.20/- per day.

The Central Government had been advising State Governments from time to time to revise the minimum wages in accordance with the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour. This has also been discussed in several for a including Indian Labour Conference and Labour Ministers' Conference.

A *Statement* indicating the minimum rates of wages for lowest paid unskilled category of agricultural workers in different States/Union Territory Administrations, as available, with the Government, is enclosed.

The reasons for non-implementation of recommendations in respect of minimum wages by State Governments vary from State to State. These include weak socio-economic conditions, existence of parallel schemes like Employment Assurance Scheme, pending litigations, etc.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Minimum Wages for Agricultural workers
1	2	3
A. State Government		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 16.80 to Rs.23.40 per day((According to Zones) (8.4.91)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 18.00 to Rs.21.00 per day (According to Areas)(1.11.90)
3.	Assam	Rs.1134.00 p.m. or Rs. 984.00 p.m.Plus food, Shelter and clothing.(1.2.92)

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	Rs. 11.00 per day (16.10.90)
5.	Goa	Rs.17.50 per day (5.2.92)
6.	Gujarat	Rs.15.00 per day (1.8.90)
7.	Haryana	Rs. 37.13 with meals or Rs. 41.13 without meals (1.1.93)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 14.00 per day(16.1.94)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 15.00 Per day (24.3.88)
10.	Karnataka	Rs.12.00 to Rs.17.65 per day (12.7.88)
11.	Kerala	Rs.30.00 to Rs.40.20 per day (31.3.92)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 28. per day (1.10.91)
13.	Maharashtra	Rs. 12.0 to 20.00 per day (According to Zones) (1.5.88)
14.	Manipur	Rs.26.70 per day for Hill areas & Rs.23.70 per day for other than Hill areas.
15.	Meghalaya	Rs. 35.00 per day (16.3.94)
16.	Mizoram	Rs.28.00 per day (1.11.87)
17.	Nagaland	Rs. 25.00 per day (6.7.92)
18.	Orissa	Rs.25.00 per day (1.7.90)
19.	Punjab	Rs.42.12 without meal or Rs.38.12 with meals per day (1.3.92)
20.	Rajasthan	Rs. 22.00 per day (2.7.90)
21.	Sikkim	The Minimum Wages Act., 1948 is yet to be extended.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rs.20.00 per day (6.4.93)
23.	Tripura	Rs.23.65 per day (20.12.93)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 23.00 per day to Rs. 25.00 per day (7.1.92)
25.	West Bengal	Rs. 32.72 per day Rs. 29.52 per day plus two principal meals (1.7.93)
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rs. 27.00 per day (Andaman) Rs. 28.00 per day (Nicobar) (13.8.92)

1	2	3
27.	Chandigarh	Rs. 36.43 per day with meal or Rs. 40.23 per day without meal (1.3.92)
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 20.00 per day (15.12.1992)
29.	Delhi	Rs. 53.15 per day (1.2.94)
30.	Daman & Diu	Rs.22.00 per day (19.3.93)
31.	Lakshadweep	Rs.30.00 per day (1.1.93)
32.	Pondicherry	
	(i) Pondicherry Region	Rs.14.00 per day (15.12.89)
	(ii) Maha Region	Rs.12.00 per day for light work. (18.2.87) Rs. 15.00 per day for hard work.(18.2.87)
	(iii) Yanam Region	Rs.11.00 per day (15.3.88)
	(iv) Karaikal	Rs. 14.00 per day or litre paddy plus. (Rs. 4.90 per day. (31.1.90)
B.	Central Government	Rs. 38.47 (1.4.94)

Production of Natural Rubber

2933. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of natural rubber produced in Kerala during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have any scheme for increasing the rubber production during 1994-95;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide any incentives to farmers for new planting and replanting in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) The details of total production of natural rubber in Kerala during the last three years is as under:—

1991-92	—	343109 tonnes
1992-93	—	368648 tonnes
1993-94	—	408311 tonnes

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. The schemes in this regard include the following:

- (i) Financial and technical assistance for new planting and replanting.
- (ii) Production and distribution of high yielding planting materials.

- (iii) Distribution of fertilizers, fungicides and rainguarding material at concessional prices to small holders.
- (iv) Research on cultivation, production, harvesting and processing of rubber etc.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The following incentives are being provided for the purpose:

- (i) Subsidy @Rs..8000/ha. limited up to 2 hectares of rubber plantation.
- (ii) Incentive for using poly-bagged plants for planting upto a maximum of Rs.3000/ha.
- (iii) Bank loans to meet the entire development cost.
- (iv) Free extension support.

Loan by Punjab National Bank

2934. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lead bank office of the Punjab National Bank, Chandigarh has declined to sanction loans under various schemes to some applicants on the ground that the recovery in cases sponsored earlier by the sponsoring agency viz. Chandigarh Child and Women Development Corporation Ltd. was low;

(b) if so, whether this is in accordance with the guidelines on the subject;

(c) whether applicants can be denied loans on the aforesaid ground of

default by other without considering the viability and genuineness of their claims; and

(d) the details for the relevant guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Punjab National Bank has reported that out of 49 cases sponsored by Chandigarh Child and Women Development Corporation Ltd. 18 cases have been sanctioned loans during 1993-94. Bank's branch at Mani Majra has declined to sanctioned loans to 7 applicants on the ground that the recovery in cases sponsored earlier by the Corporation was low. The bank has since instructed the Manager of their said branch to contact the Corporation and get back the cases and consider them on merits. The Bank has further stated that the applicants cannot be declined loans on the ground of default by others.

[Translation]

Tourism Development In Bihar

2935. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects submitted by the Government of Bihar regarding development of tourism in the State sanctioned during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount allocated and released for each project so far ; and

(c) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar submitted four complete projects/proposals for other development of tourism in the state during the 7th Five Year Plan. The details of the projects with amount

sanctioned and released for each project are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) The release of balance amount depends on the submission of completion/land transfer certificate by the State Govt.

STATEMENT

Projects/schemes sanctioned during seventh five year plan—Bihar

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1.	Assistance for promotion of fairs and festivals	1985-86	38.0	4.00
2.	Construction of cafeteria at Manner Sharief	-do-	3.43	3.00
3.	Toilet and drinking water facilities at Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Rajgir (through A.S.I.)	-do-	4.50	3.00
4.	Tourist bungalow at Nalanda	-do-	25.00	12.00
Total			36.93	22.00

Profit/Loss of DCCBs

2936. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the profits earned and losses incurred by the District Central Cooperative Banks and the State Cooperative Banks in Gujarat during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the amount of these losses and the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check these losses?

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

(a) and (b). The details of working results of State Cooperative Bank (SCB) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in Gujarat are given below :

State Cooperative Bank (SCB)

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the Gujarat SCB made profits of Rs.152.38 lakhs and Rs. 200.08 lakhs during 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. The respective figures for the year 1993-94 are not available.

District Central Cooperative Banks(DCCBs)

Year	Total	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount
	No. of DCCBs	DCCBs in profits	(Rs. in crores)	DCCBs in loss	(Rs. in crores)
1990-91	18	14	9.16	4	27.57
1991-92	18	12	8.77	6	13.29
1992-93	18	13	13.74	5	10.93

The working results of DCCBs for the year 1993-94 are not available. Losses of DCCBs may be attributed to (i) High cost of management; (ii) Injudicious management of funds; (iii) Poor Recoveries particularly under interest; and (iv) low margins in financing agricultural loans.

(c) In order to check the losses of the Cooperative Banks NABARD has advised all the SCBs to find out the reasons for losses of loss making DCCBs and to prepare time-bound action plans to improve their profitability.

It has also been reported that NABARD will enter into Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with the SCBs/ DCCBs and the State Governments concerned for implementation of the State-specific Development Action Plans (DAPs) to revamp these banks and improve their viability.

[English]

Turnover of LIC

2937. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation, South Zone has reached a turn-over of Rs.50000 crores during the last three years;

(b) if, so the break-up of this turn-over, State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the services of LIC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir. South zone has reached a new business of more than Rs.5000 crores sum assured during the year 1993-94. The new business done by South zone during the last 3 years is given below:

Year	Sum Assured (in Crores)
1991-92	4075.43
1992-93	4889.93
1993-94	5721.84

(b) The State-wise breakup of new business during the last 3 years is given below :-

Sum Assured (Rs. Crores)

Year	Kerala	Tramil Nadu	Total
1991-92	1458.63	2616.80	4075.43
1992-93	1719.54	3170.39	4889.93
1993-94	2125.37	3596.47	5721.84

(c) The LIC have reported that all the policyholders services have been decentralised to branches to render prompt and personalised services to policyholders at the nearest point. Technological support to branches is proposed to be upgraded to further improve services rendered by LIC.

Income-Tax Raids

2938. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about Thirty Five premises of Dabur India Limited were raided by Income-Tax authorities in Delhi in April, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of seizures made by the Income-tax authorities during the course of raid; and

(c) the action taken against the offenders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Sixty three premises including twenty four bank lockers of Dabur India Limited and connected casses were searched by the Income-Tax Department. In course of the search unaccounted assets were seized as under :-

Assests	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Cash	48.09
Jewellery	34.94
Others	167.17
Total	250.20

Necesssary follow-up actions in accordance with the Direct Taxes Acts have been taken up.

Export of Coffee

2939. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the price of coffee has increased in the international market due to heavy damage of coffee crop in the coffee producing countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to export maximum quantity of coffee to take the maximum benefits from the increased price in the international market ?

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

(b) In order to maximise exports and to take full advantage of the international price situation of coffee, the Coffee Board has taken the following steps:-

- (i) Free Sale Quota has been allowed to the growers upto 50% of their produce so that they can sell the same in export markets.
- (ii) Single auction system has been adopted in preference to dual auction arrangements.
- (iii) Weekly auctions are held by the Coffee Board in place of fortnightly auctions to reduce time interval and to ensure free flow of coffee to export market.
- (iv) I.C.O. moving average is being adopted as minimum reserve price for internal auction to ensure full benefit of international movement of coffee price to domestic growers.

Price of Cotton

2940. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Task force to boost cotton output set up" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated July 23, 1994 ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the setting up of the task force has helped or likely

to help in arresting the rising prices of cotton and cotton yarn and the production of cotton in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In a special Kharif meeting convened by Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Textiles jointly with the major cotton producing States held on 26.5.94, it was decided to set up as Task Force to boost cotton output. This Task Force would have representatives from the Central Ministries, State Governments, trade and industry along with research scientists. The Task Force will address issues pertaining to cotton production in the country.

Stagnation in Production of Tea

2941. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the stagnancy in tea production in the country;

(b) the tea producing areas where stagnancy has been mostly there; and

(c) the steps taken to remove to stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Production of tea in the country has been increasing steadily. Between 1983 to 1993, there has been an increase of nearly 30% in over all production level in the country with all major tea growing regions showing a steady increase.

Foreign Exchange

2942. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of illegal Foreign Exchange trading in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected during each of the last three years, State-wise and the value of Foreign Exchange seized in each case;

(c) the action taken against those who were involved; and

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

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.

Jute Mills

2943. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government and Labour Unions of the Jute industry have recently reached to a consensus on the turn around strategy for the Jute mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI

G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Minister of State for Textiles had two meetings with all the representative Trade Unions of NJMC to discuss the proposed revival plan in NJMC. After the second meeting held in New Delhi on 27th July '94 it was unanimously resolved that Government would make all efforts to run the NJMC as a Public Sector Enterprise after modernisation and by transforming it into a viable enterprise. The representatives of the Trade Union assured full support to the Government in this effort. It was also agreed that production and productivity of NJMC mills will have to be improved through modernisation. Workforce required should be determined through negotiations keeping in view certain benchmark norms for production and mandays per tonne ratio.

(c) A scheme for the revitalisation of NJMC has been submitted by the Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA) which is under consideration of this Ministry in consultation with various Ministries/Agencies.

Loan Disbursement by IFCI

2944. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Financial Corporation of India has been slow in disbursing sanctioned loans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the position of funds with IFCI;

(d) whether the Government have made any comparative study on the system of release and disbursal of funds between IFCI and other financial institution

like Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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 during the year 1993-94 (April-March), it has disbursed a total amount of Rs. 2163.13 crores as against Rs. 1732.48 crores during the year 1992-93 (April-March), showing a growth of 24.9%. IFCI has also reported that their resource position for the targetted disbursement during 1994-95 is satisfactory.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Tripartism

2945. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Decline of trade unionism destroys tripartism: ILO" appearing in the Observer of Business and Politics, New Delhi dated July 14, 1994;

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

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the cherished concept of tripartism involving worker, management and the State for overall efficiency and productivity is maintained in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The views expressed by Mr. Walter Galenson, a leading Labour Economist, which initially appeared in the Anniversary Issue (June, 1994) of the ILO Magazine, "World of Work" are not those of the ILO but are based on a Dutch study on the decline in trade union density during 1980 in most industrialised countries, notably USA, UK, France and Italy. However, according to Mr. Galenson, trade unions in the industrialised countries are by no means threatened with extinction and most of them are functioning satisfactorily. In fact, some East Asian Countries have seen an augmentation of union strength and power. In Africa, too, the labour movement is getting more organised.

In India, there is as yet no evidence of any sharp decline in trade union membership and the dynamics of collective bargaining and tripartism are working satisfactorily.

Bekal Fort

2946. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karala has put forth any proposal for developing Bakal Fort in Kasargod district of Kerala into a tourist centre;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed schemes and estimated total cost thereof;

(c) whether the project is proposed to be set up by the State Government

or the Union Government or in joint sector; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Bakal has been identified as a Special Tourism Area for intensive development. Govt. of Kerala has not submitted any proposal for developing Bekal Fort.

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

Reservation System

2947. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines and the Air India have recently tied up with the American Airlines to offer the 'Sabre reservation system' to Indian travel agents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives to be achieved thereby; and

(d) the benefits likely to be derived by the Indian passengers and the travel agents by the introduction of new system in the domestic and international airlines and flights?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). Indian Airlines and Air India have tied up with Sabre, a Global Computerised Reservation System owned

by American Airlines to offer Indian travel agents the facility to make bookings on any airlines world wide using a single computer terminal located in the travel agents office. With this facility operations of travel agents will become more efficient and they will be in a position to offer immediate confirmations to passengers for any flight without contacting individual airlines separately. Air India and Indian Airlines passengers will be directly benefited since this system provides instant confirmation facility for onward travel by various airlines with other travel related service like car rental, hotel reservations etc., in line with facilities available in more advanced countries.

[Translation]

Air passage Facility

2948. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

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

(a) the details of free air passage facility provided by the Air India Airlines to their employees/former employees or other persons besides their dependents during 1993 and 1994 (upto June 30);

(b) the particulars of the beneficiaries of such facility; and

(c) the cost incurred on such free air passages by the Air India and the Indian Airlines, separately, during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Foreign Exchange Racket

2949. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI TARA SINGH:

SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received information about a Foreign exchange racket unearthed by a voluntary organisation as reported in the Hindustan Times dated July 7, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(c) the action being 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 society referred to in the news-item has been contacted by Enforcement Directorate. The society is yet to furnish the details of illegal acquisition/transfer of foreign exchange by unscrupulous agents. Investigations will be made and appropriate action as provided under the law, would be taken after the relevant details/material are furnished by the Society.

[Translation]

Unemployed In Gujarat

2950. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed engineering, diploma and I.T.I. certificate holders in Gujarat particularly in tribal areas at present, separately; and

(b) the number of diploma holders particularly in tribal areas employed during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Bank Deposit

2951. DR. K.V. R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the deposits of public sector and other banks during the last three years;

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

(c) the increase in the deposits made by the Non-Resident Indians in the above banks during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The deposits of each of the public sector and other banks during the last three years are given in the *Statement-1*. State-wise position of deposits of the scheduled commercial

banks have also been given in the *Statement-II*.

(c) The total deposits under Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts and

Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts Scheme have increased from Rs.21,679 crore in March,1992 to Rs. 25,235 crore as at the end of June,1993. (latest available).

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing deposit of Banks for the last 3 years,(i.e. 1992, 1993,1994)

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Public Sector Banks				
1.	State Bank of India	53620.42	59440.80	68540.96
2.	S.B. of Bikaner & Jaipur	2469.84	2875.34	3379.32
3.	S.B. of Hyderabad	3021.08	3631.08	4530.51
4.	S.B. of Indore	1238.81	1430.34	1715.88
5.	S.B. of Mysore	1719.92	2108.79	2610.47
6.	S.B. of Patiala	2716.77	3339.48	4410.57
7.	S.B. of Saurashtra	1356.85	1668.62	2094.90
8.	S.B. of Travancore	2582.66	3162.40	3965.47
9.	Allahabad bank	6584.24	7479.50	8212.29
10.	Andhra Bank	3762.01	4131.39	4886.13
11.	Bank of Baroda	13605.12	16616.85	19163.66
12.	Bank of India	12805.10	14201.41	15943.02
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	2385.29	3883.89	4425.60
14.	Canara Bank	13687.77	15640.45	19152.57
15.	Certal Bank of India	12798.49	13576.61	15607.53
16.	Corporation Bank	2310.15	2803.30	4083.35

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Dena Bank	3299.85	4012.05	4860.46
18.	Indian Bank	7651.25	9385.03	10513.01
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	6254.18	7569.86	9118.53
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2506.69	4221.00	5206.58
21.	Punjab National Bank	15950.23	18078.57	22146.86
22.	Punjab & Sind Bank	2777.12	3337.17	3949.93
23.	Syndicate Bank	6528.65	7371.62	8523.36
24.	Union Bank of India	7921.39	9201.40	11803.44
25.	United Bank of India	5027.48	5883.34	6722.58
26.	UCO Bank	6374.06	7110.11	7265.55
27.	Vijaya Bank	2716.42	3289.90	4277.43
28.	New Bank of India	2135.71	2350.82	-
Scheduled Private Sector Banks				
1.	Bank of Karad Ltd.	76.69	25.28	22.15
2.	Bank of Madura Ltd.	508.09	569.23	713.26
3.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	1010.29	1131.01	1442.91
4.	Bareilly Corporation Bank Ltd.	137.14	156.38	180.84
5.	Banaras State Bank Ltd.	264.91	307.66	347.40
6.	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	243.73	295.36	386.31
7.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	555.72	689.52	909.96
8.	City Union Bank Ltd.	192.10	264.14	346.48
9.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	158.80	212.48	282.76
10.	Federal Bank Ltd.	1405.65	162.33	2414.58

1	2	3	4	5
11.	J & K Bank Ltd.	1380.16	1687.83	1829.18
12.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	721.19	841.20	1041.99
13.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	426.82	499.89	833.59
14.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	349.22	398.38	546.07
15.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	48.92	86.91	143.10
16.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	118.20	139.77	157.44
17.	Nedungadi Bank Ltd.	217.66	263.30	315.29
18.	Punjab Co.Op. Bank Ltd.	12.21	14.70	18.29
19.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	88.66	100.90	119.32
20.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	512.23	524.90	603.91
21.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	748.05	1002.15	1257.25
22.	United Western Bank Ltd.	642.37	802.36	1025.74
23.	Tamilland Mercantile Bank Ltd.	406.25	545.47	768.00
24.	Vyas Bank Ltd.	1421.26	2370.95	3378.29
25.	UTI Bank Ltd.	-	-	-
26.	S.B.I. commercial and International Bank Ltd.	-	-	320.27
27.	Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad	-	-	-
28.	Indus Ind. Bank Ltd.	-	-	-
Scheduled Foreign Banks				
1.	Abu Dhabi Comm. Bank Ltd.	98.98	208.04	278.84
2.	AVN Amro Bank Ltd.	347.10	306.79	690.84
3.	Amercian Express Bank Ltd.	1334.57	1556.11	2188.36
4.	ANZ Grindlays Bank	3616.64	4474.95	4408.03

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bank of America NT and SA	1169.24	1536.60	1600.45
6.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC	142.76	195.62	199.16
7.	Mashred Bank PSC	168.07	182.82	262.24
8.	Bank of Nova Scotia	58.46	59.31	74.34
9.	Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	485.62	544.06	596.52
10.	Banque Indosuez	194.84	187.87	381.39
11.	Banque National De Paris	250.80	280.02	257.55
12.	Barclays Bank	29.40	51.24	49.44
13.	British Bank. of Middle East	543.87	659.88	774.84
14.	City Bank N.A.	4244.09	5007.16	6257.70
15.	Credit Lyonnais	257.40	314.15	516.32
16.	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	296.24	360.09	530.26
17.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	1406.13	1821.92	2689.12
18.	Oman Int. Bank Saog	167.36	186.81	128.64
19.	Sakura Bank	108.74	176.25	288.67
20.	Sanwa Bank	56.71	49.96	27.50
21.	Societe Generale	197.76	187.31	362.84
22.	Sonali Bank	3.44	5.57	6.70
23.	Standard Chartered Bank	1534.50	3398.81	2383.05
24.	B.C.C.I.	400.08	417.36	-

STATEMENT-II*State-wise deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks*

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Region/State/U.Ts.	March 1992	March 93	Dec.1993
Northern Region	47603,18	54607,29	63647,10
Haryana	4342,48	5063,99	5691,41
Himachal Pradesh	1590,86	1855,79	2111,16
Jammu & Kashmir	2011,93	2233,39	2491,31
Punjab	11063,84	12661,11	14327,04
Rajasthan	6159,38	7256,10	8237,43
Chandigarh	1590,84	1977,61	2056,98
Delhi	20843,82	23559,26	28771,73
North Eastern Region	3729,20	4123,24	4511,60
Arunachal Pradesh	173,99	200,50	219,75
Assam	2424,02	2667,85	2955,41
Manipur	109,16	105,11	122,52
Meghalaya	382,33	457,76	552,78
Mizoram	106,53	113,00	115,44
Nagaland	226,90	241,70	231,03
Tripura	306,25	337,28	344,64
Eastern Region	33966,68	38777,11	42509,10
Bihar	9959,63	11108,72	12116,68
Orissa	3022,52	3591,09	3768,41
Sikkim	104,51	121,86	125,38
West Bengal	20815,03	238,76,25	26403,45

Region/State/U.Ts.	March 1992	March 93	Dec.1993
Andaman & Nicobaar Islands	64,97	79,17	95,17
Central Region	31030,94	34875,31	40441,57
Madhya Pradesh	8491,55	9444,03	10446,66
Uttar Pradesh	22539,38	25431,28	29994,90
Western Region	68453,05	83503,29	88029,09
Goa	1660,02	1987,85	2174,40
Gujarat	13716,87	16145,34	17722,40
Maharashtra	52987,07	65257,20	67996,29
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19,11	28,69	32,40
Daman & Diu	69,97	84,19	103,58
Southern Region	48302,62	58181,66	63909,05
Andhra Pradesh	12167,01	13895,78	15170,01
Karnataka	11216,62	13366,73	14558,09
Kerala	9386,42	11726,71	13516,96
Tamilnadu	15153,35	18745,15	20150,56
Lakshadeep	11,52	13,61	15,30
Pondicherry	367,67	433,66	498,10
All India	233085,69	274067,93	303087,53

Silk Expo, 1995

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

2952. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to promote export of silk products particularly from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka;

(a) whether the Government propose to organise a Silk Expo in Bangalore in February, 1995;

(d) the countries to which silk products being exported;

(e) the incentives being given to silk producers for exports; and

(f) the steps taken to enhance the interaction between the silk producers and the consumers abroad ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f). The silk products from India are being exported to a large number of countries, the major ones among them being the USA, the United Kingdom, Germany, UAE, France, Canada, Italy, Singapore, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Spain and Australia.

In order to promote exports from various States of the country (including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka) and to enhance the interaction between the silk producers and the consumers abroad, the Govt. is providing assistance to the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council for undertaking various export activities such as participation in fairs, sponsoring of Sales-cum-Study tours and Buyer Seller Meets, product development, publicity in foreign trade magazines, dissemination of overseas trade information among the exporters, etc. Besides, the Government have taken several measures to boost exports, including that of silk textiles products. Some of the important measures are the facility of duty free import of raw materials under the Advance Licensing Scheme, import of Capital Goods at concessional rate of duty for export production, grant of duty draw back, additional weightage for determining the eligibility for grant of status as Export House/Trading House/Star Trading House etc.

Assistance from Kuwait

2953. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

SHRI SULTAN

SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kuwait have agreed to finance some development projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the projects, State-wise; and

(c) the funds likely to be provided during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the agency through which Kuwaiti aid is channelised, is presently financing two development projects in India, viz. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project (Stage II) in Karnataka and Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn Culture (Phase I) in Kerala. Kuwait Fund has provided credit of Kuwaiti Dinars 7 million to each of these projects.

(c) The drawal from these credits during 1994-95 is estimated at Rs. 21 crores approximately (KD 2 million).

[*Translation*]

Loan for Self Employment

2954. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed youths in Gujarat who have sought loan from Scheduled Commercial Banks for self employment during the last three years;

(b) the number of the youths out of them provided loans by the banks; and

(c) the reasons for not providing the loans by the banks to the remaining youths?

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

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The number of applications for loans received by banks from the sponsoring agencies in Gujarat and the number of applications sanctioned loans under the various Government sponsored self employment generating schemes, such as, Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana ((PMRY) for Educated Unemployed Youth, during the last 3 years are indicated below :-

Year	No. of applications received	No. of applications sanctioned
1991-92	10723	6013
1992-93	5630	4686
1993-94*	6109	2461

* Data Provisional

The banks normally reject those applications where projects are not viable/ where beneficiaries are not eligible to be assisted under the Scheme/beneficiary is unable to comply with the stipulated requirements under the scheme.

[English]

Trade Blocs

2955. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has studied the possible adverse impact of Trade Blocs on Indian export potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have sought any special dispensation with Trade Blocs; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made by the Government with regard to Trade Blocs ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Although the multilateral trading system based on the GATT remains intact, there is a growing trend towards the formation of regional trading blocs. India is not a member of any of these trading blocs. The impact of trading blocs on the outside world would depend on how they conduct themselves. If they turn inward looking with 'strategically determined' external tariffs, it could cause

considerable trade diversion. If on the other hand they remain outwardly oriented, the trade diversion effects may be relatively limited.

India's capacity to expand its global exports beyond the present share of less than 0.5 per cent will depend largely on efforts to upgrade the basic competitiveness of prices, quality and delivery of our products. Hence the likely impact of the formation of regional trading blocs on India's external trade is not expected to be very significant.

India had sought membership of the APEC but the response has not been positive. In April 1992 we established a sectoral dialogue with the ASEAN to promote trade, investment and tourism between the two sides within the multilateral framework.

Recently India has signed an umbrella agreement on economic co-operation with the EEC.

Free Trade Economic Zone

2956. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from some Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) for conversion of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands into a Free Trading Zone on the pattern of Singapore and Hongkong;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to

(c). Although suggestions from NRIs for establishing as Free Port have been received from time to time, no concrete proposal has been made. Government had, however, appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Raunaq Singh to go into the desirability and feasibility of setting up a Free Port in the country. The Committee, whose recommendations are under examination, did not consider the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as a suitable location.

Generation of Employment

2957. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the implementation of several schemes the average growth rate of employment has remained static for the past two decades;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any study to find out the causes;

(c) the details about the average growth rate of employment for the last five years; and

(d) the steps proposed to increase the growth rate of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Comparable estimates of employment, based on comprehensive surveys on employment and unemployment, conducted by the NSSO at quinquennial intervals, are available for 1972-73, 1977-78, 1983 and

1987-88. Estimates of employment at the beginning of the Eighth Plan and at the end of the first and second years of the Eighth Plan have been made by the Planning Commission. Annual rates of growth of employment based on the estimates of employment, by weekly status, for different periods are as follows:-

Period	Average Annual Rate of Growth of Employment (%)
1972-73 to 1977-78	0.97
1977-78 to 1983	1.81
1983 to 1987-88	1.83
1987-88 to 1992	1.82
1992 to 1994	1.96

(d) Expansion of employment opportunities is an important objective of Eighth Five Year Plan and the Plan strategy lays emphasis on faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas having high employment potential, for accelerating employment growth.

Handicapped Artisans

2958. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are extending financial assistance to the state Government to provide modern equipments to the handicapped artisans; and

(b) if so, the assistance provided to Orissa during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). There is

no specific scheme for extending financial assistance to the State Governments to provide modern equipment exclusively to the handicapped artisans. However, under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Government of India has in 1992 initiated a scheme for supply of improved tool-kits to rural artisans including handicapped artisans through the district Rural Development Agencies in selected districts of the country.

Under the scheme, the assistance provided to the State of Orissa during the last three years is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Assistance provided
1991-92	—
1992-93	36.00
1993-94	46.80

Setting up of Warehouses In Russia

2959. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up warehouses in Russia for the storage of tobacco and other products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also any proposal to provide other facilities to ensure long term benefit to tobacco exporters in that country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It had been agreed in principle that STC and MMTC will set up warehouses in Russia for facilitating stock-and-sale operations of various Indian products. STC and MMTC are holding detailed discussions with their Russian counterparts to work out the modalities relating to these warehouses. Government has also liberalised the conditions for warehousing and consignment exports to facilitate setting up of warehouses by private Indian companies in Russia; some companies have already set up warehouses in Moscow and in other Russian cities.

(c) and (d). The Government have been in constant touch with the Russian side to ensure long term purchases of tobacco by Russian importers. During the recent visit of our Prime Minister to Russia (29 June—2 July, 1994) it was agreed to work out a rolling perspective plan of three years for the export of certain sensitive items including tobacco to Russia. In the recently concluded meeting of the Indo-Russian Working Group on Trade and Economic Cooperation, (21-22 July, 1994) the Russian side reiterated this commitment in principle and agreed to take follow up action and place orders for tobacco at the earliest. The need for a mutually agreed transparent effective and predictable mechanism in this regard was emphasised by the Indian side. Other measures taken by Government to promote tobacco export to Russia include encouraging exporters to export on counter trade basis and to establish their trade promotion offices in Russia; and encouraging cigarette manufacturers and exports to establish Joint Ventures or to acquire cigarette factories in Russia to help promote tobacco exports.

International Airport near Gujarat

2960. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Haryana has recently requested the Union Government to set up an international airport near Gurgaon after the freight city complex becomes operational;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Haryana has also offered land for construction of the proposed airport;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

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

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

ITDC

2961. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the projected profits of the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) hotels for 1994-95;

(b) whether the ITDC hotels fixed targets for incoming tourists for 1994-95;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) Whether the India Tourism Development Corporation is looking for marketing tie ups with the foreign firms to attract foreign tourists to its hotels all over the country;

(e) whether any concrete proposals in this regard have been worked out by the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the countries, if any, with which discussion have been held in this regard; and

(h) the time by which these agreements are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The projected profit of ITDC hotels for 1994-95 is Rs.224.14 lakhs.

(b) and (c). No Specific targets are fixed for incoming tourists in ITDC hotels. However, ITDC has budgeted a cumulative occupancy of 56% for 1994-95.

(d) Yes Sir. ITDC is exploring possibilities of marketing tie-ups with internationally reputed hotel chains for its ELITE hotels.

(e) to (h). Discussions fo marketing tie-ups are at preliminary stage. No such tie-ups has so far been finalised.

Trade with Poland

2962. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWASI:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Polish trade has been on the decline ever since the two countries switched over to business in hard currency in 1993;

(b) whether India which was Poland's most important partner from among the developing world in 1970s and 1980s is losing out to European Countries after the scraping of Rupee trade;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether any concrete proposals have been worked out by them in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to improve the Indo-Polish trade ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) While Indo-Polish trade switched to the hard currency track from 1991, some residual trade in rupees continued. Trade transactions switched over completely to hard currency from October, 1993. There was a decline of 12% in India's exports to Poland and a fall of 48% in Polish exports to India during the financial year 1993-94 compared to the previous year.

(b) and (c): India was one of Poland's most important trading partners from the developing world in the 1980, in the hey day of rupee trade. With the systematic economic changes in Poland, its direction of trade is undergoing a change. Poland has signed an association agreement with the European Union and the EU countries are now its biggest trade partners. Indo-Polish trade has declined *inter alia* because some of the items traded between the two countries are no longer competitive in each other's markets.

(d) and (e). The Governments of India and Poland have expressed concern over the fall in bilateral trade and in numerous interactions, have discussed several measures to boost trade. Apart from giving an impetus to bilateral trade and economic relations through high level political visits, the concrete measures discussed include diversification of the commodity basket of trade; periodic meeting of the Joint Business Council; encouragement to opening of warehouses; and intensification of participation in trade fairs and exhibitions etc. The Indo-Polish Joint Commission is scheduled to meet in New Delhi shortly to make a comprehensive review of bilateral trade relation and to identify concrete measures to boost bilateral trade.

ITPO

2963. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) has recently concluded a market survey in South Africa;

(b) if so, the items identified as a result of this survey and possibility of organising trade development programmes such as trade fairs and exhibitions, investment, joint venture and to strengthen bilateral trade and economic co-operation between the two countries; and

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

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

(b) The survey has identified various items viz. garments, textiles, home furnishings, rice, spices, coffee, computer software and hardware, handtools and machine tools, surgical and medical equipments, toys, handicrafts, leather goods, chemicals and dyes etc. for export to South Africa.

The survey has also examined the possibility of organising exclusive Indian Exhibition or participating in trade fairs in South Africa.

(c) ITPO had organised a Seminar in collaboration with World Trade Centre at Bombay on 11th June, 1994 to disseminate findings of the survey and to help the trade and industry for formulating trade strategy for untapped South African market.

ITPO is organising a major exclusive India Exhibition namely INDEXPO-94 from 22nd to 28th August, 1994 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

2964. PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange reserves have crossed sixteen billion US Dollars;

(b) if so, the portion of this foreign exchange reserves from NRI fixed deposits in banks;

(c) the yearly interest being paid on these deposits; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the same in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Foreign exchange reserves as at the end of July 1994 amounted to US \$21.67 billion, of which foreign currency assets were equivalent of \$ 17.52 billion.

(b) The foreign exchange reserves which are built up largely through purchases from authorised dealers accrue to the RBI as a mixture of current and capital flows. It is not possible to distinguish the portion of the reserves which were built up from fixed deposits by NRIs in banks.

(c) and (d). Significant changes have been made during the past two years or so in non-resident deposits schemes with a view to eliminate the volatility and cost of exchange risk bearing from these deposits. During 1993-94, there were net outflows under the Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts (FCNRA) and Foreign Currency (Banks & Others) Deposit [FC(B&O)D] schemes. These were more than compensated for by net inflows under other deposit schemes such as Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Banks) [FCNR(B)], Non-Resident External Rupee Accounts [NR(E)RA] and Non-Resident (Non-Repatriable) Rupee Deposit [NR(NR)RD] schemes. The interest rates under FCNRA and FCNR(B) have been adjusted periodically in line with changes in international interest rates. For deposits placed under the NR(E) RA, the interest rates effective October 12, 1993 are 5.0 per cent for savings deposits and effective May 16, 1994 were limited to 10 per cent for term deposits of maturity ranging

from 46 days to 3 years and above. Banks are free to decide the interest rates for deposits under NR(NR) RD scheme and Foreign Currency Ordinary Non-Repatriable (FCON) Scheme. It is not possible to precisely determine the amount of annual interest payments on these deposits.

Dumping of Chemicals and Drugs

2965. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from various organisations/individual companies regarding indiscriminate and huge dumping of chemicals and drugs including raw material for manufacturing of drugs by China and other countries thus affecting the domestic production;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Designated Authority has received representations in the prescribed format alleging dumping of isobutyle benzene (IBB), theophylline, caffeine, 3,4,5 trimethoxy benzaldehyde (TMBA) potassium permanganate, citric acid, 1- base, Bisphenol 'A', Phosphorus & sodium ferrocyanide originating in China/ other countries.

(c) The Designate Authority has already initiated investigation into the dumping of isobutyle benzene. The petitions on potassium permanganate, citric acid, L-base, Phosphorus and sodium ferrocyanide have not be proceeded with due to the absence of *prima-facie* evidence on dumping, injury and causal relationship.

Indo-German Agreement

2966. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-German agreement for promotion and reciprocal protection of investment is being delayed;

(b) if so, the main points where the differences persist between the two countries;

(c) the steps taken to remove these differences;

(d) the quantum of investment, Germany is likely to make in India during 1994-95; and

(e) the details of the projects on which these investments are likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Two rounds of negotiations have held with a German Government delegation in January, 1994 and March, 1994 followed by informal consultations, and agreement has been reached on the major components of the proposed Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement with Germany. Diplomatic

efforts are being made to resolve the remaining areas of differences.

(d) to (e). It is neither possible to quantify the levels nor specify areas of investment by the foreign countries as these would depend on the foreign investors' perceptions and interests.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Respected Speaker, Sir I wish to invite the attention of this august House to the inordinate delay in the settlement of claims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy victims, lakhs of whom are still awaiting justice. It is said that the main reason is the non-availability of adequate number of Judges. In the replies given in Rajya Sabha to Question Nos. 1343 and 1347 dated 4th August, 1994, it was indicated that as on 14.7.1994, the total number of claims settled was 77,386 against 6,13,000 claims filed for death or injury and 3,59,603 cases were still pending. It is not clear what happened to the rest of about 1,76,000 claims. Almost a decade is over since the disaster has happend.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Your point of order is out of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Approximately, three more years are likely to be taken for the settlement of the cases even under the revised scheme with augmentation of Judges.

May I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take whatever steps are necessary to expeditiously settle the rest of the cases, say, within a time-frame of about one year even if the services of retired Judges are to be taken.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, so far, we have seen one of the Parliamentary Affairs Ministers would be present here. Today I do not find any one of them. Have they also boycotted this House along with the Opposition ? This is the first time I find in this House that there is no Minister from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Of course, there are some Ministers of the Council of Ministers. But the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should be present here to make note of whatever the Members are submitting before this House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I will make note of the points.

SHRI E. AHAMED: That is another thing. You will make note of the points. Other Ministers of the Cabinet are here. There are half-a-dozen Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs. But not even one has found time to be present here. This is Lok Sabha. This is an important House. I do not know why this Government should consider this House in a cavalier fashion. I have to express my resentment. Should somebody say all these things ? It cannot be taken like this. This is a very important House. One of the Ministers should be present here to make note of what the hon. Members are submitting before the House. I feel the hon. Speaker should definitely make some observations in this regard.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, yesterday, the whole House wanted

a statement from the Finance Minister. The hon. Agriculture Minister was also present here. He also promised about it. At that time, the hon. Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair. He has also directed the Finance Minister. I was expecting that a statement would come from the Finance Minister. But nothing happened.

SHRI E. AHAMED: That is another matter. This is a very important matter. That is also a very important matter. I do not want to be little what the hon. member has said.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yesterday, the whole House was agitated over the damage caused due to floods in some States. At that time, the hon. Deputy-Speaker was kind enough to observe that a statement should come. But nothing happened on that. The Finance Minister was here. I thought that Shri Manmohan Singh was going to make a statement here. But he coolly went away. Last week, we discussed for three days the problem of flood situation in the county. The whole House demanded some action from the Government. But the Finance Minister did not respond. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED: I cannot understand this. I can very well understand the boycott of Parliament by the Opposition. They have made abundantly clear what was the reason for their boycott. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Should there be an Opposition for getting all these things done ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Now, I think if the Deputy-Speaker

has said that a statement will be made, it will be made. Please take note of it and convey it to the Finance Minister.

Secondly, they have their own difficulties. They have the Finance Commission's Report and they have their Budgets. They shall have to find a solution to this problem. I hope that they would find a solution.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not enter into argument. It is not proper. It will lead to nowhere.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Kindly allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you. I am not going to say on this point, if you say a word more.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: My difficulty is...

MR. SPEAKER: What is your difficulty ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You kindly observed that the Finance Commission's Report was there. If the Finance Commission's Report is referred to, we will get nothing. That is my point.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what is to be done. I leave it to the Government to decide in their own fashion. This is not all.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Then what do we do, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Thousands of people have become homeless. That is why, I have raised it.

MR. SPEAKER: Just by doing this, you are not going to get anything.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: That is why, I raise it here.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not proper. Of all the Members, it is not proper for you.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You can say that. But where should we raise it ?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. Everybody is trying to force his will on the House.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Our State is the most affected one. That is what, I am raising it here.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct. You are all senior Members who know what is the Government and what is Parliament.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: What is answer to what I said?

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you have said Mr. Ahamed, that is recorded in the records. And I think, the Government will take note of it. It is necessary that the Ministers should be present in the House. But it is not necessary that all the time, the Parliamentary Minister should be present in the House. Let us be very clear on that point.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House also to the grave situation that would occur in the wake of the call given by the leaders of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha to the *Lok Chetna Karyakram* and together at Ranchi for a *Lok Sansad*. And an ultimatum is also given by the leaders to the Government saying that if their demand for a Jharkhand State is not considered by the Government by 14th of August, they will declare Jharkhand State in the *Lok Sansad* on the 15th August, the Independence Day. I would like to urge upon the Government that the Home Minister should make a statement so that the House can be informed about their reaction to this ultimatum.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important issue. The Central Government has formed a new inter-state river water distribution draft policy and each of the State Government has been asked to give its comments on it. I am sorry to say that the Punjab Government has not been consulted at all in this regard though the water and electricity are to be distributed by this draft policy.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My submission is that Punjab contributes a major part in the agricultural production of the country. Since the Government of Punjab has not been asked to give its comments, it is going to have a major affect on it.

MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission to you is that at present the hon. Minister of Water Resources and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not present here.

(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here.

SHRI E. AHAMED: He said, "Water Resources Minister and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister."

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: I think, you will not be able to comment on the new Draft Policy, I appreciate your presence, Sir.

[Translation]

Therefore, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that this new halt policy has been formed in the name of national interest, leaving aside the universally accepted riparian principal. Otherwise also this policy is anti-national and there is nothing national in it. It will declare merely some States as co-basis States. It deprives the States of their rights. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister through you, that three more months time should be given on the new policy of water distribution so that the States can have more time to give their comments on it. At last I would like to say that in this policy one more thing has

been said in the name of national interest that a long water distance proposal will be there and if water is to be taken upto two thousand kilometres. It can be taken without even committing the State and even by infreezing its right. My submission to the hon. Minister of Water Resources is that this policy is anti-national and this policy flouts the riparian principles and it will also encourage the disputes which have been running for years. Therefore, three months time should be given for this policy. At last, I would like to submit that the water policy was discussed here, three months back and I am sorry to say that such a senior Minister of the Government did not even bother to mention it in his speech. I would like to urge upon the Government through you that this policy should be withdrawn or three months time should be given and their comments should be asked on it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have utilised 10 minutes. We have 20 minutes at our disposal. Good number of hon. Members are there to speak. Names are before me, I will call them in proper order. What I request you is to have abundance of patience. Those who get a chance to speak should complete it within a minute so that others will have a chance. Those whose names come in the end, they are very much agitated. I think, this is the experience that we faced yesterday and day before yesterday also. I think you will all agree with this proposal.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not worry. You have given notices. Names are before me, I will call according to the list.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the leader of the Jharkhand movement, Shri Shibu Soren has started a march from 1st August and on 15th August, he is going to declare the Jharkhand State. There is no doubt that our Government is ready to recognise the Jharkhand council. We, the people of Bihar should not have any objection in giving Jharkhand Council and I urge upon the hon. Minister of State for Home, Shri Rajesh Pilotji, who is present here, that he should give a statement on it and he should make it clear whether any action is likely to be taken on it or not in the current session. My submission is that if an action is taken on it, the Jharkhand State will not be declared.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yours is the very ideal one. I think it is up to every one of us to follow.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: The hon. Minister should speak something on it. Jharkhand will become Gorkhaland and Kashmir. It is a serious matter. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a question and answer session.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you kindly hear me? You first hear me, if I am wrong, you are at liberty to correct

me. This is Zero Hour. Matters of urgent public importance of recent occurrence are raised. This is a matter being agitated against for many years now.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is present in the House at present... (Interruptions)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I come from Bihar. The situation there is serious. My submission is that Jharkhand Council should be granted. The hon. Minister is present in the House. Will something be done at time when a movement or revolution take place there. The hon. Minister should speak on this issue.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is wrong precedent that we are establishing. I do not agree with this. Anyway, I request the hon. Minister to speak.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I saw the agitated minds of the hon. Members, so I thought there should be no impression that the Government is not concerned about it or the Government is not aware of it. The impression should not go from this House to the nation. It is a fact that it has been a long-standing problem as you have said yourself. If Shri Suraj Mandal could remember or recollect, we had 18 hours discussions, I think, eight months back, The hon. Chief Minister of Bihar was present; Shri Suraj Mandal and his party representatives were present; and other political leaders were present in that meeting. For 18 hours we

discussed this issue. We agreed on many lines except that the Chief Minister of Bihar was not agreeing to on a subject. He was asking whether the law and order should come under the Autonomous Council or not. That was the only difference we had. At that time it was suggested that the hon. Chief Minister will go to the State, discuss with his colleagues, discuss with his Assembly legislators and bring a Bill on those lines. But, unfortunately as he reached Patna, he changed his mind and turned a difference line on this.

Let me assure you, this is a very genuine demand of the tribal people of that part of the country. They had been agitating for years together. We are concerned about it. The hon. Prime Minister has spoken from the Red Fort that we are committed to give them an Autonomous Council for their development, for their future. It is our commitment. The Central Government will get that commitment implemented. Today the Prime Minister has called the Chief Minister here. At 12.45 p.m. he is landing here. We are discussing it with him. Let me assure the hon. Members from Bihar with my appeal to kindly not go in for the agitation of the like that they have announced for 15th of August. We are with you, we are committed to giving you the Autonomous Council. If need be, if today's discussions with the Chief Minister do not take place fruitfully, we will exercise whatever right the Constitution has given to the Central Government. Through constitutional measures we will certainly give you the Autonomous Council. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me make it very clear. It is not a question and answer session and everyone who raises a question should not expect an

answer by the Treasury Benches immediately.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Let him give an assurance that they would not agitate on 15th of August.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, you were saying that only those who have given notice would be allowed to speak... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then you are at liberty to raise a point of order.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Definately we have got that right.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: The people of Bihar will be thankful to the hon. Minister if he speaks something here.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Full one year is going to be completed on the coming 15th August. Therefore, we have decided that...*(Interruptions)*...since the name of the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar has been mentioned here, I would like to say one thing, the name of the Chief Minister of Bihar has been mentioned and it is also said that his statement was published in Patna. He has also said that the Chief Minister has misguided him.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you given the notice.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: We are not going to withdraw. If you want to declare something, do it in this session only, and only then we can go there to think over it... *(Interruptions)*... nearly one year has passed since that was said. The hon. Minister has said that the hon. Chief Minister has misguided them him. His statement was published in Patna *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If this were to be the case, I think we will not be in a position to call all the Members.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: As you asked us to follow the order, we are following it. We expect justice from you. *(Interruptions)*

MR.. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your feelings are deeply felt by the Government. The hon. Minister has answered that they are in favour of you. Are you withdrawing your agitation?

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: No, we are not withdrawing it.

[Translation]

His statement was published in the newspapers at the time of election in Vaishali that Mr. Laloo Yadav has misguided him. He is misleading us and the people of our country also. Please ensure us that a Bill will be brought this session only to do that lest we should be misguided again. Only then we can think over it, since we do not have faith on the Chief Minister of Bihar. He is not reliable.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri E. Ahamed.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am constrained to raise an important matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ahamed, you are fully aware that time has been lost. So, there are only three minutes at our disposal.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I am not responsible for that, Sir, I will take only two or three minutes.

I am constrained to bring up this important matter so far as backward classes of our country are concerned. Only the other day, the hon. Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan had started in the other House that the Government are prepared to bring a Constitutional Amendment Bill to include the new statute passed by the Tamil Nadu Government providing 69 per cent of reservation in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution provided the Opposition cooperates. Today, there was a statement by a responsible Opposition Leader that the National Front and Left Front Opposition of this House will come to the House and cooperate with the Government. Now, I find, it is a matter of interest for all of us that some of the Opposition parties have also taken a stand on issue based boycott and issue based support. I am very happy about it.

On the issue of Jarkhand, my friend from the Jarkhand Morcha has come to this House; on the issue of the backward classes, we find, large section

of the Opposition have now expressed their willingness to come over to this House and cooperate with the Government. This is a very important issue. Of course, it is the inherent power of Supreme Court to pass the stay order. I am not disputing it. It has now put everything in a very difficult position. Whatever benefit the Act passed by the State Government has given by the right hand, the stay order issued by the Supreme Court has taken it by the left hand. So it has to be included in the Ninth Schedule so that it cannot be taken as justiceable under any law of the country. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether the Government is prepared now to bring this new Constitutional Amendment in the light of the statement of a responsible Opposition Leader that they are prepared to cooperate. In that case, the Opposition will come to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ahamed, please realise that there are others to speak.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I would like to know from the Minister. I want the reaction from the Minister because in the other House they have already given a response. (Interruption)*...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record. I call Shri Oscar Fernandes. It is impossible, Mr. Ahamed. No, you have to follow the rules in the House.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): I would like to ask the Government to consider opening of a Passport Office in Mangalore because a large number of people in my district are seeking jobs abroad, more especially in

the Middle-East. They have to go abroad for higher studies also. Therefore, Sir, without taking much time, I would request the Government to consider opening of a Passport Office at Mangalore. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Very nice. Shri Mrutyunjaya Nayak.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Sir, the prevailing condition in almost all the Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalays in the country is gradually deteriorating. The existing conditions of food, medicine, nutrition and the standard of education is gradually deteriorating.

In my constituency, Phulbani, there is one Navodya where many student have been arrested because of the fight between the students themselves and between the students and the teachers. The standard of the building where the students have been given accommodation and its quality are quite inferior. I have complained many times to the Minister of Urban Development, but, as yet, no action has been taken. So, now, my submission is that there should be a quality control test. Action should be taken immediately. I solicit the indulgence of the Government in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Very good.

Shri Mathew, please do not read out. Please put it in a nutshell.

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): No. I am not doing that.

Sir, I would like to bring before the House, a very important matter for the speedy consideration and expeditious

disposal by the Ministry of Communications. In Kerala, we are having telephone exchanges in all the district headquarters including my own constituency of Idukki. Now, the Government is planning to shift the telephone exchange from the headquarters of Idukki to Emakulam or to some other place. It is most unwarranted and unjustified action. I would like the Government to see that the telephone exchange is retained at Idukki district headquarters and to shift the same to the new building that has been constructed for that. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Shri Sriballav Panigrahi. Though it is a very lengthy subject, kindly put it in a nutshell.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, recently our hon. Prime Minister chaired a meeting of the Chief Ministers where the issue of giving photo identity cards to voters was discussed in detail and a decision was taken to accept this and to do this in phases. So, the consensus and the decision was that, in phases it would be introduced. After that meeting, we saw that the decision was taken at the highest level and the impression which went round was that this problem which was agitating in different quarters was solved once for all.

But, two days back at Patna, the Chief Election Commissioner has reiterated his resolve not to conduct elections in six States for Assembly where it is due early next year, unless photo identity cards are provided to the voters by the respective State Governments by the end of November 1994. This has again created uncertainty. As you know, unless elections are held in time, constitutional deadlock will be

created in the country. therefore, this being a very serious matter, I would like the Government of India to clarify the position on the floor of the House, in the form of a statement. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you very much. It is very nice.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the major unions of the telecom department including those led by the Congress Party, BJP and the Left Parties have all come to one platform and they are going to have an agitation. They have already started the agitation with a *dharna* on the 26th, on an all India basis. The next stage of it is declared to be held on the 17th, on which day, they are going to sit in their offices without doing any work. This will be a very serious affair if the agitation is allowed to go on like that.

Now, I would plead with the Government to call them for a conference and settle that matter. Their issue is very important which is regarding privatisation and the entry of multinationals. I think, it is a matter to be discussed. There are very important points in what they have said. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Sir, this is a very important matter. It is surprising that the Trunk Call Exchange facility that the Jajpur town enjoyed previously is now shifted to Cuttack. This has created a lot of public discontentment in the area as the people often find it difficult to book a trunk call through Cuttack Exchange. Most of the time, the facility remains out of order and one has to wait for hours to get a call. Further, the Telecom Exchanges in Jajpur District are not functioning satisfactorily as most of them are out of order.

I would therefore request the hon. Minister for Communications to take necessary steps to restore the Trunk Call Exchange facility at Jajpur town and modify other exchanges to make the telecom network more effective.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you very much. It is very nice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR (Dadra and Nagar Haveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Dadra Nagar Haveli is a Union Territory. Its population is about one lakh fifty thousand. Six years ago, there used to be two I.A.S officers— one administrator and one Collector, in this Union Territory administration. But today, there are seven I.A.S. officers in the Administration for a population of one lakh fifty thousand. At that time, the work which used to be got done in two days now takes one month. Further, there are chances of mutual altercations also. The Government has adopted a policy to cut down the expenditure as well as the size of staff. Despite that, the staff is increased and the number of officers also increase. As a result, the people are facing great difficulty.

I would request the Government that the size of the staff should be cut down. Further, the policy of appointing I.A.S. and I.P.C. officers in place of local officers on lower posts should be abandoned and the local officers should be given the chances of promotion.

[*English*]

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): Sir, the entire North-Eastern region generally used to have monsoon for eight to nine months. But this year, we have

suffered huge loss of property and human lives. Unfortunately, when the entire country is now facing flood problem we are facing a drought problem in the North-Eastern region, particularly in my constituency. so, I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Water Resources to take suitable measures to send relief and other materials.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, the ITDC hotels in our country are in a very bad shape. The Ashok Hotel in Delhi is the worst. It is unclean. The service is bad and discourteous. The food is bad. Yesterday, you were also present at the cultural programme in that hotel.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not make me an eye-witness.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: You were also there for the cultural programme. About 100-150 MPs were there for the dinner. We know what was the shape. I sent a small chit to the Manager. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Sir, what is the criterion for inviting the MPs? We were not invited. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I would suggest that the service has to be improved. Either the 'five-star' designation given to the ITDC hotel should be withdrawn or they should be asked to run it well or we will be on a bad track. Some action has to be taken. We are proud of this hotel. We ourselves suggest to our friends to have conferences in the ITDC hotels. But when we go there,

everything is in a bad shape except when the Minister goes there. When he is called for some functions there, it is done well. But if he is not there, the things are in a very bad shape. So, I would request him to take personal interest in improving the things there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyhow, you have impressed the Minister very well.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, most of us are not able to go to ITDC hotels to find out whether it is true or not. You ask the Minister to call all the MPs to the ITDC hotel and convince us that there is some improvement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall have to extend an invitation to all our friends.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The charges are very high. We cannot go there. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Okey, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, Kerala Government had submitted proposals for implementation of integrated Waste Land Development Projects for Idukki and Wyanad districts. the project for Wyanad district costs Rs. 385 lakhs and the total area covered will be 4,000 hectares of non-forest waste land and 500 hectare of forest waste land. Six watersheds in Kalpetta and Mananthavady blocks will be benefited on implementation. And for Idukki district, the total project cost is Rs. 545.34 lakhs and the total area covered is 3,827 hectares. Seven watersheds in

Idukki Devikulam and Kattappana blocks will be benefited on implementation.

I urge upon the Union Government for the speedy approval and for implementation of these integrated waste land development projects, including those in Trichur and Ernakulam districts.

May I humbly invite your kind attention to the promise yesterday and the assurance given by hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister regarding the statement from the Finance for special assistance to be given for Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very good, you have ended very well. Two persons, viz., Shri Anbarasu and Shri Subhash, we called. At that time they were not there.

Now Papers to be laid.

12.35½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Employees' State Insurance (General) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1994 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(4) of section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:-

- (1) the Employees' State Insurance (General) (Second Amendment)

Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. N-12/13/1/93/P&D in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1994.

- (2) The Employees' State Insurance (General) (Third amendment) Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. N-12/13/2/92-P&D in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6258/94]

Review in the working of and Annual Report of British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur for 1992-93 alongwith a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1992-93.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6259/94]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Electronics and Computer Software Promotions Council, New Delhi for the years from 1986-87 to 1992-93 and statements showing reason for delay in laying these papers

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, on behalf on Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy for the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 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 1986-87.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6260/94]

- (3) (i) A copy for the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, 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 1987-88.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6261/94]

- (5) (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 1988-89, 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 1988-89.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6262/94]

(7) (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 1989-90, 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 1989-90.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6263/94]

(9) (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 1990-91, 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 1990-91.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6264/94]

(11) (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 1991-92, 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 1991-92.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6265/94]

(13) (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 1992-93, 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 1992-93.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6266/94]

**Notification under Customs Act,
1962 and Central Excises and Salt
Act, 1944 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I
beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English
versions) under section 159 of the
Customs Act, 1962:-
- (i) G.S.R. 382(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the
12th April, 1994 together with
an explanatory memorandum
regarding exemption to
synthetic tracks and artificial
surfaces and the equipment
required for their installation,
when imported into India from
the whole of basic and
additional duties of customs
leviable thereon.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 391(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the
21st April, 1994 together
with an explanatory
memorandum making certain
amendments in the
Notification No. 103/94-Cus.,
dated the 12th March, 1994.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 395(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the
21st April, 1994 together with
an explanatory memorandum
making certain amendments
in the Notification No. 45/94-
Cus., dated the 1st
March, 1994.
 - (iv) G.S.R. 417(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the

27th April, 1994 together with
an explanatory memorandum
prescribing concessional rate
of import duty of Rs.220/- per
10 grams and Rs.500/- per
Kg. on gold and silver when
imported under Special Import
Licences issued in terms of
Export and Import Policy,
1992-97 subject to condition
that the duty be paid in
convertible foreign currency
out of the Exchange Earnings
Foreign Currency Account of
the importer,

- (v) G.S.R. 445(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the
10th May, 1994 together with
an explanatory memorandum
making certain amendments
in the Notification No. 64/94-
Cus., dated the 1st March,
1994.
- (vi) G.S.R. 464(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the
16th May, 1994 together with
an explanatory memorandum
making certain amendments
in the Notification No. 29/89-
Cus., dated the 1st March,
1989.
- (vii) G.S.R. 550(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the
29th June, 1994 together with
an explanatory memorandum
making certain amendments
in the Notification No. 257/
92- Cus., dated the 12th
August, 1992.
- (viii) S.O. 436(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the
9th June, 1994 together with
an explanatory memorandum

making certain amendments in the Notification No. 38/92-NT-Cus., dated the 27th May, 1992.

- (ix) S.O. 559(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purposes of assessment of imports.
- (x) S.O. 560(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purposes of assessment of exports.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6267/94]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

- (i) G.S.R. 318(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to textured polyester filament yarn from so much of duty of excise leviable thereon which is specified in the Schedule as is in excess of the amount calculated at the rate of

Rupees three per kilogram upto the 30th April, 1994.

- (ii) G.S.R. 339(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide full exemption from excise duty to medicaments used in Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha or Homoeopathic systems of medicine when such preparations are made in accordance with the formulae given in authoritative books specified in the First Schedule to Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and also to Bio-chemic medicines not cleared under a brand name.
- (iii) G.S.R. 374(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 5/94-CE, dated the 1st March, 1994.
- (iv) G.S.R. 375(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to excisable goods manufactured in a factory as job work, from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon subject to certain conditions.
- (v) G.S.R. 376(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to

- excisable goods cleared by a manufacturer to a place outside his factory for getting any job work done on such goods, from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon subject to certain conditions.
- (vi) G.S.R. 381(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 7/94-CE, dated the 1st March, 1994.
- (vii) G.S.R. 385(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 7/94-CE, dated the 1st March, 1994.
- (viii) G.S.R. 386(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notifications mentioned in the Notification.
- (ix) G.S.R. 401(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No.22/94-CE, dated the 1st March, 1994.
- (x) G.S.R. 402(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in certain Notifications mentioned in the Notification.
- (xi) G.S.R. 402(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notifications mentioned in the Notification.
- (xii) G.S.R. 404(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a basic excise duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on jute yarn, jute fabrics and jute manufactures including jute sacks and bags.
- (xiii) G.S.R.405(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to rot proofed jute, laminated jute and fire-resistant jute products from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon provided such products are made out of duty paid jute fabrics.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 406 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notifications No.50/90-CE, dated 20th March, 1990.
- (xv) G.S.R. 407 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum

- rescinding the Notification No. 50/91-CE, dated the 25th July, 1991.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 418 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification 70/94-CE, dated the 16th March, 1994 and 77/94-CE, 78/94-CE and 79/94-CE, dated the 6th April, 1994 upto the 31st May, 1994.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 425 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notifications mentioned in the Notification.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 426 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a uniform rate of excise duty at 10 per cent *ad valorem* on all knitted and crocheted fabrics.
- (xix) G.S.R. 427 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No.22/94-CE, dated the 1st March, 1994.
- (xx) G.S.R. 428 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to soap made without the aid of Power from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 429 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas and Parts thereof from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 430 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of duty of excise on split air-conditioners intended for use in buses from 60 per cent to 30 per cent.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 433 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No.7/94-CE, dated the 1st March, 1994.
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 458 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce duty of excise on motor vehicles of Gross Vehicle Weight not exceeding 2700 Kilograms from 40 percent to 25 per cent.
- (xxv) The Consumer Welfare Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notifications G.S.R. No. 515(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1994

together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6268/94]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(3) of section 36 of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.
- (i) The Debts Recovery Tribunal (Salaries, Allowances and other terms and conditions of Service of Presiding Officer) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R.62 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1994.
- (ii) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal (Salaries, Allowances and other terms and conditions of Service of Presiding Officer) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 63(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1994.
- (iii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal (Salaries, Allowances and other terms and conditions of Service of Recovery Officer and other Officers and Employees) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 64(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1994.
- (iv) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal (Salaries, Allowances and other terms and conditions of Service of the Officers and Employees)

Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 65(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6269/94]

- (4) A copy of the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 477(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1994 under section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968.
- (5) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 432(3) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1994 notifying that during the year 1994-95, subscriptions made to the fund and balances at the credit of the subscribers shall bear interest at the rate of 12 per cent (Twelve per cent) per annum, issued under section 5 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6270/94]

- (6) A copy of the consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Public Sector Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6271/94]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation. Bombay for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section(2) of section 32 of the

Deposit Insurance and Credit
Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6272/94]

12.36 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1994 agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1994, in the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1992:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. Page 1, line 1, —

for "Forty-third" substitute "Forty-fifth"

Clause — 1

2. Page 1, line 4, —

for "1992" substitute "1994" .

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Manipur Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August, 1994, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1994."

12.36½ hrs.

MOTOR VEHICLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 11th August, 1994.

12.37 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER
RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing* 16th August, 1994 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion on 28th & 29th Reports of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes for the years 1986-87, 1987-89 and 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Reports of the Commission (now National Commission) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.
3. Consideration and passing of:
 - (a) The Trade Marks Bill, 1993.
 - (b) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
4. Discussion on the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I have got one objection regarding the Business for the next week. It was agreed that a Statement will be given by the Finance Minister regarding the flood situation in Kerala and the assistance to Kerala. I feel that has not come in the Agenda and we find that the Statement is not going to be made today as well. So, I would suggest that if it is not going to be made today, please include a Statement by the Finance Minister regarding flood situation in Kerala

and also assistance to Kerala in the Agenda for the next week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Submission to be made by Members.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's Agenda:

1. Electoral Reforms; and
2. Setting up of Lokpal and Lok Akyuktas to deal with charges of corruption against incumbents of high offices.

12.38½ hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR
GRANT (RAILWAYS) 1994-95;
AND
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS
GRANTS (RAILWAYS)
1991-92—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). The total time allotted was three hours and we have already taken seven hours and 22 minutes. That is the total time consumed. Shri Harpal Panwar was on his legs.

[Translation]

SHRI HARPAL PANWAR (Kairana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the supplementary grants for Railways.

[Shri Harpal Panwar]

The discussion on the performance of Railway has been going on in this House for a long time. The Railways have laid new lines, made changes in some routes and extended the facilities but I am going to mention about such a railway line which is very near to Delhi and is in the worst condition. Delhi-Saharanpur railway line, which passes via Baraut and Shyamali, connects four districts— Ghaziabad, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur. This area is the most important area of Western Uttar Pradesh. It is the densely populated area and leads in the fields of agriculture. The land of this area is very fertile. Though, this area is seen as a developed area by the outsiders, yet there is no development in this area. I would like to say that its condition is so bad that no fast running train can pass through this route. The condition of the compartments and the engine of the trains running on this route is also bad. There are thousands of people who are employed in Delhi and face great difficulty while travelling daily from their home town to Delhi and *vice-versa* I get thousands of letters from them. I have even written several letters to the Department in this regard but no response has been received from them. The trains should run in time from there so that the people could reach their offices on time. The Government is also of the view that there should be decongestion in Delhi but the condition of the trains is such that the people cannot enjoy comfortable journey.

Sir, the roads are also not in a good condition there. The people travel by sitting on the roof of the bus. The number of trains running on this route are also very less. Same problem is faced while travelling from Delhi. The trains do not halt at some other important

places. A halt station has been constructed in Ailam. Earlier, this place was connected with a narrow gauge line and it used to be considered a big station. The population of this town is about 25000 but the trains are not halted there. A train starts in the evening from Delhi and reaches there at 10 O'clock. Earlier, it used to halt there. A few days ago, I was informed that this train will not stop there. I wrote a letter to the Department and also held discussions with the officials in this regard. They informed me that the Department had conducted a survey. It seems that adequate tickets are not booked for that station. After 10-15 days, I was again informed that the train is halting there. When I asked about the reason, I was told that it was wrongly reported in the survey. So, this is the plight of the Railways.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we see the condition of the compartments, these are not worth sitting. One can experience the situation only by travelling in these compartments. Perhaps the Department of Railways do not know if any railway line exists between Delhi and Saharanpur. The Department has been getting several complaints from the passengers. We have been continuously writing to the Department but it has turned a deaf ear to our problems.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on this route, there are about 20-25 unmanned railway crossings. The train passes through towns and villages. In Ailam itself, more than one hundred people have died in the railway accidents. I have been writing about this for the last three-four years. I had even spoken to the former Minister in this regard. One of the hon. Ministers had even conducted an inquiry. However, in that inquiry it was revealed that no deaths had taken place

there. The villagers do not send the dead body for post-mortem. That is why it is not traceable in the record. Keeping in view the prevailing situation, it is essential that railway crossings, should be properly manned.

There are at least 20 townships on that road and there people face great difficulty in crossing the level crossing. No action is being taken in spite of repeated requests made in this regard.

Moreover, express trains should also be introduced on this line. There are 4 or 5 express trains like the Shan-e-Punjab, the Shatabdi Express, the Himalayan Queen on the second line on this route which passes through Ambala, Karnal etc. My submission is that either of these express trains should be run on this line and if this is not possible a new train should be introduced on it.

I would like to put forth one more long standing demand of the citizens of my constituency. A new train should be introduced from Panipat to Hardwar via Meerut and Muzaffarnagar. Many people even have to visit the holy city of Hardwar. 60 or 70 kilometre track will be needed to link Muzaffarnagar with Panipat because the track between Meerut and Muzaffarnagar and that also between Muzaffarnagar and Haridwar is already existing. It is a long standing demand of the citizens there and I got their letters every day because the people there have to travel, visit their relatives and attend offices.

Similarly the people of Muzaffarnagar have to travel Allahabad and Lucknow as the former is the place where High Court is located and the latter is the capital of the State.

Last time arrangement were made at Saharanpur to attach a bogie for Muzaffarnagar to the train starting from Meerut. My submission is that one or two bogies will not do. Muzaffarnagar is an important city in Western Uttar Pradesh. It is, therefore, requested either to introduce a new train on this route or attach some more coaches so that the crisis could be overcome. Due to the problem of level-crossing not a single high-way has come into operation there. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to spare some of his time to hear the problems of the people of Muzaffarnagar. I have written to him many a times and have raised the issues here also. The condition of the train running between Delhi to Saharanpur via Badaut, Shamli should be improved because I have been getting thousands of letters that if new trains are not introduced and the problem is not resolved the people are going to resort to demonstration. I, therefore, urge the hon. Minister to pay attention to the problem of this area.

I express my thanks for the time given to me to express my opinion here.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharasa): Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir, the railway is an important organisation which links one part of the country to the another one. The performance, whether good or bad that affects the common people. I do not admit that there has been any negligence in the services of the railways. On the contrary, the capital and four metropolises have been provided better train services. But the State capitals have been neglected by the railways. The rail service in Bihar I too poor to describe.

I put forth my opinions during discussion on the Railway Budget, and

[Shri Surya Narayan Yadav]

today I would like to submit that a large number of workers from Bihar go to Delhi, Chandigarh or other places, but there is no sound arrangement for their train journey. There is provision of reserve quota of berths in every train but the labourers are not aware of it.

I had demanded to introduce a Janata Express from Delhi to North East. There are trains like the Rajdhani Express or the Shatabdi Express for we privileged class of people, then why the Government does not think over the transport problem of the poor who constitute the seventy per cent population of the country? I request the Ministry of Railways to make prompt arrangement in this regard. The hon. Minister might have happened to visit Delhi railway station. The plight of the passengers there is very miserable. The Vaishali Express, the Avadh-Assam Express, the Shramjeevi Express have only one or two general bogies. The poor passengers keep themselves waiting there from night to enter the bogey which is opened at 1 p.m. There plight is noteworthy. This mismanagement in Delhi Railway Station should be set right. The Ministry of Railways do spend huge amount and it can introduce new trains also. But the lack of will power does not bring about any improvement, and it is apprehended that this poor condition will continue. Many hon. Members have blamed that the trains are very late. I would also like to join their view that the Shramjivi Express is often seven or eight hours late. Similarly, the Avadh-Assam Express is also late. This can be corrected. If such problems of the people are continued, they will go against every Government which cannot provide water, brooming and reservation facilities in trains and such Government ceases its right to continue. We hail from the

interiors of Bihar. The Janaki Express and the Koshi Express run there.

I would like to congratulate the Government for attaching diesel engine to Hariharnath Express. But I am distressed to state that there is no arrangement for light, water and sanitation in the Janaki and Koshi Express. On being asked the driver replies that the coal is of inferior quality. He reveals his helplessness in this regard before the public and requests to solve the problem. These are minor defects which can be set right in no time if the Government thinks to do so.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have talked about certain railway employees earlier also I would like to point out again that some Tej Narayan Tanti is posted at Katihar. There is threat to his life. I have sent D.O. letters to the hon'ble Ministers and the Railway Board Chairman six times in this regard requesting to transfer him elsewhere. But he was suspended instead. Would the hon'ble Minister and the Railway Board Chairman not like to consider the problem of such an employee?

Secondly I would like to point out once again that Shri Dalbir is a good railway employee at Delhi. He had raised the issue of corruption rampant in Railways. The Departmental inquiry also has found evidence, of corruption. But he was transferred from Delhi to Tughlakabad. This is a gross injustice against him. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, again you give the ruling that the issue relating to allegation against an individual should not be raised.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you are here you are not to make any

allegation on anybody. You are at liberty to voice serious problems of individuals, if you have any.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:

Thank you. Such is the case of one Shri Anand Roy posted at Samastipur parimandal. During the strike there he had worked loyally.

At that time I was an MLA. The Government then made an appeal that the services of those employees would be regularised who would not join the strike. Like other employees, he also accepted the appeal and joined service. He would retire in December but he has been given break in service for calculating his pension. He is working at present in Samastipur. I have written thrice to the Government in this regard but till now I have not heard anything from the Government. I belong to the railways in the sense that I am Chairman of the All India Guard Council. I receive all information whatever happens at Madras, Bombay or Delhi. The hon. Minister should not allow me to speak more because I belong to treasury benches and it would not be a good thing if I start speaking such things in the public.

A Rajdhani Express train has been introduced for Assam which is a good thing. Barouni is a big junction where this train has a stoppage. Now I come to know that you do not want to have its stoppage at Barouni. I also support this idea because there is no need to have its stoppage at Barouni. Instead of Barouni its stoppage should be provided at Khagaria. In this way Rajdhani Express will get sufficient time for making a halt at a certain distance. Khagaria is just 40 km. away from Barouni. People belonging

to Khagaria, Saharasa and Munger commissioneries would be benefited if a stoppage is provided at Khagaria because Barouni stoppage is not convenient to

13.00 hrs.

them. Therefore, I would like to say that I do agree with you if you want to do away with the stoppage at Barouni but a stoppage should be provided at Khagaria because Khagaria commissioneries consists of several districts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, reservation quota for only seats have been provided there whereas 40-50 persons generally board the train there. As Shri Ram Saran Yadav has said that there is a great rush for the reservation. Therefore, you please increase the reservation quota. When people are ready to pay, then what is the difficulty in increasing the reservation quota.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister had mentioned in his last Budget speech about the gauge conversion of Manasi Jn. Farbiganj rail line from metre gauge to broad gauge. I congratulate him for completing survey of this line and allocating Rs. 1.1 crore for this purpose. This area is situated near Indo Nepal border. The former Railway Minister Late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra had also promised the conversion of this line but later on he was assassinated and the scheme has been lying pending since. Later on a meeting was also held with the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, Shri Mukherjee, in which this demand was raised and he had given assurance that if Railway is ready to undertake this work, he would allocate funds for this purpose. I also had a talk

[Shri Surya Narayan Yadav]

today itself in this regard. Therefore, I would like to draw your attention to this problem and would say that since the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee and Railway Ministry are agree to do it, this gauge conversion work may be done in the next Budget so that a long pending demand of the local people could be fulfilled.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the scheme for constructing new railway line, I would request you that this work should be completed with the available funds at the places for which a decision has already been taken. With these words I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shraavan Kumar Patel.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Patil wants to go. Immediately after he completes his speech, we shall adjourn for lunch.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi): I have not been getting an opportunity for quite some time. Now also I have not been given time to speak.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nayak, when your name was called, you were very very kind enough to be absent from the House. Your name was called

twice at different times. It is there on record. It is unfortunate that you were not there.

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: No, Sir, Again I am not given an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Chair is very much pleased to accommodate you. Unfortunately, you were having some work at that time. Anyway we shall have to adjust you later on.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Railways. I would have very much appreciated if the hon. Railway Minister was present in the House but, unfortunately, owing to some pre-occupation, he is not here today in Delhi. However, I am sure, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will take down the important points that I will be making now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has been authorised to take down notes.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: I know that.

Sir, the economic development of our country is greatly dependent on the efficiency of the Indian Railways and particularly after the announcement of the liberalisation policy, the performance of the Indian Railways assumes great significance and the success of the liberalisation policy also greatly depends upon the performance of the Indian Railways.

Sir, today, I have had the privilege and honour of meeting the Prime Minister

of India along with my other colleagues from Madhya Pradesh. The discussion that we had, basically, was on the Indian Railways. The three important points which the hon. Prime Minister made in our presence were the starting of new trains, electrification of railway-lines and gauge conversion. The hon. Prime Minister had very rightly emphasised that the most important aspect today is the gauge conversion. It is because, with the gauge conversion, the entire country—through length and breadth, East and West and North and South—could be united. We had, all, agreed to this point that the hon. Prime Minister has made.

Today, all the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh have submitted a signed Memorandum of the hon. Prime Minister urging upon him to take up the job of gauge conversion between Jabalpur and Gondia. Just a few days ago, I raised this point during Zero Hour and requested the Government to start the work from Jabalpur to Gondia. It is because on the other side viz., from Chandarpur to Gondia, the work had already started. This scheme had already been included in the Action Plan of the Railways. However, owing to constraint of resources, the work from Jabalpur to Gondia is not being taken up. On the 27th September, 1993, the hon. Prime Minister was to visit Jabalpur for laying the foundation stone for this scheme but owing to the abrupt declaration of elections for the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, that had to be postponed.

Recently, there was a *rail-roko andolan* where, as many as, 1,000 people participated. They detained trains for several hours. They also courted arrest. I had also sent telegrams to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Railway Minister in this regard.

Sir, since the Government had already decided to implement the policy of unigauge system, my submission is that this conversion work should be taken up on a priority basis. By doing so, the tribal people of that region can be brought into the national mainstream. It can also open a corridor between South and North which will be very vital for the economy of our nation. It will also, at the same time, give employment to thousands of poor people of our region.

Therefore, the first point that I wish to make is that the conversion of gauge between Jabalpur and Gondia should start immediately. Some time ago, I was in correspondence with the hon. Railway Minister and I had urged upon him to give Zonal Headquarters of the Central Region to Jabalpur. He had also given a commitment that as and when this matter is taken up by the Railways, he will definitely keep the claim of Jabalpur in mind. I am sure that the hon. Railway Minister will keep this request in mind and take appropriate action.

Jabalpur and Bhopal are the two very important cities of Madhya Pradesh. We do not have any fast train which can connect these two cities which have High Court Benches with the State Capital. So, my suggestion to the Government is that a fast train should leave Jabalpur in the early morning—it is because for covering that distance, it takes almost five hours—for Bhopal and simultaneously from Bhopal to Jabalpur around 6 o'clock so that it could reach Jabalpur at 11 o'clock. If it is done, the commutation will become easy.

Sir, Katni is a very important town of Madhya Pradesh. It falls in my constituency. I have been, time and again, writing to the hon. Railway Minister

[Shri Shравan Kumar Patel]

for providing an over-bridge at Khiraini level-crossing. It is a very important level-crossing. If it is done, it will help in the economic advancement of this region. Almost for 5 to 6 hours a day, this level-crossing remains closed with the result that a heavy rush of traffic used to wait. Over and above I would like to suggest that a foot over-bridge over Mudwara Railway-yard should be constructed.

So far as the question of Amarkantak Express is concerned, it is a very important train. It is because it connects the Capital with Mahakaushal region as well as Chattisgarh Region. This train is running only for three days a week. All the Members of Parliament who come from this region feel very strongly that Amarkantak Express should be run daily. The other train which goes via Nagpur and which I understand is running at a loss is Mahanadi Express. This matter should be thoroughly examined and if possible, this facility should be given to the people of our region.

Sir, so far as the question of Indore-Bilaspur Express No. 3334 is concerned, I am very sorry to say that one rake has been withdrawn from this train. This has not been given the importance which it genuinely deserves. The first class compartment was also removed recently.

There was an agitation from the people of not only my region but also from regions of my other colleagues. This train, particularly from Indore to Bhopal is always late. It is as late as four to five hours. Then overnight from Bhopal to Jabalpur, it is very late and then it becomes a passenger train. So this train

should be given the importance it deserves.

Sir, Rajkot Express is running between Rajkot and Bhopal. There are several people, especially traders who wish to commute between Jabalpur, Ahmedabad and Gujarat. For this I have been writing to the Railway Department to give us some facilities. If this Express is extended up to Jabalpur that would be the best thing. But I know the Railways have certain problems. So my suggestion is that at least one coach could be added, which could be taken uptill Jabalpur with some other connection so that the people could commute between Jabalpur and Ahmedabad. To make this point also I wish to say that Varanasi-Surat Tapti Ganga Express, i.e. No. 4245 and 4246 should also be extended uptill Ahmedabad. That will also serve our purpose.

The electrification work between Bina and Jabalpur via Sagar, Damoh and Katni has not yet started. This work should also be started.

So far as the question of Gondawana Superfast Express is concerned, I am leaving by this train today in the afternoon. It was very generous on the part of the hon. Railway Minister to have acceded to the demand of the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh and to have given us this train. We are very grateful to him for this. But the point that I wish to make is that this was given to us as a superfast train. But, however, some additional stocks have been added to this. I do not want that this train should be reduced to a passenger train. This point should be noted and we wish that this should continue the way it has continued. The commuting time could be reduced by about three to four hours. I also feel that

in addition to a second class sleeper a half first A/C could also be added to this train.

My colleague, the Member of Parliament from Raigarh also wishes to raise a very important point of renovation of a railway station at Raigarh. The Railway Department had allocated Rs. 1 crore for this purpose. However, it appears that they have withdrawn this facility. This is most unfair, if it is true.

I also wish to make a point, of my colleague, about Utkal Express which is running about eight to ten hours late daily.

The last point that I wish to make is the attitude of the officials of the Railway Department. Unfortunately, some time we feel pretty embarrassed. We do not want to make it an issue, but, however, it is an important point that the Railway Officials have to keep in mind that the elected representatives of the people should be given appropriate weightage. Whenever there is a function or an inauguration or foundation stone laying ceremony, we expect, at least, that an invitation could be sent to the Members of Parliament.

With these few words. I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to express the demands of the people of my region. I am sure the Railway Department would look into that.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, earlier, I was prepared to speak in Hindi...*(Interruptions)*

Then I have made a demand that I would like to speak in Oriya and permission may be granted to me. I have

given in writing day before yesterday. Therefore, I would speak in Oriya. Would the hon. Minister and officials sitting here be able to understand my submission?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall break for Lunch and after that you will speak.

Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 02.15 P.M.

13.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[English]

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS),
1994-95;
AND
DEMANDS BY EXCESS GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1991-92 —Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Subash Chandra Nayak.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

[Shri Subash Chandra Nayak]

welcome the Supplementary Demands for Railways. My friends from Orissa requested me that I should speak in Oriya. That is why I have written you day before yesterday to allow me to speak in Oriya. I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak in Oriya.

*Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) whole heartedly. Sir, Orissa has made a lot of progress in the field of Railways with the blessings of the hon. Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and the hon. Railway Minister Shri C.K. Jaffer Sherif. During the last three years, they have paid proper attention to the State of Orissa. So, I would like to thank them on my behalf and on behalf of the people of my Constituency.

Sir, I represent Kalahandi Constituency of Orissa. It is a backward district. The people of Kalahandi have not much benefit in the matter of Railways. So, I wanted to speak on Railways. I remember Sir, I had participated on the Railway Budget discussion during last Budget Session. I could not sleep for the whole night as the Railway Budget was being discussed in the House. I got opportunity to speak only at 5.00 AM. I took this pain as somebody suggested me to say something on Railways. "The Government will do something for your Constituency, that is what he had said. The people of your Constituency will be happy if you highlight your problem".

**During the discussion on last Railway Budget I could not sleep of the whole night. Some body told me that if I would make some demands on the

Railway Budget, my constituency would be connected with other areas of Orissa. In this hope I did not sleep the whole night and continued to sit here upto 5.00 A.M. I had also spoken on 20.3.93. The hon. Prime Minister had laid a foundation stone on 22.4.93 for the construction of a railway line from Lanjigarh Road in Kalahandi to Junagarh. The people of Kalahandi felt very happy that a miracle has happened with the blessing of the hon. Railway Minister. Even Shri Bhagat Charan Das, who was earlier an M.P. from Kalahandi and also Railway Minister at the Centre, could not do so much for Kalahandi. The hon. Prime Minister has given this new line suddenly to us which is a matter of great happiness for the people of this Adivasi area. I had an opportunity to speak on the last Railway Budget. After that survey work was completed by the Railway. Rs. 2 crore has been sanctioned by the Government for the construction of 54 Km. long rail line between Lanjigarh and Junagarh. But what has happend later on.

*The people of Kalahandi felt very happy when the Railway project sanctioned by the Prime Minister for my Constituency. The new line is being constructed from Lanjigarh Road to Junagarh. As you know, Kalahandi is a backward district which has sizeable tribals and scheduled caste population. The Government of India has sanctioned two crores of rupees for the construction of the line between Lanjigarh to Junagarh. But it is regrettable that the money has not been spent on the construction line so far. What is the reason behind it? Unfortunately the hon. Minister is not present here. Otherwise, I could have asked him why the work has not yet been started and where the fund has been diverted?

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

** Translation of the speech originally delivered in Hindi.

****Even after making allocation of Rs. 2 crore why it has not been spent till now? The hon. Minister should explain its reason. I thought that we have done something wrong. My colleagues told me that it is a result of the blessings of the Prime Minister and the hon. Railway Minister has directly given it to us and there is no politics in it therefore, the work on it would be started definitely. I went to Calcutta for making inquiry in this regard and come to know that Shri Bansali is the Chief Administrative Officer there. I do not question his sincerity and authority. He resides at Calcutta which comes under S.E. Railway whereas his Office is at Bhuwaneshwar. I would like to know as to why he is living in Calcutta instead of Bhuwaneshwar? Has he been posted at Calcutta? He has been posted for the development of railway lines in Orissa. So long he does not reside at his working place in Bhuwaneshwar, no development of Orissa is possible.**

I welcome this Railway Budget. Kalahandi is a backward area. If this new rail line is completed, then our people will also be able to avail rail facilities. For what fault of ours that our areas lacks in irrigation facilities, industries and working opportunities for the labourers. There is a saying in Oriya that:

* If you want to improve in your life, first you improve your mother tongue and work for the improvement of your language.

**** If we want to develop Orissa or our motherland, we have to improve our language first. That is why our Oriya friends asked me to speak in Oriya. Then somebody asked me to speak in Oriya, Hindi and English because every body**

does not know Oriya. That is why I am speaking in Oriya, Hindi, and English as well. Shri Manmohan Singh is sitting here. I repeatedly met hon. Railway Minister and requested him to raise this amount from Rs. 2 crores to 5 crores.

I would request the hon. Prime Minister and Railway Minister that so long as the Chief Administrative Officer do not sit in his Bhuwaneshwar office, no construction work of rail line in Orissa can be undertaken. I have many other demands also. I had raised them last time also but till now nothing has been done. I would not like to repeat them again. I have raised them in my earlier speech on the Railway Budget on 8.3.94. If those problems are solved then our Orissa would make progress at a fast pace. I am talking about Junagarh — Lanjigarh Road rail line. Bhuwanipatna is a district headquarter.

The Collector of Bhawanipatna Distt. Headquarter, and the Department of Revenue has allotted land for this purpose. I and the Hon'ble Minister of Information and Broadcasting Shri K.P.Singh Deo had gone to meet Shri Jaffer Sharif in his office and we had requested him to be there and inaugurate the Railway Station. He did give us a date for this purpose. We all know that the Rath Yatra is an important festival of Orissa. That was the day of Rath Yatra of Jagannathji when we took the decision that there should be a Railway Station in Bhawanipatna. I sent a message here and the Government also sent a message in this respect. On hearing the message of a Railway Station to be established at Bhawanipatna, the people of my constituency *i.e.* Kalahandi became very happy. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had visited Bhawanipatna, Late Shri Rajiv

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

** Translation of the speech originally delivered in Hindi.

[Shri Subash Chandra Nayak]

Gandhi, had also visited Bhawanipatna when he was not in power. We put our demand before him that we are backward people. Please provide one Radio and one T.V. Station to us. At that time he declared that if he would come in power he would definitely provide a T.V. Station and a Radio Station. When he came to the power he first fulfilled the dream of the people of Kalahandi by providing a 100 k.v. Radio Station and 10 k.v. T.V. Station in Kalahandi. It was the dream of Indira Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru that India cannot progress until Kalahandi would not develop with this they had fulfilled their dream.

What I mean to say is that we finalised the programme of Shri Jaffer Sharif and its wide spread publicity was made. But lateron we received a telephonic message from the office of Shri Jaffer Sharif that as he was not feeling well therefore he would not be able to come there. You can well imagine the plight of my people. The students were saying that on their personal request the Minister of Railways, Shri Jaffer Sharif had agreed to attend their college function and as he could not go there, therefore the function was not celebrated.

Today again the people of Kalahandi think whether there would be a Railway Station in Kalahandi, whether hon'ble Jaffer Sharifji would come there and inaugurate the function. This programme has changed their outlook. Sir, I am again requesting the Minister of Railways through you that he should oblige the people of Kalahandi by inaugurating the Railway Station in Bhawanipatna and give honour to their sentiments. We have

got the land and the funds for this purpose and if he goes there the Railway Station will be constructed there. If Railway Station will be there all officers will go there and will review the position atleast for 2-4 minutes, and it will serve my purpose. That's why I am requesting you. The Hon'ble Minister is not present here, otherwise I am prepared to sit here. However I am requesting the Hon'ble Minister through you that he should go to Bhawanipatna and oblige the people of Kalahandi and myself.

If you compare Kesinga, Narala Road, Rukka Road, Lanjiganj Road stations with Kalahandi, you will find that Kalahandi is very backward but if you will see the stations you will find that my constituency and Orissa has made very good progress in the economic, social and political fields. I will be very grateful and obliged if the Railway and the Hon. Minister of Railway will make arrangements for repair and maintenance of these 5 Railway Stations.

When you ring the bell I cannot speak because I get disturbed. Dhenkanal, is the constituency of Shri K.P. Singh Deo. I have to put one demand for that area.

* Sir, I would like to take you to Dhenkanal in Orissa, which is the constituency of Shri K.P. Singh Deo. I would like to highlight some demands of that constituency. A train is running on Calcutta main line via Garh-Dhenkanal and Jaronda which is situated near Kapilas Road. It is a religious place and is very famous for the abode of saints and followers of Bhimabhoi who was the founder of *Mahima Dharma* which is called *Alekh Dharma* too. The Alekhs or the saints and followers of *Mahima*

Dharma live at Jaronda near Kapilas. Hundreds of pilgrims visit that religious place everyday.

A large number of Alekhs from Junagarh area of my constituency are living in Jaronda. So Kapilas Road should be well-connected by rail, Dhenkanal is and ex-Princely State like Kalahandi. We want the welfare of the people of these areas.

A line is proposed to be constructed between Jajpur-Keonjhar Road and Banarpal via Sukinda, Bhuban and Kamakshya Nagar. The proposed alignment is going to touch these backward areas. A survey has been sanctioned but the work has not been started. I request the Minister to speed up the survey of this project.

I would now like to speak a word about Link Express. I have been demanding the development of railways and thereby development of Kalahandi area.

[Translation]

**There is small train which was running as passenger train since 1947. It was converted into express and named as Link Express. The people of Kalahandi, Phulwari and Koraput used to come to Delhi by this train when the Government extended this train upto Vilaspur it caused great inconveniences for the people of this area. The Link Express which was running between Vishakhapatnam and Raipur that was extended upto Vilaspur which is also causing a lot of inconvenience to the people. I am receiving a lot of notices from the people to fulfil their demand otherwise they

would be compelled to stop the train at Kesigna. So the Government should solve our problem immediately. Sambleswari Express should be extended upto Raigarh or Vishakhapatnam. At present its terminal is Sambalpur, therefore the people of my constituency are not being benefited by this train. Two boggies of this train are attached from Sambalpur to Titalagarh that should be extended upto Raigarh or Vishakhapatnam immediately. All the hon'ble Members from Orissa have requested the Minister of Railways that this train should be extended upto Raigarh. If the Government will listen this request of people will be facilitated.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up now.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Just in one or two minutes. I am concluding.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Subashji, please hear me. Thirty Members have participated in the debate. Each hon. Member was allotted ten minutes. I have been ringing the bell but you have no respect for the bell. If you violate the rules, then who else is to safeguard the rules?

[Translation]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Sir, Kesinga is the main gate of Kalahandi.

[Shri Subash Chandra Nayak]

There is a Railway Station. I have written a number of times about it but no progress have been made so far. The Reservation quota has also been cancelled there. I am sorry to mention it that the treatment which Kalahandi is getting from the hon. Railway Minister is not worthwhile I request the Minister of Railways if he will pay attention towards Kalahandi and Orissa, my constituency and State will certainly develop.

[English]

*.....Sir, lastly I would like to thankful for giving me the opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT (Mandvi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thanks for this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Railway Ministry and I support these demands.

Railways has made vital contribution in the development of the country. Development of railway in any part of the country had led towards the development of that area in various other spheres too. But development of railway has been kept confined to certain specific parts of the country. There had been imbalanced development of railways in various parts of the country, which was really essential for the entire country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from a tribal area and would like to say something about that area. Tribal areas are really backward in our country even today and developmental work has not

taken place there. Lack of rail facility is the main reason for it. People have to walk for 20-30 or 40 kilometers to get the means of transport in tribal areas. Due to lack of development work people of these areas have been victims of poverty and unemployment. Sir, through you I request the Railway Minister to give preference to tribal areas for constructing new railway lines for balanced development of railways. New railway line between Balsaad and Nasik should be constructed immediately for development of tribal areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra. I request you to accept this long pending demand.

Mr. Deputy Spaker Sir, now I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister towards the insufficient railway network in Gujarat. People of Gujarat think that the Ministry of Railways is doing injustice to them. They have also expressed their resentment on it. Sir, I have studied all the railway budgets presented since 1977, since when I was elected an M.P. for Lok Sabha and have found that very little amount has been allocated for development of railways in Gujarat. It is really very sad.

People of Gujarat and the Government is demanding for broad gauge conversion of rail lines for a long time for overall development of the State. I request you to accept this demand for gauge conversion of rail line and allocate the required funds for it. The railway lines to be converted into broad gauge are as Ahmedabad-Delhi line, Rajkot-Peraval line and its extension upto Kodinagar, Bhavenagar-Surendranagar, Navlekhi-Dahisara Morabi, Surendranagar-Rajule and its extension upto Pipivav, Gandhidham-Bhooj Nalicha, Ahmedabad-

Vijapur, Dahilara-Malia Miyala, Ahmedabad-Beejapur, Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar, Mehsana-Diramgaam and Dabhai-Miyagaam.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I demand for immediate sanction for broad guage conversion of these rail lines into broad guage and required funds should be allocated for it. Gujarat has two zonal offices of railway department at Baroda and Rajkot. The demand for setting up a new zonal office at Amedabad is pending for years. Around 150 passenger trains and 150 goods trains run through Ahmedabad daily. As regards insufficient railway facilities, I request you to accept the demand to set up a new zonal railway office at Ahmedabad.

In principle Railway Ministry has accepted to set up zonal railway offices at Malda, Bhopal, Ambala and Ahmedabad. The zonal offices at Malda, Bhopal and Ambala have started functioning. I am very sorry to say that departmental office has not so far been set up at Ahmedabad. Now I would like to say something about the railway problems in my Parliamentary Constituency Mandvi and district Surat. Surat is the core industrial and commercial city of Gujarat. This has the important offices of the Government of India, State Government and companies of big industries. I am very sorry to say that most unhygenic conditions prevail at Surat railway station. Everyday 70 to 80 passenger trains and 60 to 70 goods train pass through Surat railway station and it has insufficient railway platform facilities. In the same way toilet, bathroom and drinking water facilities are also inadequate at this station. I demand from the hon. Minister that arragnements should be made for providing these public conveniences at Surat railway

station and funds should be allocated for it. This station should also be provided with V.I.P waiting room facility there.

My Parliamentary constituency has Surat-Bhoosaval line of Western Railways. 12 passengers trains and several goods trains run over this railway lines to transport coal, iron and other many such things from Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa for industries of the State. Passenger trains running between Surat and, Bhoosaval have been 'regularly irregular' for many years and theft, loot and quarrel have become a regular occurence in these trains. I had been a Member of Parliament from this area since 1977 and I would like to divert the attention of the House towards my continuous complaints since 1977 for insufficient railway fcilities in that area. I request the railway Minister that it should be taken seriously and railway officials should be issued instructions in this regard. I demand that Surat-Bhoosaval railway track should be doubled and electrification should be taken up on this line. An overbridge should be constructed at Bardoli railway station on this railway line.

In the end I demand for laying of new railway line in the tribal area between Balsaad and Nasik and required funds should be allocated for that. Departmental office of Western Railway should immediately be set up at Ahmedabad in Gujarat. Approval should be given for broadguage conversion of meterguage lines in Gujarat and required funds should be given for that. Theft, loot and goondaism prevalent in railways should be checked so that passengers could feel relieved. Sufficient public conveniences should be made available for passengers at Surat Railway Station. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for Railway for providing Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Guwahati in response to the request made by the MPs of the North-Eastern region. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for providing other facilities to us in that region as well as other places in the country.

But, Sir, I am sorry to express that when Srinagar is to be connected with the railway line, why is Imphal denied? What are the reasons? I am not against connecting Srinagar with railway line, I am very much in support of that. But under what consideration Imphal is denied that facility? Srinagar is at a very extreme and very strategic place and Imphal is similarly a very strategic place in the country. So, I have been demanding in this House repeatedly and I have been placing before this House the necessity of connecting Imphal, the capital of Manipur with railway line. In response to that our hon. Railway Minister has just mentioned that a survey was done and according to that survey, to reach Imphal it will be around 190 kms. from Dhansiri and its estimated cost is about Rs. 833 crores. It is also mentioned that it may not be remunerative and so it cannot be taken up. But here my pleading for this railway line is that the necessity is so much that it will be the necessity of the country and the nation. Please do not think only for the State of Manipur, it is to be considered as a national wealth. It will serve the purpose of defending the country. The necessity will be felt only when the country is attacked by any foreign country, from that side in the North. When, in the early period India was attacked by China, the need was

felt. But, now I am requesting the Government, particularly the Railway Minister, that it may be considered from the national defence point of view and also it will be remunerative in the long run. But if the consideration is that it will not be remunerative and so it cannot be taken up, that is not a good consideration. It may not be remunerative at the start but in the long run it will be remunerative. So, if it is taken from that angle, from the national interest and the defence of the country, then it may be taken as remunerative, although it is not in terms of money only.

So, please consider this demand very seriously. When you have committed to Srinagar for connecting it with a railway line and when you are refusing to do so in the case of Imphal, then it may be a very serious case and it will be discussed in the context of the present happenings in the North-Eastern Region. Please take it very seriously. What the people are thinking is that their region is being treated as if it is not a part of the country, as if it is not a part of India. So, this consideration must be taken very seriously. I am pleading before this House. So as the House do not consider only in terms of remunerative benefit and also it may not think that it will cost you around Rs. 834 crore. It may take a long time; let it take ten or fifteen years, but let it be started with a token provision. I only want the commitment of the Government to show that it has sympathy for the people residing there. So, it is a question of spirit.

Sir, I once again appeal to the hon. Minister of Railways in particular and the Central Government in general that a railway line must be provided connecting the capital of Manipur, Imphal, which is at a distance of 190 kms. from Dhansiri.

Sir, it is a fact that there is a rail-head at Jiribam which is in the state of Manipur. There is a railway line from Silchar to Jiribam, but the service is so irregular that it cannot serve the purpose. It has been a very serious grievance of the people of Manipur that they have collected large goods at Jiribam, at this rail-head, but since the 28th of July, this year, a huge quantity of bamboo chips collected here is yet to be lifted. The pulp industry, a Manipur Government undertaking, at Jiribam has been supplying these bamboo chips to the paper mills at Silchar. But these bamboo chips have not been lifted because there is no other facility for transportation of heavy bulk of these bamboo chips they are lying there since 28th July, this year. Please imagine how much loss the Government has incurred on this. Since, there is no regular service. What is the use of this rail-head? It remains there only for namesake. So, please lift this cargo. I mean these goods collected at the rail-head. Otherwise, what is the use of this rail-head it remains only for namesake?

Therefore, Sir, I demand through you, that the Railway Minister must take immediate steps for making the rail service to Jiribam regular. That is my sincere appeal. Also, please redress the grievances that the people of this Manipur State are facing on account of this.

Sir, only one wagon has been provided so far. If the rail service is there, at least, five to six wagons are required to lift these bamboo chips. Otherwise, the paper mills are suffering because the raw materials are not transported on time.

15.00 hrs.

So, these things are to be taken into consideration. The Manager of

Maligano was contacted, but they refused to give regular service. What is the use of this railway head if it is not giving regular service? Please take it very seriously. If the grievances of the people of Manipur are not redressed, they will create problems and then only the Government will relise the difficulty. Therefore, today I plead that it should be taken seriously so that all that cargo can be lifted immediately and further loss may not be suffered by the public undertaking. Now the loss can be estimated at more than Rs. 10 lakhs. The Government suffered loss of lakhs of rupees for this work.

At Imphal, there is an out-Agency where counter for booking railway reservation is opened. But this Agency is not provided with computer service as a result of which it cannot guarantee those passengers from Imphal to reserve their seats there at Gauhati. So, I request the Railway Ministry to look into this also.

I am glad to know that two seats in the air-conditioned sleeper are reserved for the passengers from Manipur at Gauhati in the Rajdhani Express. What is the meaning of this? Make it a little more so that the people travelling from Imphal can get reservation at Gauhati railway station conveniently in the Rajdhani Express. I would like to bring this to the notice of the Railway Ministry and I request for increasing the number of seats of reservation.

The present accommodation arrangement for the railway passengers from Imphal to get train to Gauhati is not enough. Please increase it so that railway passengers to Imphal can get their reservation at Gauhati conveniently. For catching the train at Gauhati, the people from Manipur have to undertake one

[Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam]

day's journey by bus even in the night crossing jungle and hill tracts. Even they are quite uncertain whether they will get reservation or not. Please make arrangement for those railway users. They are also the citizens of this country.

The trains are to be so arranged that they arrive on time. This is a general complaint.

I have seen while travelling that lot of passengers are having many grievances on the platform for not having any chairs to sit. Let us try to provide chairs at the platforms in big stations like New Delhi and some other big stations. At some other small stations, I have seen with my own eyes chairs are provided but not at all these big stations. I would like to request the Government to look into it.

My appeal to you is that even though it costs Rs. 833 crores, please commit that railway line will be provided to connect Imphal in the national interest.

With these few words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and the Excess Demands for Railways.

At the outset, I would like to say that even though our Railway Minister is not here, our Finance Minister is here, I want to submit to the Finance Minister one of the very important points. In this august House, we are pleading for new railway lines. We are asking for new proposals and we are asking for lot of

things for our Constituency and other parts of our country.

The first and most important thing is that of railway's financial problem. The Indian Railway is playing a very significant role in the development of our country and this railway can give more impetus for our development. Unfortunately, over the years the budgetary support for the Indian Railways is coming down drastically. Last year it was 16 per cent. It is coming down drastically and, therefore, they could not take up any proposal which are making in this august House.

So, my request to the hon. Finance Minister is that since Railway is one of the transport systems in our country and this will give opportunity for development and more revenue to the Government, the budgetary support should be increased so that the people can get more facilities and more railway line and, the developmental activities can be more in our rural areas.

Regarding the unigauge railway system, now the Indian Railway has given more importance for unigauge system. I agree with that proposal. Converting metre-gauge to broad-gauge is a welcome step, no doubt. But I sincerely believe that conversion is all right but we cannot neglect new proposals about a new railway line. That is most important because, as I earlier mentioned, we cannot forget the development part. If a new railway line is laid, then only developmental activity will be more in our rural areas. Indian Railways has taken only one programme, the unigauge system, for converting our metre-gauge into broad-gauge so after some time in India we have only one gauge that is unigauge. But we are forgetting about the

new line. When we are not introducing new lines, the industrial areas and the poverty-stricken areas will not develop. Many friends from this side have said about the Adivasi and the backward areas and about the fully neglected areas. As I mentioned, developmental-oriented view should be taken by the Railways. The unigauge system is welcome to us. At the same time, we cannot forget about the new railway line.

So, my request to the Government is we should give more importance for the new railway line.

Sir, I now come to the employment aspect. As far as employment opportunities are concerned, I feel that the Railways is the one organisation in which we can give a large number of jobs to the people. The employment potential is very large in the Railways. Today, in our country the educated youth are facing a lot of problems because of the lack of employment opportunities. But, during the last three or four years, the employment opportunity in the Railway sector is drastically coming down. This is the one sector in which we can give more employment to the youth of the country. But, unfortunately we can see that the employment opportunity in this sector is coming down drastically. In this country we have got enough human potential. We have also got the unemployment problem. Therefore, I feel that the Indian Railways should take care of this unemployment problem very seriously. A large number of vacancies are there. These vacancies should be filled up immediately so that the youth of this country will get more chances to work.

I am coming to my State and in particular to my constituency. If you look

at the railway map of India, you will find the Indo-Gangetic planes and the Southern regions of Tamil Nadu etc., full of railway networks whereas Kerala has mainly one main coastal line from Kasargode to Parassala now supplemented by another coastal line from Ernakulam to Kayankulam via Alleppey. Area-wise or population-wise, Kerala has a very low kilometrage of railway lines. Kerala with its undulated terrain has very great need for rail transport since roads in the undulating country are full of grades and curves and cannot cater effectively to the large passenger needs of the whole State. In the last Budget discussion also, I had a proposal for a new railway line, that is, Kottayam-Punalur railway line via Erumeli and Sabari Malai. This is a new proposal for a railway line. Almost all MPs from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala, of the Southern States, requested the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister for this railway line. I am very happy that this railway, line is included in the survey and the survey is going to take place immediately. The point is, as I earlier mentioned here that even though Indian Railways is taking the gauge conversion as a major programme, we cannot include proposals for a new railway line. The present proposal for a railway line taking off from Kottayam and passing through Manarcaud, Ponkunnam, Kanjirappalli, Erumeli and then turning South through Ranni, Konni, Pathanapuram regions and joining the Quilon-Madurai line at Punalur. A branch line from Erumeli to Sabari foot hills could be built to transport the pilgrims from all over South India to Sabari foot hills. The new Kottayam-Punalur line will be about 95 kilometres and the branch line to Sabari about 15 kilometres. The cost of construction may be about Rs. 100 crores. A more correct assessment of the length and costs can be made only after a detailed survey.

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

This is an extremely important and significant for the development of Central Travancore-Kottayam and Pathanamthitta districts with the conversion of Quilon-Madurai section to broad gauge. This line will link Cochin and Central Kerala to Southern Tamil Nadu cities Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin etc. It will link the Southern port cities to Cochin and Tuticorin. It will meet the travel needs of crores of pilgrims visiting Sabari Malai every year from different parts of the country. It is not only from the Southern part of the country but from other States also people are coming and visiting Sabari Malai. This is one of the most important pilgrim centres. Last time, it was estimated that three crore pilgrims from different parts of the country had come on pilgrimage to this place. This will be a place for national integration. I think, Sabari Malai is the only place where different sections of the society cutting across castes, creed are visiting this temple. From that point of view also and as a symbol of national integration, this line is one of the most important lines. This line is connecting almost all the pilgrim centres of different sections of Christian community, Muslim community and Hindu community as a symbol of national integration. It will give a message of communal harmony.

I am happy that in the present Railway Budget, a preliminary engineering and traffic survey was included. Unfortunately, no money was earmarked for it. I am very thankful to the Chairman and the other officials of the Railway Board that they have included and they have sanctioned money for the survey of this new railway line.

After completion of this survey the project should be implemented. Mere

surveys will not help. The long-standing demand of the people of Kerala, especially, Central Travancore is to have a new railway line to Sabarimala. I hope even though the hon. Minister is not here, our former Minister of State Shri Mallikarjuniah who is here will convey this to the hon. Railway Minister, This long-standing demand of the people of the Kerala should be met.

When the hon. Railway Minister presented the Budget here we all Kerala Members were very jubilant and very happy. But till now, even after six months are over, not single naya paisa is spent in Kerala. All the projects were announced. But the reality is that not a single project was started and the money which was allotted was very meagre. When all the Kerala Members participated in the discussion they were all worried because a picture was presented that the Central Government is giving more importance to the State of Kerala as far as Railways is concerned.

Even for the doubling of line from Shoranur-Mangalore, the money was allotted. Even for Kuttipuram-Calicut line the money was allotted. But, the allotted money is very meagre. The work has not yet been started. It was reported in the press that two thousands tonnes of rails were taken to Karnataka which were originally meant for Quilon-Trivandrum doubling line. All the newspapers in Kerala are coming out with big and bold headlines and photographs on this topic.

There was a proposal for electrification of Erode to Cochin line. Now, the proposal is going very slow and I think in the last Budget it was announced and the same was not started. I think Quilon-Madurai line and Kuttipuram-Calicut line were also announced in the

Budget. But even preliminary work was not started.

When the Konkan Railway project is commissioned, the people of Kerala will get the benefit only if the Shoranur-Mangalore line is doubled. I do not want to go into all the details. When the Budget was presented we saw a colourful picture. But when we went into the reality the things were not at all moving. I would like to say very emphatically that there is some lobby working behind this. Some people do not want to have railway development in the State. Even though the Minister is agreeing, some lobby is working against it. I don not want to mention the name. It is not correct and this is not the forum to say all these things because I am a responsible Member of Parliament. I am just telling that a lobby is working against the interest of the State of Kerala. All these projects were sanctioned by the Minister. Some money was also earmarked. We know that even though for some new projects money was not allotted, the programmes are materialising and new innovations are taking place. The State is completely neglected because of the working of the lobby.

Lastly, last year also I requested for the computerisation in my district headquarters Kottayam Railway Station. I think in the next budget this railway station will be computerised. More reservation quota should be given for the fast and long running trains from Kottayam. All our friends have also mentioned about the Rajdhani Express. We are very grateful that the Rajdhani Express was extended to Trivandrum. But, unfortunately we are getting the facilities. If a man wanted to go to Trivandrum, from Cochin to Trivandrum, he has to take a ticket to Erode. This irregularity should be rectified. All the

projects which were announced in the Budget. And the lobby which is working against the interest of the Kerala should be dealt seriously. All the promises should be kept and fulfilled. With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Railways.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95, I would like to put forth a few points before the House. Railways is very important from the transportation point of view. The larger the number of trains a State has, the higher is the per-capita income of the State. A place like Orissa had been included later by the Britishers. According to the Government this place is inhabited by 40 per cent Adivasis, harijans, but infact there are 47 per cent Adivasis and Harijans there. The percentage is 90 per cent including SC/ST and backward classes. Keeping this in mind, the work undertaken till date is quite less. You have given me only 10 minutes to speak. Since I will not be present in the House on the 16th of this month I would like to present only some important points before this Home so that the Home could consider these. South-Eastern Railway had been electrified with Japanese aid but no other work has been taken up since. The route which is used by S.E. trains to connect Bombay and Howrah is also used for going from Howrah to Madras via Orissa and the metre gauge lines as well as broad gauge lines, falling in this areas, have not been electrified. The best maintenance work is undertaken there in India. The people from other areas try to take iron ore from this place. You will be surprised to know that 12-13 trains daily carry iron ore from Beladeela to Vishakhapatnam. Not only

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

the money but even the engines also belong to Japan. Only one or two indigenous engines are used. They try to carry more and more goods with Japanese engines only.

The iron or extracted is kept under the sea. A survey had been conducted 8 years back in Jajpur regarding a railway over-bridge but nothing concrete has been done in this regard. It was supposed to have been complete by July but it has not even started yet. When is it going to start?

Several people died there, much hue and cry was raised. A large amount was approved even then, the work has not started. It should not be delayed. Similarly, the modernisation work of Jajpur-Kyonjhar railway line was also started but it is going at such a slow pace that I wonder as to when it is going to complete. The work of Jagpura, Bansbani, Daitari railway line is also being delayed, for reasons unknown to me. The survey in regard to Jagpur to Bolengir, Khurja Road is yet to start. Why has it not started? I would like the hon. Minister of Railways to give a reply to that.

I would like to say something about administration. Railway has a Protection Force and Railway Police. There is no coordination between the two. I would like to say that a new institution should be set up after disbanding these two.

A big tract of land lies vacant on both sides of the track. There should be a tree-plantation on that and it can be utilised for some other purposes also.

By now the Railways would have had a large sum of money become they

has issued Bonds. These were available for small amounts. I had said that nobody would buy their shares at such cheaper rates. When other people determine the value of shares at higher rates you could also increase it. I think a discussion might have been held on that. They are utilising the funds sanctioned by the World Bank in number of other works. This way, some discrimination is being done.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have to take up Private Members' Business.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: There is still some time left for that.

I would like to tell you something about the Vigilance Department also. The Railways should not have a Vigilance Department. The vigilance should be got conducted by some other Institute and a law should be enacted to this effect that a verification which has been entrusted this work.

You were planning to recover some money by selling off the excess land. I would like to say to that wherever you are going to do it, a quota for Adivasis and Harijans must be fixed. When I had said it at a meeting everybody had spoken against us. This is a right of our Adivasi brethren. Just support that 40 per cent population of Orissa belongs to Adivasis.

[English]

It should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled

Tribes according to the population of the State. The population of the State should be the criteria. Like this, there are many questions. The time is very short.

[Translation]

The reservation policy should function in the same manner as the Railways are asked to do the SC, ST welfare committee. The committee writes many derogatory things about Railways but they do not react and then whatever happens is not the way it should be.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Das, one minute please, Hon. Members, can we have the private Members' Business at 3.45 p.m. so that Shri Das and Shri Anbarasu can complete their speeches?

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): We shall have this upto 4 p.m.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Are they the only speakers to participate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. there are a number of speakers.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Then, the purpose will not be served. We can have it on some other day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Okay, Shri Das, you can speak on some other day. You will get a chance to speak later.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I have been directed by the party and have got a phone message to speak for one hour. I am saying what nobody else speaks.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the desire of the House that we should extend it for five minutes more so that Shri Das can complete his speech?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is all right, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Okay, Shri Das, you can continue.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I will not be present here on the 16th of this month. You may ask those who will be present. Please give me at least 10 minutes for me to conclude. I am giving all suggestions. You have to fix for SC/ST welfare committee what you fix for any business or organisation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would make a submission to you that it is time to take up Private Members Business. Nobody has any right to take up any other business. So, you can speak on the 16th. You will be given more time to speak on that day.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Since I will not be present on the 16th when will I get time to speak on it. You may take leave of the house and extend the time by 10 minutes.

You have provided for a 5 per cent reservation for us in the Housing, why

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

is it so ? The practice of untouchability still prevails in India so SCs/STs should be provided houses according to their population. The reservation in service and Housing should be based on the criteria followed in our Roster and other places for reservation. The present reservation is 5 per cent but even it is not provided properly and Harijans and Adivasis are harassed. They can only live in their communities because the generation gap continues to be as wide as ever. Unless this gap is bridged, they will not be comfortable. Today the Adivasis cannot go out and appear in interviews so, at least those who are in service should get a reservation in the Housing according to their population.

The reservation rules set up by you do not apply in some of the posts in Railways. You have made a safety category in it. Earlier there was 7 posts in this category, but recently a long list has been issued. This issue had been raised before the committee also and you had given a list of 46 posts on which reservation rules do not apply. These posts included the posts of Superintendent, Signal Inspector, Assistance shop Superintendent, Loco Foreman.

[English]

Carriage Foreman/Wagon Foreman, Driving Instructors, Power Controller, Traction Foreman, Boiler Inspector, Asstt. Shop Suptd. and Laboratory Suptd.

[Translation]

The list is very long. There is reservation for the post of Pilot in Indian

Airlines but there is no reservation for SCs/STs in Railways. Have you not provided for reservation there? Why do you do injustice to Adivasi, Harijans? You have made such rules to induct your own people.

Sir, when we talk to the Railway authority they agree to it but later they exclude it and do it as they wish. A new list was issued in 1990 and an addition has also been made to it. This way injustice is committed on Harijans. Will the authority not look into the reasons as to why there is no reservations for Adivasis and Harijans? Can the SCs/STs not hold lanterns, and lift levers. Now the reservations quota is filled in even the Civil Services. I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to pay attention to it and do the needful. Our reservation policy should be implemented properly.

Sir, reservation quota also applies on the job having a duration of just 45 days. A separate voucher has been issued in this regard and by misinterpreting it they do not give them reservation. This policy has got many loopholes and it is of no use. In States the Railways have adopted different policies in this regard by taking into account percentage of all the prevailing castes there. Some part of the South Eastern Railway lies in Maharashtra but they have formed a separate reservation percentage by taking into account the population of these castes in Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, and Andhra Pradesh. They have given it separately. The State where the population of Harijans and Adivasis is more, they do not get much benefit. In Maharashtra some steps have been taken in this regard but by mixing this quota with the general quota on some pretext they give benefit to other people. First they are appointed and later on they try to adjust them some how or the other.

It gives us a heart burning. So, it is for the Government to make necessary that improvement in the policy.

Sir, the point made by me was not raised earlier. I hope you will look into it and provide railway facilities to the people of Adivasis Harijan Community as per their percentage. With these words I conclude.

15.40 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Private Member's Legislative Business.

Bills for introduction.

Item No. 1 Shri Venkateshwara D. Rao — not present;

Item No. 2 Shri Dharmanna Mondayya Sadul — not present;

Item No. 3 Shri Kashiram Rana — not present;

Item No. 4 Again, Shri Kashiram — not present;

Item No. 5 Shri Mohan Singh — not present;

Item No. 6 Shri George Fernandes — not present;

Item No. 7 Now, Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam.

15.41 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of the Schedule)

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I introduce the Bill.

15.41½ hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 8, Shri M. Krishnaswamy — not present;

Item No. 9, Shri Chitta Basu — not present;

Item No. 10, Again, Shri Chitta Basu — not present;

Item No. 11, Again, Shri Chitta Basu — not present;

Item No. 12, Shri Mohan Singh — not present;

Item No. 13, Again, Shri Mohan Singh — not present;

Item No. 14, Shri Kashiram Rana — not present.

15.42½ hrs.

**FIXATION OF LIMIT ON
BORROWINGS BILL — BY SHRI
GEORGE FERNANDES - Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we go to item no. 15, namely, further consideration of the motion moved by Shir George Fernandes. Time allotted to this subject was three hours, and the time consumed is two hours and 15 minutes. So, the balance time is 45 minutes.

Shri Gangwar was on his legs last time. He is not present here. So, I call the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I share the concern of the Mover of this Resolution about the growing public debt of India. At the same time, there are no simple solutions to this problem. If we look at the total public debt of India, borrowings against the Consolidated Fund of India, they add up

currently to nearly 45 per cent of our G.D.P. In addition to borrowings under Article 292, we have the other borrowings under the public accounts, small savings, and other instruments; if we add up all these, the total public debt and other liabilities of the Central Government add up to 67.3 per cent. Now on a comparable basis, public debt under Article 292 is currently about 44.66 per cent.

Sir, you will appreciate that if we were to accept this particular Resolution to reduce it to 15 per cent, it is simply not a practical proposition. We will have to reduce total public debt drastically, and that we can do so only by a drastic cut in expenditure. If we have to cut public expenditure to a sharp increase of the type implicit in the particular Bill would mean a sharp set back to development expenditure. Therefore, I do not think that this is a viable proposition.

India's public debt today consists of both internal debt and external debt. It is our Government's effort to moderate this growth of debt. In the short term, what we are trying to do is to reduce the total fiscal deficit of our Government. When our Government came into office, the fiscal deficit was over eight per cent — 8.5 per cent to be precise — in 1990-91. We have brought it down and it is our intention in years to come to further reduce this fiscal deficit. If this fiscal deficit is reduced, the share of debt as a proportion of GDP will go down. But as I mentioned Sir, to reduce the public debt to no more than 15 per cent of our GDP is not a realistic proposition for quite some time to come. It can only mean a sharp squeeze on development expenditure. It will also mean that if calamities arise, if some emergencies arise, the Central Government will not be able to respond to those needs of

expenditure which these emergencies may necessitate.

In the final analysis, the only way to reduce debt is to eliminate the fiscal deficit. The way to eliminate fiscal deficit is again to control Government expenditure and to improve Government revenues. We have launched a major tax reform in our country which, over a period of time, would increase the built in buoyancy and elasticity of India's tax system. While we are reducing rates, we are adopting mechanisms which will improve compliance and, over a period of time, the share of tax revenue in national income should go up.

At the same time, we need to curb expenditure. But here too, in the short term, one must recognise that there are very sharp limits to effect reduction in expenditure. One way to reduce the fiscal deficit and thereby reduce the need for borrowing would be to improve the rate of return on public sector investment. Currently of the massive investment that the Central Government have made in public sector, the average rate of return does not exceed two per cent. If we were, for example, over a period of time, to improve the rate of return to ten per cent, fiscal deficit would go down very substantially and as a result, there will also be less need for increase in public debt. Here too, one has to adopt a medium term perspective.

In 1990-91, our Defence expenditure was Rs. 3663 crores and in this year's Budget, it is fixed at Rs. 23,000 crores. Subsidies in 1980-81 were Rs. 2028 crore; this year the expenditure on subsidies is Rs. 9463 crore. The Central Government's expenditure on Police in 1980-81 was Rs. 274 crore; this year, it is Rs. 2624 crore. Grants to States and Union Territories have gone

up from Rs. 626 crore to Rs. 2324 crore. Plan expenditure on revenue account was Rs. 2379 crore in 1980-81; this year, it will be Rs. 28,062 crore. Similarly capital expenditure, both plan and non-plan, which was Rs. 8411 crore in 1980-81, will be Rs. 26,057 crore this year. The other non-plan expenditure increased from Rs. 2907 crore in 1980-81 to Rs. 14,159 crore in 1994-95. Above all, because of sharp increase in borrowings in the past decade, interest expenditure of the Central Government has gone up from Rs. 2604 crore in 1980-81 to Rs. 46,000 crore.

The moral of the story is that if we want to reduce the public debt of our country we have to control the fiscal deficit.

To control the fiscal deficit, we need a two pronged strategy – to improve tax-income ratio and to reduce expenditure-GDP ratio. We have set in motion a process in both these directions and I hope that in the medium term we can gradually reduce the ratio of public debt to national income. But to accept this particular Bill would introduced a degree to deflation in our economy, which, I think will be counter productive. It is simply not feasible. I am therefore, unable to recommend this Bill for acceptance to this august House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri George Fernandes to reply – Not present.

The question is:

* That the Bill to fix the limit on borrowings by the Government of India, be taken into consideration.*

The motion was negatived.

15.52 hrs.

15.53 hrs.

**ELECTROPATHY SYSTEM OF
MEDICINE (RECOGNITION) BILL**

by Shri Vishweshwar Bhagat

[SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHRY *in the
Chair*]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up item no. 16. Shri Vishweshwar Bhagat.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT (Balaghat): I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the recognition of electropathy system of medicine and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

In a vast country like India the need of medical facilities for the treatment of human being is increasing day by day. Presently there are four systems prevalent in the country *i.e.* Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Homeopathy and Unani system. Apart from this the system of Naturopathy is also practiced in the country, today.

A very large part of our population is deprived of medical facilities. There is a need of a cheaper system of medicine in our country. Apart from the various systems of medicine which are prevalent in the country today, we should go for the system which is more convenient, beneficial and economical and the research and development work should be carried out in this regard.

New inventions are taking place day by day in the medical science. Which is also necessary for providing more and more facilities to people in the coming years. A system called Electropathy was developed by Count-Sujerniti in Italy. This system resembles with the Homeopathic system of medicine. There is a slight difference between the two. The difference lies in the preparation of medicine and the style of treatment. The knowledge of medicinal herbs which we have inherited from our great Saints since ancient times still persists.

It is evident from history that the treatment of human beings was done through medicinal herbs. You might have seen that even the animals treat themselves with the help of herbs. If a dog falls ill it gets itself cured with the help of medicinal herbs. Our country has got so many herbs which can be used for the treatment of human beings. In several systems of medicines it has been found that herbs contains energy and by extracting it into the essence form, human beings can be treated in the effective manner.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell you that when Maharaja Ranjit Singh was suffering from flu, Samuel Henniman, the father of Homeopathic was called from Italy for his treatment. That is why we should not ignore homeopathic system. The rural people have got good quantity of herbs and so that they can treat themselves properly. I feel that many people of our country are engaged in this work since 1988. Thousands of students are doing research work in this

field and that will definitely be useful for the people of this country. It is a fact that it takes time to adopt any system. We have had 'Vaid's' like Dhanwantri. It took hundred of years to adopt his Ayurvedic system. But even then the experts of Ayurved were busy in its research work and were doing hard work for its development and promotion ultimately the day came when Government gave recognition to this system in 1938.

Similarly the homeopathy system was recognised by the Government of India in 1973 after 134 years. If we delay giving recognition of these system then Development work of these system will get hampered. Which will eventually be a great loss of our country. Today when we are implementing the GATT proposals in our country, the scientists of our country will have to face great difficulties and they will lag behind in the field of preparing medicines from the herbs.

16.00 hrs.

It is my suggestion that hon. Minister should establish a genes bank so that we can protect precious herbs and other countries would not be able to claim their right on them. The hon. Minister is making every effort in this regard. I have several times discussed this matter verbally. One expert committee was constituted in 1988 by the Government for this system. At that time the hon. Motilal Vohraji was the Minister of Health. The report of this committee have possibly been submitted. I feel that experts of this expert committee must have looked into all the aspects minutely. Hon. Minister will definitely take initiatives to recognise this system for millions of the people of this country.

I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister through you that millions of

students in this country are studying Electropathy. Taking into account the future of these students and the promotion of this system as well, he will immediately take steps towards recognising the system of electropathy.

With these words I request the hon. Minister that to make every efforts for giving recognition to this system.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the recognition of electropathy system of medicine and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into considerations,"

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Madam Chairperson, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate. I congratulate Mr. Bhagat for having brought forward this Bill which has given an opportunity—whether it would be accepted by the Government or not—for discussion on the floor of the House on a subject, like this. As he says, in our system, for any new thing to be accepted, it takes time. That way, this discussion in Parliament is a step in the right direction.

Madam, regarding the Electropathy system of medicine what I found from the newspapers is, some years before, the Union Deputy Minister had passed an order to accord recognition to this system. It is a very peculiar situation. Later on the Ministry said that he did it without consulting the experts in the system.

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

Anyway, thereafter, a committee was also constituted to look into this aspect and that committee has submitted its report.

I think the Committee's recommendation was favourable. But Secretary of the Ministry did not agree to the recommendation. He has given some reasons. If this type of bureaucracy existed during the Ramayan days, Sita would not have been freed at all. We all know that Sita was taken by Ravan across the sea to Sri Lanka. When Sita was located, Ram came to know of it. But the question was how to cross the sea along with other people. There was no bridge. Immediately, Hanuman volunteered and a bridge was constructed near Rameswaram and the monkeys played a very significant role in that. Hanuman did not think that it was impossible.

But if you suggest any good proposal to our bureaucracy, the reply will be negative in the first place. They will point out all the impediments and obstacles. Then it is the task of the Ministers and elected representatives to pressurise them and after much persuasion, they will take up the work. By that time, two or three years are over.

Madam, today we have four main systems in the medical profession, viz. Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Homeopathy, Unani etc. Ayurveda, of course, is our own system and part of our heritage and culture. We are proud of that. Our Prime Minister is also an admirer of Ayurveda. The other day during Question Hour the Deputy Minister of Health mentioned that while addressing a Conference on Ayurveda at Nagpur, Prime Minister

assured them all sorts of encouragement to this system.

So it should be looked afresh. In a press conference, Dr. Thakur, the Convenor of the AICC Doctors' Cell has also strongly pleaded for recognition to be accorded to this system.

There are only 64 medicines in this system and they claim that all sorts of diseases can be cured with these 64 medicines only. This is also an advantage because if you have thousands of drugs, they also complicate the case. Here, I would like to say that the spurious drugs are available in plenty.

Of course, our neighbouring country, Bangladesh has put a ban on these. We should also apply our mind to this. Thousands of drugs are there just to confuse the people and in a way exploit the people. The same drug is being given with some other name, having a minor change here and there and charging double the cost of it. This should not be encouraged.

So there are about 64 medicines in this science, which are very cheap and the important aspect is that there is no side effect or reaction of these drugs even if it is taken overdose. These are the claims made by the exponents of this system. So, it should be carefully gone through.

Of course, when there is an imbalance being created in our system or in our body, diseases are there and we have to see how it can be synchronised and there can be harmony between them. That is taken care of by this system.

As I said, these medicines are prepared from nature, specially plants. They are prepared with leave, roots and stems of plants. Chemicals, etc. are avoided in this system, that is why these are harmless. These are of two types, *i.e.* globules and liquids and their taste is also not bitter. We find that they have listed all the diseases and they claim that these can be cured with these medicines.

I would request the hon. Minister of Health, through you, that right now, let them not reject it totally by giving a negative reply. I think, even the mover of the Bill does not expect that it will be accepted *in toto*, right now.

This is a new system and in other places it is producing results. In India also, at several places, they have their own dispensaries and there are practitioners of this science.

Today, we have so many sciences like Naturopathy, Water Therapy and Acupuncture, etc. and patients with chronic diseases get relief with the help of these sciences. Naturally, science is advancing and it has so many branches. This is a new branch of medical science, which is mainly linked with nature. That is very important too.

Allopathy is advanced so much that we are attracted towards it and we can get immediate relief from it. But at the same time there are ill effects of them also and everybody knows about that.

At least knowledgeable people know about it. I would say that such a system is in vogue and it is going on even without recognition. A large number of people are also getting the benefit out of this system. An Expert Committee had gone into this system. The concerned

Ministry in the Government of India should give a fresh look at the before rejecting it once for all.

With these words, I again thank and congratulate the Mover, Shri Bhagat, for having brought forward such a Bill and giving an opportunity to all of us to keep our thought to this new system;

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati):
Madam, I rise to support the Bill introduced by my friend, Shri Bhagatji, on a very important aspect, that is, introduction of Electrotherapy as the fifth medical science in the system of medicines.

Madam, when you notice the progress of medicines and various treatments offered to diseases at various points of time, you will notice that almost invariably, cynicism had been the guiding force in accepting the various system of medicine. For example, I still remember, Allopathic medicines were considered to be some kind of witchcraft or black magic at one point of time. Homeopathy was not accepted for quite a long time. Ayurvedic medicines were treated with a lot of restraints and suspicious at various points of time. Now this medicine, Electrotherapy, is a new concept, which has been developed over the years on certain very basic concepts. One cannot ignore these concepts so easily. For example, Madam, today in India and in our parts also, we have various kinds of practices and various kinds of medicines, which really have tremendous impact on the solution of very complex and even incurable diseases.

Madam, you will be surprised to know that in my village, there are still practitioners, who resort to tantric rituals to cure even some forms of cancer. In fact, certain medicines are made after

[Shri Kirip Chaliha]

praying to God and reciting *slokas* and common things are converted into medicine, which can cure some primary forms of nasal and dental cancers. Of course, not much research has been done on those medicines. We have also this kind of traditional medical practitioners, whom we call *sapna tatva*, treatment by giving dream medicine. Various families in our villages practise this kind of treatment for generations. They say that one person in one generation has found out this particular medicine in dream. He never divulges the secret to anyone else for mass consumption but pass it on to one person before his death. We have very effective solutions for some of the very difficult cases, which are traditionally rejected as something which can never be cured by common medicines.

We have all kind of rationalist approach. It is a fact that rationalists do not find answers always to many of the questions. They also make mistakes. After all, life is full of mysteries. One never knows what happens to him. We talk many things scientifically. I have not read science at any point of time.

But I still hear people having premonitions of all kinds of which are coming true. I hear people talking about their earlier births. Life is a mixture of surprises and mysteries and life is very dear to us because it is mostly mysterious and since we have not yet found the answer to the question as to why we are born and why we are going to die, and what happens after our death and what has happened before the commencement of our life. So it is use pretending that we are all experts and we know everything. After all, the person who says that I know everything is the biggest fool

in this world. Hence with that spirit, I would appreciate if some kind of initiative is coming from our Ministries who are sitting in front of me, both of whom come from North-East, which is full of all kinds of mysterious activities.

No one is better than the Deputy Minister. I am sure that at one point of time in his life he or his family must have taken recourse to some traditional medicine to get rid of some kind of disease. My friends are nodding their heads because at various points of time, they must have also taken recourse to traditional medicine which proved to be more effective than normal ayurvedic and allopathic medicine. After all, these medicines are for life. I do not know how far it is true, but many of my doctor friends especially those who are from abroad, come and say these medicines are nothing but killing tonic. If you want to destroy your body, you can have this. Always the best thing for a man is to go back to the nature. The best aspect of ayurvedic medicine is based on various kinds of derivatives from vegetable kingdom and from various kinds of herbal system. But this particular electropathy science also believes in the curing effect of Sun rays, and in fact this is the traditional belief. The Sun being the source of all energy is governing our life. In fact, when you talk to the astrologers, who are, of course, one of the most denigrated groups in the world, but to whom, everybody lines up at night, the importance is being made known to us. The Sun's ray has all kinds of effects on human body and it can have certain solar energy. To put it scientifically, solar energy consists of various kinds of rays, that when it falls on a person who wears particular kind of stone, the bad rays get absorbed. Although I have seen many people treat all kinds of skin diseases by wearing a particular type of stone, I also

now-a-days see all top politicians and top officials succumbing to the curing effect of stones. I am myself, of course, one among them. I also find many people who do not go for stones. But instead, they go for some kind of spiritual treatments by going to various Sadhus and Sanyasis. I do not want to mention their names. In fact, it went to such an extent that even our hon. Prime Minister had to say that nobody should try to influence him through Sadhus and he praised them also, but asked everyone not to encourage these Sanyasis and Sadhus. After all human nature is like that and human nature is dependent on all kinds of things. Since life is a mystery and so everybody loves his life and one of the fundamental aspirations of human being as a whole has been to see that life gets improved in the best possible manner. I, as a student of literature, believe that life is full of mysteries. I do not want to join these groups who treat things with all kinds of cynicism. I hate this novel attitude. I would like to explore the mysteries of life. I would like to explore the various hidden mysteries which are there in the universe.

I do not look into the morning, day and night. I try to think beyond the universal system: the stars and what remains outside stars, what remains outside Denigan's theory, not only the life, beyond life, nothingness, beyond nothingness. That is what make life interesting and that is why, it is with that spirit that I would like to appeal to the Minister to give due consideration to this electropathy which is based on the assimilation of various chemical essentials and also of herbal ingredients. It has also something to do with Sun's rays and something called 'od' force. After all, I remember Bernad Shaw and others talking about life force. So, this must be also another force which we cannot

ignore. Life force is also a very vital element for survival and a fundamental aspect in the story of the progress of human civilisation.

I find that electropathy has been very successful in curing some very difficult cases, for example in the treatment of common cold and flu. When we have cold we take all kinds of medicines, homeopathy and allopathy but nothing really gives you any relief and we have to after all suffer for three-four days. But I understand that electropathy has a remedy. It has got some instant remedial solution.

Similarly, I think, for normal headache and for what is called migraine also there is some remedy. My wife has been suffering from headache for quite a long time. I have gone to so many doctors, but I have not been able to get the right kind of solution till now, eventhough X-rays have been taken and all that. But she has not got any relief till now. Perhaps electropathy can do something.

At one point of time, even acupuncture was considered to be very diabolic. Why should we put needles in the head or something like that? It was considered to be a Chinese conspiracy to make Indian people mad! That was the common perception. But now acupuncture is accepted to be a very effective treatment for sinusitis and my colleague Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique had also taken this sort of acupuncture treatment. It is a very popular science. Similarly, for treatment of coma electropathy is a hot source. For treatment of coma, for treatment of intoxication of various kinds, even of heart diseases and measles and chicken pox, mumps, worms, and skin diseases, this science has proved to be very effective. After all

[Shri Kirip Chaliha]

it opened up new vistas of human knowledge and I do not see any reason why it should be taken so lightly. But I also understand it. The proper word in Hindi for such an attitude is 'Mazboori'. Our hon. Minister know it. I am quite conscious of Parkinson's Law referred to by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar various times, who himself has been a part of the system, but who now criticises that very system. Naturally, I do not think we will get the desired initiative, or response from the bureaucratic system or from the Ministers. I also know that Dr. Silvera and Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar coming from the pure, simple and straight forward world of the North-East will definitely assert themselves and do something. They will try to get themselves freed from all kinds of bureaucratic hassles and will take steps to see that this revolutionary science is accepted and is popularised so that mankind derives the due benefits from this great science. I also, due to my grandfather's intervention, had an occasion to get certain relief in certain small matters.

I strongly support the Bill presented by my friend and I also make a strong plea for the immediate recognition of electrotherapy and I share the view already offered by Shri Bhagat and Shri Panigrahi, who have of course placed the whole case in a far stronger manner than me.

But I do in my own humble way appeal to the hon. Minister through you, Madam to see that the Electrotherapy System is accepted as the fifth medical science in this country.

With these words, I support the Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : Madam, Shri Vishweshwar Bhagat has brought a Private Member's Bill for seeking recognition of Electrotherapy System.

Madam, in this House, in the year 1991, one of the hon. Members, Shri Jagannath Singh also brought a Private Member's Bill. At that time also that Bill was negated.

In the Rajya Sabha also one Bill was brought by Shri S.P.Malaviya on 26.2.1993 and that Bill was also negated.

The Government of India is always concerned with the health of the people of the country and we always try to give the best possible treatment for the citizens of this country.

In our country, the Government of India has identified four systems of medicine namely; (i) Modern/Scientific Medicine (Allopathy) (ii) Ayurveda and Sidha ;(iii) Unani and (iv) Homoeopathy for offering curative services to the public at large. These different systems are based on their history, concept of health and ill health and a process to deliver scientific and rational management of a disease.

Whenever any hon. Member brings a Resolution or a Bill in this august House, the Government of India always gives due importance to the views of the hon. Member as well as gives due importance to the Bill. Though it is a Private Member's Bill yet the Government always gives due importance.

When we are going to recognise a system then we have to see some scientific protocols also. My good friend, Shri Kirip Chaliha has mentioned about

many of the practices in the North-Eastern Region. We use so many jungle leaves, herbs, soil and many other things. When we are going to recognise something as a system we have to have definite protocol, definite scientific basis and definite analysis of the system.

Madam, the mover of this Bill has mentioned about the institution which is teaching the students. I am very much surprised to know as to how an institution can be established and students are taught when it is not recognised.

We cannot compare this Electropathy System with Ayurvedic System. Ayurveda is our own system. It is thousand years old and it has originated in our own country. We are having our pharmacopoeia, prepared for Ayurveda.

This system of Electropathy was started by one gentleman called 'Count Mattie' in Italy and the Committee has failed to find out which are the countries which have recognised this system. It has not originated in our country. It originated somewhere else. I am told that even in that country this system is not recognised. When this system is not recognised in many of the countries how are we going to recognise this system?

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG *in the*
Chair]

The Government of India, with all seriousness, had constituted a very powerful Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research. There were eminent members of the medical profession in that Committee. They went into the details about the

system and that Inquiry Committee submitted their report on 28.12.1990.

I would like to mention some of the observations made by that Committee which submitted its Report on 28th December, 1990. The Committee has not recommended recognition of the electropathy as a new system of medicine. Why they have not recommended is because they have gone into the details but they did not find it satisfactory. That is the reason why they have not recognised this system. They have mentioned that there is no pharmacopoeia, there is no research made in the recent times, there is no research book brought out in the recent times, and so on. They have given all the reasons in their Report.

Hon. Panigrahi mentioned about the order of the then hon. Deputy Minister for Health in the Chandra Shekhar Government. The hon. Deputy Minister at that time had visited some institution and he gave an order that the institution should be asked to submit its Annual Report. He also ordered for certain steps to be taken by them. The procedure in any country of the world is that when you are going in for a medical system, first you have to scientifically establish what are the efficacies, what are the results and what will be the reaction of that system. Everything has to be studied seriously and then only one can take a decision. It is not a political decision which a politician can take. That is the reason why the Committee was appointed which gave their Report also.

Another Committee was also appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sharma, the then Additional Director-General of Health Services. There were also permanent representatives of the Medical profession on that Committee. But that Committee also gave a negative Report.

[Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar]

19.1.1993 passed a reasoned order stating that:

Hon. Panigrahi said that it was the bureaucratic view. I can say that in this case bureaucracy has not taken any view on their own. They were always guided by the opinion and the observations made by the Expert Committee because people in the bureaucracy are also laymen in this regard. They cannot claim themselves to be medical experts. So they had referred this matter to some medical Expert Committee and that medical Expert Committee had given their Report.

I want to make it clear to the people who have started the institution and to the students who are learning there, that the Government cannot take any responsibility for them because when a system is not recognised, how can the people start an institution, offering Diploma and Degree to the students? Definitely that will create a lot of problems.

One organisation, by name 'Naturopathy Electrohomeopathy Medicos' claims to be the representative organisation for this system. They went to the High Court of Allahabad also and the High Court of Allahabad has issued a directive to the then Secretary to the Government of India.

The Allahabad High Court, vide their orders dated 29.10.1991, directed that Health Secretary should apply his mind to the two communications, that is the Report of the Expert Committee dated 16.5.1991 and the communication dated 14.6.1991 of the then Deputy Minister for Health and Family Welfare and pass final orders regarding recognition of the system.

In pursuance of the Allahabad High Court the Union Health Secretary on

"The grant of recognition provides credibility in the public particularly to patients seeking clinical treatment. The Government must ensure prior to recognising any system, that the system has its own pharmacopoeia, it is widely recognised and it must have correlation with other system of medicine.

It is evident the instant matter that:-

- (a) This system does not have any official pharmacopoeia;
- (b) It is an old system practised in the second half of 19th century in Italy. It has not grown since then. It does not appear to have wide recognition. The drugs are imported from Germany under the licence of Homoeopathy drugs.
- (c) Every system has current literature which indicates efficacy of the system and which is presented on the basis of scientifically derived data. But the literature of this system is of Italy and German origin which relate back to 19th Century.
- (d) Comparative data based on co-relationship with other systems of medicine and its relative efficacy compared with other system is also not available.

In view of the above infirmities, it can be safely concluded that electrohomeopathy system cannot

be recognised at the present stage of development."

I may mention here that there is no recent publication on this electropathy system.

Sir, any system, unless the experts of the country are satisfied about the efficacy of the system, cannot be accepted. As a layman I cannot say anything about that. Let the people be convinced about the system and then the Government, after satisfying itself and completing all the protocols can take a view on that. Unless all the scientific probes are done or experts give favourable recommendation, this Government is not going to agree to any new system.

I am very much thankful to all the hon. Members who have expressed their concern about the traditional system of medicine. Definitely the Government of India and the Prime Minister have always taken a great interest for the traditional system of medicine. But that must be supported by the scientific analysis and appropriate finding.

With these words, I request my good friend, Shri Vishweshwar Bhagat, to withdraw his Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT:
Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if there is any compulsion we will definitely withdraw the Bill. The Minister has stated in his reply that conditions should be fulfilled for giving recognition to any new system. This fact has been accepted by the Minister that a new system of treatment has been invented in Italy. A system can

be invented at particular place but its benefits are available to the people all over the world, because this system is certainly easier and cheaper than other system and that too without any reaction or side effect and even incurable disease treated with this system. As the Minister has stated that these medicines are not manufactured here and instead we are importing these. Certainly, the medicines are being manufactured at very low scale at present. But after its acceptance by the common man and it being recognised, these medicines will certainly be manufactured at a large scale. But it requires to put efforts for the development and promotion of this system and I hope the hon. Minister would do his best in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I withdraw the Bill concerning provide the recognition of Electropathy System of medicine and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for the recognition of Electropathy System of medicine and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for the recognition of Electropathy System of medicine and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

[Translation]

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT :
I withdraw the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we have
to take up item no.17.

Shri Bhogendra Jha—Not present.

outside opened the floodgates of violence and killings in our land of Ganges. Thousands of innocent people were killed, thousands became homeless and landless in Punjab and Kashmir and a particular section of the people were driven out to the neighbouring States. As you are aware, many of them are still in the refugee camps.

16.49 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair]

16.47 hrs.

REHABILITATION OF
DEPENDENTS OF VICTIMS OF
TERRORISM BILL

by Prof. K. V. Thomas

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall
take up item no.18 Prof. K. V. Thomas.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for payment of monthly pension and provision of other facilities to the members of the families of persons killed in terrorist violence in the country, be taken into consideration."

Sir, terrorism is a new social evil that has crept into the Indian society. Even though terrorism in Ireland and the Middle East is familiar to the world, terrorism was unheard of, in India till recently. Nobody could conceive violence and killing in the land of Buddha, Shankara, Narayana and Mahatma Gandhi. But, unfortunately for the last 12 years, terrorism took a devilish shape in Punjab, Kashmir, Assam, North Eastern Region, Delhi, Bombay and other parts of the country. Anti-national and communal forces within the country and

Sir, Bombay, the industrial capital of India trembled under a series of bomb-blasts last year. As a result of this unprecedented violence and killings, the law enforcing agencies were forced to use military and para-military forces along with the State police and all attempts were made to curb terrorism. Terrorism has unleashed a new situation of helplessness and poverty.

A new class of society called dependents of terrorist victims are now present in our society. Sir, in 1984 when the Eighth Lok Sabha was started news was coming from Punjab and other places where daily one person, two persons or three persons like that people were killed by the terrorists. I still remember the day when the entire House was shocked when passengers in a bus were killed, I think about 13 persons were killed. Now, these killings have become no news at all because we have now become accustomed to such kind of violence and killing. So, our society which has never heard of such massacre, such mass killings have to find a way to help the dependents who are the victims of terrorism. This we have to look in a particular scenario and a particular background. Before the present democratic Government came to power the entire Punjab was under the grip of

terrorism. The economy was on a standstill; the Government was paralysed. Sir, Kashmir which is a paradise for the tourists has come to a standstill. No tourism is functioning there, no hotels are working there and people are under the grip of starvation. In this background when terrorists kill people, then where their dependents will go. Wives lose husbands, children lose their parents and the only bread earning member of the family is being killed. So new society comes where nobody is there to look after them and we have to find a way as to how this section of the people who are solely depending on the bread earners of the houses, have to be properly maintained.

Sir, in the refugee camps we are trying to help the refugees by giving them daily bread. We have to find out some way of employment and job. In this case what we are doing. Sir, the policemen or military personnel who are killed, when they are on their duty, are being helped by the Government and person who is killed in the State Police of U.P. is given Rs.1 lakh or Rs.2 lakh and his nearest dependent is being employed. So, there is a way out. Even during the natural calamity, during the flood, the hon. Prime Minister is kind enough to give Rs. 50,000 to the next of kin of the persons killed. In the State Government when the person in State service dies during service that is dies in harness, then the next of kin is given employment. But here innocent people who have nothing to do with terrorism are being killed, how they have to be maintained. We have to help them. We have got a duty to see that these families are helped. I have made a very few suggestions in this regard. One of my suggestions is that the family of the terrorist victim should be given Rs.2,000 per month by the Central Government.

This amount of Rs.2,000 per month is a very meagre amount which should be given to the entire family. Similarly, I suggested that one of the dependents of the terrorist victim family should be given employment. Somehow, we have to find a way to do this. If there is no dependent who can be given employment, then the children have to be educated and for their education the Government of India has to financially help them. In this regard, what I would suggest to earmark is an amount of Rs.20 crore from the Government's exchequer. I think it is a social cause because we are extending our help to the families of our police men, to the families of the paramilitary forces, military forces and we are extending our assistance to the families of Government servants. This assistance must be given because it is no fault of their own. There is a section of the people now coming into the society who are dependents of the victims of terrorism. It is our moral duty and also of the nation to see that these people are properly helped so that their families are properly maintained. The number of such people may be a little high, but now as the terrorism is slowly going out of our political system, I think the number will also come down.

It is a fact that terrorism must be met and it must be met with the force of the nation, our military forces and the will of the people. We have seen in Punjab when a Government of the people has come to power, that they were able to face terrorism in the most strongest way possible. That shows the will of the people. In Kashmir also whatever is said and done, we find that the people are fed up with terrorism. They are against the militants. They want to come back to the main national stream. So, for that, what is the Government doing? The day before yesterday, in regard to Kashmir,

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

the Government of India has earmarked a sum of Rs.2,000 crore. What do we suggest here? We suggest that the Government should face terrorism in Kashmir and see that the unemployed youth are given employment. New factories have to come up, new employment opportunities have to be developed and it is for that purpose, the Government of India had earmarked Rs. 2,000 crore for Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, this is one way of curbing terrorism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thomas, please resume your seat for a minute. Who is taking down the notes from the Government's side ?

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Sir, nobody is there. It is very objectionable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the concerned Minister is expected to be present in the House. Please make note of that. Prof. Thomas, Please continue.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Sir, to face terrorism this Government is taking a number of actions. One is to strengthen our military forces. Recently, the Government of India had decided to start more battalions of the Rashtriya Rifles and the purpose of Rashtriya Rifles is to help the military. We know that our military, whose prime duty is to protect our boundaries, very often, is dispersed or deployed to curb the communal violence, to curb the terrorist activities. Now, just to take away pressure on the military, we have started the new Rashtriya Rifles. These are all attempts, in as way, to curb terrorism.

When we are taking different actions in our attempt to curb terrorism, one way

which I would like to suggest is to help the families of the terrorist victims. This is one of my suggestions. Otherwise, they will be left alone. Nobody is there to look after them. We are morally bound to help the families of the terrorist victims. This Government which is straightway ready to help the people who are in trouble, I am sure, will take appropriate actions.

17.00 hrs.

The victims of the dependents of terrorism should also be amply helped.

My suggestions that Rs.2,000/- pension and employment to one member of the family of victim of terrorism should be provided to help the deprived families in a small way. I hope that Government will accept my Bill and they will understand the problem of this particular community. It is a new addition to the community of victims. I think the Government will understand the spirit of this Bill and do their best to help these victims.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

" That the Bill to provide for payment of monthly pension and provision of other facilities to the members of the families of persons killed in terrorist violence in the country be taken into consideration."

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore) : I am very grateful for calling me to take part in the deliberations. The very name of the Bill, Rehabilitation of Dependent of Victims of Terrorism Bill, brought by Prof. K.V. thomas, attracts the attention of everybody because terrorism is a global phenomenon of the day. In our country, Punjab was the State of terrorism. Terrorism was created there

by the people who demanded Khalistan. In Assam, a few days before, some 100 people were killed and rehabilitation scheme was started. Many cases of terrorism occurred in the State.

Now, Kashmir is burning. India is a spiritually advanced country but terrorism is thrust upon a country like India. Terrorism is being operated in India by the outside agencies. It is being proved in our country that Pakistan is creating this sort of a situation in the Kashmir Valley not today but from the very day of partition of India. That is why, I want to cite, at a glance, the history of partition of India and Pakistan. I will go on arguing this matter. Why is this land of Pakistan so much in favour of terrorism? Because, it is its habit. After the partition of India and Pakistan in October, 1947, Pakistan attacked Srinagar. At that time, Kashmir was an autonomous State. King Hari Singh and Sheik Abdullah requested the Government of India to intervene in order to save their people because houses were burnt and looted there; the people were fired; women were raped at that time. That is why, they requested the Government of India to intervene. Even they requested for the accession of Kashmir to India. But, first, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of India, refused to intervene in the matter because he was a great personality, a great man who propounded the principle of Panchsheel to the world. That is why, first he refused. Subsequently when the request was so much, then, the Indian Army was directed to move and the Indian Army defeated the Pakistani Army there. You will be astonished to know how Pakistan is ungrateful. According to the agreement with Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, India had to pay some sort of an assistance to the tune of Rs. 438 crores to Pakistan. In 1948, when Pakistan attacked Kashmir, when

Kashmir became a part and parcel of independent India, at that time Sardar Vallabhai Patel denied to pay the amount to Pakistan because Sardar Vallabhai Patel told at that time that the money would be utilised in a war against India. Exactly, that happened. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, started fasting saying that this amount should be given to Pakistan as per our commitment. Both Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhai Patel used to pay highest regards to Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation. That is why the money was paid. But the money was spent in a war against India. That was the real situation. Why I am citing this sort of a history here is because some countries, some people are in the habit of creating terrorism in this land. They take pleasure in practising terrorism. But they do not know what is the value of life. What is life? One great philosopher wrote:

"What is life, we have lost in living
What is wisdom, we have lost in knowledge
What is knowledge, we have lost in information
The cycles of twentieth century is far from God, nearer to dust."

Sir, we do not know the value of life. That is why, there is no ethics in Pakistan culture, in Pakistan tradition. But earlier the Pakistani people were very much cultured, very much conscious of the value of life. Poet Mohammed Iqbal, the grandson of Mohammad Ali Jinnah wrote, this couplet. Mohammad Ali Jinnah demanded partition of India. But Mohammad Iqbal wrote the very song.

[Translation]

"Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara"

[Dr. Kartikeswar Patra]

[Translation]

[English]

India knows what is the value of life because India is a spiritually advanced country. India is leading the world in the spiritual sphere. Now, what is going on? Everywhere in the world, terrorism is prevailing. We have to think of plight of the families of victims of terrorism. That is why the Bill brought forward by Prof. K.V.Thomas is a very useful Bill. He has mentioned in clause 3 that Rs.2000/- should be given as pension per month to the dependents of the victims of terrorism. He has also requested the Government that a sum of Rs. 20 crores should be kept as a reserve fund for disbursement of pension.

Sir, through you, I want to make one appeal to this House. The Government should consider sympathetically this matter. A full-fledged Bill to curb terrorism should be brought before this House.

A Bill should be brought before the House having a provision for compensation to the dependents of the victims of terrorism. India believes in sacrifice. People of India have witnessed one family, that is, the Nehru family, which has sacrificed a lot for the country. Shrimati Indira Gandhi died for the country. She was totally identified with the fate of the country. Shri Rajiv Gandhi was totally identified with the fate of the country. He sacrificed his life. Similarly, we should know the value of life and should support the people who are in serious plight or misery by being the victims of terrorism. I want to say here that India believes in:

Serve Bhaventu Sukhinatha
Serve Santu Niramaya
Serve Bhadrani Pashyantu
Ma Kashchid Dukh Bhag Bhavet.

[English]

Those people who were affected by terrorism, are left in a serious misery. They should be helped at all cost. Prof. Thomas has brought this Bill before the House. I want to congratulate him for having brought this sort of a Bill to the House and drawing the attention of the Government. The Government should come forward with a full-fledged Bill to the House and pass it.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, at the outset, I want to congratulate Professor Thomas for introducing such an important and very significant piece of legislation in this august House.

The rehabilitation of the dependents of the victims of terrorism is a very important issue. Terrorism is now a global phenomenon. We are able to see how different Governments are trying to combat terrorism. Even in developed countries like Britain and America, terrorism is a headache for the Government. They are trying their level best to combat this terrorist activities. But they have not succeeded. Even the US administration and the Government of Britain have not succeeded in combating this terrorist activities. Now they are trying to fight it with all their might. Now not only in the developed countries but all over the world we are able to see different kinds of terrorist activities. Even the Governments in these countries are adopting different methods to combat

this activity. We are able to see that these terrorist activities are growing like anything, spreading like anything. India is also facing this challenge.

When we are discussing about terrorism, I think, we should go deep into it and should know what are the reasons by which terrorism occurs, how a human being becomes a terrorist? There are certain very important reasons. Of course, we are able to combat terrorism with weapons. But that is not the solution.

There are certain deep-rooted causes for this like unemployment. In a country like India thousands and thousands of people are seeking employment after getting Degrees and Master-Degrees. But when they come out from colleges, they do not find enough employment opportunities. After undergoing their studies when they come out of educational institutions and find that there are not enough employment opportunities and they have to starve—and when they go to seek employment they will get very bad treatment—definitely their minds will be confused and ultimately they will become terrorists. There are a lot of examples of that. Unemployment, poverty, hunger and all kinds of exploitations and communal as well as divisive attitude of certain sections of people are the reasons for terrorism. Because of these reasons we see that terrorist activities are coming up like anything.

Another reason is neglect of certain areas. Shri Suraj Mandal is here. I am not saying that their Government is a terrorist Government. But when we are ignoring a particular place like Jharkhand where there is enough wealth, where mineral is in abundance, where other natural wealth is concentrated and the

people who are living there are not getting any opportunities because the Government is completely neglecting that area, the Government is not trying to solve their problems and not taking care of them properly, then definitely some movement will come up and at some point of time they will take up arms in their hands and fight. This negligent attitude of the Government will definitely create confusion and chaos in the society.

Take for example northeast. They also feel left out. They want to be in the national mainstream. But when they are completely neglected and their problems are not attended to properly, definitely divisive forces will come up and terrorist activities will take place.

I think that a human being is not a terrorist basically. But when his problems are not solved and when the society is not caring for his needs, definitely this type of activities will start. My friend Shri Krip Chaliha is here. When I was the President of the Youth Congress and the NSUI, we regularly visited the northeast. At that time ULFA and AGP were very active in the upper part of Assam and other places also. We talked to the youngsters. They had their problems; still they have problems. Even to Sibsagar both of us went. In those bad days when we talked to many youngsters they wanted to remain in the national mainstream. They have problems and their problems are not solved.

Another cause is uneven development. There is no balanced development in the country. The problem of poverty and unemployment is growing like anything. Because of these reasons sometimes people will take to terrorist activities.

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

What happened in Jammu and Kashmir ? If we sincerely look into the problems, we can see that the people of the Valley were completely neglected. Development activities in the area were also completely neglected. I am thankful to the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister that they have earmarked Rs.3000 crore for railway lines to the Valley.

When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India, she sanctioned that Project. But, it was delayed. How many years have passed since then ? Nothing has happened to that and the Railway Project was completely stopped. Now, this Government has taken up that Project very seriously and money was also allotted for this.

Like this, the people of the Valley were completely isolated. Their problems were not attended to. There was no balanced development. I want to stress the point about corruption. Corruption is one of the root causes of terrorism. When the Government are corrupt, when the Ministers are corrupt and when the money which was allotted for developmental activities was going to certain pockets, definitely the people, especially the youth of the nation, will go against it and they will fight against it. That is also one of the reasons for terrorist activities. So, corruption—not only in public life, but also at all levels—will create such a mentality and it will encourage such types of activities.

In Punjab, what do we see now? Thank to the administration in Punjab and the Government of Punjab definitely, **Mr. Beant Singh deserves congratulations. He has brought back normalcy in Punjab. The terrorist activities are coming down.**

A lot of people are coming to Punjab and they are investing their money there. A congenial atmosphere is created there. If normalcy is to continue, then the Government of India should give more importance to Punjab. Still there are problems and those problems are to be attended to. Definitely, we will be able to maintain peace and harmony in the State of Punjab. Normalcy should continue and if it is to be continued, we should give more importance to the problems of the people of Punjab.

When the terrorist activities are at peak, I visited different districts of Punjab. When we talked to the people, especially the youngsters, they were asking a lot of questions. The State of Punjab is one of the richest States in our country. Actually, they are producing a lot of wealth to the nation. But, their problems are still unresolved. If those problems are not attended to and if they are not resolved, definitely, that kind of a tendency will develop. There are agencies in foreign countries who wanted to exploit the situation. Pakistan is there and some other countries are there who wanted to create chaos and confusion in our country. There are certain agencies who wanted to create chaos and confusion in the Indian sub-continent. When our problems are not attended to and when the situation in our country is very very bad, these agencies would try to interfere and they would try to exploit the situation. That is what is happening in Jammu and Kashmir, in Punjab, in Assam and in other places also. I do not want to go into the details.

Hon. Minister for Internal Security is there. I would say that mere arms and ammunition will not work. Mere arms and ammunition will not stop the terrorist activities. There are certain basic problems. Our Government should come forward to solve those problems. Even

before our dynamic Minister, Shri Rajesh Pilot became a Minister—when he was just a member of Parliament—he toured all these places. He met the people. He took certain initiatives to solve those problems. So, he knew the problems of the people. Mere arms and ammunition or mere military action or mere police action will not solve those problems.

Definitely we have to help the dependants of the victims. I fully agree with Prof. K.V. Thomas when he said that we have to give more than Rs.2,000 to those families as pensionary benefits and we have to give employment opportunities to their children. We should provide more facilities to them and we should take care of them.

I personally know that a lot of Youth Congress activists had lost their belongings during the terrorist activities which were on peak in Punjab. Many of them died. Many of them are still handicapped. A lot of people are there. When we visit their houses, we can see in what a pathetic situation they are living. I know a dozen people by name who lost their eyes and hands and are now living in a pathetic condition. Nobody is there to look after them.

I congratulate Prof. Thomas who has taken an initiative to bring this matter before the Government. The Government should come forward to help the dependants and try to give them monetary as well as other help. I once again congratulate him. With these words, I think, the Government will come forward with certain immediate measures to redress their grievances.

SHRI UMRao SINGH (Jalandhar):
Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wholeheartedly support the spirit of the

Bill of our friend, Prof. K.V. Thomas. We are really very grateful to him for bringing forward this measure. Terrorism is no more a phenomenon in the country. If we go into the history of terrorism, it is totally different. If we see what is happening in Kashmir and what happened in Punjab and what happened in the North-East, especially in Assam, we can call it more than terrorism because it was not a local problem. It was created by the forces beyond our frontiers. We have, however, a new phraseology about terrorism—a proxy war by Pakistan and other neighbouring countries. Once we have a war, there are many facilities which are given to the war-affected people. But this process of terrorism is no way short of a war. It is an undeclared war by our enemy on our frontiers and against the people of those States who live in the frontier areas. It is not only a war which tries to disrupt our normal life. It tries to disintegrate our country and our society. It tries to create a communal wedge between different religions which we have in our country. For the last 47 years, that is, since independence, the people of this country have been living like brothers. But this new strategy is not only terrorism, but it also intends to create a situation in which we should be divided, and our country and society should be disintegrated. So, it is a very big design. The victims of such a design deserve all our support and assistance.

I know that only the State Governments have been providing relief to such families. We have different types of natural calamities in the country. We have floods. We have excess of rains. We have drought. We have cyclone. But this calamity is not only a calamity but it is also a design to disrupt our country.

[Shri Umrao Singh]

The Central Government has been coming forward in case of other national calamities to help the affected people. There is also a National Calamities Fund, created at the Centre. There are similar Funds in the States also to which we have contributed. But I am very sorry to observe that so far no such fund is created at the Central level to help the victims of terrorism. This Bill envisages the creation of such a Fund and therefore I welcome it. Some one has mentioned that there is the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. But the assistance provided through that Fund is, indeed, very meagre. I do agree that there can be very many improvements needed in this Bill. At the same time, I would like to say that this is the first step and if we can succeed in the first step, then we can certainly improve on all those factors which certainly need improvement.

An impression is created as if there is only one victim in a family which suffered the acts of terrorism. But Sir, we have seen families where not one, but all the male members are slaughtered and children in the age groups of two, three or five and widow are the only survivors left behind. Similarly, there are cases where innocent people have been massacred not in one or two isolated incidents, but *en masse* on a large scale. In such a situation, we definitely need to go more deeply into the matter in order to ensure that help is provided to such families. The victims of terrorism include not only ordinary families, but also security forces and such others who are killed while fighting the terrorists. Their relations also need help and assistance. Similarly, there are situations in the country which are created by riots. We had communal riots in Delhi and we also had riots in other parts of the country, where a large number of families which were affected

in those riots are still running from pillar to post looking for some concrete help.

Difficulties are also created due to large scale migration. In my State of Punjab, there was a lot of migration from the border districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and so on. People had lost their properties, their business and all the means of their livelihood. There have been migrations in other places also. In Delhi, we are witnessing the migration of people from Jammu & Kashmir. Those people are also in need of assistance. This Bill does not include any such provision. I suggest that we should incorporate a provision in this Bill itself to the effect that those families who have to undergo a lot of suffering due to migration should also be provided with similar help and similar relief.

As regards the victims of terrorism, I know a few cases where not only one person was killed but all the male members, spanning over three generations—grandfather, father and son—were murdered and there were three hapless widows, the young daughter-in-law, the mother-in-law and the grandmother left without any succour in the very same house! In such cases, if you do not come forward to help them, who else will come and provide relief and assistance? We are very grateful to the Government of Punjab which has done a lot to help such people. They are giving one lakh of rupees to each of the victims in the family and are also providing employment to one eligible person in each family.

The sources of a State Government are limited. In Punjab alone there were about 50,000 people who were victims of so called terrorists activities. These terrorists are inspired, helped, assisted and financed by forces beyond our frontiers.

I think they are more than being called mere terrorists. The victims of such terrorist activities deserve help not only from the State Government alone, but also from the Central Government. I hope the Central Government will come forward to accept the principles of this Bill or at least would come forward with a detailed programme to offer assistance to the families affected by terrorist activities.

17.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The terrorist victims are not from one religion. They are from different religions. They are from one party. They are from different parties. The most affected Party in the State was Congress because the Congress party fought with terrorism. Similarly, in other States also the Congressmen have given their lives for the sake of the unity and integrity of the country. Do you not think that they deserve our sympathy? I think the whole country should come forward to help and assist those families. There are former Ministers, there are many former senior Legislators who have been made the target by the terrorists. This is because they stood for national unity, they opposed the terrorists, they tried to expose them. That was their fault. That is why they were helplessly killed in broad daylight. Their families had nothing to do. They had no personal enmity with the terrorists but because they stood for the unity and integrity of the country, they were on the hit list of the terrorists. They were hounded and killed like dogs. The terrorists were not ordinary terrorists. They were very well trained in the training camps from across the border. The Government of India has ample proof of that. They had the most sophisticated weapons which

our policemen did not have at that time. They had wireless equipments which were not available to our security forces and all these were supplied from across the border. After knowing all these, can we call these to be mere terrorists' act? It is absolutely not so. Terrorists can be only few misguided people. But these were not mere misguided people, they were those people who have been trained by the Pakistani and other forces. We have been very very lenient to our neighbour in this regard. After hearing all of what has happened in Punjab and has been happening in Jammu & Kashmir, if it is not an undeclared war, I think it is also not anything less than that and the Government should be alive to the situation and see that Pakistani mischief is no more tolerated.

Unless we take that step it is very difficult to check either the infiltration of the terrorists who are coming into our country from across the border or the growth of terrorism in our country. I strongly appeal to the Government to take strong measures against those forces which are helping these terrorists.

All those families who have suffered on account of these terrorists, especially the families of the police or the security personnel, need help. They need not only pension or employment but many such other facilities which are required for their rehabilitation. More especially, the people who have migrated from their hometown, they need to be settled properly. They have to establish their businesses. They need more help from the Government so that they can go back to their native places and start their business afresh.

I would like to say that things will not improve unless the Government of

[Shri Umrao Singh]

India take the responsibility on its own and does not leave it to the State Government. The Government of Punjab has done immensely well to tackle this problem. When there was Governor's rule in Punjab, I very well remember, we used to go to each and every village where somebody was falling victim to the terrorists. We used to console the families of the deceased. You will be surprised to know that at that time there were many such instances when one could see 30 pyres at one time. So, we have witnessed such unimaginable scenes which are very difficult for a person to see. We have not forgotten those scenes.

I think that all those families which fell victim to the terrorists, need help not only from the State Government but also from the Central Government. Besides that, I would request the hon. Minister for Internal Security that in Punjab there is still a threat from the terrorists. We have deployed much more security forces in our State than we used to have earlier. Our expenditure on the security forces has gone up from just Rs.20 crore to about Rs.300-400 crores. We have to spend such a huge amount on our security just to ensure that Pakistan should not create more disturbance or should not play any mischief with our people. The large security forces that have been deployed in our State are to fight the undeclared or the proxy war that has been launched by Pakistan against India. This war being fought in the streets of Amritsar and Gurdaspur and in every village of Punjab. The assistance which the Government of India has given to the State of Punjab as loan should be treated as grant because that money has been spent not only to defend Punjab but it has been spent to defend the whole country.

Help is required not only to all the victims of terrorists but also to all those States whose economy has been crippled because of the terrorist activities. These States need more and more help to get relieved of those loans which they had taken to counter this situation and also to see that this type of activity is not repeated in future. On the whole, I think we have to deploy a large number of security personnel and at the same time take strong measures to see that such a thing does not recur. I strongly feel that the Government of India should bear all the expenses because it is the primary responsibility of the Centre. The threat is not to the people alone but to the whole country.

With these words, I strongly support the spirit of this Bill and I hope that the Government will come up with a more comprehensive legislation to help all those people who need help.

I am very grateful to my friends from Kerala and other States who have come forward to help the people of Punjab. They have helped the people of Punjab in their miseries. Punjab people are very grateful to them. We are grateful to Shri Thomas, Shri Channithala and other people for supporting this Bill. Since this is the call of the whole country, I hope the Government would support the State in shouldering some of these responsibilities and burdens.

17.46 hours

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I am thankful to Prof.K.V Thomas for bringing up this very relevant topic in this august House. Rehabilitation of kith and kin of the victims of terrorism is a matter of natural justice and it is our moral duty also. I

am proud to say that it is only the Ruling party which is doing something for these desperate brethren. I do agree that there are some clever political parties who have a vested interest even on the 1984 riots. In a recent General Election, a political party which engineered the riots after 1984 incidents claimed itself as the saviour of the victims and highlighted the issue in its election propaganda. I feel pity for such political dramas.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the Punjab Government which has decided to give more facilities to the member of the family in which there were unfortunate human beings who were killed by the militants in the riots of 1984 and other riots. I think, the Punjab Government has decided to give an *ex gratia* amount of Rs.300 and Rs.500 per month to the school-going and college-going children, respectively, of those killed in terrorist violence. It is appreciable to know that the same Government is taking another decision also for giving employment opportunities to the dependants of the terrorist victims. I do not forget that Rs.20,000 each had been released by the Government of India also to the next of kin of a limited number of deceased of 1984 riot victims and a few were getting some kind of relief as the dependants of those who are missing since 1984. A meagre amount has been disbursed for injury cases, or as compensation to the damage caused to the residential buildings or other property.

Though thousands are killed during various riots, only very few widows get pension or *ad hoc* relief. As part of our duty, we should insist on giving job opportunities to the widows or children of the victims. Financial assistance for the marriage of innocent daughters of the

departed also will be of great help to these frustrated families. With a heavy heart I am forced to say this august House about the cruel attitude of the security personnel who are in charge of the unfortunate places where riots have taken place. If the people who are responsible to look after the justice do themselves commit atrocities on the poor helpless victims, what can they do, Sir! so, it is my plea that in such cases the culprits should be given severe punishment. I could quote ample examples, but I do not wish to do so as they may hurt the feelings of those who are victimised.

It is a nice idea to help the dependants of the victims and I hope the Government will come up with a Bill for the rescue of these brethren who are in a miserable condition. I hope that, in the Bill, child rape will be considered a crime equivalent to murder.

With a *pranam* to our dear leader late Shri Rajiv Gandhi who was with us as the grandson of a Prime Minister, as the son of a Prime Minister, and as a Prime Minister himself, who bade farewell to us as a victim of the terrorists, let me conclude my speech.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Bill brought forward by Prof. Thomas, a Bill which highlights the plight of those people who I think, in this democratic or independent India, have not got, till now, full justice from the Government, from the society and from the people at large due to which there are reasons to feel aggrieved and due to which some improvement is called for.

Sir, I remember a famous inscription in the Kohima Cemetery and I quote; "When you go home, tell them of us and

[Shri Kirip Chaliha]

say that for your today we gave up our tomorrow." These are the heroic people who had laid down their lives for ensuring a better today of us but for whose sacrifice it is, perhaps, not even possible for us to be where we are today or where our country is today. The lives of those lakhs and lakhs of heroic people remain unsung. They became victims of those forces who have been hostile to the interest of this country and who lost their lives, not because of accidents but more because of conviction. When I talk about terrorists' victims, I am reminded about my own life, about my own struggle and about which my friend and colleague Mr. Chennithala was just now referring to. I am also very sure that my elder brother Mr. Rajesh Pilot has got a very clear remembrance about that. Standing here, now, as a Member of Parliament, the product of the nationalistic youth movement, I remember those people who were my colleagues and who were moving shoulder to shoulder along with me were talking to me one day, the next day they were no more. They were mercilessly killed only because of their conviction and because they fought that this independent nation has to be protected and that it was necessary for them to go to the extreme extent of sacrifice to light the candle of nationalism strongly in this country. The lights of their own lives were extinguished prematurely. I am remembering them, I am remembering their families and I am remembering their children today when I speak to you on this Bill.

Sir, heroism and sacrifice are always intertwined, inseparable. Whenever we talk about heroism we remember Shakespear who said :

"All the greatest heroes always have certain tragic traits in their character.

Whenever you think about a hero, it is not always a life of romance, it is more a life of tragedy."

That is why perhaps one of our poets had said and I quote :

"We look before and after and pine for what is not;
Our sincerest laughter with us, pain is fraught;
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of our saddest thoughts."

The song of these heroes who became victims of terrorism in this country and but for whose heroism, perhaps this country and this system might not have survived, is no more sung in this country.

How sad it is when you look into the other human aspects ? After all there is some loss of life. Loss of life is always tragic when it is so precious a thing in this world. Hence there is a responsibility on others who are enjoying the fruits of life to look after and try their best to recompensate in whichever manner is possible to those who were dependent on those who lost their lives.

Sir, I have lot of grudge against the policy of the Government and I am sure that our young and dynamic Minister for Internal Security will share some of my anguish. In this country, today a situation is emerging where we are giving rewards to killers, where we are giving rewards and emoluments to those people who are killing people in our Motherland. People who should have been given death punishments, people who should have been given life imprisonment, are being rewarded in this country.

I do not know, what kind of madness this is that we are rewarding terrorists in the name of rehabilitation, in the name of bringing them to the mainstream. Even worst kinds of crimes are being pardoned just by the stroke of a pen. I do not know for what.

It is very good to have benevolence. It is very good to act like God, but then Gods, I do not think are available today. Gods live in Heaven. Nobody has seen God. So, when somebody acts like God in this crooked human world, how can you blame a poor person like me who suffers from some amount of cynicism and say that acting like a God has got a certain amount of perhaps opportunism, perhaps helplessness, perhaps frustration and irresponsibility in behaving this ?

A terrorist who has killed somebody is given lakhs of rupees for rehabilitation. But for a person who gets killed, nobody looks after his family, except cursory look and cursory sentences.

Sir, I remember Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the great leader who himself became a victim of terrorism in this country. I still remember, whenever any of our colleague in the Youth Congress died, he made it a point to write personally to his family and where possible to visit his family personally, offer financial help and to see that his family gets some kind of a job.

In fact, Shri Rajesh Pilot had also gone to so many places under the instructions from Shri Rajiv Gandhi in those days.

But this visit to these victims' places also has become some kind of a glamour hunting profession, I am very sorry to say this. When somebody dies, leaders like

us go and visit them and shed crocodile tears and this gives us a lot of publicity.

I think it is high time that we asked these questions ourselves. We should not be called hypocrites. Can we have politics with those people who have died? No. We have to do something substantial for them and it is in this context that the Bill of Prof. Thomas is most welcome.

Sir, I am entirely in agreement with the concept of providing a monthly pension to the families of the victims, especially in the case of those people who are working either as Government servants or as police or military personnel or are working in some para-military force. But how do you provide pension to those who are not Government servants; to those who might be having some business or those political activities who might not be having any source of income? I think, some arrangement has to be made in that respect also. I feel that, while I appreciate the sentiments and the spirit expressed in the Bill brought by Prof. Thomas, something more needs to be done.

18.00 hrs.

For example, we must think of providing certain amenities and special reservations in matters like gas agencies, petrol pump agencies, kerosene agencies. Some kind of self-employment scheme for the victims has to be thought of. If a particular victim happens to be the earning member of the family and if he leaves behind a young widow and children, some assistance should be given to his family. There are many such cases. My friend is nodding. We know that the number of such victims is so vast. We feel guilty when we look at

[Shri Kirip Chaliha]

them. I know personally of so many cases. One of my friends was a District President. His only crime was organising the Congress meeting, which was for an educational programme, in his district. For the last twenty years, it was not possible to hold any Congress public meeting in that particular area and this District President of mine took pains, took it as a challenge and organised a public meeting, which was attended by about 10,000 people, where we all went and spoke against extremism and secessionism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kirip Chaliha, kindly stop for one minute.

Shall we extend the time of the House by another five minutes so that Shri Kirip Chaliha can complete his speech?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kirip Chaliha, you can continue your speech now.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : So, Sir, my friend's only crime was organising a public meeting of a political party and for that he was mercilessly murdered. We brought his young wife and his two children here and went to a particular Minister and other well known Ministers. All the leading Members of Parliament from Anam went and sought help and protection for them. But we are told that the rules do not permit and no humanitarian consideration would be shown. We have not been able to do anything till now for that family. But I know that given the right kind of spirit and given the right kind of sense of

cooperation, something could have been done. But then, we have all kinds of people amongst us. We have people occupying very high position without any heart. We have all kinds of people in politics. And naturally, it is better to have some kind of law, some kind of rules which can be enforced. In that sense, the Bill brought forward by Prof. Thomas will be of immense help.

Sir, on the tales of these innocent people, of these tragic people, I can go on and perhaps a good literary writer than me, perhaps a good poet of exceptional quality, would have written another *Mahabharat* or *Ramayan* on the plight of these people, who have become innocent victims of terrorism in this country. The greatest challenge to this political system in this country comes from the terrorists.

Sir, my friends have already highlighted the dangers of terrorist activities not only from within the country because of inner contradictions but also from international agencies as we have been witnessing the papers during the last few days.

There was a time when we thought that terrorism was an alien word for us. Sir, I used to read, with a lot of interest during my school days, the terrorist activities of Carlos. I used to read so much of it. I had so much of inquisitiveness to know about the operation of Badermain Hof and his gang of Germany. They were all professional terrorists. I did not know that a day would come when my country would be full of Carloses and full of Badermain Hof's and the people would be killing one another. But then the menace has come, the evil has stayed and it is the duty of all of us to see that

some means are found out to minimise the evils of terrorism. And for that, I think, some humanitarian initiatives, some expression of personal affinity to the victims should be there.

Sir, little drops of rain make a big ocean.

Little initiatives from us can perhaps lessen the burden of tragedy of those people who have laid down their lives in Punjab fighting heroically against terrorism in the North-East, in Assam, in Meghalaya, in Mizoram and those innocent people who for no fault of their own, went and got killed in the bomb blasts in Bombay, as also many others who are getting daily killed in various places, those Policemen, those security personnel, who live away from their homes, families and their surroundings, far from their States, only for the cause of the country.

I think we owe them a lot. This country, this Parliament and we the

people if we do not know how to honour them, if we do not give them the right place which is due to them in the society, will not be worth living. Our society might not survive in that sense.

I hope — I am very optimistic — that the House will appreciate the sentiments expressed by the introduction of this Bill by Prof. K.V.Thomas and I am sure that something positive will come from our dynamic and young Minister on whom we have so much of faith, — I am very sure of that — and that the Government will definitely announce a package for the rehabilitation of the victims of terrorism.

With these words, I thank you once again for giving me time.

18.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
August 16, 1994/Sravana 25, 1916
(Saka)*
