

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Third Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XI contains Nos. 31 to 40)*

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

*Price : Rs. 6.00*

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## LOK SABHA DEBATE

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### LOK SABHA

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Friday, April 24, 1992/Vaishakha 4,  
1914 (Saka)

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*The Lok Sabha me at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have inform the House of the sad demise of the doyen of cinematography and a prolific writer, Bharat Ratna, shri Satyajit Ray.

Shri Ray, who strode the Indian cinema world like a colossus for over four decades, will be always remembered for taking Indian films to great heights of international acclaim.

Shri Ray was born in May 1921 to an enlightened family which basked in light of liberalism in more ways than one.

Shri Ray was the first Indian film maker to be honoured with both the Bharat Ratna conferred by the government of India and the coveted special Oscar Award for life time achievement, by the Academy of Motion Pictures.

He was also awarded the Magasaysay in 1967 and Padma Vibhushan in 1974, D. Litt. from Oxford, London and several Indian universities, fellowship of the British film Institute in 1983 and the Legion d'Honneur in 1984.

Shri Ray started his distinguished film career with 'Pather Panchal' in 1955, which

went on to become a land mark in the filmcraft and an internationally acclaimed film, rated as one of the 50 great movies of the world. Shri Ray made several brilliant films on topics, ranging from Rabindra nath Tagore's novels and stories, music, fantasies, realities of modern life and human frailties. He had also made an outstanding documentary of Gurudev Tagore on the birth centenary of the great poet in 1961. Shri Ray was a multi-faceted personality. He not only directed films but was also activity involved in their editing script-writing and providing musical scores for them. Alongside making films, Shri Ray carried on a full-time career of a writer and designer of the children's magazine 'Sandesh' founded by his grand-father, Shri Upendra Kishorer Ray.

Shri Ray had under gone a heart by - pass surgery in mid-80's in Houston, USA and was fitted with a pace-maker. Although the operation was successful, he was never his old self again. During the last seven years, he was under constant medical supervision. Pacing between life and death for the last three months, Shri Ray passed away in Caluctta at a city Nursing Home on 23 Aril, 1992 after a protracted illness at the age of 71 years.

In the loss of Shri Ray, not only India, but the whole world has lost an all time great film makor. His epic contribution to film making would ever inspire the generations to come.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJE (Dum Dum); Mr. Speaker, Sir, we pay our homage with a hevvy heart. As you have rightly said, a colossus has gone. We are all shorter to that extent. As you have mentioned, Sir his personality was many-faceted. One is reminded of the fact that one of the biggest contributions was the birth of Apu Trilogy which was initially designed by

him. The cover of the famous novel written by Vibhuti Bhushan Banerjee. *Pather Panchali* was designed by him. That itself was a revolution. For the first time in Bengal we felt what a cover of notable book can be, what beauty can be attached to a cover of a book published by the Signet Press.

Sir, we have lost somebody of the world stature which this country has not given in abundance. When one thinks of him, one thinks of him as a humanist who almost knew all the nuances of human living—the tears of child, the sorrow of a mother. Along with that, he also condemned all the aspects of the vested interests of the society. All these nuances were captured by him in his films.

As we all know, he introduced a veritable revolution in Indian film making. We know the landmark of his film production.

In Bengal holiday has been declared on account of his sad demise. As Bengalis we feel proud that we have had such a person amongst us. He did not belong truly to Bengal. He belonged to India and one can easily say, he belonged to the world. Not only are we a little bit less without his presence, but the entire world is so.

Through you, we want to pay our respects to his memory and our bereavement to his family.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar)  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join you and Shri Nirmal Chatterjee in expressing my grief over the passing away of this great man. Virtually he had become a legend in the world of cinema. It was by chance that in 1954, I visited Calcutta and it was at that time that his first film in the Trilogy to which Shri Nirmal Chatterjee referred to written by Vibhuti Bhushan Banerjee and for the first time, *Pather Panchali* and had been released. Satyajit Ray's name was not known then. I could understand very little Bengali at that time and it was not sub-titled. Even then, my impression when I saw the film I said to my colleague who accompanied me was, "This is the best film, I have seen in my life"/

Without understanding even the dialogue, this was the impression of mine. Ever since, I have had great respect for this great man. I had occasion to meet him several times.

It would be absolutely no exaggeration to say that he was just an outstanding filmmaker. He was an institution by himself. In every department of film-making, whether it is film craft or whether it is scenario writing, whether it is dialogue or whether it is cinematography, he was outstanding in every respect. The most important fact was, what he produced had a universal appeal irrespective to which class of society you belong, to which part of the world you belong to. If you were to see it, you cannot but be impressed by it. In India, cinema is a big film industry. Not many are aware of the contributions Shri Satyajit Ray has made in India itself, though in the world he is praised so highly.

It is just right that this national forum of the country, this Parliament, should pay tributes to that great man and I join you and all my colleagues in paying homage to him and in offering my condolences to his son and other members of his bereaved family.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (ROSERA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the feelings expressed by you and the leader of the opposition and Shri Nirmal Chatterjee.

Sir, once someone asked Swami Vivekananda as to what was the most amazing thing in the world. Swami Vivekananda replied that the most amazing thing was that one who has been born is sure to die but the people have so much attachment with the world that they think that they were going to stay here forever. Whosoever has come in the world will definitely have to go from this world one day. Shri Satyajit Ray is no more amidst us. Any amount of praise of Shri Satyajit Ray as an artist, as a painter as a cinematographer, as a writer is not enough. We do not find him wanting in any of these fields. It is a matter of pride for we Indians that Shri Satyajit Ray enhanced the prestige of

India abroad through his brilliant works which brought him laurels both at home and abroad. He had a unique versatile personality. The main thing is that people are not devoid of wisdom but of heart. However, when both mind and heart work in tandem then there comes revolution in the country. I would like to submit that he was richly endowed in both and that's why whichever subject he chose for his films he left his mark on that. Shri Ray is no more amidst us and we cannot do anything except paying homage to him. We express our condolences to the bereaved family and hope that posterity will follow his footsteps. With these words I once again express my condolences to the bereaved family.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Satyajit Ray was by every reckoning a great son of our country. But he was more than that. He was a national institution who left a lofty impact as a great creative artist of our age. Fear and laughter, adventure and romance, thoughts of death and life, this is the stuff which makes a human life and existence. Shri Satyajit Ray portrayed all this with a great sense of social passion.

I think it was Carlyle who once said that wonder is the beginning of philosophy. In Shri Satyajit Ray's case, it was not wonder but social enthusiasm which revolted against the joylessness of widowed life, the sordidness of the moon street, the scholar that we see every day in our life that inspired all his creative work. In this case, it could be truly said that it is for the heart to suggest our problem, it is for the intellect to solve it. He was a great artist who recognised that the purpose of art has to be a servant of social sympathies. In this death, our country has lost a great son. But Shri Satyajit Ray was an actor for whom the world as a whole was the stage. So, in his death, we have lost an Indian who had made a deep impression, a deep impact on the world of art all over the world.

We, on this side, join the other Members

of the House in paying homage to the memory of this great son of India.

MR. SPEAKER: With the passing away of Shri Satyajit Ray, the world of art and the humanity is poorer. When like of him will appear again on the horizon, we do not know.

We deeply mourn the loss of this creative genius and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the departed soul.

11.17 hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*

11.19 hrs

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Contract for G.I. Pipes

\*736 SHRI RAJENDRA  
AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA  
GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate contract of G.I. Pipes has not been finalised even after the lapse of more than 12 months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether several State Governments have enquired about the status of the rate contract;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The tenders for concluding rate contract for G.I. Pipes were opened on 26-3-91 and a rate contract was duly concluded with M/s. TISCO on 25-4-91. However, parallel rate contracts on other firm could not be finalised so far on account of the very in high rates demanded by these firms as compared to the lowest rates of M/s. TISCO. Several rounds of negotiations were held to bring down the rates. Fresh rates have been received from the firms on 20-4-92 which are under consideration.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. governments of Bihar, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have inquired about the rate contract.

(e) A decision based on the revised rates received on 20-4-92 is likely to be taken very soon.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is the responsibility of energy state Government of make provision for drinking water. However the drinking water problem is being faced by every State in the country for the last one year. The main reason behind it is nonfinalisation of rate contract for G. I. Pipes by the Government. One year ago rate contract was finalised by the Government but supplies have not been received yet. The Government has not indicated in the reply the name of the Department which invited this tender and finalised them. Normally D. G. S. & D. finalises the rate contracts. I request the hon. Minister to pay more attention to it because it is an important question and he has concealed facts while replying to the main question. The Government says that it has concluded the rate contract with M/s TISCO, but the fact is that the company had not met demand of any State at the concluded rate contract even after lapse of a period of one year. I

would like to know if the company had made any supplies, if so, at what rate and has the Government gone into the reasons for not supplying the G.I. Pipes by M/s TISCO at the rates concluded in the rate contract? If not, then reasons therefore? Will the Government finalise the rate contracts within one week because it is related to an important programme of the States? I seek an assurance from you that rate contracts will be finalised within a week. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to a question on 10th November, in Rajya Sabha the Government had given an assurance to finalise it very, soon.

MR. SPEAKER: And in this way the question loses in the telling.

MR. RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the rates have not been finalised so far?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there are several parts to this question. Firstly, it is not correct that the State Governments cannot buy otherwise than through the rate contracts. State Governments are free to enter into their own contracts. But traditionally, the State Governments are using the rate contracts concluded by the DGS&D for some commodities. In fact, the State Governments have been buying.

The second part is, what did TISCO supply? TISCO offered a minimum quantity of 2000 tonnes on the rate contract concluded with TISCO and against this, they have supplied 3, 500 metric tonnes. Since they have supplied more than the minimum they offered, there is no provision to compel them to supply more. They have short-closed their rate contract. But they have supplied more than what they offered.

As far as other firms are concerned, now the net result of the price officers received is as follows. The offers made by the other firms are 17 per cent to 23 per cent more than the last purchase price for smaller diameter pipes and six per cent to 15 per cent more than the last purchase price for

higher diameter pipes. We are unable to conclude rate contracts with other firms because prices are higher than the last purchase price. After several rounds of negotiations, they have given their offers on 20th of April, 1992. We have to negotiate with them and arrive at a price. We fear that there is some amount of joining together what you call cartel in quoting of these prices. So, we have to negotiate and bring down these prices before we enter into the rate contracts. The prices were received only on 20th April and I cannot give you any date because I did not deal with the negotiations myself. But I will impress upon the DGS&D to conclude these negotiations as early as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to State the rates offered by the company in their tender opened on 28th March, 1991 and the percentage by which these rates have increased by now as you have stated in reply to my main question that several rounds of negotiations were held with other companies to ascertain their willingness to work on this tender? There fore, I would like to know the outcome of the negotiations held and also how the Government is going to make good the financial loss of crores of rupees suffered by the State Governments on account of delay in the finalisation of the rate contract. Because on the one side it is said that the States are free to enter into their own contracts while on the other it is said that State Governments are advised to procure supplies at the concluded rate contract. My last question is as to how does the Government propose to streamline the procedure of finalising the rates by D.G. S. & D to conclude the contracts at fair rates (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the least he should concede to me is understanding of his question. I understand your question.

MR. SPEAKER: How complicated the question is:

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: despite my efforts to explain, the hon. Member is persistent in saying that because we have not concluded the rate contracts, State Governments cannot buy. That is not correct. State Governments are not obliged to buy according to the rate contracts. They are free to buy from anywhere, from anyone and according to whatever procedures they follow. As a matter of practice they have followed the rate contracts of the DGS&D and I accept their sense of confidence in the DGS&D's rate contracts. We are not obliging them to buy only under rate contracts for finalising. Secondly, you wanted to know what prices were offered. I have got all the prices in front of me. All but TISCO, offered prices on four different dates that is, on 26th March, 1991, 14th August, 1991, 24th December, 1991 and finally. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: The hon. Minister has himself stated in reply to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete the reply.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He wanted to know what prices were offered after 26th March, 1991. I am giving him the dates. At every stage of negotiations, they offered a set of prices. Now, there are four dates on which they have offered four sets of prices. The dates are 26th March, 1991, 14th August, 1991, 24th December, 1991 and the final offer on 20th April, 1992, that is, a few days ago. Now I will give you the range. The final offer is on 20th April 1992 and as I told you just a while ago, it ranges from 17 per cent to 23 per cent higher than the last purchase price for smaller diameter pipes

and 6 per cent to 15 per cent over the last purchase price for higher diameter pipes. If you want to know the range for any particular diameter pipe, I am willing to give you that range also but this table runs into three pages. The prices are higher. Now, I cannot take action against DGS&D because the difficulty of DGS&D is how do they conclude a rate contract when the prices are 15-20 per cent higher than the last year's last purchase price. That is why, they are negotiating with the firms to bring down the prices. In fact, if they conclude the contract at 15-20 per cent higher then, you would ask why have you not taken action against them for concluding a higher contract. I will have to leave it to the judgment of the DGS&D. They enter into a rate contract?

[Translation] -

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You must know that only two supplementaries could be asked.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: You must tell the rates. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. No, not like this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: By what time the rates will be finalised? (Interruptions)\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, not like this, There are other Members who want to ask questions. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

You presume that reply has been given.

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister of Commerce please State the names of companies and the rates at which G.I. Pipes are procured in one year by the D.G.S. & D? Is the hon. Minister aware that without the ISI certificate G.I. Pipes cannot be manufactured? The names of companies registered with the D.G.S. & D. not having ISI certificate? If any company, without I.S.I. certificate has been registered with D.G.S. & D, then will a C.B.I. esquire be ordered against the officials of D.G.S. & D?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, DGS&D does not buy from any company. DGS&D concludes rate contracts. Buyers are Departments of Government and State Governments. (Interruptions) Kindly listen to me. Let me complete my answer.

So far as Departments of Government are concerned, they are direct demanding officers. So far as State Governments are concerned, they are not obliged to buy according to the rate contract.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: I am simply asking whether ISI certificate is necessary and whether companies without ISI certificate have been registered or not?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is the second part of your question. (Interruptions) Sir, she has got two parts to her question. I am answering the first part of her question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Why do you not take up the second part first?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good suggestion. Please adopt that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I never quarrel with Shri Vajpayee. I will accept the suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: No, he is helping you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: According to the information with me, at present, we are not aware of registration or of any purchase of a non-ISI mark GI pipe supplier. But if the hon. Member has any particular company in mind which may have supplied without ISI mark, please give me the name and I will check it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: I can tell just now.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just a moment. I have information with me. We are not aware of any purchase from any company without an ISI mark. That I think satisfies both you, madam, as well as Mr. Vajpayee!

The first part which I would answer now is, we are not obliging anyone to buy under rate contract. The State governments are free to buy. I am not aware of any compulsion to that effect.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM : Mr. Speaker Sir for his kind information let me tell (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is abusing the opportunity given. That will not form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: He has said that his not in his knowledge, that is why, I am telling him.

MR. SPEAKER: Understand the

procedure followed. The officer is not here. This is very wrong.

SHRI P. C. CHACKO: It has been the practice of the Government to allow a price preference for the units from the backward areas and also units of medium scale and small scale industries. I understand that the DGS&D is now not giving the price preference to such units. Is it a part of the new policy? Will the Government assure this House that DG S&D will be directed to give price preference to those units which are from backward areas and also from medium and small scale industries in deciding the rate contract, especially the GI Pipe?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is a more general question. There is no change in policy regarding price preference. Whatever policy has been enforced for the last several years, continues. We have not made any change in policy on price preference. In fact there is a price preference for small scale industry. There is a price preference even for backward areas. I will send the details of the price preference to the hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is in the knowledge of the Central Government that the Government of Madhya Pradesh and several other States have received direct supply from TISCO? We have come to know that the matter has been under consideration. You have stated that they have made purchases at the old rates and then the revision was made; due to which the agreements has yet not reached upon and the matter is still under consideration. What is correct? Has TISCO been following a dual policy?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not increasing the rate. Those who have offered have increased rates over the last purchase

price, DG S&D is negotiating with them to bring down the rate. But I do concede the point made by the hon. Member. Information with me shows that Himachal Pradesh, M.P., U.P., Gujarat, Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa all made purchases. M.P. in fact has purchased at prices somewhat lower than the last purchase price.

#### Export of Sandalwood and Oil

\*737. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased

to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Sandalwood and oil exported during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the export of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

1. The export of sandalwood oil had been as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

1988-89	2.13
1989-90	5.71
1990-91	13.27
1991-92	10.39
(April-February, 1992)	

2. Export of sandalwood chips, powder and flakes etc. have been as under:

(Rs. in crores)

1988-89	3.83
1989-90	7.51
1990-91	10.55
1991-92	9.32
(April-February, 1992)	

3. As per the current Import Export Policy, effective from 1st April, 1992 (a) sandalwood oil is freely allowed for export.

(i) Handicrafts made of sandalwood.

(ii) Machine finished sandalwood products namely:-

(b) There is a complete ban on export of sandalwood in all forms except in the following categories:-

(a) visiting cards.

(b) blades for ladies hand fans.

(c) outer case and dials of watches.

(d) any other products of similar nature meeting the above specification and value addition norms.

4. The ban on export has been imposed to ensure export of only value added items.

5. Normal incentives available to all exporters are available for export of sandalwood oil and sandalwood products as indicated above.

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: May I know from the hon. Minister as to why there is a decline in the export of sandalwood oil and other allied sandalwood products from 1991-92? What is the total demand from outside the country? I would like to know whether the Government of India is able to fulfil the present demand from outside the country.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There is no decline in the export value of sandalwood oil. In 1990-91 for the full year the export was about Rs. 13.27 crores. In 1991-92, in the first eleven months -April-February 1992- Provisional figures show an export of sandalwood oil of Rs. 10.39 crores. We would have to wait for the full year before we come to any conclusion. I think it is approximately the same this year, as last year.

As far as the demand is concerned, there is no assessment of demand as such. This depends upon price. India is the major exporter of sandalwood oil and sandalwood value added items. In fact there is only one other country, Indonesia, which has a very small market. Whatever demand is there is the world, whatever prices are there, we would be able to meet it subject to our export policy. From 1st of April we do not allow anything except sandalwood oil and value added handicraft products. We do not allow exports of either chips or flakes or power because we think that there should be kept

here for making value added handicraft products.

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Is it a fact that there is a heavy demand for sandalwood agarbattis from outside the country?

Is it also a fact that because of the export policy and not properly encouraging the working conditions of the workers, they are not able to produce so much of agarbattis as against the demand from the outside countries?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there is a demand for agarbattis, I would not call it a heavy demand for agarbattis. The total exports are themselves limited. But in order to encourage agarbatti manufacture, we have said that after extracting the oil from sandalwood, the residue will not be exported. It will be available because it is used by agarbatti manufacturers. In fact, what we have done from 1st April encourages agarbatti manufacture.

SHRI A. PRATAP SAI: Sir, sandalwood is available in bulk in Rayalaseema region of Tallamala forest area of Andhra Pradesh which is being smuggled since a long time to the other countries.

I would like to know through you whether the Government has taken any steps to stop this illegal transportation of the red sandalwood.

I would also like to know whether the Government has caveried the area. Have they estimated the value of the sandalwood available in the Rayalaseema region?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Smuggling is not Commerce subject. Smuggling is opposed to Commerce. This is to be dealt with by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and the Department of Customs. We are aware that there is some smuggling of red sandalwood. I will convey the hon. Member's apprehensions and concerns to the Minister of Environment and Forests, and Department of Customs.

**Export of Alphonso Mangoes**

\*738. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Alphonso mangoes exported during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the export promotion bodies such as Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for promotion of export of these mangoes; and

(c) the facilities provided to the growers of these mangoes?

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

**STATEMENT**

(a) Figures of exports of mangoes are not maintained variety-wise. However,

countrywise exports of mangoes for the last three years are given in the Annexure. about 75% of mangoes exported are of alphonso variety.

(b) For promoting exports of mangoes, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA) has taken various steps such as organising mango promotion programmes in selected countries, organising buyer-seller meets, development of packaging standards, development of product literature and video films etc.

(c) Alphonso mango is mainly grown in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The State Governments of these States have schemes for assisting farmers of alphonso mangoes. These schemes include financial assistance, distribution of mango saplings and imparting of technical knowhow for increasing production/productivity of mango plantations. Besides, growers of mangoes can also avail of assistance under various export promotion schemes of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

## STATEMENT

## Export of Mangoes

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Australia	8538	165563	-	-	10204	3359
Austria	907	23916	-	-	4363	142704
Bharnas	19231	306545	-	-	55	240
Behrain	533721	8109581	474474	7965870	983714	20298200
B. Dosh	2733	23134	-	-	94843	366358
Belgium	13905	243888	1510	36114	12292	330876
Brazil	1550	16038	-	-	-	-
Canada	24337	559046	29487	598282	39560	1266894
Cyprus	300	8000	-	-	-	-

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denmark	131000	2023901	-	-	8	200
France	17224	284143	420	21000	76696	1574537
Germany	110400	1674994	50434	1420904	46148	835243
Honkong	3025	51523	-	-	21707	481029
Iraq	20	6456	-	-	-	-
Italy	3193	40305	-	-	-	-
Japan	700	23072	-	-	-	-
Kenya	500	5000	-	-	1323	69178
Kuwait	1042142	18070749	969313	17354149	1056157	26409102
Lebnan	-	-	-	-	18000	208491
Malaysia	35297	393398	8240	83389	15189	257107

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maldives	1020	12172	-	-	470	11569
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	350	8200
Nepal	-	1006	5312	-	-	4833
Netherland	62086	621907	13100	275898	68664	1386241
Newzealand	-	-	-	-	1150	29184
Norway	-	-	-	-	3805	7973
Owan	25644	492242	22067	597465	35642	1049960
Qatar	711392	7608007	306681	6504642	633203	12693831
Sarabia	3024866	43089456	3407692	53282968	5798399	78784312
Singapore	23667	457341	40851	743510	33809	985895
Sweden	1300	29840	18060	163000	824	5408

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Switzerland	126000	252821	2788	71330	6020	195819
Thailand	520	17400	-	-	-	-
U.A.E.	9938606	116958669	6351602	70420567	9581608	134947070
U.S.A.	9480	89305	26000	544000	35693	833333
U.K.	-	-	284895	7425693	792572	26553291
Ussr	1670	33330	-	-	2046	35137

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Yemen Arab Republic	172000	1861955	-	-	7	100
Zambia	175	3090	-	-	-	-
G. Total	16839024	221099161	12007614	16758782	19380354	312195542

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Alphonso mangoes may be juicy but I cannot allow all of you. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:** Sir, my constituency is a major producer of quality alphonso mangoes in this country. But the attitude of the governmental agencies in promotion of export has been lackadaisical because it is clear that in this export-import policy statement of the Government, there is no mention of export of agricultural produce in general and alphonso mangoes in particular.

There are 19 export promotion councils in this country but none of them deals with the promotion of agricultural produce exports.

The share of India in the world trade of vegetable and fruits fell down from 0.6 per cent to 0.4 per cent in 1987-88 and it has further fallen down. Now it is clear from the answer that in 1988-89, Rs. 22 crore worth were exported. In 1989-90, it fell down to Rs. 16 crore. It has further risen to Rs. 31 crores.

When the potential for export is of Rs. 200 crores, nothing is being done in this field. My question is: what specific steps is the Government taking to ensure promotion of exports of alphonso mangoes in the field of market development, product promotion, quality upgradation and improved packaging?

Also what steps is the Government taking to involve the growers in the promotion of exports?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, it is not correct to say that there is no agency looking after agricultural exports. In fact, the Agricultural Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is the agency and a number of steps have been taken and agricultural exports in the year ended 31st March 1992 will be the highest in the recent years. When the final figures will be out, hon. Members will appreciate that agricultural exports were at the highest level in 1991-92.

be that as it may, Sir, as regards mangoes, the hon Member should appreciate one thing. Of the total world production of 15 million tonnes, only 0.6 per cent is traded internationally in fresh form. What does this mean? This means that most of the mangoes produced in every country are consumed within that country. India produce 63 per cent of the total world production of mangoes. But we consume almost 62.61 per cent of those mangoes. So, what is exported is only a very small quantity. And kindly look at the figures. I think the hon. Member glossed over when he criticised us that the total export value did fall from Rs. 22 crores in 1988-89 to Rs. 16 crores in 1989-90. But it increased to Rs. 31 crores in 1991.

We are taking a number of steps. Let me list some of the steps taken by the APEDA. APEDA has organised Promotion Programmes in Europe, Malaysia, Mauritius and USE. APEDA organised a technical conference on mangoes to focus the developments in the field. APEDA had organised several buyerseller meets in which the buyers were invited to meet the exporters. APEDA has developed packaging standards for alphonso, Kosar, Chausa, Dussehri and Benganpalli through IIP Bombay and a number of steps have been taken by the APEDA. I am entirely willing to discuss this matter in the Consultative Committee with any of the hon. Members. We are willing to do whatever is require to be done.

**SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:** This has not really answered my question because non of the growers from my constituency was involved in the promotion programmes, etc. organised by the APEDA. My constituency is a major producer of alphonso mangoes. I myself have no knowledge of any steps being taken by the APEDA.

The second point is that it has been said that the growers of mangoes can also avail assistance under various export promotion schemes from the APEDA. There is no organisation of the APEDA in my district or constituency. But it is a major grower of alphonso mangoes and there is no

relation of this APEDA with the producers. So, this has resulted in all the fruits and benefits of production of mangoes going to the middlemen. What is happening there is that mangoes are available in the market at a very high cost but the producer is not getting anything. So, my second question is what steps is the Government taking to ensure that the fruits of exports go to the producers and farmers and whether the Government is taking any steps in encouraging cooperative movement in this sector.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Hon. Member from Ratnagiri may not have been invited to the previous meeting convened by the APEDA because, I think, this is the first time he has become a Member of this House. But I will surely invite all hon. Members from the mango growing areas to a special meeting to be convened by the APEDA and whatever suggestions which the hon. Members from the mango growing areas give, we will certainly consider them *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only if you do not fight in the meeting. Now there is a fight between the Rangda and Alphonso mangoes.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not confining only to alphonso but to all varieties of mangoes. If I have to invite all mango-eating Members, then I will have to call a special session of Parliament. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister in his supply to the question has stated that it is not possible to provide details of all the varieties, however 75 percent of 'Alphonso' mango is exported. In Bihar especially in Digha area near Patna 'Doodhiya maldaha' mango is produced, its cover is very thin and seed is also very small. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: How to believe your

statement?

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: If you want I may get those for you to taste in this season.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: If you entertain as with them only then we can know the reality.

MR. SPEAKER: Get them to all to taste.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: It is extremely delicious, 'Dussehri' is also quite delicious. It is true that 'Alphonso' has its own qualities and it can be preserved for many days. But the shortcoming of Maldaha and Langra mango is that they cannot be preserved for long though both are delicious. Lengra and Maldaha are the kings and Dussehri is the queen among all the varieties of mangoes. Both are very delicious.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We do not accept this relation.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: These mangoes get rotten very quickly. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government propose to make any arrangement to preserve them for a longer period in view of its export. At the same time it is also a fact that if it is exported once, it would be in. Therefore, will the Government find out a way to preserve it for longer time, so as to promote its exports.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, hon. Member's question whets our appetite. I am sure, we can give greater consideration if he sends us first, a crate of mangoes to taste them. Surely Sir, we will look into all these things. I am convinced in my mind that the export potential is very high. In fact, our own estimates show that export potential is approximately Rs. 200 crore. But I cannot make a quantum jump to Rs. 200 crore in one year. I think we can reach Rs. 200 crore. APEDA has prepared a comprehensive

plan and I will surely keep my promise or inviting Members from mango-growing areas. We will discuss with them and we will discuss this plan with you and whatever suggestions you give, will be taken into consideration.

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:** The hon. Minister has enumerated some measures that the Government is taking for the promotion of export of mangoes. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that inadequate availability of special packaging material is one of the constraints for our enhanced export of mango syrup, pulp and slices, i.e. mango-products. In view of this, will the Government take necessary steps to make the special packaging material available to several exporters who are very eager to export their mango products? This will definitely help the Government's efforts to increase our exports. This is one of the major constraints and please do the needful.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** The hon. Member is very right. Packaging and storage in order to increase the shelf life of mangoes or any other agricultural product is a major constraint. We are looking into this and I will keep this in mind.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are plains as well as hilly area in our State. In plains, mango is produced and in the hills, apple and other fruits are produced. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have decided to export mango and other fruits produced in abundance in our State?

[*English*]

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** I am not in a position to say just now whether there is a special scheme for Himachal mangoes. My information is, Himachal is not a major grower of mangoes. The major mango-growers are Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

**SHRIMATI GEETAMUKHERJEE:** I will send you Rani Basant from Bengal.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** One general rule is that if any hon. Member wishes special attention to mangoes grown in his or her constituency, he or she must send us a create of those mangoes first.

Sir, I will look into these Himachal mangoes and see whether anything can be done.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the mango production in Konkan region is constantly increasing and the Hafuz mango can be exported from that region. At present the export of mango is in a very low quantity. Through you, I would like to know the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the export. Has the Government been aware that the middle men earn most of the profit where as the farmers do not get even reasonable price. If the Government knows this then what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard?

[*English*]

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, I am sorry, there is nothing that the government can do to eliminate middlemen. Government should not enter into the business of exporting mangoes. For example, if I ask STC or MMTC to export mangoes, you know what the results will be. These are not the matters in which Government should directly engage. What the Government should do is to encourage growers to form cooperative societies or export houses or trading houses an export mangoes. I am all in favour of growers coming together to form a cooperative society. I have written to every State Government to form an Export House under their own organisation; a joint venture with some private and public sector holding and export these products. These are matters best left to trade and these are matters in which State Governments must take the initiative. I am willing to help every State Government to set up an Export House,

exclusively for export of agricultural products.

I say, this on the floor of the House, I have written to every Chief Minister, let every State Government set up an Export House for exported agricultural products and the Government of India will give full support to that Export House.

[Translation]

### Tourism Finance Corporation of India

\*739 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR

SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which have been provided loans by the Tourism Finance Corporation of India during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of loans provided to each of these companies?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Tourism finance Corporation of India (TFCI) which was incorporated in January, 1989 has assisted 149 projects in the tourism industry during the last three years viz. 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92. The total amount sanctioned to these projects aggregated Rs. 241.22 crores comprising of rupee loans, direct subscription/underwriting of equity shares and leasing. Disbursements made against the above sanctions the last three years aggregated Rs.100. 27 crores.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and financial institutions, TFCI does not divulge information relating to its individual constituents.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my question, I had asked about the names of the companies which have been provided loans by the Tourism Finance Corporation of India the last three years as also the amount of loans provided to each of these companies, but in his reply the hon. Minister has not divulged the names of the companies which were provided the loans. Therefore, first of all, I urge you to make arrangements for placing this information on the table of the House or ask the Government to send this information to us. Further, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the Corporation had sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 241.22 crores to assist 149 projects and that disbursements made against the above sanctions in the last three years aggregated Rs. 100.27 crores. I would like to know the eligibility requirements for sanction of loans to these projects and companies also whether it is true that loans are provided only to those business houses, which have a monopoly in this trade?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, the Tourism finance Corporation of India (TFCI) was incorporated on January 19, 1989 and it commenced its operations on February 1, 1989. Hotel projects estimated to cost Rs. 149 crores were sanctioned during the last three years to promote hotel and allied industries. the main objective of T.F.C.I. is to promote the hotel industry and during the last three years. it provided assistance for the construction of 8, 000 additional hotel rooms which in turn gave direct employment to 16,000 people. Further, as the hon. Member belongs to Uttar Pradesh, I would like to tell him that the maximum number of 15 projects were sanctioned for U.P. in the last three years and an amount of Rs. 20 crores was allocated for the same. So far as the question pertaining to the names of the individual companies or projects are concerned. I express my inability to do so because it is not in accordance with the practices and usage customary amongst banks, divulgence of information pertaining

to individuals and clients is not considered ethical. However, if the hon. Member wants any specific information in this regard, I shall pass it on to him personally.

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** I had asked about the eligibility requirements for sanction of loans?

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH:** The criteria for loans include among other things, the details of the Hotel projects, its norms etc. However, projects costing upto Rs. three crores are assisted by State Governments and State Financial Institutions. If they are not in a position to help them, then the T.F.C.I. fills the gap. The TFCI funds projects costing above Rs. Five crores especially five Star and four star hotels. Sprat norms are laid down for these as well. Accordingly, T.F.C.I. has assisted 139 projects in the last three years. further, T.F.C.I. itself checks whether the projects are according to the prescribed norms and the projects are forwarded to the receptive States and assistance is provided on the basis of recommendation by the respective State Governments.

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Sir, my second supplementary question is that right now, the hon. Minister referred to U.P. On February 25, 1992, in reply to an starred question asked in the Rajya Sabha pertaining to assistance being provided to State Governments for the development of tourism, it was stated.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, No. You cannot refer to the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha in this House.

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Sir, it is very important.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, there are certain rules and conventions, which ought to be followed. We cannot function in an arbitrary manner.

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Sir, an amount of Rs. 300,97,87,000 was sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh in October 1991. Now the assistance has been reduced

to Rs. 20 crores. What is the reason behind this substantial reduction in the allocation? further, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many buildings of historical importance, belonging to the Mauryan age in Shaspur Bhitri in district Gazipur which falls in my constituency. However, it has remained neglected for the last many years. Will the Government make Special Financial allocation to the State Government for the development of the said site. Further, will the T.F.C.I. provide loans directly to assist unemployed youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to set up hotels, clubs, small motels, Museums etc.

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH:** Sir, with reference to hon. Minister's query regarding U.P. I have already stated that the maximum amount has been allocated to U.P. So far as his question peratauning to a particular site is concerned, it is for the State Government to see as to what infrastructural facilities are available at a particular place. If the amount required is above Rs. 3 crores, then the T.F.C.I. will certainly provide assistance, but if it is below Rs. 3 crores, it is the State Government and financial institutions, which provide assistance. So far as the question of providing assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, assistance will be provided as per the established norms. As I said the addition of 8,000 more rooms has provided employment to 16,000 people and people belonging to SCs and STs might have been automatically benefited, as per the existing reservations.

{English}

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** Sir, in the reply, it is stated that the practices and uages customary among the banks and Financial institutions does not specifically mention whether by Act or by Rule, this secrecy is being maintained. This is question number one.

So, what do you mean by this secrecy? And secondly, can you give the figures in terms of five star, four star, three star and two star hotels as to how much in each category this disbursement is taking place?

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: How does it get insulated and what is the law?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, these beneficiaries do not come under either the T.F.C.I. or the Government. They are neither limited companies, nor subsidiaries of T.F.C.I. moreover, the national committee of the Planning commission had decided that we should have an institution to promote the hotel industry. Organisations like L.I.C., I.D.B.I. and U.T.I. own 50% of the shares.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about your difficulty in disclosing the names.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the transactions between the corporation and the clients are kept confidential, as is the case with Banks. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: How do you do it?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it under convention or under law?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a convention.

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: What is the law that has insulated.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJANTH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is any wrong convention, it should not be followed.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: if the hon. Member needs it, I shall send it to him separately?

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: How much he has given to the five Star Hotels? Can you give us the figures of the Five Star Hotels?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister says that if you want he will give the names to the Members.

#### Grants to Goa

\*740. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to Goa during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) whether there has been substantial reduction in the amount of grants given to the State during 1991-92;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to make available adequate funds to the State in view of its large contributions to Central Exchanger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The amounts of grants given to Goa during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 under State Plan, Hill Area Development Programme and devaluation of resources recommended by the successive Finance Commission were Rs. 5191.84 lakhs, Rs. 6502.11 lakhs and Rs. 4332.30 lakhs respectively.

(b) and (c). As a newly formed State, Goa was given a higher level of Central assistance on an ad-hoc basis in the initial

years. The reduction in grant to Goa in 1991-92 compared to the previous years was done due to the fact that the State of Goa was brought under the formula based allocation of Central Plan assistance as in the case of fourteen other non-special category State.

(d) As the formula based allocation of Central assistance is not related to the contribution by the State to the Central revenues, bank deposits or foreign exchange earnings, the question of allocation of more Central assistance does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: A short question can be asked.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRANBHU ZANTYE: I have not heard him. Please ask him to repeat.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI HARISH NARYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: a great injustice has been done to Goa. I would like to bring to the notice of the House and through you to the Minister that suddenly the amount of grants given to Goa has been drooped from Rs. 110 crores to Rs. 48 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: The time for Question Hour is over.

SHRI HARISH NARYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: I will not be able to complete my question.?

MR. SPEAKER: the Question Hour is over.

#### WRITEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

#### Defence Public sector Undertakings

\*741. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 27 per cent increase has been registered in the profit of all the defence public sector undertakings;

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

(c) whether it is due to increase in the prices of better production?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The increase in the profit before tax of all the Defence public Sector Undertakings in the year 1990-91 was 25.06% over the previous year.

(b) the details are given in the statement attached.

(c) The overall increase in the profit before of tax in 1990-91 compared to 1989-90 was partly due to increase in value of sales in 1990-91 in compression to 1989-90 and partly due to better management practices adopted by the Companies.

The undertaking-wise details of the profit before tax for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as follows:-

<i>Rs. in crore</i>			
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSU</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1.	HAL	34.07	48.68
2.	BEL	41.39	53.97
3.	BEML	65.51	67.14
4.	MDL	(-)3.13	3.21
5.	GRSE	5.98	17.52
6.	GSL	7.14	13.67

*Rs. in crore*

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSU</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
7.	BDL	17.52	6.62
8.	MIDHANI	.54	.57
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>169.02</b>	<b>211.38</b>

(a) whether the beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme are making regular repayment of loans and

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the government in this regard?

*[English]***Loans Advanced Under I.R.D.P.**

742. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAHUHAN:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The recovery of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) loans by public sector banks for the last three years (latest available) is indicated below:

*(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Year ended June</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Overdues</i>	<i>Percentage of recovery to demand</i>
1989	910	356	554	39.1
1990	1069	330	739	30.8
1991	1263	521	742	41.0

*Some of the important steps taken to improve the recovery performance of the commercial banks are indicated below:*

- (a) Strengthening and gearing up of organisational structure at the controlling offices and field levels;
- (b) Adopting schematic approach to lending;
- (c) Toning up pre-lending appraisal system and post-lending

supervision technique involving inter-alia constant contact with the beneficiaries to ensure that defaults are brought down to minimum;

- (d) Recovery performance as one of the items to be discussed in the District level and State Level meetings of the Bankers and Government officials;
- (e) Lurching of recovery rivers with the help of State Government

officials at the block level; and

- (f) Observing of one day in a week as non-banking working day for the rural branches.

#### **Action for Restrictive and Unfair Trade Practices**

743. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of LOW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is abnormal price-rise in sectors like cement, tyre, soap, toothpaste and medicines due to profiteering and unfair trade practices by the companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) and (b). The MRTP Commission has instituted inquires against some tyre, cement, drug and consumer product companies on their alleged manipulation of prices or taking concerted action in fixing prices. The provisions of the MRTP Act have been recently further strengthened through the MRTP (Amendment) Act, 1991 in order to enable the Commission to take appropriate action in respect of monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices.

#### **Drug Trafficking in Bombay**

744. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Drug Enforcement Administration has rated Bombay as the World's third or fourth biggest heroin transshipment port;

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

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Government to apprehend the drug traffickers in Bombay; and

(d) the success achieved during the last two years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Government are not aware of any such report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The government of India has established a Zonal Office of the Narcotics Control Bureau at Bombay. The Bombay police has established a Narcotics Cell headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police to deal exclusively with drug matters. The Flying Squad of State Excise Department is also entrusted with enforcement activities in vulnerable areas in Bombay Corporation and other areas. The other enforcement agencies like, Customs, Central Excise, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, etc. Also keep strict vigil in the matter. The multi-pronged enforcement action taken against drug traffickers has shown very good results as would be evident from the seizure of heroin and the number of arrests made under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 in Bombay as given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity of heroin seized in Kgs.</i>	<i>Number of Arrests</i>
1990	990	151
1991	326	241
1992	259	36

(till 7-4-92)

[*Translation*]

**Chief Commissioner for Nri**

745. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a chief Commissioner for the Non-resident Indians;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The posting of a suitable persons to the post is under consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

**Premises/Land Under Defence Estate Office, Delhi**

746. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land and premises lying vacant and unutilised under the administrative control of defence Estate Office in Delhi Cantonment as per office record, serial-wise;

(b) the norms and criteria laid down, serial-wise, by the Director General of Defence Estate for leasing/licensing of such vacant land and premises which are not required for defence and public purposes; and

(c) the competent authority empowered for leasing of such vacant lands and premises?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). The Defense Estate Officer, Delhi Cantonment is responsible for mangement of Defence lands classified as A2, B3 and B4 covering an area of 1899.08 acres only. Of this, 605.11 acres of land outside the notified civil area are vacant. Defence buildings/premises located on defence land are not under the administrative control of the DEO, Delhi Cantonment.

2. Under the current policy, lands which are temporarily surplus to Defence requirements can be leased out by Defence Estate Officer to ex-servicemen for agricultural purposes subject to the following conditions:-

(i) The lease period is normally for five years at a time,

(ii) The income of the ex-Servicemen from all sources including pension should not exceed Rs. 1,000/- per month.

(iii) The ex-servicemen should not be gainfully employed and should not own 5 acres or more of non-irrigated land or 10 acres or more of non-irrigated land.

(iv) The land leased, together with the land already owned or held on lease for any source by the Ex-Serviceman, should not exceed 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land.

(v) Where land is laeased out to a cooperative society of ex-servicemen, each member of the cōoperative society should fulfil the above conditions and the total land leased out to such a cooperative society should not exceed the sum total of eligibility for land in respect of ex-Servicemen comprising the

society according to the aforesaid conditions. Available land is distributed among all the eligible ex-Servicemen equitably subject to a minimum of 1 acre of irrigated land or 2 acres of dry land per ex-Serviceman, preference being given to the poorest. Where ex-Servicemen or their cooperatives do not come forward to take lease of temporarily surplus lands, such lands can also be leased out to landless poor persons whose total holding (owned as well as held on lease from any other source) is less than 5 acres wet or 10 acres dry and whose monthly income from all sources is Rs. 500/- or less. The area of land to be leased to such persons should not exceed 5 acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land including the land already owned or held on lease from any source. Applications from ex-Servicemen are entertained through the local District Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen Boards and those of landless persons through Collectors/Tehsildars.

3. The Director General Defence Estates has been delegated powers to grant leases for petrol pumps, subject to availability of defence land. The Director General Defence Estates has also been delegated powers to grant licenses to registered educational institutions for use of defence lands, which are not required for defense purposes, as play grounds on payment of nominal fee for a period not exceeding five years at a time. The license granted is liable to be rescinded at any time by giving a notice of one month.

#### **Concession/Assistance to Moped Manufacturers**

\*747. SHRIC. SREENIVASAN: Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to extend concessions/assistance to moped manufactures to augment the export of mopeds to African countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Promotion of exports has been the constant endeavour of the government. Various measures adopted by it have assisted export of mopeds to Africa and other countries. These include:

- (i) making available inputs for export production at international prices and the Duty Exemption Scheme and International price Reimbursement Scheme;
- (ii) provision for import of capital goods for export production at concessional import duty in lieu of an export obligation;
- (iii) assistance from Marketing Development Fund for Participation abroad in fairs, buyerseller meets and other exports promotional measures;
- (iv) making available through Exim Bank and commercial banks credit and lines of credit to various countries to facilitate exports;
- (v) exemption of whole of income derived from export from levy of income tax;
- (vi) introduction of Exim Scrip in 1991 and provision for conversion of 60% of export proceeds at market rate of exchange introduced in the recent budget;

(vii) readjustment of the exchange rate of the rupee vis-a-vis major currencies of the world which has made our export prices internationally more competitive.

[*Translation*]

**Tax on Vehicles Causing pollution**

748. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to impose punitive tax on vehicles causing pollution in metropolita and other big cities;

(b) of so, the time by which this scheme is proposed to be implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for checking vehicular pollution?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have prescribed standards with respect to air pollution for motor vehicles. Any vehicle which violates the standards prescribed is liable for punishment.

(d) Central Government have taken the following important steps for checking vehicular pollution:-

(i) Laid down emission standard for all motor vehicles;

(ii) Issued detailed directions to the State Govts. of the steps to be taken to curb vehiculaur pollution;

(iii) Government have also laid down specific standards to which motor vehicles have to be manufactured;

(iv) A procedure for random sampling of motor vehicles form the production line of automobile manufactures in order to determine whether these vehicles meet the prescribed emission standards has also commenced.

[*English*]

**Export Processing Zones..**

\*749. SHRI V. SREENIVANSA  
PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-  
SEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for setting up of export processing zones in the country; and

(b) the details of the places where these zones are proposed to be set up during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDABMARAM): (a) Some factors determining the location of Export Processing Zones have been identified as:

(i) Proximity to an international seaport or airport;

(ii) Existence of industrial infrastructure;

(iii) availability of commercial infrastructure;

(iv) Linkages with the hinterland;

(v) Existence of communication facilities;

(vi) Availability of community infrastructure.

(b) There is no proposal at present to set additional Export Processing Zones.

#### **Widening of N.H. No. 47**

\*750. SHRI V.S. VJAYARACHAVAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the project for widening of National Highway No. 47 at Walayar near Palakkad;

(b) the reasons for delay in starting the construction on this portion of the highway; and

(c) the target date fixed for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c), The proposal for widening of National Highway No.47 at Walayar near Palakkad was sanctioned for Rs. 29.27 lakhs on 30th October, 1991 and the work was awarded by the State P.W.D. in February, 1992. The job is targetted to be completed by March, 1993.

#### **Demand of Gold**

\*751. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the new gold policy on hawala transactions;

(b) whether the import of gold under the new policy is likely to meet the average annual demand of gold in the domestic market; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the demand is proposed to be met and smuggling of gold into the country is to be checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The available information indicates that the new policy will have the desired effect of reducing hawala transactions, as expected. However, a realistic assessment would be possible only after giving adequate time for this scheme and other supportive measure to have their full effect.

(b) and (c), Considering the large demand and limited domestic production, this scheme by itself is likely to bridge fully the domestic supply- demand gap. Nor is this one of the main objectives of the new policy. Government are not proposing any other specific steps to meet the excess demand. As regards efforts for checking smuggling of gold, the normal vigil and enforcement action will be continued.

#### **Joint Venture Abroad**

\*752. SHRI LHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen the proper appraisal of proposals for setting up joint ventures abroad;

(b) whether the Government propose to impose penalty for non-implementation of

joint ventures abroad by Indian partners so as to prevent adverse publicity for Indian industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Proposal for overseas joint ventures are appraised by an inter-Ministerial Committee which takes into account inputs from the Embassy of India, Department of Economic Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Exim Bank and Directorate General of Technical development and other relevant quarters. Recommendations recently received in this regard from the Board of Trade Sub-Group are also under consideration. There is at present no proposal to impose any such penalty.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Exports to Rupee Payment area Countries**

\*753. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ceiling fixed by the Government for exports to Rupee Payment Area countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to relax the ceiling;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the value of exports made in hard currency to RPA countries during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) The terms of the trade agreements signed with Rupee Payment countries upto 31.12.91 do not permit exports to or imports from these countries in hard currency.

#### **Legal Aid Cells**

\*754 SHRI BLARAJ PASSI:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA  
BANDARU:

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

(a) whether the Government have set up legal aid cells in the country to provide legal aid to the poor litigants;

(b) if so, the number of such cells set up so far, State-wise;

(c) the criteria for setting up of such cells; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose during 1992-93, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) State Legal Aid & Advice Boards have been set up in all the States and Union Territories except the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

(b) The State Legal Aid and Advice Boards have also set up independent Cells in certain States for pre-litigation settlement etc. The information whereof is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) State Legal Aid & Advice Boards set up Legal Aid Committees at the High Court, district and in most States even at the

Taluka level so as to facilitate and provide easy access to legal aid to the weaker sections of the community.

(d) The State Legal Aid & Advice Boards are funded by the respective state Governments. The Central Government provides Financial assistance as and when requests are received from the State Legal Aid & Advice boards, on merits. No allocation of funds, State-wise, is made.

### Trade with Canada

\*755. SHRIR. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMECE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a good scope for increasing exports to Canada;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the response of the Canadian government thereto;

(c) whether any Indian team has also visited Canada in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the discussions held with Canadian Government to improve the trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Trade between India and Canada is relatively modest. In 1991-92 (Apr-Jan) Indian exports to Canada were 1.05 percent of all Indian exports and Canadian exports to India were 0.20 percent of all Canadian exports. India has usually had an adverse balance of trade with Canada. There is scope for increasing Indian exports to Canada.

Trade between the two countries is not governed by a bilateral agreement and governments do not have direct role in trade. There is a Joint Business Council in which representative of the industries of

both the countries periodically exchange views for expanding trade.

The sixth meeting of the India-Canada joint Business Council was held in Toronto and Montreal in September, 1991. The meeting considered inter-alia the recent developments in Indian and Canadian economies, Indo-Canadian trade and Indo-Canadian Industrial Cooperation. The Council felt that with major changes being effected in Indian trade policies, Indo-Canadian trade would increase in the coming years. A number of items like coffee, dyes and preparations thereof, tyres, leather goods, cotton textiles, readymade garments, jewellery, engineering goods, computer hardware, computer software were identified for exports to Canada.

### Tea Gardens In West Bengal

\*756 SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has sent a proposal for handing over the tea gardens now under the management of the Tea Trading Cooperation of India to the West Bengal Tea Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) A request has been received from the Chief Minister of West Bengal for handing over the management of the gardens of the Tea Trading Corporation of India located in West Bengal to the West Bengal Tea Development Corporation Ltd. This request is under examination.

**Export of Cardamom**

each of the last three years; and

\*757. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to boost its export?

(a) whether there is a great demand for Indian cardamom in the international market;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The details of exports of cardamom during the last three years are as under;-

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of cardamom during

Year	Small Cardamom		Large Cardamom	
	Qty. MT.	Val. Rs. Cr.	Qty. MT.	Val. Rs. Cr.
1989-90	180	3.06	787	2.95
1990-91	400	10.87	961	4.31
1991-92 (Provisional)	553	16.07	932	4.76

(c) The Spices Board has a number of schemes to increase the production and productivity of cardamom, with the ultimate aim of boosting Indis exports through increased competitiveness. These include:-

The Spices Board also organises buyer-seller meets with particular emphasis on our markets in the Middle East.

- (i) Production and supply of quality planting material and introduction of tissue culture plantlets;
- (ii) cardamom replanting programmes;
- (iii) Irrigation and land development programmes;
- (iv) Subsidised supply of pesticides etc., to curb diseases and pests in the a cardamom industry;
- (v) Population Scientific curing;
- (vi) Regulation of auction system for stabilising prices.

[Translation]

**Complaints Against Registered Companies in Bombay**

7758. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the government against the companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in Bombay since July to December, 1991 and the names of such companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): (a) 567 complaints have been received by the Government against the companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in Bombay since July to December, 1991. As regards the names of such companies, necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) On receipt of complaints against any company, the matters were processed for ascertaining the factual position and for obtaining the reply of the company, to initiate further appropriate action under the Companies Act, 1956.

[English]

#### Purification of Water

7759. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Pani Sudh Karne Ki Takneek par Kabja" appearing in the "Navabharat Times" dated February 22, 1992;

(b) whether a multi-national company has been stalling the use of a very simple indigenous technique to test the polluted water for the last five years;

(c) if so, the names of the multinational company; and

(d) the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Technology has been transferred to more than one agency on non-exclusive basis.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Not applicable, in the light of answer to (b) above.

#### Import of Spares

7760. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various concessions allowed for import of spares under project imports for various industries;

(b) whether spares are allowed to be imported under project imports under Notification No. 9801;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c) At present, spare parts, other raw materials (including semi-finished material) or consumable stores required for the maintenance of a plant or a project mentioned under sub-heading No. 9801.00 of the Customs Tariff are permitted to be imported subject to the condition that the value of such spare parts, other raw materials or consumable stores does not exceed 10% of the value of the goods mentioned in the said sub-heading. Spares imported in terms of these provisions attract the same rate of duty as is applicable to the project of which they form a part. The present rates of duty

chargeable to spares imported for different types of project are as follows:

Type of project	Rate of duty
General project	55%
Electronics projects	50%
Power projects	30%
Coal-mining projects	30%
Projects for refining or crude petroleum	30%
Fertilizer projects	15%

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Ncc Training in Kerala**

7761. SHRI THAYAL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High and Senior Secondary Schools in Kerala where NCC training is being imparted at present;

(b) whether the Government have received any request for starting NCC divisions in some more schools in Kerala;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to start NCC training in more schools in the State during 1992-93; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) 448.

(b) The Kerala State Directorate of NCC has received requests for starting NCC in more schools.

(c) and (d) Kerala, along with other States/UTs are to be covered by 20, 000 additional slots of NCC cadets sanctioned for two years; 1991-92 and 1992-93. Preference is to be given to Navodaya Vidyalyayas. Precise number of slots to be allotted to Kerala has not yet been decided.

#### **Cochin Shipyard**

7762. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the capital investment of Cochin Shipyard Limited;

(b) the ways and means by which it was raised and the interest per annum in case of loan;

(c) whether the Government propose to convert the loan advanced to Cochin Shipyard into equity shares so as to reduce the interest for capital investment; and

(d) if so, the other steps taken by the Government to restructure the Cochin Shipyard Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The total investment of the Government of India in Cochin Shipyard Ltd. as on 31st March, 92 has been Rs. 193. 38 crores. Details are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Description	Equity	Loan	Total
1.	Original project	62.96	54.46	117.42

S.No.	Description	Equity	Loan	Total
2.	Working capital margin	-	4.67	4.67
3.	VII Plan	11.40	25.18	36.58
4.	Annual Plan 91-92	2.93	2.93	5.86
5.	Ways & Means Advance	-	28.85	28.85
Total (in crores Rs)		77.29	116.09	193.38

Loans are sanctioned at varying rates of interest depending on dates of sanction. Details are given below:

(in percentage)

		Normal rate	Penal rate
1.	Original project loan.	10.5 to 13.0	13 to 15.5
2.	Working capital margin.	12.5 to 15.0	15 to 17.5
3.	VII Plan loans	12.5 to 17.0	15 to 17.75
4.	Annual Plan 91-92 loans.	16	18.75
5.	Ways & Means Advance.	17 to 18.0	19.5 to 20.75

(Note: In respect of original project loans, the effective rate is 6%, the difference being subsidised by the Govt.)

(c) and (d). A proposal for capital restructuring of CSL involving conversion of project-development loans into equity, interest holiday, waiver of interest etc. is under consideration of the Govt. A Committee has been constituted for the purpose and the report of the Committee is expected by end April, 92.

#### Export of Computer Hardware.

7763. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of computer hardware exported during each of the last two

years and proposed to be exported during the current year; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM): (a) Statistics of the exports of computer hardware are not maintained in quantitative terms. The value of computer hardware exported during the last two years was:-

(Rs. in Crores)

1990-91	Rs. 300
1991-92	Rs. 262

(Source: Electronics & Computer Software Export Promotion council)

No. targets have been fixed for the value of computer hardware to be exported in 1992-93.

(b) The Government proposes to assist participation of Indian computer hardware producers in major international fairs as well as in buyer-seller meets etc.

[Translation]

#### Financial Assistance by NHB to U.P.

7764. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sought financial assistance from the Housing and Town Development Corporation and National Housing Bank for improving the condition of the hospitals in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation has reported that it has not sanctioned or financed any scheme for improving the condition of any hospital in Uttar Pradesh. National Housing Bank has also not received such proposals from the State Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Central Road Fund

7765. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the balance in the Central Road fund as on April 1, 1987 and the total accrual to the fund during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the total funds released to various States during the Seventh Plan period, state-wise; and

(c) the balance in the fund as on March 31, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Balance in the CRF as on 1-4-87 was Rs. 2900.24 lakhs.

Total accruals to the Fund during 7th five Year Plan Period were as under:-

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1985-86	1018.38

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<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1986-87	1140.49
1987-88	1290.31
1988-89	1415.18

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<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1989-90	1639.46

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(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Balance in the CRF as on 31.3.92 is  
Rs. 3018.06 lakhs.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of State	Funds released during							(Rs. in lakhs)
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1985-86	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115.00	130.00	46.26	7.39	4.49			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-			
3.	Assam	10.00	25.00	26.00	25.00	31.50			
4.	Bihar	-	3.00	30.00	12.00	-			
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-			
6.	Gujarat	5500	128.00	120.00	229.00	100.20			
7.	Haryana	35.00	28.00	9.00	15.10	15.00			
8.	Hirachal Pradesh	20.00	31.00	28.31	6.00	6.00			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	-	-	1.77	10.00			

S.No.	Name of State	Funds released during						
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
10.	Karnataka	80.00	130.00	70.00	78.00	6.024		
11.	Kerala	180.00	11.50	57.43	10.06	135.016		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	-	-	45.40	30.00		
13.	Maharashtra	250.00	-	-	64.05	19.01		
14.	Manipur	-	5.50	19.50	10.00	5.00		
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-		
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-		
17.	Nagaland	8.00	5.00	1.00	6.00	1.96		
18.	Orissa	-	20.00	25.00	-	-		
19.	Punjab	-	-	1.50	-	-		
20.	Rajasthan	12.00	49.00	23.00	15.00	161.00		

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	Funds released during						
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
21.	Sikkim	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	30.00	20.00	15.00	10.00		
23.	Tripura	2.00	2.00	3.00	-	-		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20.00	-	20.00	160.00	315.00		
25.	West Bengal	22.00	52.00	-	-	50.00		
	Total	959.00	65.00	500.00	700.00	900.00		

[*Translation*]**Import of Gold**

776. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries and the agencies through which gold was imported during the last three years and the value and the quantity thereof;

(b) whether any step has been taken to

discourage the import of the gold during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMSHWAR THAKUR) (a) Till the introduction of the scheme recently for import of gold by BRIs and returning Indians, no import of gold was being allowed except for export production. The particulars of gold imported by SBI MMTC and HHEC for this purpose are given below;

YEAR	S.B.I		H.H.E.C		M.M.T.C	
	QTY. (Kgs.)	VALUE (Rs. in Cr)	QTY. (Kgs.)	VALUE (Rs. in Cr.)	QTY. (Kgs.)	VALUE (Rs. in Cr.)
1989-90	6446	143.38	1804	38.07	800	15.97
1990-91	5204	107.71	957	21.02	900	18.61
1991-92	-	-	3943	132.83	2400	70.00

(b) and (c) As already stated, import of gold was not being allowed till recently for domestic consumption. Even for export production, import by State Bank of India was discontinued with effect from 1.10.1990 and gold was thereafter made available to S.B.I. from, stocks of confiscated gold with the Government.

[*English*]**Widening of N. Hs. in Madhya Pradesh**

7767 SHRI V.N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for widening the stretch of National Highway

No.25 between Hamirpur and Sagar in Madhya Pradesh which is not having 2 lanes so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the stretch of National Highway No.26 between Jhansi and Shivpuri is also having only one lane; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to widen these stretches of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) and (b) There is no National Highway connecting Hamirpur in Uttar Pradesh with Sagar in

Madhya Pradesh. Hamirpur is not situated on any National Highway, whereas Sagar is situated on National Highway 26 and not on National Highway No. 25.

(c) and (d). Jhansi and Shivpuri are connected by national Highway No. 25 and not by National Highway No. 26. Out of total 92.40 Kms length between Jhansi and Shivpuri length of 24.00 Kms is already having two lane carriageway, and widening to two lanes is in progress in 22.25 Kms. The remaining length of 46.15 Kms will be taken up for widening in a phased manner depending upon availability of funds and finalisation of the 8th five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

#### **Pension to Ex-Servicemen**

7768. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA

KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received by the Government regarding pension to Ex-servicemen during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) the number of Ex-servicemen to whom pension has already been sanctioned and the number of cases pending rejected, State-wise; and

(c) the time by the which a decision is likely to be taken on the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). State-wise statistics of pension claims of ex-Servicemen are not maintained.

The number of pension claims from ex-servicemen during the last one year ending on 31.3.92 is given below:

	<i>Retiring/Service Pension claims</i>	<i>Disability Pension claims</i>
(i) Army	39,939	
(ii) Navy	1,792	15, 012
(iii) Air Force	4, 651	
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,382</b>	<b>15, 012</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>61,394</b>	

Out of the above, the total number of pension claims sanctioned, rejected and/or pending finalisation are as under;

	<i>No. of cases sanctioned</i>	<i>No. of cases rejected</i>	<i>No. fo cases pending</i>
<b>1. Retiring Service Pension</b>			
<b>Army</b>	<b>39,774</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>165</b>

	<i>No. of cases sanctioned</i>	<i>No. of cases rejected</i>	<i>No. fo cases pending</i>
Navy	1,792	NIL	NIL
Air Force	4,63	1	17
	46,199	1	182
<b>2. Disability Pension</b>			
	Sanctioned	Rejected	Pending
	9, 925	4,967	120
	56, 124	4,968	302

[English]

Indian investments abroad.

**Multilateral Investment Guarantee Scheme**

[Translation]

**Losses to M.M.T.C.**

7769. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

7770. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government have decided now to join the Multilateral Investment Guarantee /Agency (MIGA);

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is running in losses;

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the Government's earlier stand not to join MIGA; and

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

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to India by Joining MIGA?

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(b) The Bank has agreed to adopt the time frame of various MIGA provisions according to our requirements.

[English]

**Asset Management Company by U.T.I**

(c) MIGA will help to provide guarantee to foreign investment in India and also protect

7771. SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India has joined hands with major mutual fund in the USA to float a new 'asset management company' in India' and

(b) if so, the details of the Memorandum of Understanding signed recently between UTI and Alliance Capital of the United States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Unit Trust of India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Alliance Capital management Inc. of USA to set up an asset management company in India with an authorised share capital of Rs.200 million and an issued capital of Rs. 100 million 51 per cent of the share capital is proposed to be contributed by the Unit Trust of India and the remaining by the Alliance Capital Management Inc. The Business activities proposed include, inter-alia, management

of assets of international & domestic investors. country Funds, Consultancy, research and advisory services in and outside India. It is proposed that the joint venture company will have seven directors of whom four will be nominated by Unit Trust of India.

#### **Loans Advanced by Public Sector Banks in Karnataka**

7772. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: the average ratio of loans advanced and deposits in the public sector banks in Karnataka during 1990-91 and upto 31 December, 1991, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The Credit; deposit Ratio of all scheduled commercial banks, District-wise in Karnataka as at the end of March, 1991 and September 1991 (Latest available) is given in the Statement.

#### **STATEMENT**

STATE/DISTRICT	C: D-RATIO(%)	
	March 91	September
KARNATAKA	85.8	80.8
Bangalore Rural	85.5	86.2
Bangalore Urban		
Belgaum	64.8	64.0
Bellary	104.5	103.0
Bidar	78.0	73.6
Bijapur	66.2	65.4
Chikmagalur	94.1	99.9

STATE/DISTRICT	C: D RATIO(%)	
	March 91	September
Chitradurga	91.5	86.6
Dakshina Kannada	76.2	69.9
Dharwar	68.5	69.1
Gulbarga	72.6	70.6
Hassan	78.9	81.8
Kodagu	67.1	75.3
Kolar	77.4	75.0
Mandya	81.0	77.4
Mysore	75.3	74.6
Raichur	96.9	88.3
Shimoga	106.4	100.7
Tumkur	71.0	68.3
Uttar Kannada	52.3	48.6

### Production/Export of Pepper

7773. SHRI A CHARLES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pepper produced during each of the last three years;

(b) the quantity of pepper estimated to be produced during the current year;

(c) the quantity and value of pepper exported during the current financial year so far and the details of orders in hand for the export of pepper; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to promote its export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED) (a) and (b). Estimated production of pepper in India during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Production (MT)
1988-89	44160
1989-90	55190
1990-91	48980

(Provisional)

Estimates for 1991-92 have not yet become due from the States.

(c) Details of export of pepper during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (MT)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. Crores)</i>
1990-91	29985	102.40
1991-92 (Provisional)	20565	74.21

Source: Shipping Bills/Exporters' Returns/DGCI&S, Calcutta

(d) Spices Board takes several measures for increasing export of spices including pepper. These include sending delegations abroad, arranging buyer-seller meets, participating in important international fairs and exhibitions, promoting exports of value added forms of peppers such as pepper oil and oleoresin, green pepper products etc; upgrading the quality of pepper, brand promotion and logo promotion.

#### **Handloom Goods manufactured by Cooperative Weavers societies**

7774 SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies in the country particularly in the State in Maharashtra at present, district-wise;

(b) the details of the handloom goods manufactured by these societies during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any stocks have been accumulated with these societies and also with Apex Body and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be

taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There are estimated 20, 002 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies in the country out of which 842 societies are reported from the State of Maharashtra. A statement showing district-wise break-up of Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies in Maharashtra as reported by the Government is enclosed.

(b) The details of handloom goods manufactured by the Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies in Maharashtra, as reported by the State Government, during the last three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production of goods (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1989	2904
1990	2189
1991	2681

(c) Yes, Sir. The position of accumulated stocks of handloom goods with Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies/Apex Societies of Maharashtra is as under:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
1. Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies	690	770	720
2. Apex Societies	612	771	624
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1302</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>1344</b>

(d) (i) Ongoing scheme of Marketing Development Assistance whereby assistance is provided by the Central and the State Government on matching basis for liquidation of stocks is being availed of by the State of Maharashtra as a measure to reduce the accumulation of the stocks of handloom goods produced in the handloom sector.

(ii) Government of India provides 20% rebate shared equally by the State

Government for participating agencies in national level exhibitions for reduction of accumulated stocks of handloom goods.

(iii) Priority in procurement is given to handloom products by the Central Government as a measure to reduce stocks. A subsidy at the rate of Rs. 3.40 per sq. metre is given by the Central Government for helping, amongst other things, in marketing of Janta cloth produced by handloom societies.

### STATEMENT

*Number of Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra State*

*Districtwise Break UP*

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Primary Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies.</i>
1.	Bombay	11
2.	Thane	2
3.	Sindhudurg	1
4.	Nasik	13
5.	Dhule	8
6.	Jalgaon	8
7.	Ahamadnagar	34

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Primary Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies.</i>
8.	Pune	12
9.	Satara	5
10.	Sangli	10
11.	Solapur	178
12.	Kolhapur	
13.	Aurangabad	3
14.	Jalna	8
15.	Parbhani	5
16.	Beed	19
17.	Nanded	25
18.	Osmanabad	5
19.	Latur	9
20.	Akola	2
21.	Amravati	7
22.	Wardha	9
23.	Nagpur	404
24.	Bhandara	33
25.	Chandrapur	8
26.	Gadchiroli	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>842</b>

[*Translation*]

### **Opening of Bank Branches in Bihar**

7775 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for Bihar under branch extension programme of the nationalised banks during Seventh five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of licenses issued by the Reserve Bank of India for opening the branches of rural banks during the said period; and

(c) the per-capita investment made by the Commercial banks in Bihar in comparison to the national average investment till the end of Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There was no specific target fixed for Bihar under branch expansion programme of the nationalised banks during Seventh Five Year Plan. The Branch Licensing Policy 1985-90 (co-terminus with Seventh Five Year Plan) was framed with the basic aim of achieving a coverage of 17, 000 population (1981 census) per bank office in rural/semi-urban areas in each block and also to eliminate wide spatial gaps in the availability of banking facilities.

(b) On the basis of the list of identified centres forwarded by Government of Bihar, the Reserve bank of India allotted 384 centres to commercial banks including 164 centres to Regional Rural Banks in Bihar during the said period. In addition to the above allotments under the Branch Licensing Policy 1985-90, 239 additional centres were allotted after adoption of Service Area Approach to commercial banks including 4 centres to Regional Rural Banks.

(c) Data comparing the per capita investments made by commercial banks in Bihar to the national average in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

### **Long Term Loans to Cooperative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra**

7776. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request or memorandum regarding the need of providing long-term loans through various sources to the cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the State Government has also made recommendations to the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). Financial assistance to Cooperative Spinning Mills is provided by financial Institutions such as national Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). NCDC has not received any proposal or memorandum from State Government of Maharashtra for providing long term loans to Cooperative spinning Mills in Maharashtra.

[*English*]

### **Compensation to Displaced Persons Due to Midhani Factory in A.P.**

7777 SHRI DHARMA BIKSHAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have acquired the land for Midhani factory in Rangareddy district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons displaced, village-wise;

(d) the details of compensation or employment provided to the affected persons;

(e) the number of persons yet to be provided employment or compensation; and

(f) the time by which they would be provided employment and compensation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1975, 64 Acres and 26 Guntas of land was acquired by the Government from six individuals of villages Karmanaghat and Jillelaguda of Ranga Reddy District of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) None.

(d) An amount of Rs. 26.5 lakhs was paid as compensation. One persons who applied for employment in 1978 was offered a job.

(e) None.

(f) Question does not arise.

#### **Jalad Rahat Yojana of Gic**

7778 SHRIRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) has recently introduced "Jalad Rahat Yojana" for quick settlement of Road Accident claims;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of claim cases settled so far under the scheme;

(c) the number of road accident claims pending for more than one year as on February 1, 1992; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in settlement of these claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) Due to increase in the number of road accidents, there has been considerable increase in the number of applications filed for compensation before the Motor Accident Claims Tribunals (MACTs) all over the country in the recent past. Therefore, the insurance companies have been making use of forums like conciliation and lok Adalats for early settlement of the claims pending with MACTs. In spite of this, the number of road accident claims pending with the MACTs in the country as on 1.2. 1992 is around 1.75 lakh cases. In order to expedite settlement of such claims in the motor third party claims, very recently a new scheme called Jald Rahat Yojana has been introduced. Under the Scheme, a panel consisting of a retired judge of MACT, a medical practitioner, and a retired insurance executive who is conversant with the motor insurance, constituted by the State Legal Aid Board, recommends fair and reasonable compensation to be given to the affected party in the third party claims taking into account the present trend of court awards. Under this Scheme, which is presently restricted to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the claimants can directly approach the insurance company where the vehicle is insured for getting expeditious compensation payments.

**Cases pending in Supreme court/High Courts**

7779. SHRIP.P. KALAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Central Government court cases are pending in various High Courts and Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the court-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]**Cases filed in Supreme Court/High Courts**

7780 SHRI BHAGAWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state; the number of cases filed in Supreme Court and various High Courts during the year 1991 and the number of cases disposed of, court-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): (a) The information in respect of Supreme Court and six High Courts is furnished in the attached Statement. Similar information in respect of remaining 12 High Courts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

*Number of cases filed and disposed of by the Supreme Courts and High Courts during the year 1991.*

<i>Name of the Court</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	
	<i>Filed</i>	<i>Disposed of</i>
Supreme Court	42215	93102
High Courts itices		
1. Bombay	81378	73595
2., Andhara Pradesh	33990	24746
3. Kerala	64837	51627
4. Punjab & Haryana	79869	77352
5. Madhya Pradesh	52398	49217
6. Sikkim	117	113

*[English]*

### **Irregularities in Disposal of confiscated Goods**

7781. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irregularities in respect of accounting and disposal of confiscated goods in Delhi Customs House noticed by the government during the last three years;

(b) the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the confiscated goods sold by the Customs house to other agencies are being sold by these agencies at much higher rates to public than by the customs retail ship; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard and to keep more items for sale to the public directly by the Customs retail shops rather than other agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMEHSWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). No irregularity in respect of accounting and disposal of confiscated good in Delhi Custom House has been noticed during the last three years.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of the Delhi Custom House.

(d) Normally, confiscated consumer goods are sold in bulk to the National Consumer Co-operative Federation/registered Co-operative Scotties/State Civil Supply Corporation, etc. for being in turn sold in retail through Shakari Bhandar, Super Bazar, etc. A small portion of confiscated consumer goods are also sold in retail through customs retail shops but preference is given to sale

in bulk for obtaining quick returns and optimum utilisation of storage space, etc. However, Delhi Custom House proposes to increase the quantity of goods being sold through the retail shop of Delhi Custom House.

### **Software Exports**

7782. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is vast scope for increasing software exports from the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase its exports;

(c) the targets set for the export of software during Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government has taken a number of steps which include inter-alia, exemption from income tax on software export earnings, liberalisation in the import of computer systems for software exports to concessional rates of import duty under the Capital Goods Export Promotion Scheme, setting up of software technology parks in India under a scheme of Department of Electronics, conducting market surveys, buyer-seller meets, contact promotion programmes and seminars.

(c) and (d). No targets have been been fixed.

### **Export of Pepper**

7783. PROF SAVITHRI LASHMANAN:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any variety of pepper produced in Kerala is banned in some of the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Writ petitions on service matters pending in Delhi High Court**

7784. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of admitted writ petitions relating to service matters of the employees of the autonomous bodies pending for final disposal by the Division Benches of the Delhi High Court as on March 31, 1992;

(b) the number of petitions likely to be finally disposed of during the year 1992; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for early disposal of these petitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Rubber Cultivation**

7785. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rubber is being grown in all the States of the North-East region;

(b) if so, the areas covered under rubber plantation in each State in this region;

(c) the amount allocated to each State during 1991-92 for encouraging rubber plantation;

(d) whether there are any rubber research facilities in North Eastern region; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to provide research facilities in that region?

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

(b) and (c). The areas covered under rubber plantation and the amount expended during 1991-92 for encouraging rubber plantation in each State of the North-East region, are given below:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Area (in Hectares)</i>	<i>Amount Spent (in Rs./Lakhs)</i>
Tripura	17,120	152.00
Assam	9,380	110.00
Meghalaya	3,880	58.00

STATE	AREA (IN HECTARES)	AMOUNT SPENT (IN Rs./LAKHS)
Nagaland	1,395	20.00
Manipur	1,215	8.00
Mizoram	1,100	2.00
Arunachal Pradesh	41	2.00
Total:-	34,131	552.00

(d) and (e) The Rubber Board has established a unit of the Rubber Research Institute of India in Guwahati during 1985. This is known as the Research Complex for North-Eastern Region. The Complex has Regional Stations at Sarutari in Assam, Tura in Meghalaya, Kolasib in Mizoram and Taranagar in Tripura.

#### Construction of Bridges in Uttar Pradesh

7786. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide any assistance for construction of bridges in the States;

(b) if so, the details of the rules for providing grants thereto;

(c) whether any proposal for construction of a bridge in Chahnian near Varanasi on the river Ganga is pending with Union Government since long; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide funds for construction

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Constitutionally, Central Govt. is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of roads declared as National Highways only. All roads other than National Highways are essentially the responsibility of State Govts. However in order to assist the State Govts. in road development, loan assistance is provided for bridges also under Loan Assistance Programme for State Roads of inter-State or Economic Importance. Under this Programme, 50% loan is provided for inter-State bridge and 100% loan is provided for inter-State bridge.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Foreign Banks

7787. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign banks which have been permitted to operate in the country;

(b) the terms and conditions on which they are allowed to function;

(c) the names of the Indian banks

including the non-nationalised banks which have been permitted to operate in foreign countries, country-wise; and

(d) whether the terms and conditions are the same for Indian banks as those given to foreign banks in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The names of foreign banks having their branches in India are given in Statement-I attached.

(b) Permission to foreign banks for opening branches in India is granted by the reserve Bank of India (RBI) in terms of the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. While granting such permission to foreign banks, RBI among other things take in to consideration the following factors:-

(i) The international standing of the applicant bank and its financial position.

(ii) The trade and economic relationship between the country of Forigin of the applicant bank and India. Forgein banks operating in India are also required to comply with statutory requirements under various banking and other laws.

(c) The names of Indian banks and the countries where they have branches are given in Statement II attached.

(d) The terms and conditions for entry of Indian banks in foreign countries differ form country to country and depend on the regualtions prudential requirements prescribed by the monetary authorities of the countries concerned.

#### STATEMENT I

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Name of the Foreign Bank</i>
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1.	AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK LIMITED
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<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Name of the Foreign Bank</i>
2.	BANK OF AMERICANT AND SA
3.	CITIBANK N.A
4.	BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST
5.	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK
6.	BARCLAYS BANK PLC
7.	BANQUE NATIONAL DE PARTS
8.	BANQURE INDOSUEZ
9.	SOCIETE GENERAIE
10.	CREDIT LYONNALS
11.	BANK OF TOKYO LIMITED
12.	SAKURA BANK LIMITED
13.	THE SANWA BANK LIMITED
14.	DEUTSCHE BANK
15.	ANZ GRINDLAYS BANK PLC
16.	HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
17.	ABU DGABI COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED
18.	BANK OF OMAN LIMITD
19.	OM AN INTERNATIONAL BANK
20.	BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT BSC
21.	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
22.	BANK OF CRDIT AND COMMECE INTERNATINAL (OVERASES) LTD.
23.	ABN-AMRO BAN N.V.
24.	SONALI BANK



Country	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bank of India	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	Canara Bank	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	State Bank of India	Syndicate Bank	Uco Bank	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Hongkong	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	7
Japan	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Kenya	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Mauritius	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Maldiv Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Oman	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Squth Korea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Shi Lanka	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	6
Singapore	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	7

Country	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bank of India Overseas Bank Ltd.	Canara Bank	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	State Bank of India	Syndicate Bank	Uco Bank	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Seychelles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thailand	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
U.S.A.	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6
U.K.	11	13	-	1	-	-	5	1	2	33
U.A.E.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
F.R. Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	48	25	1	1	3	6	23	1	7	115

**Woollen Export**

7788 SHRIMATIVASUDNHARARAJE:  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the woollen exports have suffered a serious set back due to devaluation of the rupee; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the export will be reduced on account of the devaluation of rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Consequent upon devaluation, the cost imported wool has gone up. However, as per the estimates available, the woollen exports during 1991-92 will be higher than the exports during the previous year.

[*Translation*]

**Time limit for court Cases**

7789 SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEY:  
SHRIB, L. SHARMAPREM:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the courts take several years to decide cases;

(b) if so, whether any time limit is proposed to be fixed for deciding case;

(c) if so, the detail thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): (a) Government is aware of the delay in disposal of cases.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is not considered practicable to fix a specific time limit for disposal of cases in Courts as such disposal depends upon a number of factors such as following prescribed procedures designed to ensure Justice, accumulation of old cases, institution of large number of new cases etc.

**Smuggling of cloth**

7790 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of smuggling of indigenous cloth from Bihar to Nepal detected during the year 1991, month-wise;

(b) the details of persons involved in such smuggling activities and the action taken by the Government in each case; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check smuggling of cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Customs authorities have not detected any case of smuggling of indigenous cloth from Bihar to Nepal during the year 1991.

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

[English]

**Bank Credit**

7791. PROF .K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: the total amount of bank credit of each of the

nationalised banks during 1991:92? .....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The total outstanding amount of Bank Credit of nationalised banks as on 7th February 1992 (latest available) is given in the statement attached.

**STATEMENT**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1.	Allahabad Bank	3015.0
2.	Andhra Bank	1750.5.
3.	Bank of Baroda	6643.5
4.	Bank of India	6381.3
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1811.6
6.	Canara Bank	7178.0
7.	Central bank of India	6290.9
8.	Corporation Bank	943.6
9.	Dena Bank	16909
10.	Indian Bank	4710.1
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	2954.1
12.	New Bank of India	1047.3
13.	Oriental bank of Commerce	1640.3
14.	Punjab national Bank	7511.2
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1412.9
16.	Syndicate Bank	3334.8
17.	Union Bank of India	3595.5
18.	United Bank of India	2668.4
19.	UCO Bank	3160.6
20.	Vijaya Bank	1510.8

[*Translation*]

value thereof; and

**Import of Copper**

(b) the measures being taken to meet the shortage of copper in the country?

7792. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of copper imported during each of the last three years and the

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The quantity and value of copper and copper articles imported during the last three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. ('000kg.)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1989-90	182493	74055(p)
1990-91	192258	82413(p)
1991-92 (Apr-Dec.)	96172	43490(p) P: Provisional

(b) Copper is allowed to be imported freely under the current Export and Import policy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

[*English*]

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Manindra-BT Mills**[*Translation*]

7794. SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

**Pay Scales of Scientists In Central Silk Board**

(a) whether after Nationalisation in order to make Mainindra-BT Mills in West Bengal viable several steps such as modernisation of plants and machineries, reorganisation etc. were recommended by the Expert Committee on Textile Industries in 1985;

7795. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY:  
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the national Textile Corporation in this regard; and

(a) whether a decision was taken in 1984 to bring about a parity in the pay scales of scientists working in Central Silk Board with those in IACR;

(c) how much progress has been made so far?

(b) if so, the reason for implementing

these decision so far in Central Silk Board; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (c) No Sir. However, in June, 1991 the Central Silk Board had submitted a proposal to the Government for adoption of the revised pay scales for its scientific personnel as applicable to ICAR scientific personnel. In October, 1991 the Central Silk Board was asked to furnish certain clarifications by the Board in January, 1992. The proposal is now being considered further and a decision will be taken keeping in view the financial and other implications involved.

#### Export of Minerals

7796. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of minerals during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the export of minerals during the current financial years; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The amount of foreign exchange earned from exports of minerals and ores during each of the last three years has been as under:

<i>Value</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1989-90	1715.63(P)
1990-91	1739.72(P)
1991-92 (Apr. '91-Jan'92)	1841.59 (P)

(P) Provisional

(b) and (c). Exports of minerals are permitted both on controlled and de-controlled basis. No Export target has been fixed for 1992-93.

[English]

#### Reservations for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes on the Post Senior Scientific Assistants

7797. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:  
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the 1985 Arbitration award the senior scientific assistants (SSA) in the Defence Research and Development Organisation were given the pay scale of 2375-3500 (Rs. 840-1040 11th CPS scale) and 40 point roster for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was being followed;

(b) whether the Department of Personnel has issued contrary guidelines to the effect that the pay scale is not a promotion scale and that 40 point roster for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is not applicable;

(c) whether the Government have reconsidered the issue;

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) When approached for clarification, Deptt. of Personnel & Training have advised us that since promotion is not involved, reservation for SC/ST should not be applicable.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) While the issue was under consideration on the basis of the Deptt of Personnel's clarification, an application by non SC/ST SSAs was filed in Central Administrative Tribunal, Bangalore which has held the reservation to be unlawful. No final decision has been taken as an Special leave Petition (SLP) has been filed in the Supreme Court.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Smuggling of vintage Cars

7798. SHRI GURUDAN KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of vintage cars is continuing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such cars smuggled so far; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR ): (a) to (d) In march 1991, three vintage cars and one toy car were exported from I.C.D., Ahmedabad on the basis of forged documents by mis-declaring these as "Indian Handicrafted Assembly Unit (L.M.V.)". The modus operandi was analysed and disseminated to the field formations, which were also alerted against such smuggling. Since then, no instance of smuggling of vintage cars has been reported.

#### Export of Fruits

7799. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote the infrastructure facilities for the promotion of export of fruits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the varieties of fruits proposed to be exported during the current year; and

(d) the countries to which these are proposed to be exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHDEE): (a) and (b). Promotion of infrastructural facilities is a continuous process. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has a scheme for development of infrastructure under which assistance is provided for improvement in post-harvest handling and purchase of specialised transport units for perishable horticultural products.

(c) & (d). Under the present Export Import Policy, export of all types of fruits is

freely allowed. However the main fruits being exported from India are mangoes, grapes, chickoo, custard apple, pomegranate, water melons, apples, various citrus fruits etc. and the major markets are UAE, Bangladesh, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, UK, etc.

[*Translation*]

#### **Visit of Taiwanese Trade Delegation**

7800. SHRI CHHANTRAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Taiwanese trade delegation visited India recently;

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

(c) the trade areas in which the said delegation had shown interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHDEE): (a) Yes, Sir, a Taiwanese trade delegation soon sored by Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce (CNAIC) visited India at the invitation of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

(b) CNAIC and FICCI signed an Agreement for the formation of a Joint Business Cooperation Committee on 25th March, 1992.

(c) Engineering goods, textiles, petrochemicals, cement, electronics, days and auto castings were some of the areas which figured in the discussions between the two sides.

#### **Waiving of Farmers Loans in Madhya Pradesh**

7801. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have provided loans ranging from Rs. 50 thousand to Rs. 3 lakhs to the farmers living by the side of big rivers of Madhya Pradesh for installing pipelines and electric motors;

(b) whether the Government propose to waive-of the loans of these farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide fifty percent subsidy on such pipelines;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance support to the banks who provide loans for various schemes for installing Lift Irrigation System by the sides of river. The size of the loan and interest charged thereupon will depend upon the investment required for the execution of such projects.

(b) and (c). Under Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990, the overdues which qualified for debt relief to eligible borrowers were written-off. There is no proposal to waive off the loans in general. Any case of hardship for providing relief can be looked into by the banks on merits.

(d) to (f). NABARD have reported that they have no information regarding proposal for providing subsidy for such Project.

[English]

**Contribution by LIC**

7802. SHRI GANGA DHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution by LIC to the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount LIC is planning to contribute in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The LIC of India has contributed a total amount of Rs. 15,358 Crores for the specified areas of investment during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90).

(b) During the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) the Corporation is likely to invest an amount of Rs. 30,000 Crores.

[Translation]

**Law Books in Hindi**

7803. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi version of certain law books is still not available;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to make available the Hindi version of those books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). There is no scheme of translating all available law books in Hindi. Law books like other books can be translated only with permission of copyright holders. The work of translation as well as writing of original law books in Hindi is under scheme for encouraging production of law books in Hindi. Under this scheme, prizes are awarded to the best law books written or published in Hindi. Writing of original law books in Hindi and translation of legal classics by selected authors on contract basis is also sponsored under the scheme. So far 28 books have been published in Hindi under the scheme. Out of these, copies of 21 books are available for sale. The revised edition of one book is under print and there is no demand for the remaining 6 books. A statement giving the names of these 6 books is placed on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

*List of Books written under the Scheme of writing original law books in Hindi copies of which are not available*

1. Bharatiya Samvidhan ke Pramukh Tatva by Dr. Praduman Kumar Tripathi.

2. Madhya Pradesh Bhu-Vidhi by Shri Shivdayal Parmeshwardayal Srivastava.

3. Private Antarrashtriya Vidhi by Dr. Paras Dewan.

4. Antarrashtriya Vidhi ke Pramukh Nimaya by Dr. Subhash Chandra Khare.

5. Uttar Pradesh Bhu-dhriti Vidhi by Sh. Umesh Kumar.

6. Ayakar Vidhi by Sh. N.L. Jain.

7. Apkriya Vidhi ke Sidhant by Sh. Sharman Lal Aggarwal. (Under Print)

**Taxes from Sugar Mills**

7804. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of tax received by the Union Government annually from the sugar mills in the country; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The amount of State-wise tax collected in 1990-91 from sugar by way of excise duty levied under the Central Excise & Salt Act, 1944, the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 and cess levied under the Sugar Cess Act, 1982 is given in the Statement attached.

**STATEMENT***State-wise Excise Revenue from Sugar**(Rs. in Crores)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Excise Revenue 1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.81
2	Assam, Maniupur, Meghalaya, Mizoram Nagaland, Tripura & Arunachal Pradesh	0.76
3	Bihar	18.19
4	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and the U.T. of Chandigarh	18.56
5	Haryana and the U.T. of Delhi	17.13
6	Goa	0.56
7	Gujarat and the U.Ts. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	37.24
8	Karnataka	42.95
9	Kerala and the UT. of Lakshadweep	0.50
10	Madhya Pradesh	3.93
11	Maharashtra	214.55
12	Orissa	0.81

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Excise Revenue 1990-91</i>
1	2	3
13	Rajasthan	0.95
14	Tamil Nadu and the U.T. of Pondicherry	50.66
15	Utter Pradesh	164.55
16	West Bengal, Sikkim, and the U.T. of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.09
Total		602.24

\* As per Departmental records and inclusive of additional excise duty & cesss.

[English]

#### Implication of Budget on Exports

7805. SHRI M.R. KADAMBURJANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry has sent a representation to the Government regarding implication of budget proposals on exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The Bombay Chamber of Commerce & Industry has suggested, inter-alia, availability of export-related imports at the official exchange rate, liberalisation of norms for grant advance licences, adequate incentives for deemed exports, Grant of

Exim Scrips at official rate for exports effected up to 29-2-1992, liberalisation of end use of 15% foreign exchange retained by exporters, special benefits for Export House, Trading House & Star Trading Houses, reduction in export credit interest rates, etc.

(c) The new Export-Import Policy for the period April 1992, March 1997, announced by the Government on 31st March 1992 has taken care of most of the suggestions relating to trade contained in the representation submitted by the Chamber.

#### Bridge Over Kholap and Indravati Rivers

7806. SHRI MANKU RAM SODHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposals for construction of bridges across the Kholap and Indravati rivers in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have not sent any proposal for construction of bridges across river Kholap, which has reported by the State Public Works Department, does not fall in Madhya Pradesh. However, Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed construction of high level bridge across river Indravati in place of existing submersible bridge at Km. 220/2 on National Highway No. 16 during the VIIIth Plan which is set to be finalised.

#### Discussion about Stick Public Sector Units

7807. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have discussed with World Bank, International Monetary Fund and Asian Development Bank officials about the problems of sickness of public sector undertakings in India;

(b) if so, the specific issues and proposals discussed; and

(c) the precise outcome of these talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). This matter has been raised in discussions with the IMF and the World Bank, and the GOI's stand in this regard has been spelt out in the Letter of Development Policy dated November, 11, 1991 and Letter of Intent dated August 27, 1991 which have been placed on the Table of the House.

#### Supply of Fabrics to Defence by NTC

7808. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 916

on February 28, 1992 and state:

(a) the reasons for which the Government instructions in respect of purchases by Defences from N.T.C. had to be withdrawn in November, 1990;

(b) whether before the Defence placed the purchase orders, the samples of uniform fabrics are required to be approved by the National Test House, Kanpur;

(c) whether the samples of N.T.C. were already approved by the National Test House and the supplies effected thereafter did meet the quality norms and the specifications; and

(d) the particulars of major suppliers of livery requirements/uniform fabrics to Defence indicating the meterage and the value involved for the financial years 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Government has not instructed Defence to withdraw placing orders on NTC since November, 1990. Instead Government decision now is for Defence to place its orders for fabrics on NTC on a revised system of price preference as against earlier system of placing orders on Single Tender basis.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Information is not available with the Ministry of Textiles.

[*Translation*]

#### Increase in Fares of Inter-State DTC Buses

7809. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose

to increase fares of inter-state long route buses of DTC;

(b) if so, the percentage of fare likely to be increased;

(c) the date from which the increase in fares is likely to be effected; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). No, Sir. DTC charges fares in its inter-state buses on the basis of tariff rates as applicable in the respective States/UTs.

[English]

#### Legal Aid to Women Litigants

7810. DR. K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any separate scheme for providing legal aid to the women litigants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). No separate scheme exists for providing legal-aid to women litigants. But women have been taken care as a class by itself and are being provided legal-aid right from Munsiff Court/Civil Court to the Supreme Court of India, irrespective of their income ceiling.

#### Visit of the IMF Team

7811. SHRI RUP CHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an IMF team visited India during March, 1992;

(b) if so, the objectives of the visit;

(c) the outcome of the discussion held with the team;

(d) whether the Government propose to have a larger loan from the IMF under extended fund facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWASR THAKUR): (a) to (d).. A mission Visited India in March, 1992 to review with the Government the Standby Arrangement entered into with the IMF as also for periodical consultations under Article IV of the Articles of Agreement of IMF. These discussions were satisfactory.

(d) and (e). Decision in this regard is yet to be taken.

#### Security Duty for DRDO Scientists

7812. SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are required to perform security duty outside office hours in the DRDO laboratories all over the country;

(b) if so, whether the scientists on security duty are properly equipped for the job;

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to entrust this job to trained security personnel in place of scientists that they can justify with their Research work;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No Sir. There is however a practice of detailing a duty officer, on turn basis, after office hours for general duties.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Security duties are already being performed by trained defence security personnel including Defence Security Corps.

[*Translation*]

**Withdrawal of Green Line Buses**

7813. DR. RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL  
KATHERIA:  
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:  
SHRI RAM KRISHNA  
KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Delhi Transport

Corporation buses playing in Delhi and on inter-state routes separately at present;

(b) the total number of Green Line Express buses alongwith the details of areas covered by these buses;

(c) whether the DTC has withdrawn Green Line Buses from some areas recently;

(d) if so, the number of buses withdrawn; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As on 20.4.92. 3950 DTC buses were operating to city routes and inter-state routes respectively.

(b) As on 20.4.92, 240 buses were operating on Green Line routes. Details of areas covered are given in statement attached.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. 56 buses have been withdrawn from Green Line routes as these were not being patronised sufficiently by the commuters.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Route No.	Origin - Destination	Buses	Area Covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	GL-11	Rani Bagh- Kamala Market	6	Rampura, Karol Bagh, Pahar Ganj, Con. Circus.
2.	GL-13	Sant Nagar - Kendriya Terminal	1	G.T.B. Nagar, I.S.B.T., I.T.O., Con. Circus.
3.	GL-17	Ashok Vihar Ph. II - C.G.O. Complex	2	Liberty, Con. Circus, Lodi Road.
4.	GL-19	Keshav Puram P.S. - Pragati Maidan	3	Sarai Rohilla, Pahar Ganj, Con. Circus, Delhi Gate
5.	GL-25	New Seema Puri - Railway Station	2	Shahdara, I.S.B.T., Jamuna Bazar
6.	GL-31	NOIDA Sector - 37 - R.K. Puram	5	Road Bridge, Ring Road, Nehru Place
7.	GL-32	NOIDA Sector - 12 - Shadi Pur Depot	5	Mother Dairy, I.T.O., Pusa Road
8.	GL-34	Vivek Vihar - New Delhi Rly Station	3	Shakar Pur, I.T.O., Connaught Circus
9.	GL-35	NOIDA Sector -37 - New Delhi Rly. Station	3	Mother Dairy, I.T.O., Delhi Gate
10.	GL-36	NOIDA Sector -37- Kendriya Terminal	2	Road Bridge, Pragati Maidan, Krishi Bhawan
11.	GL-37	Bhajan Pura - NOIDA Sector- 12 'O' Block	3	Babar Pur, P.P.G. Depot, Dailu Pura

S.No.	Route No.	Origin - Destination	Buses	Area Covered
1	2	3	4	5
12.	GL-41	Badarpur Bdr./Sarita Vihar - N.D. Rly. Station	5	Ashram, A.I.I.M.S., Krishi Bhavan
13.	GL-61	Vasant Kunj - New Delhi Railway Station	4	Connaught Circus, Sarojini Nagar
14.	GL-62	Vasant Kunj- Mori Gate (T)	4	Quatab, A.I.I.M.S., I.T.O.
15.	GL-72	Mansarovar Garden - Shahdara Terminal	2	West Patel Nagar, Ice Factory, ISBT, Seelampur
16.	GL-81	Janak Puri C-1 - Shakar Pur	4	Patel Nagar, Con. Circus, I.T.O
17.	GL-82	Vikas Puri - J.L. Nehru Stadium	3	Janak Setu, Dhaula Kuan, South Extn.
18.	GL-86	Palam Village - Okhla Industrial Estate Ph- I	3	Palam Airport, MCKR Hospital, Kalkaji Depot
19.	GL-86	Janak Puri D. Block - Azad Pur (T) Azad Pur (T)	2	Shivaji Marg, Outer Ring Road
20.	GL-87	Janak Puri A-1 - New Delhi Railway Station	2	Maya Puri, Patel Nagar, N.D.P.O.
21.	GL-90	Rohini Sector 16 - Kendriya Terminal	2	Wazirpur Depot, Punjabi Baght (T), Karol Bagh
22.	GL-96	Guru Harkishan Nagar - Railway Station	2	Multan Nagar, Liberty, D.C.M, New Courts
TOTAL				68

S.No.	Route No.	Origin - Destination	Buses	Area Covered
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Statement of Green Line Services of Existing Routes as on 20.4.1992.</i>				
1.	GL-405	Badarpur Border - Railway Station	4	Ashram, Supreme Court, Red Fort
2.	GL-419	Arnebedkar Nagar (T) - Railway Station	4	Pushpa Bhawan, MCKR Hospital, Supreme Court
3.	GL-423	Deoli Village - Mori Gate (T)	2	Madan Gir, Mool Chand Supreme Court, Ring Road
4.	GL-425	Nehru Place (T) - Railway Station	5	Kalkaji, MCKR Hospital, Supreme Court, Ring Road
5.	GL-427	Mehrauli - Nizamuddin Rly. Station	1	Nehru Place, Lajpat Nagar, Ashram
6.	GL-429	DDA Kalkaji - Railway Station	7	Kalkaji, Lajpat Nagar, Supreme Court, Red Fort
7.	GL-442	Nehru Place (T) - Azad Pur (T)	10	M.C.K.R. Hospital, Dhaula Kuan, Punabi Bagh (T)
8.	GL-447	Tara Apartments - Mori Gate (T)	1	M.C.K.R. Hospital, Supreme Court, Raj Ghat
9.	GL-449	DDA Kalkaji - Mori Gate (T)	1	Okhla Depot, Ashram, Delhi Gate, Ring Road
10.	GL-480	DDA Kalkaji - Kendriya Terminal	2	Govind Puri, Lajpat Nagar, Udyog Bhawan
11.	GL-500	Saket - Super Bazar	6	Khel Gaon, A.I.I. M.S., Krishir Bhawan, Con. Circus

S.No.	Route No.	Origin - Destination	Buses	Area Covered
1	2	3	4	5
12.	GL-502	Mehrauli - Railway Station	7	A.I.I.M.S., Shahjahan Raod, I.T.O., Red Fort
13.	GL-515	Haus Khas (T) - Railway Station	1	Defence Colony, Con. Circus, I.T.O., Red Fort
14.	GL-514	Kalkaji Extn. - Sarojini Nagar Depot	1	Chiragh Delhi, I.I.T. Gate, AIIMS.
15.	GL-522	Ambedkar Nagar (T) - Arya Samaj Raod	4	MCKR Hospital, Lodi Colony, Con, Circue
16.	GL-540	Tara Apartments - Kendriya Terminal	3	Chiragh Delhi, South Extension, Udyog Bhavan
17.	GL-622	R.K. Puram-I Krishna Nagar	5	A.I.I.M.S., Shahjahan Raod, Red Fort, Gandhi Nagar
18.	GL-680	Ambedkar Nagar Sec- IV - Kend. Terminal	2	R.K. Puram Shanti Path, Teen Murti, Kriahi Bhavan
19.	GL-702	Dhaura Kuan- Shahdara	1	A.I.I.M.S., Laljpat Nagar, I.T.O., SeelamPur
20.	GL-711	Laljpat Nagar - C-I Jank Puri	5	A.I.I.M.S. R.K. Puram, Raja Garden, Punjabi bagh (T)
21.	GL-(+) MS	A.I.I.M.S. - Azad Pur	5	Dhaura Kuan, Raja Garden, Punjabi Bagh (T)
22.	GL-(-) MS	Neuroji Nagar- Neuroji Nagar	5	I.S.B.T., G.T.B. Nagar, Raja Garden, Dhaule Kuan.
23.	GL-118	Kalyan Puri - Rana Pratap Bagh	1	Mother Dairy, I.T.O. Old Sector, Shakti Nagar

S.No.	Route No.	Origin - Destination	Area Covered					
			Buses	1	2	3	4	5
24.	GL-260	Yamuna Vihar C-4 - Kendriya Terminal	2					Bhajan Pura, Old Sectt. Red Fort, I.T.O., K. Bhavan.
25.	GL-261	Nand Nagri (T) - Pragati Maidan	2					Bhajan Pura, Old Sectt. Red Fort, I.T.O.
26.	GL-264	Nand Nagri (T) - Shivaji Stadium	2					Bhajan Pura, Maurice Nagar, Ice Factory, Gole Market
27.	GL-212	Nand Nagri (T) - Anand Parbat	2					Jamuna Vihar, Timar Pur, Mulik Ganj, Karol Bagh
28.	GL-281	Dilshad Garden (T) - Kendriya Terminal	2					Vivek Vihar, Shakar Pur, I.T.O., Con. Circus.
29.	GL-320	Shahdara - Kendriya Terminal	2					Jagat Puri, Shakar Pur, I.T.O., Krishi Bhavan
30.	GL-381	Babarpur Extn. - Kendriya Terminal	2					Jagat Puri, Shakar Pur, I.T.O., Krishi Bhavan
31.	GL-332	Noida Sector-6 - I.S.B.T.	2					Naya Bans, Kaiyan Puri, I.T.O. Red Fort
32.	GL-350	Shahdara - Karol Bagh (T)	3					Krishan Nagar, Shakar Pur, I.T.O. Pahar Ganj
33.	GL-234	Nand Nagri (C.C.) - Karam Pua (T)	3					Yamuna Vihar, Mail Road, Shakti Nagar, Indelok
34.	GL-237	Babarpur Extn. - Jahangir Puri	1					Yamuna Vihar, Mail Road, Model Towa, Adarsh Nagar.
35.	GL-215	Shahdara - Laxmi Narain Temple	2					Seelam Pur, Red Fort, Ajmeri Gate Con. Circus.

S.No.	Route No.	Origin - Destination	Buses	Area Covered
1	2	3	4	5
36.	GL-270	Karawal Nagar - Kendriya Terminal	2	Bhajan Pura, Timar Pur, I.S.B.T. Red Fort.
37.	GL-307	Trilok Puri 27 - Block - Kamla Market	1	Laxmi Nagar, I.T.O., Delhi Gate
38.	GL-300	NOIDA Sector- 6 - Kendriya Terminal	2	Laxmr Nagar, I.T.O. Con. Circus
39.	GL-317	Shahdara - Shivaji Stadium	2	Krishan Nagar, I.T.O., Rouse Avenue
40.	GL-335	Nand Nagri (T) - Haur Khas (T)	1	Ram Nagar, Seelam Pur, I.T.O. . A.I.I.M.S.
41.	GL-344	Kalyan Puri - Haus Khas (T)	1	Patpar Ganj, Peragati Maidan, Shahjahan Raod, AIIMS.
42.	GL-342	Vivek Vihar - Kendriya Terminal	1	Anand Vihar, Shakar Pur, I.T.O. Con. Circus
43.	GL-391	Kalyan Puri - Kendriya Terminal	2	Laxmi Nagar, I.T.O., Krishi Bhavan
44.	GL-309	Kalyan Puri- Anand Parbat	1	Laxmi Nagar, I.T.O. Con. Circus, Ajmeri Gates
45.	GL-332	Shahdara - Janak Puri D-Block	1	Seelam Pur, Ice Factory, Kishan Ganj, Tilak Nagar
46.	GL-62	Uttam Nagar - I.S.B.T.	2	Raja Garden, Zakhira, Kishan Ganj, New Courts.
47.	GL-10	Kalyan Vihar - Kendriya Terminal	3	Shakti Nagar, Ice Factory, Darol Bagh, Con. Circus
48.	GL-16	Shalimar Bagh - Palika Kendra	7	Ashok Vihar, Saraj Rohilla, Con. Circus

S.No.	Route No.	Origin - Destination	Buses	Area Covered
1	2	3	4	5
48.	GL-91	Nangloi - New Delhi Railway Station	7	Punjabi Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, Kerol Bagh Con. Circus.
49.	GL-93	Saraswati Vihar - New Delhi Rly. Station Circus	2	Kanhiya Nagar, Sarai Rohilla, Karol Bagh, Con
50.	GL-94	Rohini Sector-3- New Delhi Rly Station.	3	Pitam Pura, Punjabi Bagh, Karol Bagh, Con, Circus
52.	GL-232	Mangol Puri - Railway Station	2	Punjabi Bagh (T), Zakhira, Kishan Ganj, New Courts
53.	GL-458	Mangol Puri S Block - Safdarjang (T)	1	Punjabi Bagh (T), Maya Puri, Daula Kuan, R.K. Puram
54.	GL-601	Ultri Pitampura - R.K. Puram - I	2	Mohindra Park, Raja Garden, Maypuri, Dhaura Kuan
55.	GL-944	Sultan Puri - Kendriya Terminal	1	Peera Gani, Karampura, Patel Nagar, R.M.L. Hospital.
56.	GL-170	Saraswati Vihar (WT)- Kendriya Terminal	2	Pitam Pura, Punjabi Bagh, Pusa Raod, R.M.L. Hospital
57.	GL-151	Nirankari Colony - Karol Bagh Terminal	2	G.T.B. Nagar, Malik, Ganj, Sadar Thana, Pahar Ganj
58.	GL-901	Mangol Puri Y - Block - Kamala Market	4	Pitam Pura, G.T.B. Nagar, Old Sectt. Red Fort

S.No.	Route No.	Origin - Destination	Buses	Area Covered
1	2	3	4	5
59.	GL-231	Mangoi Puri S-Block- Railway Station	2	Pleera Gaihi, Punjabi Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, I.S.B.T.
60.	GL-247	Krishan Vihar- I.S.B.T.	1	Mangol Pur School, Pitam Para, Sastri Nagar, I.S.B.T.
61.	GL-964	Sarawati Vihar (W.T) Nenru Place	2	Mahindra Park, Raja Garden, Dhauia Kuan, Kailash Colony.
62.	GL-970	Awantika - Kendriya Terminal	1	Madhuban Chowk, Mohindra Park, Karam Pura (T), R.M.L. Hospital
63.	GL-984	Rehimi Sector-3 (T)- Safdarjang Terminal	1	Madhuban Chowk, Punjabi Bagh Terminal, Jhandewalan, Krishi Bhawan.
64	GL-( ) MS	Azad Pur - Asaf Pur	5	Ring Road.
TOTAL:			172	
C. TOTAL			684 172= 240	

**[English]****Cases pending in High Courts****Setting up of Sub-Officers of CCI & E**

**7814. SHRIMATI DILKUMARI BHANDARI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-officers of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports have been set up at different places of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their locations as on March 31, 1992.

(c) whether the Government propose to set up such a office at Gangtok in near future; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Presently, there are 32 sub-offices of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports located at different places in the country. These sub-officers have been set up from time to time. The jurisdiction, location and the level of these sub-offices are given in Appendix II-B of the Hand Book of Procedures 1990-93 (as amended from time to time).

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration with the Government.

**7815. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:**  
**SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:**

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

(a) the number of criminal and civil cases pending in the various High Courts as on date, court-wise;

(b) the number of cases out of those pending for more than three, five and ten years, category-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the disposal of long pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The available information is furnished in the Statement attached.

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



Name of the High Courts	Number of Criminal Civil cases pending		Number of cases pending for more than													
	Civil	Criminal	3 Years		5 Years		7		8		9		10 Years		as on	
			Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
9.	J & K	40788	4628	23738	2203	11299	1128	1113	65	31.12.90						
10.	Karnataka	83888	3083	28075	740	10294	25	439	-	30.6.91						
11.	Kerala	83681	2940	16569	278	4475	26	95	-	31.12.91						
12.	Madhya Pradesh	48525	22603	8190	3818	3890	921	1152	61	31.12.91						
13.	Madras	223988	25099	86995	9579	41971	1805	855	7	30.6.91						
14.	Orissa	31754	4268	10742	1672	5553	467	819	4	30.6.91						
15.	Patna	51680	16097	21362	2194	11077	408	4534	2	31.12.91						



**Price of FCV Tobacco**

7816. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average price of the Flue-Cured Virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh has fallen down steeply during the current seasons as compared to the previous year;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the revival of the market price for FCV tobacco?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (c). As on 10.4.92 i.e., at the end of 9th week of auctions, the average price realised for a quantity of 50.13 M.Kgs. sold is Rs. 30.05 per Kg. as against 67.54 M.Kgs. of tobacco sold at an average price of Rs. 32.23 per Kg. for the corresponding period last year. However, the ruling average price is much above the Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed for various grades of tobacco by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices under the Ministry of Agriculture for 1991-92 crop, and well above the Minimum Guaranteed Price (MGP) mutually agreed between the growers and traders. It also compares well with the average price of Rs. 14.69 per Kg. obtained for the year 1989-90.

[Translation]

**Loan From IMF**

7819. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided not to utilise the amount received

from International Monetary Fund for import purposes;

(b) if so, the amount from I.M.F. loan already spent for import purposes; and

(c) whether the Government propose to spend the I.M.F. money only on the schemes meant for increasing India's developmental growth?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Amount received from the IMF are not earmarked for specific imports but enter the consolidated reserves. These receipts augment capital flows necessary for maintaining a viable balance of payments consistent with our development needs.

**Arrest of Smugglers**

7819. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals arrested by various enforcement agencies during the year 1991 for their involvement in smuggling activities and the countries to which they belong; and

(b) the number of Customs employees rewarded by the Government for detecting smuggling cases during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) 216 (no. provisionally) persons belonging to countries such as Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Turkey, Indonesia, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Bangladesh, Britain, Myanmar, Afghanistan, South Africa, Australia etc. have been arrested for their involvement in smuggling activities by the various enforcement agencies during the calendar year 1991.

(b) 38973 number of monetary rewards were paid to the officers/staff of the Customs Department during the financial year 1990-91. Several officers have received such payments more than once. The statistics is not maintained calendar year wise.

#### **Disbursement of Foreign Loans to States**

7820. SHRI KODAKANI GOWDANA SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments have represented to the Union Government at recently held Planning Commission Meetings regarding the method of disbursement of foreign aid to states received from foreign countries and agencies like World Bank;

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

(c) whether undue amount of foreign aid is kept by the Central Government itself, without releasing it to States, even though it is earmarked for a particular State Government project and such funds are diverted by Centre for some of its own projects;

(d) is so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps being taken to release the full amount of foreign assistance to the concerned States in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) and (b). 100% foreign aid is released to the States in the social sector projects and projects aimed at poverty alleviation. For projects in other sectors, 70% of aid received is transferred to the States. States have been requesting

for 100% transfer in all the externally assisted projects.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. The question of central transfer of foreign aid to States has been under constant review since 1976, when for the first time, a decision was taken to transfer 25% of external assistance to states.

#### **Security Printing Presses and Mints**

7821. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:  
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details and location of existing security printing presses and mints in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): There are two security printing presses and four mints in the country; as under:

#### **PRESSES**

1. India Security Press, Nashik Road.
2. Security Printing Press, Hyderabad.

#### **MINTS**

1. India Government Mint, Bombay.
2. India Government Mint, Alipore, Calcutta.
3. India Government Mint, Hyderabad.
4. India Government Mint, NOIDA.

#### **Funds for Expansion of Major Ports**

7822. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allows major ports to raise funds through institutional funds for their expansion programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Under the provisions of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, Major Ports can raise institutional funds with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

(b) and (c). So far, need for such borrowing has not arisen.

#### **Facilities for Setting up Joint Ventures Abroad**

7823. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a greater scope for Indian businessmen to set up joint ventures abroad in view of the changing global economic scenario;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to substantially liberalise the facilities for Indian businessmen in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Revision of guidelines for setting up overseas joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Cotton Yarn Units**

7824. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will

the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton yarn is produced more than the requirement in the country;

(b) the production capacity of cotton yarn units in the country during 1990-91 along with the extent to which the production was made, unit-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to make necessary arrangements for maintaining the availability of adequate raw material to cotton yarn producing units so that installed capacity is fully utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The installed spindle capacity in the country in 1990-91 was 26.53 million. The Production of cotton yarn during 1990-91 was 1467 million kgs. As there are around 1100 units engaged in the production of Yarn, the unit-wise extent of production and capacity is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d). The Cotton Advisory Board periodically reviews the position of availability and requirement of cotton for the domestic textile industry to enable the Govt. to make necessary arrangements for maintaining the availability of adequate raw material. The Govt. has recently decided to import upto two lakh bale of cotton exclusively for conversion to hank yarn for the Handloom Sector, so as to ease the availability of cotton Yarn within the country.

#### **Categories of Exporters**

7825. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain category of

exporters have been given higher Exim entitlement of 40% as against 30% for other industries in the Exim Scrip Scheme;

(b) whether in the new rupee convertibility scheme all such distinctions are over; and

(c) if so, the alternative support proposed to be extended to those exporters?

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

(c). Presently, no such proposal is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

#### **Duty Free Import of Cotton**

7826, SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH  
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted some of the textile mills to improve duty free cotton recently;

(b) if so, the quantity of cotton for which permission has been granted; and

(c) the reasons for taking such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the demands of the handloom sector for supply of hank yarn at reasonable prices, Government has decided to allow airport of upto 2 lakh bales of cotton free of import duty by spinning mills authorised by the Textile

Commissioner under programme for supply of hank yarn to the handloom sector.

#### **India's Share in World Trade**

7827. SHRI UPENDRANATH VERMA:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of India's share in world trade during the year 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(b) the reasons for continuous fall in this percentage; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). India's share in the world trade was constant at 0.59 percent during the years 1989 and 1990. No firm figures of global trade are available for 1991.

(c) several changes in trade policy were introduced since July 1991 aimed at strengthening export incentives, eliminating a substantial volume of import licensing and rationalising the import tariff structure. In the Budget for 1992/93, rupee was made partially convertible to encourage generation of foreign exchange and regulate imports through the price mechanism, besides tariff. These have been further consolidated in the new Export aims to promote the productivity, modernisation and competitiveness of Indian industry and thereby to enhance its export capabilities. Besides, the Government has taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing, simplification of procedures for export, activation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussions with select countries, interaction with national organisations of Trade and Industry etc.

[English]

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

**Loans to Farmers**

7828. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI DATTARAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for grant of loans to farmers by the nationalised banks during 1992-93; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Banks do not fix state-wise/Year-wise targets for providing financial assistance to various categories of borrowers. However, public sector banks have been asked to raise the proportion of their credit to priority sector to 40% of their total advances. Direct Finance extended to agriculture (including allied activities) is to reach 18% of their total credit. The advances to weaker sections, which includes small and marginal farmers and landless cultivators and artisans, are to reach a level of 10% of their total credit or 25% of the priority sector advances.

**Production Potential of Tea Gardens**

7829. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the production potential of the tea gardens under Tea Trading Corporation of India TTCI in North Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A viability report in respect of all the gardens under TTCI has been got prepared. Based on this report, TTCI is trying to take up development activities such as replantation, infilling, rejuvenation etc. within the financial resources available.

**Safety in Metal and Steel Factory**

7830. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether C & AG in para 30 of his report No.8 of 1991 (Union Government) has made some observations regarding safety considerations in the Steel Melting Shop of the Metal and Steel Factory;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken steps or measures to prevent such accidents in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

(e) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

An accident took place on 28.11.1988 at 9.25 p.m. in the 15 ton arc furnace of the Steel Melting Shop (SMS) of the Metal and Steel Factory, resulting in injury to 7 workmen and damage to the shop building. One

workman succumbed to the injuries in the Base Hospital (Barrack pore) later. The Board of Inquiry constituted by the General Manager of the Factory in November 1988, observed that the accident had occurred due to leakage of molten metal into the pit through the porous plug area of the ladle fitted with the furnace and the explosion consequent upon the molten metal coming into contact with accumulated at the bottom of water at the pit.

2. The C & AG has, in this context,, observed in para-30 of his Report No.8 of 1991. (Union Govt.) that a production loss of Rs. 147 lakhs, expenditure on repairs to the tune of Rs. 8.23 lakhs and loss of life (in one case) and injuries to six workmen could have been avoided had safety considerations been not ignored.

3. The imputation in the Audit Para that safety considerations were ignored have not be an accepted by the Ordnance Factory Board as the safety regulations prevalent at the time were being observed. However, following the accident, a safety audit inspection was conducted in the factory by the Controller of Safety, Kirkee, Pune in December 1988. The suggestions made by him have been implemented except for one suggestion which is not feasible of implementation. The safety measures suggested by the Board of Enquiry have also been implemented. The more important and significant measures taken in this regard are given below:

(i) The pit has been repaired and water seepage brought under control. Clearing of the pit and slag pit is also being done, regularly. Crane cabin has been provided with safety measures to avoid excessive heat sparks.

(ii) Lifting tackles and chains are being tested periodically.

(iii) positioning of the porous plug and tightening of the bottom plate, condition of the nut bolts, split pin, spring washer etc., are checked after every heat and replaced suitably, if required.

(iv) Safety equipment such as a fibre glass helmet, hand gloves, Goggles, leather shoes, Asbestos apron etc., are provided to persons working in the Steel Melting Shop. Persons are impressed upon to use these items while on operation.

[Translation]

### Recruitment Centres

7831. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the recruitment centres for armed forces in Haryana;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to open more recruitment centers in the country;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Haryana has the following Recruitment Centres:

- (i) Branch Recruitment Office, Rohtak.
- (ii) Branch Recruitment Office, Hissar.
- (iii) Branch Recruitment Office, Charaki Dadri
- (iv) Branch Recruitment Office, and HQr. Recruiting Zone, Ambala.
- (v) Airmen Selection Centre, Ambala.

(b) and (c). It is not proposed to set up new recruitment centres at present.

(d) The existing Recruitment Centres are considered adequate for the Application System of Recruitment introduced in 1988.

[English]

### Development of Sericulture

7832. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sericulture has become a cottage industry in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the States in which it is being actively undertaken;

(c) whether the Government have identified some more areas to develop sericulture in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government have allocated some funds in the eighth Five Year Plan for the purpose;

(f) if so, the details thereof; state-wise; and

(g) the total turnover of the said industry in the country through out the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Sericulture is an agro-based industry

comprising agro based activities (like mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing etc.) and cottage based activities involving processing of cocoons upto fabric production.

(b) Mulberry sericulture is being practiced vigorously in traditional states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal. Tasar culture (forest based activity) is in vogue in the State of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra. Muga & Ericulture is practised mainly in the States of Assam & Meghalaya.

(c) and (d). A world Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project is being implemented in selected areas of the twelve non-traditional states for development of sericulture (viz. Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madly Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) in addition to traditional states.

(e) and (f). Besides specific intensive sericulture development project, Central Silk Board is also implementing many schemes/programmes including R & D and assistance programmes for overall development of sericulture industry in the country. These scheme/programme are very general and applicable to all States. Statewise breakup of provision proposed by the CSB for sericulture development under Central sector during VIII plan (1992-97) is given in the statement below.

(g) The ultimate product of sericulture silk industry is silk fabrics. Based on annual silk production in the country, it is estimated that the turnover of the silk fabrics is around Rs. 2200 crores.

**STATEMENT***(Rs. in lakh)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Provision proposed for VIII plan (1992-97)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	513.46
2.	Assam	1443.56
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	121.24
4.	Bihar	1723.43
5.	Gujarat	66.38
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36.48
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	644.39
8.	Karnataka	2416.18
9.	Madhya Pradesh	433.41
10.	Maharashtra	381.37
11.	Manipur	263.51
12.	Meghalaya	491.60
13.	Mizoram	80.83
14.	Nagaland	140.61
15.	Orissa	631.32
16.	Punjab	36.48
17.	Rajasthan	94.61
18.	Sikkim	23.80
19.	Tamil Nadu	515.68
20.	Tripura	32.11
21.	Uttar Pradesh	864.39

S.No.	Name of State	Provision proposed for VIII plan (1992-97)
22.	West Bengal	1365.45
23.	Kerala	80.22
24.	Haryana	36.48
Total:-		12446.00

[Translation]

**Vacant Posts of SC/ST in D.T.C.**

7833. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cell has been set up in Delhi Transport Corporation to protect the rights of Scheduled Castes employees;

(b) if so, the date on which the cell was set up;

(c) the total number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in the Corporation, category-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A cell to protect the rights of the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees was set up in the Delhi Transport Corporation on 4-2-1978.

(c) The details are as given in the statement.

(d) As per the standing instructions, in the case of non-availability of SC/ST candidates from Employment Exchange, the vacant posts are filled up by advertising the same in the leading newspapers.

## STATEMENT

Representation of Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes and back-log as on 1.1.1992

Category	Total on roll.	On Roll			Back-Log			Percentage		
		SC	ST	ST	SC	ST	ST	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Group 'A'	58	5	-	7	1	8.62%	-			
Group 'B'	272	31	-	27	20	11.40%	-			
Group 'C'	33685	6817	6817	868	815	20.24%	00.24%			
Group 'D' (Excl. Sweeper S/Cleaner & Sewerman)	5921	1423	02	161	147	24.03%	00.03%			
Group 'D' (Sweeper, S/Cleaner & Sewerman)	1240	1240	-	-	-	100.00%	-			
Total representation of Sch. Castes/Sch. Casetes/Sch. Tribes:										
Sch. Castes										
Sch. Tribes										
23.11%										
00.34%										

[English]

**Private Mutual Funds**

7834. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the private companies to float mutual funds;

(b) whether any time limit has been prescribed to process their proposals;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to permit private Mutual funds to invest in Government securities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India had received 30 applications for floating Mutual Funds as on April 16, 1992.

(b) The guidelines for Mutual Funds do not prescribe any time limit to process the proposals.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). In terms of guidelines issued by the Government, Mutual Funds including private Mutual Funds are permitted to invest in transferable securities primarily in the capital market.

**Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied services.**

7835. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM,: Will the Minister of

DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Services, (INMAS) has been turned into a hospital rather than the research centre;

(b) the ratio of efforts/resources used in patient diagnosis and research currently being undertaken by INMAS;

(c) whether the dental department in INMAS has been set up;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government propose to take necessary steps to set things in order in INMAS so that research does not suffer?

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

(b) 25 percent for patient diagnosis and 75 percent for research activities approximately.

(c) A small dental unit has been set up on INMAS to support a R & D Study Project.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Not applicable in the light of answer to (a) above.

**Trade Agreement**

7836. SHRI N.K. PALIYAN:  
SHRI RAMSINGH KASHWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trade agreements signed by the Government with foreign countries during 1990-91;

(b) the main financial features of these agreements; and

(c) the estimated increase in the export of Indian goods due to these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The trade agreements with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rwanda were signed during 1990-91. While the trade agreements with Poland and Rwanda provides for trade in convertible currency, the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia provides for trade in non-convertible Indian Rupees.

As far as Rwanda is concerned there has been an increase of about 85% in Indian exports to Rwanda during April-December, 1991 as compared to April-December, 1990. The increase in exports to Poland and Czechoslovakia during the same period is about 15% and 55% respectively.

#### **Import of Fire Control System for Tank**

7837. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether C & AG in this Report No. 12 of 1990 (Union Government, Defence Service, Army and Ordnance factories) has made some observations regarding the import of fire control system for tank;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). As per the prescribed procedure, Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on the remedial action taken on observations made in the C & AG reports are to be submitted to the Public Accounts Committee, through the Director General of Audit Defence Services (D.G.A.D.S.). The ATN in respect of Para 17 of the C & AG report for the year ended 31 st. March 1989 has been sent to the D.G.A.D.S. for their clearance, before it is submitted to the P.A. C. for its acceptance.

#### **Funds for National Highways**

7838. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT:  
SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided for maintenance of existing National Highways vis-a-vis construction of new National Highways, separately during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the funds actually utilised during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). A detail statement showing the funds provided year-wise and State-wise for maintenance of the existing National highways during the last three years and the expenditure incurred correspondingly is given in statement-I. During the same period the details of provided for development of National Highways including works on new National Highways are shown in Statement - II along with expenditure reported.

## STATEMENT-I

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)							
		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		Allotment	Expenditure
		Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1225.67	1308.33	1328.28	1350.56	1279.42	1279.42	Since the accounts are yet to be closed final figures in respect of expenditure of are awaited.	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.50	38.09	50.88	36.27	84.36	84.36		
3.	Assam	588	683	959.38	936.64	1018.09	1018.09		
4.	Bihar	981.90	974.75	1148.83	1147.50	1012.30	1012.30		
5.	Chandigarh	13.00	12.93	11.55	11.56	16.00	16.00		
6.	Delhi	97.53	190.22	125.16	127.76	163.00	163.00		
7.	Goa	265.71	237.20	215.87	218.87	191.97	191.97		
8.	Gujarat	824.67	1107.81	1043.02	1335.37	918.89	918.89		
9.	Haryana	297.90	189.69	252.67	254.72	362.29	362.29		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	742.76	733.36	595.88	606.96	518.77	518.77		

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	275.66	225.04	141.65	86.44	45.00				
12.	Karnataka	671.77	947.94	742.83	883.32	990.02				
13.	Kerala	479.21	436.90	434.50	493.42	586.54				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1009.51	1097.90	1046.09	1174.41	1195.69				
15.	Maharashtra	308.91	1388.87	489.15	1848.56	1620.90				
16.	Manipur	82.50	94.04	54.82	78.28	51.67				
17.	Meghalaya	171.30	181.48	181.19	181.19	205.19				
18.	Nagaland	3.53	3.26	2.00	2.00	3.50				
19.	Orissa	613.34	607.62	654.73	654.72	859.98				
20.	Pondicherry	6.52	3.62	6.52	7.87	6.83				
21.	Punjab	434.36	652.90	474.54	515.38	579.98				

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Allot- ment	Expendi- ture	Allot- ment	Expendi- ture	Allot- ment	Expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	889.43	906.01	962.68	1064.87	1054.61	
23.	Tamilnadu	844.95	871.00	940.80	967.90	979.91	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1220.46	1265.66	1108.51	1142.80	1312.05	
25.	West Bengal	916.03	1082.50	1060.47	1366.73	1284.35	
	Total	13995.00	15032.82	15032.00	16544.10	16341.31	

## STATEMENT-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000.00	2168.82	2200.00	2219.59	2455.00	Since the accounts are yet to be closed final figures in respect of expenditure of are awaited.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	25.00	24.49	48.00	
3.	Assam	1100.00	1088.48	1150.00	1101.85	1225.00	
4.	Bihar	700.00	699.10	800.00	1085.35	1142.00	
5.	Chandigarh	30.00	29.89	50.00	49.99	28.00	
6.	Delhi	375.00	376.25	350.00	349.58	550.00	
7.	Goa	950.00	911.32	700.00	700.00	918.89	
8.	Gujarat	3200.00	3150.32	3250.00	3300.03	4770.00	
9.	Hayana	477.00	494.93	1250.00	1251.61	1060.00	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1145.00	1088.61	1125.00	1126.87	1140.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Allot- ment	Expendi- ture	Allot- ment	Expendi- ture	Allot- ment	Expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	395.00	390.80	300.00	298.60	50.00	
12.	Karnataka	1800.00	1816.72	1800.00	1920.43	1775.00	
13.	Kerala	1500.00	1481.41	1300.00	980.81	1120.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1850.00	1800.01	1850.00	1918.34	1850.00	
15.	Máharashtra	2006.00	2013.28	1750.00	2751.09	3358.00	
16.	Manipur	300.00	311.45	300.00	291.91	250.00	
17.	Meghalaya	400.00	425.75	300.00	300.00	450.00	
18.	Nagaland	100.00	81.91	50.00	12.16	48.00	
19.	Orissa	1295.00	1293.51	1050.03	1384.00	859.98	
20.	Pondicherry	50.00	50.10	150.00	150.07	120.00	

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)							
		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		8	
		Allot- ment	Expendi- ture	Allot- ment	Expendi- ture	Allot- ment	Expendi- ture		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
21.	Punjab	2545.00	2667.03	2900.00	2914.40	2850.00			
22.	Rajasthan	1817.00	1761.21	1700.00	1712.17	1800.00			
23.	Tamilnadu	2000.00	1948.38	1375.00	1385.75	1422.00			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5550.00	5560.12	6500.00	6516.36	6025.00			
25.	West Bengal	928.00	891.43	500.00	527.76	1634.00			
	Total	32558.00	32520.84	33725.00	33939.24	37484.00			

**Investment by Private Sector in PSUs**

7839. SHRI M.G.. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested by private sector in the public sector undertakings during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount taken by private sector from the financial institutions during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SIGNH): (a) Information in the manner sought is not being collected by Government, Government, the Department of Public Enterprises complies limited information relating to investments by 'foreign parties' and 'other Indians' in public sector enterprises. The details of such investments as on 31-3-91, in so far as they relate to other Indians, are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

	<i>Equity Capital</i>	<i>Loans</i>
Other Indians	97.87	23067.13

(b) The total amount disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) to the private sector during the last three years is given below:

<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92 (Provisional)</i>
IDBI	3309.4	2780.9	3782.3
IFCI	875.3	1245.4	1340.5
ICICI	782.8	1239.4	1637.3
IRBI	116.5	111.6	144.2
Total:	5084.0	5377.3	6940.3

**Construction of Ring Road in Bangalore**

7840. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for construction of a ring road to avoid National Highway Traffic in the Bangalore city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). A proposal for pre-feasibility study of Bangalore bypass has been received from the Government of Karnataka in February 1992. This will be considered in due course subject to finalisation of the Demand of Grants for 1992-93.

#### **NCC Scheme in Private Schools**

7841. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether students enrolled in recognised private schools are excluded from participating in the NCC Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to extend the scheme to cover all the recognised private schools in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Loan Assistance to Machilipatnam Port in Andhra Pradesh**

7842. SHRI V. SOBHAN-ADRAEESWARA RAO ADDEE:

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMATAH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical experts committee appointed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh has revealed that Machilipatnam Port can serve the country to considerable extent in matter of exports and imports, if slight modification and improvements are taken up;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to provide any assistance or foreign loan for the development of Machilipatnam Port;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Development & Management of intermediate/minor ports is the concern of the respective State Governments and this Ministry is not aware of any such report.

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

#### **U.A.E. Aid to India**

7843. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Arab Emirates has agreed for 200-m aid to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the projects for which the assistance is being provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No. Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

**Rewards to Informers of Black Money**

7844. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons providing information to Income Tax Department about the black money are rewarded;

(b) if so, the norms therefor;

(c) the amount of black money detected as result of this scheme during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(d) whether some complaints regarding irregularities in giving rewards to informers have been received; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the officials found guilty in this regard?

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

(b) The guidelines provide for payment of reward of an amount not exceeding 10% of the extra realised which is directly attributable to the specific information provided by an informant.

(c) The exact figures of black money detected during these two years as a result of this scheme have not been compiled. However, total Budget provisions of Rs. 1.08 crores and Rs. 1.16 crores respectively for such rewards were made for these years

and, therefore the amount of black money detected as a result of the scheme can be estimated to be of the order of Rs. 10 crores in each of these two years.

(d) and (e). As the final can be granted only after the assessment, appellate and recovery proceedings are completed, it takes considerable times before the reward claims can be finally settled, Due to lack of appreciation of this aspect, representations are received from time to time about delays in payment of rewards. Action against officials is however not called for.

**Scheme to Purchase of Powerloom Cloth**

7845. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme for purchasing the powerloom manufactured clothes;

(b) if so, the types of clothes which are likely to be purchased under the said scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not purchasing these clothes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GHELOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Production of cloth in Powerloom Sector is to be guided by the market forces of demand and supply. As per the Textile Policy, 1985 different sectors are to compete on the basis of their inherent strength and capabilities.

**Pay Scale of Senior Auditors and Accountants in Indian Accounts and Audit service**

7846. SHRIANADICHARANDAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4792 on December 20, 1991 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to parity in the pay scale of Senior Auditors and Accountants belonging to the Indian Accounts and Audit services with the pay scale of Assistance of Central Secretariat Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration in the Departmental Council of the Indian Audit

**Export of Cloves**

7847. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of cloves exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(c) whether there is an increase in its demand in the international market; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to boost its export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): (a) and (b). Details of quantity and value of cloves exported from India during last three years and foreign exchange earned therefrom, are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (MY)</i>	<i>Value/Foreign exchange earned</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1989-90	186.0	63.92 (Provisional)
1990-91	48.0	19.88
1991-92	0.3	0.42 (Provisional)

(c) and (d). Estimated world imports of cloves were of the order of 9,000T in 1990. India has been importing cloves since domestic production is not sufficient to meet the internal demand.

**Speed Limit on N. Hs.**

7848. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether any speed limit for vehicles has been prescribed on national highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of vehicles found violating the prescribed speed limits and causing accidents during the last one year; and

(d) the punitive action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No specific speed limit for vehicles travelling on

National Highways has been prescribed. The Central Government have however prescribed speed limit for various classes of vehicles. Details are given in the statement.

(c) and (d). Such information is not collected by Central Government.

## STATEMENT

<i>Class of vehicles</i>		<i>Maximum speed per hour in kilometres</i>
(1)	If all the wheels of the vehicle are fitted with pneumatic tyres and the vehicle is not drawing a trailer:-	No limit
(a)	if the vehicle is a light motor vehicle, other than a transport vehicle	65
(b)	if the vehicle is a light motor vehicle and a transport vehicle;	50
(c)	if the vehicle is a motor cycle;	65
(d)	if the vehicle is a medium or heavy passenger motor vehicle;	65
(e)	if the vehicle is a medium or goods vehicle.	50
(2)	If the vehicle is an articulated vehicle, all the wheels of which are fitted with pneumatic tyres, which is a heavy goods vehicle or heavy passenger motor vehicle	
(3)	If the vehicle is drawing not more than one trailer, or in the case of artillery equipment, not more than two trailers and all the wheels of that vehicle and the trailer are fitted with pneumatic tyres-	
(a)	if the vehicle is a light motor vehicle and the trailer being two- wheeled has a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 800 Kilograms	60
(b)	if the vehicle is a light motor vehicle and the trailer has more than two wheels or a gross	

Class of vehicles	Maximum speed per hour in kilometres
vehicle weight exceeding 800 Kilograms	50
(c)	if the vehicle is a medium goods vehicle of medium passenger motor vehicle
(d)	if the vehicle is a heavy goods vehicle or heavy passenger motor vehicle
(e)	if the vehicle is a heavy goods vehicle is a goods vehicle or heavy passenger motor vehicle used by the fire brigade
(4)	any other case not covered by entry (1) (2) and (3)

[*Translation*]

producers of rubber;

**Rubber Production**

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

7849. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(d) the percentage of total rubber production exported during the above period?

(a) The production of rubber during the last three years, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The statewise production of rubber production exported during the above period?

(b) whether the Government are evolving any new scheme to encourage the

*(In tonnes)*

<i>State</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92 (Provisional)</i>
Kerala	275,397	307,521	341,500
Tamil Nadu	14,065	13,645	14,500
Karnataka	6,475	6,665	7,100
Tripura	702	1,066	1,100
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	433	453	500
Others	228	265	300
<b>Total:</b>	<b>297,300</b>	<b>329,615</b>	<b>365,000</b>

(b) and (c). The following measures are implemented by the Rubber Board to enhance production of rubber:-

- i) Granting Financial and technical assistance for new planting and replanting under Rubber Plantation Development Scheme.
- ii) Producing and distributing high yielding planting materials.
- iii) Rendering advisory, extension

and training services.

- iv) Encouraging community processing and marketing among small holders.
- v) Undertaking research on cultivation, production and processing of rubber.

(d) There was no export of natural rubber during 1989-90 and 1990-91. However, in the last quarter of 1991-92, a quantity of 5362 MTs of natural rubber has

been exported by STC, which constitutes 1.47% of the total rubber production during the year.

[English]

**Reward to Informant of Contraband Gold**

7850. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of contraband gold seized by Customs authorities in the country during the last two years; and

(b) the amount of reward given to the officers of Customs department and the informers as result of this gold seizure?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The quantity of contraband gold seized by Customs Authorities in the country during the last two years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (in Kgs.)</i>
1990-91	5843
1991-92	4229 *

\* Figures are provisional and upto February, 1992.

(b) The total amount of reward given to the Customs Officers and informers during 1990-91 was Rs. 26.58 crores. The information for 1991-92 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The amount of reward given as a result of Gold seizures alone are, however, not maintained separately.

[Translation]

**Sale of Janata/Controlled Cloth**

7851. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:  
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the janata cloth and controlled cloth are being sold in the country for the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of the agencies through which these cloth are being sold in each State;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints of irregularities in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

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

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

(b) Janata Cloth is sold through the outlets of the implementing agencies and through State/national level cooperative institutions like Consumers Cooperative Societies, State Civil Supplies Corporations, National Consumer Cooperative Civil Supplies Corporation, National Consumer Cooperative Federation and National Handloom Development Corporation. The Controlled cloth produced by NTC is sold through Consumer Cooperative Federation, State Civil Supplies Corporations, retail outlets of NTC and authorised dealers of NTC.

(c) to (e). Complaints about implementation of Janata/controlled cloth of specific and general nature are received by Government from time to time. Implementation of the Janata/controlled cloth scheme has been entrusted to State level implementation Committees under the control of State Governments.

Complaints of general nature are sent to State Government for necessary remedial action for Janata Cloth Scheme. Government of India, however, selectively enquires depending on the gravity of allegation in specific cases like in the past year it was done for States of West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tripura. Government of India, however, evaluates the implementation of the scheme from time to time with a view to streamline the programme. Government of India issues detailed guidelines to be followed by the State Government and the state implementing agencies to minimise chances of malpractices. These guidelines are revised from time to time depending on evaluation of this implementation. Guidelines for Janata cloth production programme were revised as recently as in August 1990. Stricter controls for production and distribution were introduced including guidance for product mix under the Janata production programme. A high powered State level implementation committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary/Secretary in-charge of the Department was constituted with the direction to monitor all the aspects relating to production and distribution of Janata cloth once every quarter. At the same time, greater cloth once every quarter. At the same time, greater freedom was given to the State level implementation Committees to identify products suited to State's requirements for production under the scheme. A fresh appraisal by a Committee headed by Secretary (Textiles) of the implementation of the scheme has been made with a view to bring about further modifications and additions in guidelines for implementation of

the Janata cloth scheme as also to see that both the production and distribution programme benefit people in the backward areas.

[English]

#### **Appointment of Agents by N.T.C.**

7852. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some units under National Textile Corporation have appointed agents for supplies to Defence and other Departments;

(b) if so, the justification for such appointments;

(c) whether the appointment of such agents are in violation of the instructions issued by the Government;

(d) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed for violation of the instructions; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that such lapses do not occur again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI. ASHOK GHELOT): (a) to (e). For the last few years no agents have been appointed.

[Translation]

#### **Prices of Indian Goods in International Market**

7853. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI SHRAFI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian goods are sold in

international market at cheaper rates than prevailing domestic rates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to get higher rates for the Indian goods in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The unit value realised from export of any item depends on variables like cost of production, cost of internal transportation/handling, competition from other countries, state of economy of the importing country, commercial relations with importers, international freight/insurance, discounts and commissions, penetrating cost for new market and for new products. The unit value fluctuates from time to time and also from country to country for any particular item exported by even a single exporter. However, it may be stated that in general the exporters are guided but consideration of profit margin in finalising commercial countries with the importers.

(c) The Government does not directly influence prices. However, the Government, through various initiatives, are ensuring exporting of value added items, so as to maximise export earnings. In case of certain commodities, the Government fixes minimum export prices. Besides the Government takes up the issue of better prices in appropriate international fora, so as to ensure a remunerative and higher price for our products.

#### Allocations from Central Road Fund to States

7854. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI PROBEN DEKA:  
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE

TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to State from the Central Road Fund for the development of roads/bridges during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes for which the amount was provided; year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the progress made in their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A statement indicating the amount released to various States from Central Road Fund for the development of roads/bridges during last three years is given in the Statement I attached

(b) A statement indicating the details of on going as well as new schemes for which the amount was provided year-wise and state-wise is given in statement II attached. Funds under Central Road Fund are released in lump-sum and not work-wise.

(c) Since works approved under Central Road Fund form part of the State Road System, the State Governments are primarily responsible for their execution. Out of 224 works in progress during 1989-90 under CRF, 31 works were completed. During 1990-91 under CRF, 31 works were completed. During 1990-91, 193 works were in progress and 52 works were completed. During 1991-92, 193 works were in progress and 71 new works were sanctioned. The 71 new works approved recently are yet to be taken up for execution by the state Governments concerned. The status of progress of 141 on going works as on 31.3.92 is yet to be received from the State Governments.

## STATEMENT - I

No.	Name of State	Amount released during		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
(Rs. in Lakhs)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.49	5.00	50.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	31.50	-	25.00
4.	Bihar	-	-	20.00
5.	Goa	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	100.00	150.00	60.00
7.	Haryana	15.00	50.00	10.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.00	9.81	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.00	-	20.00
10.	Karnataka	6.024	7.00	45.00
11.	Kerala	135.016	150.00	40.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00	50.00	60.00
13.	Maharashtra	19.01	4.50	90.00
14.	Manipur	5.00	10.50	1.00
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	20.00
16.	Mizoram	-	-	10.00
17.	Nagaland	1.96	1.19	-
18.	Orissa	-	-	30.00
19.	Punjab	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	161.00	207.00	-

S.No.	Name of State	Amount released during		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
(Rs. in Lakhs)				
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	10.00	-	60.00
23.	Tripura	-	-	5.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	315.00	250.00	-
25.	West Bengal	50.00	5.00	34.00
Total :		900.00	900.00	580.00

## STATEMENT - II

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Years		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	3
2.	Assam	12	-	8
3.	Bihar	-	-	1
4.	Gujarat	32	32	18
5.	Haryana	6	6	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	-	2
8.	Karnataka	13	19	19
9.	Kerala	26	18	25
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	8
11.	Maharashtra	30	26	1 9

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Years		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
12.	Manipur	2	2	2
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	3
14.	Nagaland	7	2	-
15.	Orissa	-	-	2
16.	Mizoram	-	-	3
17.	Rajasthan	63	63	-
18.	Tamilnadu	9	-	17
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8	12	-
20.	West Bengal	6	5	2
21.	Tripura	-	-	3
Total :		224	193	141

### Export of Parmal Rice and Wheat etc.

7855. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are paying special attention towards the export of parmal rice, wheat, barely, millet, maize and their products;

(b) if so, the countries to which these commodities/products are proposed to be exported during 1992-93 along with their quantities.

(c) the estimated amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom; and

(d) the countries which have

communicated their demands for import of these commodities to the Government since January 1, 1992 and the rates fixed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSDEED): (a) Yes, Government is keen to promote exports of these items depending on availability of surpluses.

(b) and (c). Cereals from India are generally exported to West Asia, Europe and to the far East.

During 1992-93 wheat and maize are not proposed to be exported. For rice and the other cereals, the tentative targets are Rs. 800 crores and Rs. 50 crores respectively.

(d) Malaysia, Poland and Iran have indicated their demand for rice. Minimum Export Price (MEP) for basmati rice it is US \$ 231 PMT and for non-basmati rice it is US & 231 PMT. The contracts are negotiated with each individual buyers separately at the level of MEP or above.

[English]

### Sick Tea Companies

7856. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced to each of the tea companies by the Tea Board and other financial institutions as on December 31, 1991;

(b) whether some tea companies have fallen sick;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to revive those tea companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Details of the loans advanced to each of the tea company by the Tea Board as well as other financial institutions is not readily available and will be collected. Some of the tea companies which have been advanced loans have fallen sick. Details of these will also have to be collected.

(d) The identified sick gardens have been asked by Tea Board to send their proposals for reviving the gardens and increase the productivity with indication of difficulties being faced in this regard and the nature of external assistance required.

### Indo-French Strategy on Dunkel Proposals

7857. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has sought India's help to formulate a common strategy for opposing the Dunkel proposals on agriculture in the ongoing Uruguay Round of GATT multilateral talks to forge a common stand on Dunkel text on agriculture;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction in this regard; and

(c) the efforts Government have made to garner support for its views in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A special Envoy of the French President visited India recently to explain the stand taken by France with regard to the Dunkel proposals on the Uruguay Round, particularly in the area of trade in agriculture and on subsidies. The Indian side took the opportunity to share its views regarding various aspects of the Dunkel proposals, although it was explained that Government has not yet finalised its stand on the draft Dunkel text. The discussions helped to arrive at a better understanding of each other's position.

### Flight of Capital

7858. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of capital flight from the country during each of the last three years;

(b) the causes thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures the Government propose to take to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The major factors responsible for capital flight are overvaluation of the exchange rate, financial sector imperfections, fiscal deficits and the risk factor related to domestic investment. However, it is difficult to estimate precisely the amount of capital flight from the country during the last three years.

(c) Government have taken a series of stabilisation and reform measures since July 1991 including exchange rate adjustment, the new industrial policy, partial convertibility of the Rupee, liberalisation of gold imports and a much liberalised export and import policy for 1991-97. These are expected to alleviate the problem of capital flight by reducing the incentives for sending capital out of the country through unofficial channels.

### Export Growth

7859. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any growth rate for exports during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof in dollar terms, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No., Sir.

(c) Several changes in trade policy were introduced since July 1991 aimed at

strengthening export incentives, eliminating a substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import coompression. Barring essential imports of sensitive items like POL, fertilizers, etc., all other imports of raw materials and components were linked to export performance. These steps have been further strengthened by the partial convertibility of the Rupee and the new Export-Import Policy, announced on 31st March, 1992. The new Exim Policy is aimed at facilitating imports and augmenting exports. The new policy also aims at encouraging generation of foreign exchange and regulating imports through the price mechanism, besides tariffs.

### Divisional Offices of LIC

7860. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the business population and area norms for the establishment and maintenance of the divisional offices of the Life Insurance Corporation in the country; and

(b) the divisions with the best performance in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The establishment and maintenance of the Divisional Offices of the Life Insurance Corporation in the country depends on various factors such as the number of Branches supervised and the number of policies serviced in a particular area; its economic viability, in terms of business potential and premium income and the availability of infrastructure and manpower etc. As these factors vary from area to area and from time to time, it is not possible to quantify any norms specifically with reference to business, population and

area alone.

(b) The performance of a Division can be measured with reference to the growth of sum assured or with reference to the growth

of life insurance policies. The best performing Divisions in the last three years with reference to these two parameters is given in the following statement:-

*Best Performance*

<i>Year</i>	<i>On the basis of %age growth of sum assured</i>	<i>On the basis of %age growth of Policies.</i>
1988-89	Sambalpur	Muzaffarpur
1989-90	Haldwani	Haldwani
1990-91	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur

**Authority for Collection of Tolls on N.H.**

7862. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a separate authority to regulate and control toll facilities and traffic on national highways;

(b) if so, the broad features of this proposal; and

(c) the way by which these toll collections will be utilised and apportioned amongst the States concerned?

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

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

**Operation of Inland Container Depots and Container Freight Stations by Private Sector**

7863. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently taken a decision to allow the private sector to participate in the setting up, management and operation of Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and Container Freight Stations (CFSs) in the country;

(b) if so, the procedure adopted therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the Government revenues and to ensure consolidation of container cargo to move on full rake load basis where the Railways are to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been set up to provide single-window clearance to proposals for setting up ICDs and CFSs.

(c) Strict parameters and norms are being evolved to safeguard Govt. revenues and to ensure that economically viable projects are cleared.

**Single window loan scheme through private sector banks**

7864. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector commercial/scheduled banks are eligible for refinance under single window scheme and other enlisted schemes from Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that all scheduled commercial banks, including private sector banks, are eligible for refinance from SIDBI under its/ single Window Scheme and other refinance scheme against their term loans and working capital assistance to eligible units. However, equity type of assistance under the Mahila Udyam Nidhi Scheme, Special Scheme for Assistance to Ex-Servicemen as also the Seed Capital Scheme, is extended only through State Financial Corporations (SFCs) and twin function State Industrial Development Corporation (SID). Similarly, assistance under the Equipment Refinance

Scheme is extended only through SFCs and SIDCs, on account of banks being eligible for extending the facility of purchases of equipment under the Bills Rediscounting Scheme of SIDBI which is not operated through SFCs and SDICs.

[*Translation*]

**Ticketless Travelling in Delhi Transport Corporation Buses**

7865. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the trend of ticketless travelling by the commuters in Delhi Transport Corporation buses;

(b) if so, the total number of persons apprehended travelling without tickets during the year 1992, so far month-wise; and

(c) the total amount of penalty imposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). There has been a marginal increase in the number of ticketless travellers in DTC buses in March, 1992 compared to February, 1992. The details for 1992 are as under:-

<i>Month</i>	<i>Persons apprehended without ticket</i>	<i>Penalty imposed (Rs.)</i>
January	37009	7,40,180/-
February	29412	5,88,2240/-
March	31301	6,26,020/-
April (upto 15th)	16106	3,22,120/-

[English]

**Remittance of Foreign Exchange**

7866. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN  
PRABHU ZANTYE:  
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians working in foreign countries with names of the countries where they are working and the amount of foreign exchange remitted by them to India

during each of the last three years, country-wise; and

(b) the number of Indians carrying out own business in foreign countries with names of the countries where they are doing business and the amount of foreign exchange remitted by them to India during each of the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). As per information provided by the Ministry of External Affairs, (Approx.) number of Indians abroad is given below:-

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number Indians (in lakhs)</i>
U.S.A.	7.5
U.K.	7.6
Canada	2.61
Germany	0.44
Middle East	9.21
South East Asia	17.21
S. Africa	10.00
Australia	0.55
Mauritius	7.07
Fiji	3.40
Trinidad & Tobego	5.06
Others	27.35
<b>Total :</b>	<b>98.00</b>

As per information available with the Reserve Bank of India data on transfer of funds by Indian citizens settled abroad are available upto the financial year 89-90 which is indicated below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. Crores)</i>
1987-88	3533
1988-89	3865
1989-90	3824

### Export of Rice

7867. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which rice is being exported at present;

(b) whether Indonesia has placed order for the import of rice;

(c) if so, the quantity thereof;

(d) the steps taken to export rice to that country;

(e) the foreign exchange earned and likely to be earned by exporting rice to Indonesia and other countries during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Saudi Arabia, Jordan, U.K. Indonesia, UAE, Kuwait, Baharain, USA, Brazil etc. are our major markets.

(b) to (d). During 1991-92, Indonesia

placed an order for import of rice and a quantity of 77,000 MTs was exported during the Said period.

(e) As per the data provided by the ports, the amount of foreign exchange earned during 1991-92 for export of rice to Indonesia was Rs. 46 crores and for other countries Rs. 635 crores. The tentative target for export of rice during 1992-93 is Rs. 800 crores.

[Translation]

### Rangarajan Committee

7868. SHRI GOVINDRAO KIKAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rangarajan Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(c) The reasons for not accepting the remaining recommendations?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendations relating to increase in the rate of interest in Post Office Monthly Income Scheme, reduction in the maturity period of Kisan Vikas Patra with investment to double in five years and calculation of interest in Post Office Time Deposit accounts on quarterly compounding basis have been accepted. The recommendation regarding raising the rate of interest on National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) has not been accepted in view of the substantial tax concessions the instrument enjoys.

[*English*]

(b) the number of persons killed/injured in these accidents State-wise?

**Accidents on National Highways**

7869. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRIJAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A statement is annexed, giving the details for the years;

(a) the number of accidents on National Highways during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) 1988-90 for which information is available?



## No. of Accidents, Persons Killed/injured in accidents on National Highways during 1989-90

States/UT's	1988				1989				1990			
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Persons Injured
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
10. Karnataka	4677	963	4837	5624	1213	6174	5713	1323	6274			
11. Kerala	4400	565	5971	4751	577	6781	5570	615	7260			
12. Madhya Pradesh	3747	651	3155	3868	624	3443	5717	741	4427			
13. Maharashtra	14561	2088	9684	15347	2182	10718	13461	2087	8778			
14. Manipur	170	37	725	172	47	221	171	43	336			
15. Meghalaya	116	37	125	333	47	254	310	54	212			
16. Mizoram	47	18	75	35	23	81	34	18	38			
17. Nagaland	52	15	80	83	11	71	81	22	82			
18. Orissa	1660	431	2268	2026	460	2357	2012	442	1738			
19. Punjab	310	170	250(E)	407	207	270(E)	423	376	360			

No. of Accidents, Persons killed/injured in accidents on National Highways during 1989-90

States/UTs	1988			1989			1990		
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Rajasthan	1548	467	1141	2137	1278	3307	3642	1473	3714
21. Sikkim	50	17	77	47	13	56	35	9	36
22. Tamil Nadu	7556	2018	8757	10867	2265	7770	12263	2284	10068
23. Tripura	183	50	269	221	85	320	176	57	344
24. Uttar Pradesh	4827	2280	3400 (E)	4307	2238	3207	5177	2674	4014
25. West Bengal	1573	420	1050(E)	2277	721	1122	2301	785	1863
26. A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Chandigarh	48	25	23	75	22	61	82	35	56
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Delhi	722	240(E)	575(E)	720	237	581	787	240	679

## No. of Accidents, Persons killed/injured in accidents on National Highways during 1989-90

States/UT's	1988				1989				1990			
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1												
30. Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Lakshmadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Pondicherry	111	17	103	115	20	138	231	41	222			
All India Total	63453	14709	54435	71633	17051	63033	76400	19145	68521			

(E) : Denotes estimated

**Sale of Gold by London Based Firm**

7870. DR.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a London based firm has offered to sell gold in India through Customs houses:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the quantity and value of gold proposed to be sold by the above firm in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir. The Government have not received any offer from any London based firm for selling Gold in India through Customs Houses.

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

**Explosion in Kirkee Arms and Ammunition Factory**

7871. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRI SHARVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a disastrous explosion took place in Kirkee arms and ammunition factory on April 8, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent of damage caused to persons and the property;

(d) whether any compensation has been

given to the family members of the deceased and to injured people; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to stop recurrence of such incidents in all such factories/depots in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) A fire accident took place on 8.4.1991 in the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

(b) The reasons are under investigation by a Board of Enquiry.

(c) Ten employees died and four sustained minor injuries. Assessment of amount of damage to the property is one of the terms of reference for the Board of Enquiry.

(d) Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 6,100/- each has been paid to the bereaved families. Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1000/- each to the two injured persons still in the hospital and Rs. 500/- to the other two injured persons who have since been discharged from the hospital, has been paid. Action has been initiated promptly for processing payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(e) On receipt of the report of the Board of Enquiry, the remedial measures recommended by will be implemented.

**Modernisation of NTC Mills**

7872. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Government for the modernisation of some textile mills under National Textile Corporation;

(b) the amount spent by NTC on the

modernisation of these mills during the year 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(c) the specific modernisation work undertaken in those industries so far, unit-wise; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) The amount spent by NTC on the modernisation of these mills during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
12.89	24.54	26.65 (upto December, 1991)

(c) and (d). The modernisation of mills covers, depending upon the condition of the unit, replacement of old machines by new machines, renovation of existing machines

and sometimes addition of spindles/looms capacities for making the units viable. A statement of investments made in these mills upto 31.12.91, unitwise, is enclosed.

### STATEMENT

*Mills-wise details of amount spent on modernisation upto 31.12.91 in the mills under NTC(MP) Ltd; Indore*

S.No.	Name of the Mills	Amount(Rs. in crores)
1.	Indore Malwa Mills	4.71
2.	Kalyammal Mills	4.52
3.	Swadeshi Textile Mills	3.73
4.	Hira Mills	3.80
5.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	4.89
6.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	3.15
7.	New Bhopal Textiles Mills	5.19
Total :		29.99

*Mills-wise details of amount spent on modernisation upto 31.12.91 in the mills under  
NTC NTC (UP) Ltd., Kanpur*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	New Victoria Mills	6.96
2.	Muri Mills	6.45
3.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills	3.45
4.	Bijli Cotton Mills	1.43
5.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	1.17
6.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	0.03
7.	Luxmi Rattan Cotton Mills	1.84
8.	Atherton Mills	1.82
9.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan	0.34
10.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	0.49
11.	Raebareli Textile Mills	0.49
12.	Central Texting Laboratory	0.03.
<b>Total :</b>		<b>24.01</b>

*Mills-wise details of amount spent on modernisation up-to 31.12.91 in the mills under  
NTC (DPR) Ltd; New Delhi.*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	Edward Mills	3.36
2.	Mahalaxmi Mills	2.77
3.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	4.22
4.	Ajudia Textile Mills	2.73
5.	Kharar Textile Mills	2.73

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
6.	Suraj Textile Mills	3.77
7.	Dayalbah Spg. & Wvg. Mills	2.00
8.	Panipat Woollen Mills	5.93
9.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	0.25
Total :		27.07

*Mill-wise details of amount spent of modernisation upto 31.12.1991 in the mills under NTC(GUJ) Ltd.*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	Ahd. Jupiter Textile Mills	3.71
2.	Ahd. New Textile Mills	4.70
3.	Himadri Textile Mills	3.01
4.	Jehangir Textile Mills	4.94
5.	New Manekchowk Textile Mills	3.59
6.	Rajnagar Textile Mills	6.45
7.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	4.10
8.	Petlad Textile Mills	3.18
9.	Rajkot Textile Mills	1.83
10.	Viramagan Textile Mills	2.34
Total :		37.85

*Mill-wise details of Amount Spent on Modernisation upto 31.12.1991 in the Mills under NTC (MN) Ltd. Bombay*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	India United Mills No.1	9.18
2.	India United Mills No.2	3.94
3.	India United Mills No.3	11.15
4.	India United Mills No.4	
5.	India United Mills No. 5	4.85
6.	India United Mills No.6	4.57
7.	Model Mills	4.20
8.	RSR Mohta Spg. & Wvg. Mills	1.52
9.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills	2.87
10.	RBBA Spg. & Wvg. Mills	5.57
11.	Vidarbha Mills	1.49
12.	Central Testing Laboratory	0.11
<i>Total :</i>		49.45

*Mill-wise details of Amount spent on Modernisation upto 31. 12. 91 in the Mills under NTC(SM) Ltd., Bombay*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	Apollo Textile Mills	4.59
2.	Bharat Textile Mills	3.62
3.	Digvijay Textile Mills	6.18
4.	Jupiter Textile Mills	5.37
5.	Mumbai Textile Mills	8.89

S.No.	Name of the Mills	Amount (Rs. in crores)
6.	New Hind Textile Mills	7.79
7.	Aurangabad Textile Mills	1.68
8.	Barshi Textile Mills	1.47
9.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills	3.60
10.	Dhule Textile Mills	4.09
11.	Nanded Textile Mills	4.00
Total :		51.48

*Mill-wise Details of Amount spent on Modernisation upto 31.12.91 in the Mills under (APKKM) Ltd., Bangalore*

S.No.	Name of the Mills	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	Azam Jahi Mills	3.71
2.	M.S.K. Mills	3.45
3.	Miherva Mills	10.68
4.	Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills	6.09
5.	Parvati Mills	14.07
6.	Adoni Mills	2.55
7.	Alagappa Textile Mills	7.03
8.	Anatapur Cotton Mills	5.04
9.	Cannanore, Cannanore	1.58
10.	Cannanore, Mahe	3.45
11.	Kerala Luxmi Mills	6.55
12..	Natraj spg. & wvg. Mills	3.71

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
13.	Netha Spg. Mills	2.09
14.	Tirupati Mills	4.27
15.	Vijaya Mohni Mills	3.88
16.	Sree Yallamma Mills	6.04
Total:		84.09

*Mill-wise details of amount spent on modernisation upto 31.12.91 in the Mills under NTC(TN&P) Ltd. Coimbatore*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	Om Parasakthi	4.47
2.	Cambodia	7.37
3.	Kishnaveni	3.53
4.	Sri Rangavilas	8.76
5.	Coimbatore Murugan	5.73
6.	Somasundaram	6.18
7.	Kaleeswarar 'A'	7.29
8.	Pankaj	7.18
9.	Pioneer	4.03
10.	Sri Bharathi	7.71
11.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg.	14.93
12.	Balaram Varma	3.29
13.	Sri Sarada	5.86
14.	Kaleeswarar 'B'	5.58
15.	Swadeshi Pondicherry	4.78
16.	Central Testing Lab	0.04
Total :		96.73

*Mill-wise details of amount spent on modernisation upto 31.12.91 in the Mills under NT  
NT(WBABO) Ltd. Calcutta.*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	3.41
2.	Central Cotton Mills	0.82
3.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	3.17
4.	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills	1.65
5.	Bangasri Cotton Mills	2.03
6.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	2.21
7.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills No.1	2.00
8.	Manindra Mills	0.43
9.	JYOTI Weaving Factory	0.55
10.	Luxminaryan Cotton Mills	2.19
11.	Arati Cotton Mills	2.46
12.	Kanoria Industries	0.76
13.	Bengal Textile Mills	1.45
14.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills No. 2	1.32
15.	Sodepur Cotton Mills	1.82
16.	Bihar Co-op Spg. Mills	0.69
17.	Associated Industries	2.08
18.	Orissa Cotton Mills	3.06
<b>Total :</b>		<b>32.10</b>

**Service Conditions of Manindra-BT Mills**

7873. SHRINANIBHATTCHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether after nationalisation Manindra-BT Mills are treated as composite mill and were allowed to retain the weaving section and spinning section respectively;

(b) whether this merger has been invoked in September, 1991 by a notice issued by the General Manager in violation of the provisions of Sick Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 whereby the weaving section of Manindra Mill has been abolished and the workers were treated as those of B.T. Mills;

(c) if so, whether at any stage the change in the service conditions of the workers of Manindra Mill has ever been concurred by the workers of the said Manindra Mills; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to maintain parity in the service conditions of the workers of both these mills.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The merger of Bengal Textile Mills and Manindra Mills is not violative of the provisions of law. The whole of Manindra Mills has been merged with B.T. Mills including workers, Machines, assets and liabilities. It has been brought about as a result of the Two-Man Committee Report which also has the approval of workers and the State Government.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. There has been no

change in the service conditions of the workers of Manindra Mills. The arrangement was agreed to in a Tripartite settlement dated 16th August, 1991 between the State Government of West Bengal, NTC (WBABO) and the Federation of Textile Workers Union of all the mills; covering workload norms and merger of two mills; which was followed by another Tripartite Agreement on 19.10.1991, therein the Federation of Trade Unions represented all the functioning trade unions of the concerned mills.

**Free Import of Dry Fruits**

7874. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review its decision to allow free import of dry fruits in view of the request made by the Indo-Afg Chamber of Commerce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other suggestions made by the Indo-Afgan Chamber of Commerce in this regard; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Representations received from the various quarters including the Indo-Afghan Chamber of Commerce regarding import of dry fruits were kept in view while formulating the new Export and Import Policy for 1992-97. One of the objectives of the new Policy is to eliminate or minimise licensing and other discretionary controls in the framework of India's foreign trade. Accordingly, the new Policy provides for import of dry fruits without any restrictions, save tariffs.

**Establishment of Bench of BIFR in Calcutta**

7875. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has requested to the Union Government to establish a bench of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction in Calcutta in view of the large number of cases from West Bengal pending before it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No such request has been received from the Government of West Bengal in recent month. However, in response to an earlier reference of February, 1990, the Government of West Bengal was informed that there was no proposal to set up a separate bench of BIFR at Calcutta or elsewhere outside Delhi.

The functioning of BIFR from a central location enables the Members to consult one another on important issues wherever necessary and facilitates a uniformity of approach and decisions. Besides, the BIFR does not consider it practicable to have a bench outside Delhi for various administrative considerations. A practice has however, been evolved of benches of the Board having hearings at different State Capitals on a regular basis.

**India-Egypt Business Forum**

7876. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Egypt Business Forum was launched in Cairo in January 1991;

(b) if so, whether any companies have been established to facilitate trade and assist in the formation of Indo-Egypt Joint Ventures in product manufacturing sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SLAMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). During the visit of the Union Minister for External affairs to Egypt in January 1992, an Egypt-India Business Forum was launched, which ultimately is proposed to be registered as Egypt-India Businessmen's Association, in Egypt. The proposed Association is expected to provide a forum for pursuing matters of mutual business interest and its activities would include, inter alia, identification and dissemination of information regarding investment/business opportunities to interested parties in both the countries.

[*Translation*]

**Single Window System for Loans to Farmers**

7877. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have requested the Union Government regarding 'single window' system for sanctioning loans by public sector banks to the farmers;

(b) whether the Union Government have sanctioned the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they have not received any request from the State Government of Bihar regarding single window, system for sanctioning loan by public sector banks to the farmers. However, the public sector banks sanction and disburse short, medium and long term loans for various agricultural purposes where the projects are found technically feasible and economically viable. Both short-term and term-loans can be granted by the same branch. To facilitate sanctioning of loans to farmers, simplified application forms are to be filled in by farmers. Such forms are also made available in the regional languages to facilitate filling up the same. Part of the application form is common for both short-term and term-loans. Banks have been advised that they should dispose of loan applications upto Rs. 25,000/- within a fortnight and those over Rs. 25,000/- within 8 to 9 weeks. Rural branch managers are delegated with appropriate sanctioning power so that majority of loan applications from weaker sections are sanctioned at branch level itself.

[English]

#### Appointment of Fifth Pay Commission

7878. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the period after which Pay Commission is appointed for the Central Government employees;

(b) the date in which the Fourth Pay Commission was appointed for the Central

Government employees; and

(c) the time by which the Fifth Pay Commission is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) There is no fixed period for appointment of a Pay Commission.

(b) The Fourth Pay Commission was appointed on 29-7-1983.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to appoint the Fifth Pay Commission.

#### Export of Cashewnuts

7879. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:  
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of cashewnuts exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the countries to which exported; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to boost its export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHEED): (a) The provisional figures of export of cashew kernels during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and that during 1991-92 are given below:-

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1989-90	45807	365.07
1990-91	49812	441.40
(Source: DGCI&S)		
1991-92	45649	636.41

(Source : Cashew Export Promotion Council, Kochi).

(b) Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, USA and erstwhile USSR are the major importers of Indian cashewnuts.

(c) Government have already taken a series of measures to improve policy environment for exports. These measures have been further reinforced by the new Import and Export Policy, which has come into force with effect from 1st April, 1992, for a period of five years. In addition, Cashew Export Promotion Council will be participating in certain selected fairs abroad and delegations of cashew exporters will interact with importers in different countries and also by participation in Buyer Seller Meets.

[*Translation*]

### **Ship Repairing Facilities**

7880. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to provide ship repairing facilities at the Jawahar Lal Nehru Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be provided?

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

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

[*English*]

### **Increase in Road Tax in Delhi**

7881. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the Road Tax for vehicles in Delhi;

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

(c) the additional funds likely to be earned through this increase; and

(d) the schemes for which this fund is likely to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have increased road tax by 25 percent w.e.f. 1.4.1992. The revision has been necessitated due to increase in the cost of maintenance of roads and collection charges.

(c) and (d). Additional revenue to the extent of Rs. 5 crores is likely to be earned annually through this revision. The additional revenue will meet the expenditure cost of construction of new roads, repairs, maintenance and widening of existing roads in Delhi.

### **Policy of transfer of Directors**

7882. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy of transfer of Directors amongst units of N.R.C. Ltd. as well as between N.T.C. Ltd. and its units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any exceptions have been made in the implementation of the policy, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). Functional Directors appointed on whole time basis in the N.T.C. Subsidiary Corporations can be transferred from one Subsidiary to another on account of administrative reasons. The whole time Directors of NTC Ltd., are liable to serve in any part of the country. As the transfers are made on administrative grounds there is no question of any exception.

(d) Does not arise.

### Export of Coffee

7883. SHRI V. RAJESWARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

Year	Plan		Achievement	
	Quantity (in MTs)	Value (in Rs. crores)	Quantity (in MTs)	Value (in Rs. crores)
1990-90	1,10,000	400	1,34,052	363.15
1990-91	1,00,000	400	1,00,100	278.89
1991-92	1,17,000	400	1,10,334	344.98

(Provisional)

The shortfall in the plans in the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 was due to low international prices following the collapse of the international quotes. There shortfall in the year 1991-92 was due to extremely low international prices (reported to be lowest in last several years). In addition, there was disruption of trade with areas of erstwhile Soviet Union leading to reduced exports to those areas.

### Seizure of Smuggled Gold

7884. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for export of coffee during each of the last three years;

(b) whether these targets were achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). The indicative plan for export of coffee during each of the last three years and achievement thereof are as under:

(a) the quantity and value of smuggled gold seized after the facility to bring gold in the country was provided by the Government; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the gold smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) About 287 kgs. of smuggled gold valued at Rs. 12.27 crores approximately have been seized by the Customs authorities during the period from 1/03/1991 to 16/04/1992.

(b) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and intelligence is being targeted against smuggling including that of gold. Sophisticated equipment such as X-ray machines, metal detectors, night vision binoculars etc. are being increasingly used. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned with the detection and prevention of smuggling including that of gold.

[*Translation*]

**Effect of Changes In Import-Export Policy on Working of STC and MMTC**

7885. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is likely to be affected considerably owing to the recent major changes effected in the import-export policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the workload of both these institutes is likely to decline as a result thereof;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to consider the aspect of assigning new responsibilities to these institutes; and  
(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). In the context of liberalised trade policy measures effected in the Export and Import policy, wherein a large number of export and import items have been decanalised, STC and MMTC have reformulated their Corporate Objective with a view to becoming international trading houses functioning in the competitive

environment principally based on non-canalised trade.

In the context of reduced turnover due to decanalisation, STC & MMTC are also seeking to reduce their overhead expenses by way of redeployment of surplus manpower after suitable retraining to utilise them in new areas of business.

[*English*]

**Concealed Income Unearthed by Income Tax Authorities**

7886. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concealed income worth crores of rupees which was deposited in a scheduled bank has been unearthed by the income tax authorities in the capital;

(b) whether the persons involved surrendered the entire amount as their concealed income and paid tax on that;

(c) the amount of tax and penalty collected on this concealed income; and

(d) the other action taken or being taken against the persons involved therein?

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

(c) and (d). Rs. 7.45 crores has been collected towards taxes. Penalty proceedings are taken up only after finalisation of assessments. In this case, investigations and other follow up actions as called for under the Income-tax Act have been taken up.

**Foreign Investments In Capital Market**

7887. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed unconditional access to the domestic capital market for foreign investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the concrete formula/guidelines laid down in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The guidelines for allowing foreign institutional investors to invest in the domestic capital market are under consideration.

[*Translation*]

#### **Export of Finished Goods**

7888. SHRI BHAWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the export made during 1991-92;

(b) the value of export of each of the finished goods manufactured by machines, diamond ornaments, golden ornaments and semi-finished goods out of the above exports;

(c) whether the Government are considering any scheme to boost the export of the finished goods during 1992-93;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) According to provisional figures, during April-February 1991-92, the period for which the data is

available, India's aggregate exports amounted to Rs. 38929.69 crores.

(b) The disaggregated data for the period April-January 1991-92 is available for the principle commodity groups. According to the provisional figures, India's exports of Engineering Goods and Gems & Jewellery during April-January 1991-92 amounted to Rs. 3723.45 crores and Rs. 5313.92 crores respectively.

(c) to (e). The new Export-Import Policy announced on 31st March 1992, inter-alia, aims to promote the productivity, modernisation and competitiveness of Indian industry and thereby to enhance its export capabilities. Several initiatives have been taken in the new policy to encourage export of value added finished goods. These include liberalisation of Export Promotion Capital Goods. (EPCG) Scheme, introduction of value-based Advance Licence, prescription of minimum value addition norms for issue of Advance Licences for Diamond Gem & Jewellery export promotion schemes, and for Export Oriented Units and Units in Export Processing Zones. Besides, partial convertibility of Rupee provides greater incentive for export of value added finished goods.

[*English*]

#### **Lok Adalats in U.P**

7889. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held and cases disposed of in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise; and

(b) the total number of Lok Adalats proposed to be organised during the year 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND  
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN

KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The number of  
Lok Adalats held and cases disposed of in  
U.P. during the last three years are as  
under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Lok Adalats held</i>	<i>Cases disposed of</i>
1989-90	186	2,14,400
1990-91	200	2,22,326
1991-92	244	2,10,734

A statement showing the number of Lok  
Adalats held and cases disposed of, District-  
wise, in U.P. during the financial years 1989-  
90, 1990-91 and 1991-92, is laid on the  
Table of the House.

(b) Lok Adalats are organised by the  
State Legal Aid & Advice Boards and the  
District Legal Aid Committee from time to  
time. The U.P. Legal & Advice Board  
proposes to organise 250 Lok Adalats during  
the year 1992-93.

## STATEMENT

Number of Lok Adalats held and cases disposed of district wise, in Uttar Pradesh during the financial years 1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92

S.No.	Name of District	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats
		No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Agra	2	3185	1	583	1	1031	
2.	Aligarh	4	2448	3	1292	4	3837	
3.	Allahabad	4	10481	-	-	-	-	
4.	Almora	4	193	2	232	3	198	
5.	Azamgarh	2	3382	4	4948	1	2378	
6.	Budaun	1	2396	3	3083	4	4359	
7.	Bahraich	5	4174	4	4834	2	2234	
8.	Ballia	3	4792	4	2851	3	4707	
9.	Banda	4	1798	3	2946	4	1739	
10.	Barabanki	1	2550	2	2941	2	2500	

S.No.	Name of District	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
11.	Bareilly	1	2233	2	2668	5	4083			
12.	Basti	2	1707	5	3916	3	3325			
13.	Bijnor	1	893	2	2512	2	2318			
14.	Bulandshahr	2	2124	3	2475	7	2670			
15.	Chamoli	3	305	4	385	3	291			
16.	Dehradun	2	919	4	3156	1	51			
17.	Deoria	3	8229	2	4854	2	4705			
18.	Etah	3	848	3	1599	2	731			
19.	Etawah	7	6490	4	3009	5	3196			
20.	Faizabad	2	9735	2	6998	3	6993			

S.No.	Name of District	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
21.	Farrukhabad	4	5079	4	3300	4	3400			
22.	Fatehpur	3	7827	3	7718	3	7200			
23.	Ghaziabad	3	520	3	587	5	3801			
24.	Ghazipur	15	10453	8	5844	5	4824			
25.	Gonda	1	2786	1	2924	-	-			
26.	Gorakhpur	4	7715	5	7189	5	6707			
27.	Hamirpur	2	1617	2	2181	3	2018			
28.	Hardoi	2	7672	4	6337	3	2566			
29.	Jalaun	2	1114	1	876	2	1339			
30.	Jaunpur	4	3652	9	15482	8	27081			

S.No.	Name of District	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
31.	Jhansi	5	4969	3	3906	6	6311			
32.	Kanpu-City	4	12095	4	11959	6	4104			
33.	Kanpur-Dehat	2	2627	2	3532	2	2115			
34.	Kheri	7	4545	9	4595	8	2399			
35.	Lalitpur	3	1376	3	1081	12	1840			
36.	Lucknow	2	7700	4	18661	8	10460			
37.	Mainpuri	2	1533	2	1528	2	1028			
38.	Mathura	1	612	2	1279	4	1403			
39.	Meerut	7	10462	3	2193	6	3148			

S.No.	Name of District	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
40.	Mirzapur	2	2063	4	3380	7	2576			
41.	Moradabad	2	1891	3	2354	3	1116			
42.	Muzaffarnagar	1	3385	3	3365	5	6570			
43.	Nainital	4	1727	5	1985	3	1123			
44.	Pauri-Garhwal	1	41	3	138	1	144			
45.	Pilibhit	2	1974	1	896	3	1661			
46.	Pithoragarh	-	-	3	549	1	232			
47.	Pratapgarh	3	4062	5	7126	5	5920			
48.	Rae Barali	4	3613	5	7905	5	4141			
49.	Rampur	8	4989	3	1672	6	3736			

S.No.	Name of District	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
50.	Saharanpur	3	2353	3	1979	5	4279			
51.	Shahjahanpur	4	2227	2	3030	4	4815			
52.	Sitapur	4	2722	2	2402	2	2481			
53.	Sulnpur	4	6310	2	3339	5	5072			
54.	Tehri-Garhwal	5	968	7	992	9	821			
55.	Unnao	2	3908	3	8124	4	7628			
56.	Uttar-Kashi	2	36	3	462	-	-			
57.	Varanasi	4	8814	6	11203	5	8444			
58.	High Court Allahabad	-	-	-	-	7	231			
59.	High Court Lucknow	1	101	1	41	1	21			

S.No. Name of District	1989-90			1990-91		1991-92	
	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	No. of Lok Adalats Held	No. of Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
60. Haridwar	-	-	-	1	387	3	587
61. Sonbhadra	-	-	-	2	2099	7	3182
62. Firozabad	-	-	-	1	713	1	460
63. Mau	-	-	-	-	-	1	1120
64. Sidharth Nagar	-	-	-	1	1082	1	1284
65. Maharaj Ganj	-	-	-	2	649	-	-
Total	186	21400	200	222326	244	210734*	

\* Reports for 11 Lok-Adalats are awaited.

**Detection of Loans Sanctioned to Fictitious Accounts**

7890. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:  
SHRI P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of sanctioning of loans to fictitious accounts detected during 1991 and 1992 so far in each public sector bank;

(b) the amount involved therein and the action taken against those employees who were found guilty, bank-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Widening of National Highway Between Anakapalky to Visakhapatnam**

7891. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA  
KONATHALA:  
SHRI M.G. REDDY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on four laning between Visakhapatnam to Anakapalky stretch of National Highway No.5 in Andhra Pradesh has received a setback due to non-release of funds;

(b) if so, the total amount of loan assistance released so far by the World Bank for this project;

(c) the target date fixed for completion of this project; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to get the project completed within the time schedule?

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

(b) The project is being executed under loan assistance from Asian Development Bank, and not World Bank, Upto March 1992, an amount of Rs. 5.59 crores was disbursed by the Bank against this project.

(c) Expected completion date of the project is June 1996.

(d) The project is being closely monitored by the Govt. and bottlenecks where occurring are being resolved quickly to expedite the progress.

**Trade in Hard Currency**

7892. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take some steps to have trade in hard currency soon;

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

(c) the benefits that are likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). India's trade is generally transacted in freely convertible foreign currencies (i.e. hard currencies). However, in case of certain countries, India

has bilateral clearing arrangements envisaging balanced trade in non-convertible Indian Rupee.

**Widening of Bridge on National Highway No. 47**

7893. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to widen and renovate the bridge across Pazhayar river at Schindram on National Highway No.47;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds likely to be provided for the purpose during 1992-93?

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

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

[*Translation*]

**Financial Assistance by Banks During Natural Calamities**

7894. SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans are made available by banks to the persons rendered helpless due to flood, earthquake and other natural calamities in the country; and

(b) if so, the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There are standing guidelines to banks, issued by Reserve

Bank of India (RBI), for providing relief and rehabilitation assistance to the persons affected by natural calamities such as floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes etc. These guidelines envisages, inter alia, (i) conversion of short-term production loans into medium term loans (ii) rescheduling/postponing of existing term loan instalments and (iii) provision of additional need based crop/investment loans etc. The precise details in regard to the provision of credit assistance by the banks, will depend on the requirements of the situation, their own operation capabilities and the actual needs of the borrowers.

[*English*]

**Steamer Services Between Mora Port and Bombay**

7895. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed a Committee to study the feasibility of starting cheap and fast passenger steamer service between Mora Port and Bombay; and

(b) if so, the findings of this Committee?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Payment of Customs and Excise Duties by Multi-National Units**

7896. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the multinational units which committed serious irregularities

in regard to payment of customs and excise duties during the last one year;

(b) the total amount of customs duty and excise duty, separately evaded by these units;

(c) the action taken proposed to be taken against the defaulting units;

(d) the amount of penalty imposed on these units;

(e) the total amount of penalty realised so far;

(f) whether any court cases are pending against these units; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### **Import of Raw Materials for Leather Industry**

7897. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of raw materials for leather industry during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of leather?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The foreign exchange spent on the import of raw materials (i.e. raw hides and skins, semifinished leather and finished leather) for the leather industry as

per figures available upto 1980-90, were as follows:

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>FE spent</i>
1987-88	21.61
1988-89	44.83
1989-90	99.71

(Source: DGCI & S)

(b) The Government policy is to progressively discourage the exports of raw materials and substitute it with value added leather products.

#### **Seminar on Smuggling of Opium and Other Contraband Items**

7898. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seminar to discuss measures to check the growing smuggling of opium and other contraband items was held recently; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the Seminar and the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Customs authorities have not held any such seminar in the recent past. However, an advanced training course on Drug Law Enforcement for DIGs/SSBs/Addl. Collectors/Assistant Collectors of Customs

and Central Excise was held from 9-13, March 1992 by National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics, New Delhi.

[*Translation*]

**Assistance to Family Members of Warriors Award Winners**

7899. SHRI BHUWAM CHANDRA KHANURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-military personnel of the three wings of armed forces from each State to whom the pre-independent Government of India had honoured with "Warriors Award" and were given Rs. 5/- per month for their two generations;

(b) whether the Government propose to enhance the said amount in the present situation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). The statistics regarding live pensioners in receipt of pre-Independence "warriors award" are not centrally maintained. Retrieving of this information from over 500 treasuries and 58 Defence Pension Disbursing Offices scattered all over the country may take considerable time and may not be commensurate with the result like to be achieved.

Since warriors awards are not gallantry awards, it has been decided not to enhance the monetary allowance attached to them.

**Acquisition of Land in Bihar for Defence Purposes**

7900. SHRI RAM TAHAL

CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the residential and agricultural land acquired in Bihar by the Government for defence purposes during last three years; District-wise;

(b) whether land and employment in lieu thereof has been provided to the displaced persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) In Bihar, during the last three years, residential land measuring 1.465 acres acquired for Defence purposes in Gaya District at a cost of Rs. 1,26,914.45. No agricultural land has been acquired for Defence purposes in the same period.

(b) to (d). There is no provision under the Land Acquisition Act for providing compensatory land for employment to the persons whose land has been acquired. However, full compensation as prescribed under the aforesaid Act has been sanctioned by the Government for the land and structures thereon existing on the date of Publication of the Section 4(1) Notification.

[*English*]

**Delay in Assessment of Income Tax cases**

7901. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:  
SHRI K. THULASIAH  
VANDAYAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals regarding income tax cases pending with the appellate

authorities in the country particularly in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints regarding delay in completion of assessment of income tax cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have identified the reasons for such delay;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of officials against whom action has been taken in this regard during each of the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The appeals regarding income-tax cases pending with the Appellate authorities as on 31.12.91 are as follows:-

	<i>Pendency of Appeal</i>	
	<i>All-India</i>	<i>Delhi</i>
i) Deputy Commissioner of Income -tax (Appeals)	1,49,000 (About)	4,300
ii) Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)	1,63,000 (About)	20,20
iii) Income-tax Appellate Tribunal (figures are in respect of all cases under direct taxes).	2,18,091	31,166

(b) to (g) . The Income-tax Act, 1961, contains provisions laying down time limits for completion of assessments. The pending assessments are taken up with priority being given to the completion of assessments in cases getting barred by limitation. Instances of refunds not being issued because of non-completion of assessments within the statutory period have come to the notice of the Government. In a generality of such cases, the assessments were not made and the refunds issued due to non-tractability of the relevant records, and documents within the statutory period. In such cases, the refunds have been granted by waiving the time-limit. In such cases, the field authorities are directed to fix the responsibility and to

take action against the concerned official. The work involved in collecting the information asked for from all over the country for three (3) years would be enormous and time consuming. Therefore, it would not be possible to furnish the information.

#### **Repayment of Kuwaiti Loan**

7902. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THAROT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from M/s. RCF during the recent past for repayment of Kuwaiti Loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the names of the public sector undertakings which have been adversely affected by devaluation of rupee;

(d) whether the Government are working out a uniform policy for providing relief to such public sector undertakings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKAUR): (a) and (b). M/s. RCF has an external borrowing of 30 million Kuwaiti Dinar acquired through a Note Purchase Agreement. As per the agreement these notes are repayable on 19.12.1993. However, M/s. RCF has proposed to accelerate repayment prior to the scheduled date and had desired to prepay on 19.12.1991. In view of the prevailing BOP constraints at that time it was not possible to agree to the accelerated repayment schedule. M/s. RCF have therefore, been advised to repay the borrowing on the scheduled date.

(c) All those with commitments involving foreign exchange outgoes are affected by devaluation and not just public sector undertakings. A depreciating rupee benefits those undertakings which have a strong export presence though the rupee cost of financing debt servicing of external debt does increase. This increased rupee burden can also be managed through higher exports, pro-active debt management as well as restructure of the capital structure of an undertaking. Hence it is difficult to isolate the impact of depreciation of the rupee on public sector undertakings. However, a list of public sector undertakings with external debt burden is given in the Statement annexure

(d) Since the impact of depreciation of

the rupee will vary considerably depending on the export capability, financial ingenuity and capital structure of an undertaking it is not considered possible to formulate a uniform policy for this purpose.

(e) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

1. M/s. Air India.
2. M/s. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.
3. M/s. Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited.
4. M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Limited.
5. M/s. Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited.
6. M/s. Cement Corporation of India Limited.
7. M/s. Central Power Research Institute.
8. M/s. Coal India Limited.
9. M/s. Damodar Valley Corporation.
10. M/s. Delhi Electric Supply Undertakings.
11. M/s. Dredging Corporation of India Limited.
12. M/s. Electronic Corporation of India Limited.
13. M/s. Gas Authority of India Limited.
14. M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.
15. M/s. Hindustan Cables Limited.

16. M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited.
17. M/s. Hindustan Flourcarbons Limited.
18. M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited.
19. M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited.
20. M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.
21. M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Limited.
22. M/s. Indian Oil Corporation.
23. M/s. Indian Petro Chemical Corporation.
24. M/s. Indian Airlines.
25. M/s. Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited.
26. M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Limited.
27. M/s. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd.
28. M/s. Instrumentations Limited.
29. M/s. Maruti Udyog Limited.
30. M/s. National Aluminium Company Limited.
31. M/s. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation.
32. M/s. National Thermal Power Corporation.
33. M/s. OMC Alloys Limited.
34. M/s. Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
35. M/s. Oil India Limited.

36. M/s. Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited.
37. M/s. Praga Tools Limited.
38. M/s Power Finance Corporation Limited.
39. M/s. Rashtriya Chemical & Fertilizers Limited.
40. M/s. Richardson & Cruddas Limited.
41. M/s. Shipping Corporation of India.
42. M/s. Steel Authority of India Limited.
43. M/s. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
44. M/s. Tamil Nadu Telecommunications Limited.
45. M/s. Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.
46. M/s. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.
47. M/s. Visvevraya Iron & Steel Limited.

#### **Export of Opium and other Narcotics**

7903. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of opium and other narcotics exported during each of the last three years; and

(b) the step proposed to be taken to increase its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The quantities of opium and other narcotics exported during each of the last 3 years are as follows:-

Items	Year		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
i) Raw Indian Opium	539 Mts	850 Mts	617 Mts.
ii) Indian Medicinal Opium Powder	650 Kgs.	500 Kgs.	800 Kgs.
iii) Indian Medicinal Opium Cake	500 Kgs.	1000 Kgs.	1200 Kgs.
iv) Dextropropoxphens	14618 Kgs.	12637 Kgs.	13711 Kgs.
v) Diphenoxylate	405 Kgs.	627 Kgs.	764 Kgs.

(b) The steps taken to increase their exports, inter alia, include fixation of a competitive export price, maintaining close contacts with overseas buyers, maintaining standard quality of opium and exploring potential buyers abroad who are not our regular buyers at present.

#### **Concessions to Foreign Trade Missions**

7904. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign trade missions have demanded some concessions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Export/Import of Cloth**

7905. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which cloth is proposed to be exported/imported during the year 1992-93; and

(b) the foreign exchange likely to be earned by the country therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The anticipated level of exports during 1992-93 is around Rs. 4100 crores. Import of cloth is not allowed except against a licence.

#### **F.E.R.A. Case**

7906. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases investigated by the Government under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 during each of the last three years;

(b) the value of the Indian and foreign currencies seized under these cases, State-wise;

(c) the details of the information received during March, 1992 regarding irregularities under F.E.R.A. in Bombay; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The following statistical data showing number of the cases investigated, amount of foreign currency and Indian currency seized during 1989, 1990 and 1991 is given Zone-wise.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Jalandhar	Madras
1.	No. of Cases Investi- Gated.	1989	1962	1922	1606	274	2288
		1990	1857	1636	1681	286	1927
		1991	2008	1407	2151	358	1687
2.	Amount of Foreign currency seized (Rs. Lakhs)	1989	110.83	8.95	40.14	12.40	19.66
		1990	66.38	0.49	26.75	5.20	37.59
		1991	76.30	20.86	120.69	5.57	91.43
3.	Amount of Indian Currency seized (Rs. Lakhs)	1989	255.72	114.59	100.56	19.31	311.50
		1990	187.07	27.16	40.33	9.47	378.82
		1991	542.14	121.07	53.35	20.19	391.46

The figures are not maintained state-wise but are maintained Zone-wise.

(c) and (d). As and when any information/intelligence is received, it is developed/processed for taking appropriate action under FERA, 1973. It would not be desirable in public interest to disclose details of the information/intelligence received.

### **Export of Powerloom Manufactured Cloth**

7907. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Scale Industries Corporation propose to export the powerloom cloth;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which this export would be made along with the quantity thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK CEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

### **Indian Succession Act**

7908. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the Christian Community for intestate amongst the Christians under the Indian Succession Act during 1956 to 1986 as per the decision delivered by the Supreme Court on February 24, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether there is any complaints for retrospective operation has caused difficulties to this community in pledging their properties to obtain bank loan;

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Representations have been received from the Christian Community to the effect that the Supreme Court judgment in Mrs. Mary Roy versus State of Kerala and others (Writ Petition (Civil) No. 8260/83 and others) has adversely affected the property rights of the members of the community and has caused great strain and chaos in many families. Hon'ble Member, in his letter dated 25.3.1992 to the Government, has stated that people who own properties are not able to get bank loans on the said properties.

(c) and (d). The Government had taken

up the matter with the state Government of Kerala as the issues flowing out of the judgment related to a section of the population in that State and it was felt that the State Government would be in a better position to take a decision in the matter and to enact a suitable law, if considered necessary. The State Government has informed that a legislation to give only prospective application of Chapter V of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 to the Christians of former Travancore Cochin area is under their consideration.

[*Translation*]

#### **Transaction by PSUs with Foreign Banks**

7909. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the review of the existing policy in regard to the transaction with foreign banks by the public sector undertakings has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have reviewed its extant policy and it has been decided that Central public Sector enterprises can undertake normal banking transactions

with any bank of their choice including foreign/private sector banks.

[*English*]

#### **Export of Medicinal Plants**

7910. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the export of medicinal plants during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the quantum of different kinds of medicinal plants proposed to be exported to different countries; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Medicinal plants are being exported in substantial quantities. Exports of crude drugs during the last three years have been as under:

1989-90	Rs. 87.7 crores
1990-91	Rs. 126.6 crores
1991-92 (April 91 to Feb. 92)	Rs. 98.4 crores

Efforts will be made to achieve higher export targets during the current financial year. Export targets are not laid down on medicinal plant basis. Different medicinal plants being exported are:

Galangal Rhizomes,  
Zedovary Roots,  
P. ylinm Husk,  
Psyllium Seeds  
Sarasaparilla,  
Senns Leaves & Pods,  
Tukmaria,  
Poppy Seeds/husks and  
Vinca Rosea Roots

Export targets for the current year have not yet been fixed.

### Software Export

7911. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether software exports from the country have been restricted by Japan, Australia and Denmark;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

### Scheme for Development of Sericulture in Madhya Pradesh

7912. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya

Pradesh has submitted any scheme to the Union Government for development of sericulture in the state; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh recently submitted two project proposals (viz. (i) Combined Project for Mulberry & Tasar and (ii) Project exclusively for Tasar culture) to the Central Silk Board (CSB). The CSB is in touch with the Government of Madhya Pradesh for additional technical details. The Projects will be considered by the Union Government after receiving the recommendations of the Central Silk Board with regard to technical feasibility.

### Losses in Banks in Maharashtra

7913. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the banks in Maharashtra which incurred losses as on March 31, 1992;

(b) the extent of loss suffered by the said banks and the details thereof district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that they are yet to receive the final accounts of public sector banks for the year ended 31st March, 1992.

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

[English]

### Representation of Tobacco Growers In Tobacco Board

7913. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Tobacco Board and the representation of growers in it; and

(b) the criteria adopted by the Government to ensure that only bona fide growers are appointed as representatives on the Board and adequate representation is given to small and medium farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHDEE): (a) and (b). The Tobacco Board consists of 26 members including its Chairman. The Tobacco Board Act, 1975 and Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, provide that six members of the Board should represent the tobacco growers of which at least two such members shall be from small or marginal growers. The Rules also provide that only registered growers should be appointed.

### Rehabilitation Centres for War Widows in Tamil Nadu

7915. DR. SHRIMATI K.S.

SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rehabilitation centres set up for the war widows in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;

(b) the details of the activities of these centres;

(c) whether these rehabilitation centres are functioning properly; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No rehabilitation Centre for war widows has been set up in Tamil Nadu.

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

### House Building Loans by LIC

7916. SHRI DHARMBIKSHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 156 on March 6, 1992 and state:

(a) the State-Wise break-up of the number of applicants and the number of those who were granted loans by the Life Insurance Corporation and the LIC HFL;

(b) the corresponding figures for the year 1991-92; and

(c) the break-up of the total number of applicants granted loans between the policy holders and non-policy holders, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As is given in the statement I

(c) As is given is statement II

## STATEMENT-I

State	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92*	
	Appls. Recd.	Appls. Sanc.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	3501	3234	5392	5168	6380	6006	6271	5277
Assam	247	218	509	481	777	747	871	674
Bihar	511	389	774	753	991	906	1194	824
Delhi	1121	1030	2368	2383	2017	1907	1804	1672
Goa	143	126	404	414	415	413	408	403
Gujarat	1468	1106	2837	2418	4375	3851	6585	4357
Haryana	244	175	258	260	370	354	359	305
Himachal Pradesh	14	4	137	117	344	322	361	344
Jammu & Kashmir	25	17	47	31	-	17	94	50
Karnataka	1871	1470	3004	2661	3526	3236	5594	4448
Kerala	1911	1605	2040	2054	1922	1861	3103	2567

State	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92*	
	Appls. Recd.	Appls. Sanc.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	1725	1502	1955	1701	1667	2384	2604	1998
Maharashtra	2939	1839	6253	5869	9659	9479	11364	9070
Orissa	210	165	312	156	423	392	484	385
Punjab	470	441	890	744	1030	951	1033	963
Rajasthan	954	815	1548	1397	1892	1831	1797	1354
Tamilnadu	4304	3634	8557	8063	10416	10009	10431	9425
Uttar Pradesh	968	817	2192	2036	3240	2867	3113	2576
West Bengal	2433	2035	6469	5795	8094	5543	5858	3278
Total	25059	20622	45964	42501	58638	52076	63238	49970

\* Latest figures available upto 31.1.92.

## STATEMENT-II

State	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92*	
	Loansgranted to Policy Holder No.	Non-Policy Holder No.	Loansgranted to Policy Holder No.	Non-Policy Holder No.	Loansgranted to Policy Holder No.	Non-Policy Holder No.	Loansgranted to Policy Holder No.	Non-Policy Holder No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2755	479	4757	411	5574	432	4952	325
Assam	189	29	454	27	705	42	647	27
Bihar	364	25	721	32	877	29	800	24
Delhi	847	183	2147	136	1809	98	1605	67
Goa	118	8	394	20	402	11	400	3
Gujarat	1096	10	2410	8	3806	45	4336	21
Haryana	161	14	250	10	339	15	283	22
Himachal Pradesh	4	-	103	14	309	13	334	10
Jammu & Kashmir	17	-	31	-	17	-	50	-
Karnataka	1261	210	2313	348	2696	540	3969	479
Kerala	1583	22	2035	19	1832	29	2522	45

State	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92*		
	Loans granted to Policy Holder No.	Loans granted to Non-Policy Holder No.	Loans granted to Policy Holder No.	Loans granted to Non-Policy Holder No.	Loans granted to Policy Holder No.	Loans granted to Non-Policy Holder No.	Loans granted to Policy Holder No.	Loans granted to Non-Policy Holder No.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	1335	167	1645	56	1331	53	1977	21	
Maharashtra	1776	63	5791	78	8376	103	8968	102	
Orissa	153	12	242	14	378	14	370	15	
Punjab	416	25	721	23	929	22	951	12	
Rajasthan	770	45	1360	37	1815	16	1333	21	
Tamilnadu	3318	316	7690	373	9586	423	9047	378	
Uttar Pradesh	756	61	1982	54	2789	78	2537	39	
West Bengal	1947	88	5691	104	5464	79	3094	184	
Total	18865	1757	40737	1764	50034	2042	48175	1795	

\* Latest figures available upto 31.1.92.

**Fixation of Ways & Means Limit for States/Union Territories**

7917. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic for the fixation of ways and means limit by the Reserve Bank of India for the States/Union Territories; and

(b) the actual such limit for each State/ Union Territory as on April 1, 1991 and April 1, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) The ways  
and Means facility, provided to the State

Governments by the Reserve Bank is essentially for the limited purpose of enabling them to tide over very short term imbalances in cash flows on account of receipts and expenditure for a maximum period not exceeding three months. The relevant parameter for deciding upon the adequacy or otherwise of the limits for Ways and Means advances is, therefore, the gaps that arise between the receipts and expenditure. The limits for these advances are reviewed by the bank from time to time and were liberalised considerably with effect from March 1, 1998 for all the States. No Ways and Means limits are granted to Union Territories which are funded by Union Government.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the houses.

**STATEMENT**

(b) The limits for ways and means advances (normal and special) sanctioned to State Government operative on April 1, 1991 as also on April 1, 1992 are indicated below:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Limits for Ways and Means Advances</i>			
<i>States</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Special*</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	56.00	20.00	76.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5.60	2.00	7.60
3. Assam	22.40	8.00	30.40
4. Bihar	39.20	14.00	53.20
5. Goa	5.60	2.00	7.60
6. Gujarat	39.20	14.00	53.20
7. Haryana	16.80	6.00	22.80
8. Himachal Pradesh	11.20	4.00	15.20

*Limits for Ways and Means Advances*

<i>States</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Special*</i>	<i>Total</i>
9. Karnataka	44.80	16.00	60.80
10. Kerala	33.60	12.00	45.60
11. Madhya Pradesh	44.80	16.00	60.80
12. Maharashtra	84.00	30.00	114.00
13. Manipur	5.60	2.00	7.60
14. Meghalaya	5.60	2.00	7.60
15. Mizoram	5.60	2.00	7.60
16. Nagaland	5.60	2.00	7.60
17. Orissa	33.60	12.00	45.60
18. Punjab	33.60	12.00	45.60
19. Rajasthan	33.60	12.00	45.60
20. Tamil Nadu	61.60	22.00	83.60
21. Tripura	5.60	2.00	7.60
22. Uttar Pradesh	95.20	34.00	129.20
23. West Bengal	56.00	20.00	76.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>744.80</b>	<b>266.00</b>	<b>1010.80</b>

\* Secured advances sanctioned against pledge of Government of India securities held by State Governments.

**Export of Chrome Ore to China**

7918. SHRI V.N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chrome Ore is being used in strategic war materials;

(b) whether it is being exported to China; and

(c) if so, the quantity and value of ore exported during the last two years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Chrome Ore, as much, has no direct application in strategic war material.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The quantity and value of chrome ore exported to China during the last two years are as under :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity in lakh tonnes</i>	<i>Value in Rs. crores</i>
1990-91	1.78	33.94
1991-92	2.88	55.84 (?)

(P): Provisional

### **India's Stand on Barriers to World Trade Agreement**

7919. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desire expressed by some participating countries in World Trade Agreement regarding opening of their own service markets and of sectors, where they want to keep restrictions has emerged as a barrier to world trade agreement.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) India's stand on the new crucial barrier to a long awaited world trade agreement and its impact on the completion of the ongoing Uruguay round negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The draft of the framework Agreement on Services in the Uruguay Round of negotiations envisages two major across the board obligations on participating countries. These are the obligations of transparency and Most Favoured Nation (MFN) treatment.

Participating countries are expected to exchange concessions in sectors and sub-

sectors of interest to them. There is no obligation to exchange concessions on all or any specific sectors.

So far 47 participants have submitted offers on initial commitments and 32 have submitted draft lists of intentions with respect to MFN exemptions. Some major participants have sought MFN exemptions inter-alia for the transport sector, basic telecommunication and financial services. They have nevertheless indicated that they may be willing to withdraw most of their requests for MFN exemptions provided the final offers of other participants are to their satisfaction.

India is not seeking access in these sectors. It has maintained that as a principle, exceptions from the MFN obligation should be avoided.

Attempts to seek derogations from MFN obligations have further complicated the negotiations in the Uruguay Round.

### **Jute Industry in Orissa**

7920. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any

proposal for the growth and diversification of Jute Industry in Orissa especially in District Kendrapara;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes drawn up by the Government therefor; and

(c) the amount earmarked therefor during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). Government have taken several measures for the growth and diversification of jute industry in the country, including in District Kendrapara in Orissa. These measures include inter alia, creation of Jute Modernisation Fund of Rs. 150 crores to cater to the modernisation requirements of the jute industry, establishment of Special Jute Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores for restructuring the jute economy, grant of financial support, for R&D activities and product diversification programmes, encouragement of diversification by providing facilities of excise exemption, concessional import duty, marketing support namely Internal Marketing Assistance and External Marketing Assistance Schemes and opening of sale outlets for encouraging the sale of diversified jute products.

#### **Pari Passu Obligations**

7921. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to waive the pari-passu clause, which imposes an obligation on the industry to patronise domestic shipyards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A proposal to waive the pari passu clause is under consideration of the Government.

According to the present guidelines relating to pari passu obligations, if the shipping companies acquire three vessels from abroad, they are obliged to place order for one vessel on Indian shipyard of equivalent tonnage. As the indigenous shipyards, particularly those in the public sector, are facing acute financial crisis, they may find it difficult to execute orders within the specified time frame. In view of this, it is felt that it may be difficult to enforce the pari passu obligations.

[Translation]

#### **Customs Duty Collections at Airports**

7922. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of customs duty collections at each of the international airports in the country during 1990-91 and 1991-92, separately;

(b) whether there has been decline in the collection of customs duty at the international airports in the country during 1991-92;

(c) if so, the percentage of decline at each of these airports as compared to 1990-91;

(d) the reasons therefore; and

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

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

[English]

#### Visit of Indian Delegation to Italy

7923. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Indian delegation visited Italy recently;

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

(c) the areas selected for bilateral cooperation;

(d) whether Italian businessmen have also expressed their willingness to make investment in India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). An Indian delegation, led by Minister of State for Commerce visited Italy in the last week of January, 1992 to attend the ninth session of the Indo-Italian Joint Economic Committee. Discussions focussed upon Indo-Italian cooperation in the areas of trade, industry, finance and joint ventures. It was inter-alia agreed to:-

i) renew the Italian export credit agreement for a further period of 3 years.

ii) set up a joint Working Group for promotion of industrial cooperation and joint ventures in identified sectors and

iii) Organise a high level meeting of leading industrialists of the two countries to discuss specific joint venture proposals.

Some sectors identified as having greater scope of bilateral cooperation are leather goods, chemicals and petrochemicals, food and marine products.

The Italian side acknowledged that recent changes in India's economic policy have created better prospects for investment in India.

[Translation]

#### S.T.A Permits

7924. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rule has been laid down to deposit Rs. 25 thousand in cash alongwith each application for issuing State Transport Authority permits to augment Transport system in Delhi;

(b) whether the people belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities have been provided any relaxation in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). As per the guidelines issued by the Delhi Administration under the scheme for grant of 3000 stage carriage permits, an applicant has to make a security deposit of Rs. 25,000/- through a demand draft in favour of State Transport Authority, Delhi. In the case of SC/ST applicant, the amount of security deposit on only Rs. 5000/-

(c) Does not arise.

(b) No, Sir.

[English]

(c) Does not arise.

**Judges in Goa Bench of Bombay High Court**

[Translation]

**Officiating Chief Justices in High Courts**

7925. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

7926. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: SHRIMATISHEELAGAUJAM:

(a) whether the number of judges in Goa bench of Bombay High Court is not adequate;

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

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any request from the Government of Goa to appoint more judges in view of the large number of cases pending in the said bench; and

(a) the details of judges working as officiating Chief Justices in various High Courts court-wise; and

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

(b) the time by which Chief Justices of regular basis are likely to be appointed in these High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) According to Section 9 of the High Court at Bombay (Extension of Jurisdiction to Goa, Daman & Diu) Act, 1981, "such judges of the High Court at Bombay, being not less than two in number, as the chief Justice of that High Court may from time to time nominate, shall sit at Panaji in order to exercise the jurisdiction and power for the time being vested in that High Court in respect of cases arising in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu." Thus Chief Justice of Bombay High Court nominates as many Judges as he considers adequate to sit at the Panaji Bench subject to the condition that the number of Judges nominated is not less than two.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). As on 20-4-92 the office of the Chief Justice is vacant in the following High Courts from the dates indicated against each:-

1. Gujarat	7-10-91
2. Madras	18-11-91

The process of consultation among the concerned Constitutional authorities for filling up vacant posts of Chief Justices in these High Courts is on. It is not possible to indicate the time by which these posts will be filled.

[English]

**Self-employment Scheme for Ex-Servicemen**

7927. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.  
TOPIWALA:  
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in each State in which the scheme for preparing Ex-Servicemen for self-employment has been implemented so far;

(b) the number of persons benefited under the scheme during 1991 State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the scheme to more districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The details are given in statement-I

(b) The details are given in Statement-I

(c) and (d). Proposals for extension/introduction of the Scheme in new districts, received from the concerned State Governments, are considered on merits, from time to time.

## STATEMENT-I

State	Name of District
Punjab	Patiala, Amritsar, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur.
Haryana	Narnaul, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Ambala, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jind, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Sonapat, Sirsa and Faridabad.
U.P.	Basti, Ghazipur, Agra, Meerut, Lucknow and Gorakhpur.
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Alwar and Jagaur.
West Bengal	Darjeeling.
H.P.	Kangra, Hamirpur, Una and Mandi.
Tamil Nadu	North Arcot, Madurai, Dharamapuri and Thirunelveli.
Kerala	Trivandrum and Cannanore.
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor, Vishakhapatnam, Guntur, Kakinada and Prakasam.
Orissa	Dhankenal and Ganjam.
Manipur	Imphal.

**STATEMENT - II**

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of ex-Servicemen benefited</i>
Punjab	345
Haryana	1041
Uttar Pradesh	351
Rajasthan	627
West Bengal	20
Tamil Nadu	308
Himachal Pradesh	346
Kerala	195
Orissa	79
Andhra Pradesh	25
Total: 3337	

**Import of Goods Under OGL.**

7928. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to withdraw the curbs on import of goods under the Open General Licence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). In terms of the Export and Import Policy for 1992-97, all items other than those covered by the Negative List of Imports can be imported without restrictions. The restrictions on the import of items covered by the erstwhile

Open General Licence introduced by the Government by way of cash margins for opening of Letters of Credit have also since been removed.

[*Translation*]

**NRI Deposits**

7929. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of deposits of the Non-resident Indians has decreased after the declaration of new economic policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (e). The position of NRI deposits as on 31.7.91 and as on 29.2.92 are given blow:-

<i>Kind of Bank Deposit</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
	<i>Balance in</i>	<i>crores</i>
NRE	31.7.91	29.2.92
FCNR	7,450	7784
	15,013	13,992
Total :	22,463	21,776

Besides an amount of US \$ 1,620,690 million has been collected under India Development Bond Scheme, till Feb.29.92.

[English]

#### Import Duty on Pesticides

7930. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of specified pesticides for which customs duty has been increased from 75 per cent to 110 per cent.

(b) the names of specified technical grade pesticides for which customs duty has been reduced from 110 per cent to 75 per cent;

(c) the names of specified pesticide intermediates for which customs duty has been reduced from 120 per cent to 65 per cent; and

(d) the names and details of specified pesticide intermediates wholly exempted from excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Customs duty on three pesticides, namely, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor was raised from 75 per cent to 110 per cent in 1992-93 budget.

(b) Customs duty on 15 specified technical grade pesticides was reduced from 110 per cent to 75 per cent in 1992-93 budget. These pesticides are Triademefon, Metribuzin, Chlorpyrifos, Dinocap, Myclobutanil, Tricyclazole, Oxyfluoren, Propanil, Dodine, Ethephon, Fosotyle-Al, Phentotho, Diflubenzuron, Pendimethalin and Bromodioline.

(c) The customs duty was reduced from 120 per cent to 65 per cent in 1992-93 budget on two specified pesticides intermediates, namely, Para Chloro Toluene for manufacture of Fenvalerate and Thio Urea for manufacture of Carbendazim.

(d) Three specified pesticide intermediates, namely, Cumene, Parachloro-N-Isopropyl Aniline and Methyl

Chlorofermate have been exempted from excise duty in the 1992-93 budget. Notification No. 43/88-CE dt. 1.3.88 as amended contains the list of other pesticide intermediates which are exempted from excise duty. The said notification as well as the amending notifications have been duly laid in both the Houses of Parliament.

[*Translation*]

### Imports and Exports

7931. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated increase in the imports and exports during 1992-93 as a result of the new import and export policy.

(b) whether any scheme or suggestion is under the consideration of the Government for encouraging the export of goods produced by labour intensive units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The level of import and export in a year depends on a large number of factors such global trading environment, economic environment in our partner countries, external demand for our products and domestic factors such as availability of surplus for export, agricultural production, industrial production, inflation rate and domestic demand etc. There is also a timelag for the new initiatives taken in the new Import Export Policy to have an actual impact on our export and imports. It is, therefore, difficult to precisely estimate the level of imports and exports during 1992-93 at this stage.

(b) & (c). The principal objective of the new Export-Import Policy, among others, is

to promote the productivity, modernisation, quality and overall competitiveness of Indian industry and thereby to enhance the image of India's products abroad. The initiatives taken in the new Import-Export Policy include extension of 100 Percent Export Oriented Unit Scheme and Export Processing Zone Scheme to agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, poultry and animal husbandry, which are primarily labour intensive sectors.

[*English*]

### Construction of Berths at Visakhapatnam Port

7932. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA:  
SHRI M.G. REDDY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the berths under construction at Visakhapatnam Port;

(b) their estimated cost; and

(c) the cargo likely to be handled from these new berths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). One quay berth and one multipurpose berth at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.2 crores and Rs. 14.9 crores respectively are under construction at Visakhapatnam Port.

(c) Lime stone, thermal coal, iron and steel materials, ferro products and other bulk cargoes are likely to be handled at the two new berths.

### Joint Ventures Proposals

7933. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for joint venture abroad scrutinised by the Government during the last one year till date; and

(b) the number of such proposals cleared by Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Government have since January 1991 scrutinised 76 proposals for setting up joint ventures abroad and cleared 53 of them.

[*Translation*]

#### Shipping Corporation of India Fleet

7934. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships in the fleet of Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) the operational age of a ship as per the criteria fixed by the Corporation;

(c) the number of ships that have overlived their life span; and

(d) the action being taken to add new ships to the fleet?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The present fleet of Shipping Corporation of India Limited is 128 vessels of 51 lakhs DWT.

(b) The operational age of a ship as per the criteria fixed by Government in respect of various categories of ship are as under :-

1. Bulk carrier and liner vessel: 20 year
2. Tanker, Edible oil carrier

Easy chemical carrier : 20 years

3. Coastal ship : 24 years

4. Other chemical and phosphoric acid Carrier : 15 years

5. LPG carrier : 25 years

6. OSV : 16 years

7. Deillship : 25 years

(c) There are four ships in the fleet of Shipping Corporation of India Limited which have over-lived their economics life.

(d) Shipping Corporation of India have submitted a Block proposal for the acquisition of 21 vessels which is under consideration in the Government. The Shipping Corporation of India have also proposed to acquire 114 vessels by the end of 8th Five Year Plan period.

[*English*]

#### Financial Assistance to Rajasthan

7935. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial assistance/aid allocated to the Government of Rajasthan during 1991-92;

(b) whether the assistance/aid allocated to the state has been released in full; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). Central assistance allocated/released to the Government of Rajasthan for their Annual Plan during 1991-92 is as under

*(Rs. crores)*

	<i>Allocated</i>	<i>Released</i>
1. Normal Central assistance	354.00	346.35
2. Additional Central assistance	7.00	7.00
3. Additional Central assistance for Externally Aided Projects	26.00	39.89
<b>Total :</b>	<b>387.00</b>	<b>393.24</b>

(c) The amount released in terms of normal Central Assistance during 1991-92 is Rs. 7.65 crores less than the allocation. This is due to cut in Central Assistance on account of shortfall in expenditure by the state Government against approved outlays.

#### **Export of Textile Products**

7936. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) The total quantity of textile products exported to EEC countries, country-wise

alongwith its total value and foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) the steps being taken to increase the export potentials of the textile products; and

(c) the likely effects of the changes in trade policy on the export of textile products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Total value of exports of Textile products to EEC countries, country-wise during 1991 were as under:

<i>Sr.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Exports (in Rs Cr)/Prov.</i>
1.	Germany	1245.00
2.	U.K.	1181.76
3.	France	548.13
4.	Italy	464.65
5.	Benelux	392.40
6.	Spain	127.21
7.	Denmark	93.42
8.	Ireland	24.35
9.	Portugal	18.18
10.	Greece	13.54

(b) Government have taken a number of steps to increase export of Textiles which include:

1) Liberalising Export-Import Policy for 1992-1997 which aims at maximising export of various items including Textile products.

2) Introduction of Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System.

3) Allowing import of Textile/Garment machinery at concessional duty.

4) Providing adequate encouragement to Manufacture-Exporters and Non-Quota exporters through appropriate Quota Policy measures.

5) Organising Buyer-Seller meets, fairs abroad etc to popularise export products.

6) Fixing of Minimum Export Prices of various textile products in terms of US Dollars to protect foreign exchange earnings from frequent exchange rate fluctuations.

(c) The changes in the Trade Policy is likely to result increased export of textile products and consequent increase in foreign exchange earnings.

#### **US Surveillance of Indian and Pak Coasts**

7937. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "US Surveillance of Indian and Pak Coasts" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated the March 13, 1992;

(b) if so, whether this surveillance was

taken up with the US authorities, who are keen to locate a Korean Ship carrying scud missile around the coastal areas of India; and

(c) if not, the reasons for exposing the strategic coastal points before US authorities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government have no details of the means of surveillance reported to have been done by the USA. However, no violation of the Indian air-space/territorial waters by US Naval aircraft/ships has come to the notice of the Government.

#### **Cofeposa cases**

7938. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases instituted under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 during 1991-92, State-wise; and

(b) the number of persons convicted under the Act during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The number of detention orders issued under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 during 1991-92, State-wise is given in the statement attached;

(b) The question of conviction of persons under the COFEPOSA act does not arise as action under the said Act is preventive and not punitive.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Orders issued by State Govts/ Union Territories</i>	<i>Detention orders issued during 1991- 92</i>
Maharashtra	534
Kerala	48
Tamil Nadu	45
Karnataka	83
Punjab	44
Delhi	64
Goa, Daman & Diu	8
Gujarat	48
Rajasthan	9
Bihar	9
Uttar Pradesh	45
Andhra Pradesh	12
Madhya Pradesh	0
Orissa	0
Chandigarh	0
Orders issued by the Central Government	359
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1308</b>

**Credit Rating Agencies**

7939. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a system of accreditation for

credit rating agencies on the basis of their efficiency and impartiality;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this system would be applicable both to private as well as public sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to  
(a) above.

[*Translation*]

#### Import of Newsprint

7940. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR  
SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of  
COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries supplying  
newsprint in lieu of imports from India;

(b) the total quantity of newsprint  
imported by the country during 1990-91;  
and

(c) the details of the goods supplied in  
lieu thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.  
CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (c). Only one  
contract of import standard newsprint signed  
during 1990-91 with M/s. Sukab of Sweden  
of the FCB value of approx. Rs. 11.07 crores  
with matching CT obligation is in operation.  
The items exported from India along with  
names of the countries are given below:-

<i>Item</i>	<i>Country</i>
Jutegoods	USA, Yugoslavia
Mentha oil	Spain, Hong Kong,
peppermintoil	Japan
Leather goods	USA, Singapore, Sweden
Reclaim Rubber	Sweden
Grey Sheeting	Taiwan, UK

Trade Protocols with Romania and the  
Russian Federation for import of certain  
goods/commodities including newsprint in  
lieu of export of certain in goods/commodities  
from India for 1992 have been signed.

(b) S.T.C. imported a quantity of 2.26  
lakh MT of newsprint during the financial  
year 1990-91.

[*English*]

#### Loan Assistance to Andhra Pradesh

7941. SHRI GANGADHARA  
SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sought by the  
Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1991-  
92;

(b) the purpose thereof; and

(c) the amount of loan advanced to the  
State Government?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Amount of  
loans sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh for its  
State Plan during 1991-92 was Rs. 569.30  
crores. No request was received by the  
Government of India in 1991-92 for any loan  
assistance to the State Government over  
and above what was allocated by the  
Planning Commission.

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

[*Translation*]

#### Import of Foodgrains

7942. SHRI VILASARAO  
NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the  
Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to  
state:

(a) the countries from which foodgrains are imported;

(b) the value and the quantity of foodgrains imported from these countries during the last two years; and

(c) the measures being adopted to reduce the import of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) countries from which foodgrains were imported during last two years were Canada, U.S.A., Thailand,

Vietnam, socialist Republic, Bhutan Hungary, Singapore, Australia, Bulgaria, China, Peoples republic, Hongkong, Iran, Kenya, Korea Republic, Malaysia, Mozambique, Pakistan, New Zealand, Srilanaka, United Arab Emirates, Tanzania-Republic, Turkey, Belgium, Nepal, German Federal Republic, Austria, Chinese-Taipei, Mayammar, Indonesia, Burundi, Brazil, Japan, Mexico, Poland, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

(b) The quantity and value of foodgrains imported during 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto Jan. 92) were as under:-

<i>Years</i>	<i>Qty. (in tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. Lakhs)</i>
1990-91	925554	53690.32
1991-92 (upto Jan. 92)	278754	222478.90

(c) The country us normally self-sufficient in foodgrains except pulses but has resorted to imports occasionally depending upon the behaviour of monsoon and its effect on foodgrain production, need to augment Buffer Stocks etc.

[English]

**Customs and Central Excise Duty  
Cases Pending in Courts**

7943. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of customs and Central Excise duty cases pending in various courts of law and the amount involved thereir, separately; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to get these cases disposed of

expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):

(a) No. of cases in High Courts Amounts involved and Supreme Court

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
Customs	12076	401.23
General Excise	8662	2074.13

(b) The Collectors of Customs and Central Excise have been advised to monitor personally important Court cases and take appropriate steps for expeditious disposal,. Supreme Court/High Courts are moved from time to time for early listing of high stake revenue cases. Chief Justices of important

High Courts have also been requested to earmark special Benches for expeditious settlement of these cases.

### Main Battle Tank Arjun

7944. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRIBHAGEYGOBARDHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Main Battle Tank Arjun is ready for the induction into service after completion of trials;

(b) if so, whether its performance is not upto the mark as reported in the "Times of India" (Pune), dated March 27, 1992;

(c) if so, the details of the faults developed and the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be indicated into service after rectifications of faults; and

(e) the expenditure already incurred and the estimated additional expenditure likely to be incurred on the project till the completion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Main Battle Tank Arjun is in advanced stages of trials.

(b) and (c). The news report has number of gross-inaccuracies. As is common in any trial process, certain shortcomings were noticed in ammunition firing and track links, which have since been rectified. During recent firing trials, the tank has shown very promising results. As an ongoing activity,

reliability of the tank is being improved. When ready, after completion of trials, ARJUN would be a state-of-the-art tank comparable with other world tanks of its class.

(d) MBT ARJUN is expected to be ready for production by 1993.

(e) Expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 225.44 crores. Likely additional expenditure till completion of development of tank is Rs. 80.56 crores.

### Export of Turmeric

7945. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State which produced the maximum quantity of turmeric during 1991-92;

(b) the quantity of turmeric exported during the above period;

(c) whether export of turmeric is likely to be increased this year as compared to the previous three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) During 1990-91 Andhra Pradesh produced the largest quantity of turmeric. Estimates for 1991-92 are not yet due from the states.

(b) The details of turmeric exported during 1991-92 are as follows:-

Year	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1990-91	13624	15.48
1991-92	16565	31.58

(Provisional) Source: DCCI & S, Calcutta, Shipping Bills.

(c) and (d). Exports of turmeric during 1991-92 fetched the Highest earnings during the last 5 years due to bad crop in other competing countries like Pakistan, China, Peru etc. Taking into consideration the crop size, domestic demand, etc., Spices Board takes all steps to maximise exports of turmeric.

### Export of Woolen Products

7946. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a stagnation in the production of woollen products during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the production of woollen products during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the steps taken to boost its production and increase the exports;

(d) the details of the proposals submitted for Government's approval by the Woollen Development Board;

(e) the quantum and value of wool imported during the last three years and the steps proposed to be taken to induce tapping tremendous export potential of hand-knitted carpet sector and other articles; and

(f) the further measures proposed for strengthening the Wool Development Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There is no stagnation in the production of Woollen products.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various schemes are being proposed to boost production and increase the exports.

(d) Wool Development Board have formulated schemes for the Eight Five Year Plan. The schemes and projects are Carpet Training Centre, Wool Testing Centres and Wool marketing etc.

(e) Imported raw wool

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value Rs.</i>
1988-89	27.59 Mil.kgs	175.80 crores
1989-90	21.35 Mil.Kgs	171.99 crores
1990-91	29.21 Mil.Kgs	179.84 crores

Participation in specialised fairs, Buyer Seller Meets, Exhibitions, import of machinery etc. is planned to boost exports.

(f) To provide statutory status to the Board and enhanced financial allocation.

### Export of Horticulture Produce

7947. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of horticulture produce exported during each of the last three years;

(b) whether targets for export of horticulture produce during the Eighth Five Year Plan have been fixed; and

(c) if so, the strategies proposed to be adopted to achieve the target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The requisite information is as under:-

(Value Rs. Lakhs)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Fresh fruits & Vegetables.	12894	15214	19173
Processed fruits & Vegetables.	5167	6637	5731
Floriculture	474	657	865
<b>Total:</b>	<b>18535</b>	<b>22508</b>	<b>25769</b>

(b) & (c). Exports of fresh/processed fruits and vegetables, floriculture and tissue culture are projected at Rs. 1240 crores during 8th Five Year Plan. This is proposed to be achieved by market development product promotion, quality and packaging improvement etc.

#### Assistance to Handloom Industry in Bihar

7948. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided/any assistance to Bihar under various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of the handloom industry and welfare of the handloom weavers during 1991-92, scheme-wise, including the schemes against which

no grant was given;

(b) the total Central assistance provided in each case, scheme-wise;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar or the State bodies concerned for the year 1992-93, in this regard; and

(d) whether any deadline has been fixed by the Union Government for the receipt of such proposals and demands from the State Government/bodies concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) No Sir.

(d) No Sir.

#### STATEMENT

	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
<b>I. Non-Plan</b>	
(i) Janata Subsidy	475.93
(ii) M.D.A./Rebate	-

	<i>Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
<b>II. Plan</b>	
(i) Thrift Fund Scheme	-
(ii) Margin Money to Destitute Weavers	-
(iii). Project Package Scheme	-
(iv) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme	-
(v) Enforcement	-
(vi) Publicity & Exhibition	-
(vii) <i>Coop. Training</i>	-
(viii) Research and Development	-
(ix) Scheme for quality production and Marketing of Handloom Products of Isolated and Hill Areas.	-
(x) Institutes of Handloom Technology	-

### **Crash of IAF Planes in Punjab**

7949. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any court-of-inquiry was set in to investigate into the mysterious crash of two IAF planes in the mid-air in Punjab on the March 31, 1992;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the number of lives lost and the cost of planes crashed; and

(d) the preventive measures being taken to check such mid-air explosions in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The court of inquiry is in progress.

(c) A total of nine service personnel have lost their lives. The exact cost of the damage to the two aircraft involved in the accident will be known after the finalisation of the Court of inquiry.

(d) Night para drop missions have been suspended till cause of the accident is established by the court. Frothier preventive measures will be initiated depending on the findings and recommendations of the court of inquiry.

### **Claims/Commissions Paid/Received By GIC**

7950. SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of claims or commissions accepted/paid by the General Insurance Corporation in respect of re-insurance during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the break-up by fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business;

(c) the amount paid in foreign exchange out of (a) above; and

(d) the names and relevant particulars

of the foreign companies which acted as reinsurers and were paid in foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The amount of claims incurred and commissions accepted/paid by the General Insurance Corporation of India in respect of reinsurance business during the years 1989-90, and 1990-91 are as under:-

*Indian Business Reinsured abroad*

(Amount in Crores of Rupees)

Year	Claims incurred				Commission Receivable			
	Fire	Marine	Misc.	Total	Fire	Marine	Misc.	Total
1989-90	36.80	21.96	123.01	181.77	5.36	2.39	5.69	3.44
1990-91	82.73	14.49	111.01	208.23	4.87	4.48	7.82	17.17

*Foreign Reinsurance Business accepted in India*

(Amounts in Crores of Rupees)

Year	Claims incurred				Commission Payable			
	Fire	Marine	Misc	Total	Fire	Marine	Misc	Total
1989-90	4.71	5.27	-1.82	8.16	2.67	0.80	0.47	3.94
1990-91	12.30	5.29	2.51	20.10	2.31	1.04	0.38	3.73

Corresponding figures for the financial year 1991-92 have not been finalised yet. The amounts referred to in the above table were received/paid only in foreign exchange.

(d) The names of the leading reinsurance

companies with whom the General Insurance Corporation of India transacts reinsurance business and the countries of their incorporation are as under:-

<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Country</i>
Munich Reinsurance Company	Germany
Swiss Reinsurance Company	Switzerland
Winterthur Swiss Reinsurance Company	Switzerland
CIGNA Reinsurance Company	Belgium
Abaille Reinsurance Company	France
Axa Reinsurance Company	France
Mutuelle Generale De France Associated	France
Royal Reinsurance Company	U.K.
GIO (Government Insurance Office), Sydney	Australia
Tokio Fire and Marine Insurance Company	Japan
Toa Fire and Marine Company	Japan
Arab Insurance Group	Bahrain
Kenya Reinsurance Company	Kenya
Blue Shield, Insurance Company	Kenya

### **Production and Export of Sugar**

7951. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry has established a record production in 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the government propose to increase the export of sugar during 1992-93; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): (a) and (b). Sugar year commences in October and goes upto the end of September. It is, therefore, rather early to say whether the year 1991-92 will be a year of record production.

(c) and (d). For the year 1992-93 (April 1992 to March 1993), tentatively a quantity of 2.5 lakh tonnes of sugar has been earmarked for export.

### **Import Of Cashewnuts**

7952. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of cashewnuts imported during each of the last three years; and

(b) the countries from which imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The quantity and value of import of cashewnuts during 1989-90 to 1991-92 (upto Jan.92) were as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. (in tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. Lakhs)</i>
1989-90	56248	7666.16
1990-91	81720	13236.85
1991-92 (upto Jan.92)	86576	21926.48

(b) Countries of imports were Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bisu, Nigeria, Philipines, Tanzania Rep. U.K., Vietnam Socialist Republic of Togo, Indonesia, U.S.A., Malagasy Rep, Singapore, Senegal, Guinea, Kenya, El-Salvador, Honduras, Thailand, Zambia, Denmark, Guatemala, Mayanmar, Paraguay and Venezuela.

#### **Import of Traditional Goods**

7953. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade in traditional goods has decreased in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of these goods and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for increasing the export of these goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. The export of

traditional goods has increased from Rs. 6278 crores in 1990-89 to Rs. 7634 crores in 1989-90 and to Rs. 9256 crores in 1990-91. The export of these items further increased to Rs. 10090 crores during the first ten months (April-January) of 1991-92.

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

#### **Income Tax Concession on Re-Investment of Profits**

7954. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision that the income tax concession in respect of re-investment of profits would be available to socio-economic development projects, particularly, those for the poor; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. A new section 35 AC was introduced by the Finance (NO.2) Act, 1991 for promoting socio-economic welfare.

(b) The broad features of the scheme formulated under this section are:-

The taxpayers carrying on a business or profession are entitled to deduct while computing their taxable profit from any business or profession, the expenditure incurred in financing any eligible projects and schemes for promoting social and economic welfare or uplift of the public. The qualifying expenditure would consist of payments made to public sector company or a local authority or an association of persons or institution approved by the National Committee for being used for any eligible project or scheme, it has been provided that in cases of companies they may incur expenditure directly on any such project or scheme. A national Committee of eminent persons has been constituted by the Government for approving associations and institutions executing eligible projects and schemes and recommending them for notification by the Central Government. The expenditure made under the scheme of notified is eligible for tax concession.

[*Translation*]

#### **Impact of US Policy on Export from India**

7955. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether GATT has criticised the United States for being openly active in deploying its unfair trade laws to block exports from the developing world as reported in Financial Express' dated March 27, 1992; and

(b) if so, the impact of this US policy on the exports from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Press item refers to the report prepared by the GATT Secretariat in the context of the Trade

Policy Review of the United States conducted in the GATT Council on 11-12 March, 1992. The report of the GATT Secretariat highlights the changes in US trade policies since the last review held in December 1989. Referring to the institutional and legal framework, the GATT Secretariat report mentions the provisions of Super 301 which expired in 1990 as well as the Section 301 procedures and Special 301 provisions which still remain in force. It is also reported that Section 337 of the US Tariff Act of 1930 concerning patent infringement has not yet been amended, despite a 1989 Panel report which found certain procedural aspects of the law in violation of GATT. The report notes that during the last two years the United States has taken a measured approach to the use Section 301. No new investigations were initiated under Super 301 in 1990 and the number of section 301 investigations has declined since 1989. No retaliatory action has been taken by the United States since 1989. However, concerns over the potential impact of Section 301 and its related laws remain.

The report also mentions that the United States has been one of the most frequent users of anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions. The number of new anti-dumping investigations was relatively small in the first half of 1990, but has since grown rapidly.

The United States has launched an investigation against India under Super 301 in 1989 but terminated these proceedings in 1990. On 26 May, 1991, the United States initiated an investigation against India under Special 301. This investigation was terminated on 26 February, 1992.

Indian exports have also been subject to countervailing duty and anti-dumping investigations by the United States. Among the products affected by such investigations are iron and metal castings, steel pipes and

tubes, steel wire ropes and Ibuprofen.

[English]

**Steps to Check Evasion of Customs and Central Excise Duties**

7956. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to check the Central excise and customs duties evasion in the country;

(b) the number of customs and Central excise officials found involved in aiding and abetting the evasion of the customs and Central excise duties, Collectorate-wise; and

(c) the action taken against each of them?

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

**Supply of Non-Judicial Stamps/Papers to States**

7957. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that some State Governments are facing an acute shortage of non-judicial stamps/papers/allied forms; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to supply adequate numbers of these papers/stamps to states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have not received

any complaints regarding acute shortage of non-judicial stamps/papers (allied forms) from any State Government.

(b) Whenever any shortages in some States are observed, remedial measures are taken immediately by India Security Press, Nashik and Security Printing Press, Hyderabad to ease the position.

**Loan Assistance to Tamil Nadu**

7958. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the loan assistance provided by the Union Government to Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any additional loan has been granted to the State for 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) The amount of loan sanctioned by Union Government to the Government of Tamil Nadu for their State Plans during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 was of the order of Rs. 494.22 crores, Rs. 644.55 crores and Rs. 823.24 crores respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Sale of Exim Scrips**

7959. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of Exim scrips to the exporters has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the exporters possessing in Exim Scrips issued before February 29, 1992 are allowed to sell these at a reasonable price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). With the introduction of Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS) the Exim Scrip Licence scheme has been dispensed with.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The designated branches of State Bank of India would be purchasing the Eximscrips from those holders of Eximscrips who wish to dispose of them, upto the end of May, 1992 at a premium of 20% of the face value of such Eximscrips.

### Encroachment on Defence Land

7960. SHRI V.N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been encroachments on the Defence land near the Jhansi Fort;;

(b) if so, the area encroached by each party and its present market value; and

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to remove such encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARADPAWAR): (a) to (c). Some portions of the Defece land near Jhansi Fort covering 547.088 sq. mtrs. have been encroached. The details of the area encroached by each encroached and the present market value are indicated as under:

Assam				
Nowgong.				
Sl. No.	Name of Encroacher	Description of the encroachment	Area under encroachment	Estimated Market value
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Gopal	Wooden Khokha	4.459 sq. mtrs.	Rs. 26775.52
2.	Smt. Shanti	Weeden Khokha and House	31.679 sq. mtrs.	Rs. 19007.34
3.	Shri Ravindra Kumar Gupta	For stacking Charcoal	278.70 sq. mtrs.	Rs. 1,67,220.00
4.	Shri Parmod Kumar	Work Shop	232.25 sq. mtrs	Rs. 1,39,350.00
			547.088 sq. mtrs.	Rs. 3,28,253.86
			Say	Rs. 3,28,253/-

The market value of the land has been assessed at the rate of Rs. 600/- per sq. mtrs. on the basis of current Standard Table Rent (STR) which works out at Rs. 3,28,253/- for the total area of 547.088 sq. mtrs.

The above four cases have been referred to the Estate Officer for initiating evocation processings and recovery of damages for unauthorised occupation under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

#### **Investment by Financial Institutions in Andhra Pradesh**

7961. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount deposited in small saving schemes, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India, Nationalised Banks and other deposit schemes during each of the last three years and upto February 29, 1992 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the amount invested in various developmental schemes of Andhra Pradesh out of the said deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The gross and net collections in small savings schemes including Public Provident Fund through post offices in Andhra Pradesh are as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Gross</i>	<i>Net</i>
1988-89	557.37	255.00
1989-90	812.23	487.18
1990-91	931.93	524.24
1991-92 (upto February, 1992).	696.81	248.81

Three-fourth of the net collections have been sanctioned as long term loans to the State.

The information in respect of others is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **World Bank Loan for Power Projects**

7962. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to extend loan for Power Projects of N.T.P.C.;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the total loans sanctioned by the World Bank for such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). No Sir, However, the discussions are going on with the World Bank for a loan for Power Projects

of NTPC. The details of such a loan viz. the amount, terms and conditions etc. would be known only after an agreement is reached with the World Bank in this regard.

#### Gold Imports Through IGI Airport

7963. SHRI SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trend of gold imports through the Indira Gandhi International Airport, after the announcement of gold policy by the Government is showing signs

of "picking up";

(b) if so, the quantity and value of gold recorded in the Indira Gandhi International Airport after the announcement of gold policy and the revenue earned so far therefrom?

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

(b) The quantity and value of gold imported upto 21-04-1992 and amount of Customs duty realised therefrom are as under:-

<i>Quantity (in Kgs.)</i>	<i>Value (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount of customs duty (in Rs. lakhs)</i>
141.50	424.52	63.67

#### D.T.C. Contracts with Private Buses

7964. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation charge Rs. 250/- per month from the private bus owners for use of the DTC bus stands;

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

(c) whether DTC is paying any amount to private buses for carrying DTC pass holders free; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per agreement each private bus owner operating his bus under the DTC is

required pay Rs. 250 per bus per month w.e.f. 01.3.92 to the DTC for using the DTC bus stops, terminals, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Pension for I.D.B.I. Employees

7965. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant pension to retired employees of Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has not been possible for the Government to accept the demand of the employees of banks/financial institutions for pensions as a third retirement benefit in view of the financial liabilities involved.

**Construction of Bye-Pass at Mangaldoi In Assam**

7966. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any survey for construction of a bye-pass along the national highway at Mangaldoi in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work on this project is likely to be started?

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

(b) and (c). The alignment for construction of a buy-pass at Mangaldoi on National Highway No. 52 in Assam has been approved in February, 1992. It is too early to indicate the time by which the work is likely to start as it will depend on inclusion of this project in the Eighth Five Year Plan which is yet to be finalised.

**Promotion of Firemen in Indian Air Force Station Chakeri**

7967. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA:  
SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA:  
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 711 on February 28, 1992 and state:

(a) the details of the conditions and minimum essential qualifications for promotion of grade-I Firemen to Leading Hand Fire in Indian Air Force.

(b) whether recently a Board was convened at Air Force Station Chakeri for promotion of Grade-I, Firemen to Leading Hand Fire;

(c) whether all persons recommended for promotion fulfilled the required qualifications

(d) if so, the details of the persons considered for and recommended promotion by the Board alongwith their qualifications; and

(e) if not, the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) According to the Recruitment Rules, a Fireman Grade-I with three years of continuous service in the grade, failing which six years combined service in the Grade of Fireman Gde I and Fireman Gde II, rendered after appointment thereto on a regular basis, and subject to passing a departmental trade test, is eligible for promotion to the post of Leading Hand Fire.

(b) to (d). A departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) was recently convened at Air Force Station, Chakeri for filling up vacancies of Leading Hand Fire (LHF). 7 Firemen Grade-I fulfilling the eligibility conditions were considered by the DPC and 3 of them have been promoted to the grade of LHF.

(e). Does not arise.

**SLPs on Service Matters Pending in Supreme Court**

7968. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 6073 and 1408 on 6.9.91 and 29.11.91 respectively and state:

(a) the number of the S.L.Ps disposed out of the ones pending as on November 27, 1991 and the ones that were further added;

(b) the details of the S.L.Ps filed by the Government on service matters along with the precise reasons for filling them;

(c) whether the Government propose to withdraw those S.L.Ps where neither any substantial question of law nor question of public importance is involved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR MANGALAM): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**Purchase of Cars/Vehicles**

7969. SHRI UPENDRANATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a complete ban on purchase of new cars/vehicles by various Ministries/Departments of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the number of new cars/vehicles for which permission to purchase was given during 1990-91 and 1991-92, separately after relaxing the above ban, Ministry/Department-wise;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the above years, Ministry/Department-wise; and

(d) the criteria laid down for relaxing the above ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (d). Yes, Sir. Although complete ban has been imposed on purchase of new vehicles, it has been relaxed in certain cases keeping in view the functional/operational necessity, security angle, requirement of vehicle for new organisations and also in replacement of condemned/unserviceable vehicles.

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

[*English*]

**Trading Hours of Stock Exchanges**

7970. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the major Stock Exchanges in the World remain open for longer duration for trading than the Stock Exchanges in India;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the trading hours in Stock Exchanges in the country

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor? \*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) A number of Stock Exchanges in the World are open for trading for longer duration than the Stock Exchanges in India;

(b) to (d). Trading hours in a Stock Exchange are governed by the Bye-Laws and Regulations of that Stock Exchange. Recently, Stock Exchanges have increased trading hours by 30 minutes.

**Realisation of Customs and Excise Duties**

7971. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of customs duty and excise duty collected during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the amount, out of this, disbursed during each year to each state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) As per the Departmental records the State-wise collections of customs and excise duties in 1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92 is given in Statement 'A'

(b) The State-wise disbursement of excise revenue 1980-90 1990-91 & 1991-92 is given in Statement 'B'. The revenue from customs duties are not sharable with the States.

## STATEMENT - A

## State-wise details Customs Revenue

(Rs. in Crores)

## Customs Revenue

(As per Departmental records)

S. No.	States	Customs Revenue				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Prov.)	1	5
		3	4			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	632.42	832.08	985.24		
2.	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram Nagaland, Tripura & Arunachal Pradesh	1.23	1.72	1.72		
3.	Bihar	25.66	18.42	15.85		
4.	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and the U.T. of Chandigarh	139.26	118.85	109.78		
5.	Haryana and the U.T. of Delhi	942.38	1001.48	956.67		
6.	Goa	46.95	59.42	80.75		
7.	Gujarat and the U.Ts. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1242.19	1471.86	1560.69		
8.	Karnataka	467.75	518.39	499.03		

*(Rs. in Crores)*

**Customs Revenue**

*(As per Departmental records)*

S. No.	States	1989-90					1990-91					1991-92 (Prov.)				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala and the U.T. of Lakshadweep			285.55					345.44							387.86
10.	Madhya Pradesh			66.86					48.08							57.13
11.	Maharashtra			8408.83					9628.68							10617.30
12.	Orissa			83.41					83.47							138.63
13.	Rajasthan			137.08					109.46							109.73
14.	Tamil Nadu and the U.T. of Pondichery			2631.99					3047.54							3023.71
15.	Uttar Pradesh			594.22					779.51							787.73
16.	West Bengal, Sikkim, and the U.T. of the Andaman & Nicobar Island			2201.96					2503.3							2846.48

N.B The figures are based on the collections of revenue from the collectorates custom houses falling within the state & more detailed break up is not readily available.

## STATE-WISE DETAILS EXCISE REVENUE

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	States	Excise Revenue*				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Prov.)	1	2
(As per Departmental records)						
		3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1411.56	1476.95	1828.80		
2.	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram Nagaland, Tripura & Arunachal Pradesh	745.72	696.54	704.73		
3.	Bihar	903.48	1024.48	1030.00		
4.	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and the U.T. of Chandigarh	537.34	535.97	637.02		
5.	Haryana and the U.T. of Delhi	1132.96	1344.06	1641.63		
6.	Goa	104.69	122.44	146.63		
7.	Gujarat and the U.Ts. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	2428.30	2652.92	3087.33		
8.	Karnataka	1271.23	1403.88	1651.15		

(Rs. in Crores)

## Excise Revenue\*

(As per Departmental records)

S. No.	States	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala and the U.T. of Lakshadweep	489.99	543.53	634.47
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1079.97	1208.01	1464.75
11.	Maharashtra	6602.16	7205.56	7948.95
12.	Orissa	326.33	406.95	446.11
13.	Rajasthan	612.63	675.84	831.95
14.	Tamil Nadu and the U.T. of Pondichery	1645.01	1798.26	2138.58
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1923.74	2173.59	2509.92
16.	West Bengal, Sikkim, and the U.T. of the Andaman & Nicobar Island	1284.00	1374.81	1497.63

\*Exclusive of cesses not administered by the department of revenue but include additional excise duties, cess on crude oil and other cesses collected by the Dept. of revenue.

N.B The figures are based on the collections of revenue from the central excise collector falling within the state & more detailed break up is not readily available.

**STATEMENT - B***State-wise details Disbursement of Excise Revenue in 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92*

		<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>				
S. No.	States	Amount released during 1989-90	Amount released during 1990-91	Amount released during 1991-92 (Prov.)		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	665.59	755.78	877.15		
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	66.74	79.07	93.73		
3.	Assam	350.43	379.22	440.19		
4.	Goa	22.69	48.76	57.37		
6.	Gunjaral	310.62	376.94	437.00		
7.	Haryana	111.48	135.64	156.03		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	134.07	180.28	210.16		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	230.02	324.62	377.55		
10.	Karnataka	438.27	457.29	530.43		
11.	Kerala	315.77	332.61	386.01		

		(Rs. in Crores)				
S. No.	States	Amount released during 1989-90	Amount released during 1990-91	Amount released during 1991-92 (Prov.)	5	
1	2	3	4	5		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	711.33	752.09	872.99		
13	Maharashtra	574.90	652.35	755.90		
14.	Manipur	74.75	106.19	123.88		
15.	Meghalaya	58.00	81.15	94.66		
16.	Mizoram	74.63	96.69	114.29		
17.	Nagaland	76.34	119.83	139.89		
18.	Orissa	414.21	525.84	609.73		
19.	Punjab	145.59	177.95	206.14		
20.	Rajasthan	456.57	559.59	649.48		
21.	Sikkim	15.03	23.59	27.52		
22.	Tamil Nadu	647.78	676.12	784.74		

(Rs. in Crores)					
S. No.	States	Amount released during 1989-90	Amount released during 1990-91	Amount released during 1991-92 (Prov.)	
1	2	3	4	5	
23.	Tripura	95.72	140.47	163.75	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1587.89	1613.80	1873.41	
25.	West Bengal	664.92	715.39	828.29	

**White Line Express Bus Service in  
Delhi**

7972. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI ANAND RATNA  
MAURYA:  
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of SURFACE  
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose  
to introduce White Line express bus service  
in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the routes on which this service is  
likely to be introduced;

(d) the additional facilities likely to be  
provided in these buses; and

(e) the details of the fare structure for  
the new service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes.  
Sir. A scheme for grant of 100 stage Carriage  
permits for Luxury Buses with White Colour  
Body has been introduced by Delhi  
Administration.

(c) The routes on which these services  
will operate in the first phase are given in the  
statement below.

(d) These buses will have luxurious 2 x  
2 seats, curtains on window panes, fans,  
audio system, fire fighting system and  
decorative interior. No standee will be allowed  
and the bus stops will be limited.

(e) The fare structure is as given under:-

Upto 8 kms.	Rs. 4/-
Above 8 Kms.	Rs. 6/-

**STATEMENT**

*The following 20 routes have been  
identified in the first phase.*

1. Janakpuri - Nizamuddin Rly. Station.
2. Janakpuri Distt. Centre - Red Fort.
3. Vikas Puri - Delhi Gate.
4. Hari Nagar - I.S.B.T.
5. Paschim Vihar - Connaught Place.
6. Shahdara - Nizamuddin Rly. Station.
7. Dishaad Garden - Nehru Place.
8. Mayur Vihar Phase-II - I.S.B.T.
9. Mayur Vihar Phase-II - Kendriya  
Terminal.
10. Noida Sector 22 - Nehru Place.
11. Rohini - I.S.B.T.
12. Rohini - Connaught Place.
13. Pitampura - Connaught Place.
14. Vasant Kunj - New Delhi Rly. Station.
15. Green Park - I.S.B.T.
16. Nehru Place - New Delhi Rly. Station.
17. Vasant Kunj (Sector -A) - Rly. Station.
18. New Friends Colony - Kendriya Terminal.
19. Mehrauli - Shahdara/Dishaad Garden.
20. Chhattarpur Temple - I.S.B.T.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL (Amravati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the day the 1005 Down and the 1006 UP the Vidarbha Express train was introduced between Bombay and Nagpur, the people of the area have been demanding that it should be run everyday. It is run only on certain days of the week. This train has become very popular there and that is why the people of the area have strongly demanded that it should be run daily. Now the people of the area have announced a 'Rail Roko' agitation to be started on April 27.

I want to urge upon the Minister of Railways to run this train daily for the convenience of the people of the area. Moreover, the Hourah Express train which used to run upto Bombay earlier, now goes up to Kurli. Usually, people get off at Kurli station by mistake. Its name should be changed to Tillak Nagar Terminal. It will be better if the train is extended up to Dadar.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, in the night on the 23rd April, 13 persons were injured in a bomb-blast in a restaurant in Paharganj. Most of the victims were foreigners. Among the victims, five are Germans, three are Polish and one is a Canadian.

In the beginning of this month, two police-men apprehended terrorists in Kailash Colony is my constituency. They were caught after getting a tip off from a common man. The terrorists are strengthening their hold and Delhi has become their abode for shelter. There are several terrorist dens in various parts of Delhi but the police has failed totally in unearthing those dens and in apprehending, the terrorists or the persons who provide them shelter. Restaurants, Cinema-halls, Railway-stations etc. are their soft targets. A noteworthy points in regard to this incident, it that a police picket was there at chhar Tuti Chowk at a distance of 50 yards from the restaurant. I myself went

to the spot at 11 p.m. The people told me that the police reached the spot after one hour although the police picket was located at distance of hardly 50 yards. The local people took the injured persons to hospital in three-wheelers. The police beat those persons with lathis who took the victims to the hospital. The police did not want that the credit for assistance should be given to the local people. I have seen S/ Shri Mukesh Kumar and Darshan Kumar with my own eyes who were victims of the lathi blows by the police.

The law and order situation in Delhi is very poor. Escape of two dreaded killers from the R.K. Puram lock up is the latest example of it. My suggestion is that a meeting of the chiefs of all the adjoining States including Delhi should be concerned and a strategy should be chalked out to combat terrorists. As Delhi is the capital of India, many V.I.Ps. live here. They have been living in danger. If something has to be done special or the police have to be equipped with some sophisticated weapons for meeting the challenge of terrorists, it should be done. Last time when an incident took place in Patel Nagar, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had assured the House that there would be a regular monthly meeting of the M.Ps of Delhi regarding law and order because Delhi has no Assembly. But no meeting of the M.Ps of regarding law and order situation has been held. In view of the assurance of the Hon. Home Minister, my submission is that regular monthly meetings of the Delhi MPs should be held to review the law and order situation in Delhi.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incident referred to by Khurana took place in my constituency. The Yesterday's bomb - incident at Paharganj reveals the law and order situation in Delhi. The police arrived there 40 minutes late. I would like to congratulate the people of the area who arranged to send every injured person to hospital by scooters. The police came and lathi charged the people to cover up their inaction. The police avoided action for 8 hours dismissing it as an incident of gas-

cylinder blast although it was a bomb explosion and the bomb was kept under the table. But the police did not reach there for 7 hours; so as to escape the charge of inefficiency on their part the police tried to conceal the facts and tried to make it our an incident gas-cylinder blast. I would like to tell you one thing more that two months back, a meeting of the A.C.P. of the area with the local people was held in which the residents told him that foreigners coming to stay there were required to fill in a form. Since, there are a number of hotels and restaurants just in front of the police station, terrorists hide themselves there. Had that form been filled up by them, this incident might not have occurred..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Please give me also an opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a chance. when I called your name twice you were not present. why are you rising to speak now. I shall allow you later on.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the terrorists problem is increasing day by day. Incidents take place daily and they appear in newspapers. We are very much worried about it. In yesterday incident in Paharganj most of the victims are foreigners. This incident will draw the attention of world and its consequences for us will not be good. I would like to state that the Government should make a statement in this regard as early as possible. Today is Friday and then there will be holidays for two days. We want to know the action taken by the Government in this regard. Both of my friends visited the place yesterday. Both of them have said that the police picket is quite near the place of incident. The police tried to make it our a case of cylinder blast. They are not prepared to treat this case as a case of terrorism. It is a very serious thing that such a conclusion is drawn by the police. It is the first point of my submission. The second point is that in the month of December while making a provision for Assembly in Delhi it was assured by the hon. Home Minister Shri Chavan that the Government would hold the election to Delhi Assembly within six or eight

months. But there has been no progress in this regard. Before this Session is over the House should be taken into confidence as to what action is being taken in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Probably a statement may be made by the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, about the issue of the bomb blast at Paharganj which took place yesterday, it is true that it is a serious matter. It is not something to be ignored. But before we respond, I think all facts should be in our possession. We will get the facts and then the Government will respond.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Durg town and the biggest steel city of the country Bhilai have become another Assam. The reason is that yesterday about 1500 or 2000 jhuggies and Jhonpris were bulldozed in Bhilai city. Not only this, the bulldozers were run even on the Jhuggies of those people who have been given lease. An eloquent labour leader of our constituency and former M.L.A. Shri Ravi Arya, about 20 or 25 women, youths and others were lathi charged. As a result of it, all of them including Shri Ravi Arya are in hospital today. After this incidents the whole Bhilai city is closed today. A "bunadh" has been organised today. There is police rule in the whole of the city, and efforts are being made to demolish the slum-clusters with bill-dozers. In addition to that when the Durg youths contemplated that they should do something to become self-dependent and tried to move on in this direction, some anti-social elements, gunmen hatched a conspiracy against them. A youth leader of the area Shri Virbhadra Sengar and other

persons were beaten with lathis. As a result of this beating some persons are admitted to hospital there. All the citizens of Durg city convened an all-party meeting and thereafter, all of them went to the Collector. Since there is police rule, they requested him to take three or four measures.

The first thing is that the anti-social elements of the area, whom everybody knows, are \* and there is one persons ..\*., from Madhya Pradesh who is son of a Police Superintendent. These persons beat the youth very badly. They beat them near a drain and dragged them from there to him and again beat them up there also *(Interruptions)*

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): You do not have full information about the Bhilai incident...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: I am not naming any individual ...*(Interruptions)*..

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: The Government of Madhya Pradesh was granting land on lease basis but the activities of congress party disrupted the process...*(Interruptions)* The State Government has maintained law and order ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: When these people informed the police over phone about these atrocities, they were beaten black and blue by the relatives of those law enforcing authorities. I request you and through you, request the Government of Madhya Pradesh to look into the matter. \* along with the members of delegation approached the Collector. He possesses a gun licence and moves with 20-25 anti-social elements, ...*(Interruptions)* For last three years, contracts are being awarded at gun point. These anti-social elements should be extended from the city and sent 500-600 kilometres away from there. If they are externed to a distance of 5-6 kilometers, they will again come back.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: The State Government will take action externment ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: A trade union leader and former M.L.A. were also injured. The officers are sacred to take action against the police officer least the may be posted to their area as an I.G. This is request made by the all party delegation and not my personal request. These people have requested the Collector to take stringent action against \* and remove him from there.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: It is not correct. I know about Bhilai incident ...*(interruptions)* You have named the son of the I.G., but it is not at all true. The State Government has made every arrangement to keep the law and order situation under control...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : The Superintendent of Police should be transferred...*(interruptions)* Stringent action should be taken against these people...*(Interruptions)*

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: This is not at all proper....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: The jhuggi-jhon pris should not be bulldozed ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: The names of officers mentioned by the hon. Member should not go on record. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. It is agreed.

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is learnt that the State Screening Committee of Telegana for freedom fighters cases has been dissolved and a new Committee was formed with Shri Sharief, Shri Kodatinarayana Rao and some other member from Karnataka.

I respect the participation of the people of Andhra, Karnataka and Maharashtra in the freedom struggle. Bulk of the armed struggle against the then Nizam Government took place in the Telegana region. It is an undisputed historical fact of the freedom struggle.

Against this historical background, dissolving the existing State Screening Committee and to form the new Committee with the members of only ruling party is highly deplorable, arbitrary, undemocratic and the purpose of this decision is nothing but opening the floodgates for further bogus cases. It is an open secret that there are already more than sixty per cent bogus cases among the sanctioned cases.

Now, the newly constituted Committee, which is arbitrary and undemocratic, will open the floodgates for further bogus cases. This may result in injustice being done to the thousands of genuine freedom fighters in Telegana who suffered heavily in violent and historic anti-Nizam armed struggle.

So, my only request to the Center is to constitute a separate Screening Committee for Telegana region with representation of all parties, particularly CPI and CPI (M), and Secondly, to institute an enquiry against the bogus cases and cancel all false freedom fighters cases and do the justice to genuine freedom fighters.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** (Panskura): Sir, I fully support the contention of Shri Reddy. It is a well-known fact that the Telegana struggle was conducted mainly by the Communists. The representatives of CPI and CPI (M) must be included in a Committee which will go in for examining the applications of freedom fighters in the Telengana battle. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM** (Mandla): Mr. speaker, Sir, crougt situation in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh is very grave. The situation is so critical

...(*Interruptions*) that a triabua women Indubai of village Satokala under Niwas tehsil has died. We drew the attention of the Government, time and again towards this situation launched an agitation and also resorted to chakkajam. Still the Government Madhya Pradesh is not paying any attention people are leaving villages in search of food. The State Government is trying to supress the information of a female death. The Government should hold a judicial enquiry into the incident...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM** (Aligarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the Nizamuddin Bridge. It collapsed on 21.4.92. the bridge had been contracted ten years ago and still it has been closed for traffic for last one year. Both its sides have become damaged and a big hole has developed in it. Is not it the duty of the officers to repair it? It should be investigated by the CBI.

This bridge should be dismantled. The Government has already sanctioned Rs. 5 crore for its repair... (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. it has been repaired a number of times. The bridge is quite unfit for vehicular traffic. A new bridge should be constructed in its place. The Yamuna bridge had been constructed two hundred year ago by the British Government. All those of vehicles fly on it daily. Even trains run on it, still it is intact today. Quite a large number of people live in Tans -Yamuna area and come here daily for work.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is it necessary that every day I should tell you that I can facilitate you speaking one after the other? Don't you see yourself that one Member speaking? How can it go on like this? Every day I have to tell you that you can speak on after the other.

[*Translation*]

**SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:** I would like to request that a CB! enquiry should be

conducted into the matter and person found guilty should be punished accordingly.

**SHRI YELLAI AH NANDI** (Siddipet): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Andhra - Pradesh Express is the only superfast train running between New Delhi and Hyderabad. Thousands of passengers travel by it daily. This train leaves New Delhi Railway Station at 2.30 P.M. and reaches Hyderabad the next day at midnight after thirty six hours. It is well - known that trains, especially the important ones are usually running late. The passengers experience a lot of inconvenience when they do not get any conveyance to reach their destination at midnight. Many people travel by it to reach Hyderabad but they have to waste their two precious days in traveling in the train. We have raised this issue many times in the House as well as in the Parliamentary Committees attached to Railway Ministry, but the departure time of the train has not been changed. Therefore, I request the Ministry to change the departure time of the train from New Delhi from 2.30 P.M. to 6 A.M. I hope and believe that the Government would consider this proposal and fulfill the hope of lakhs of passengers.

\* **SHRI MOHAN SINGH** (Ferozepur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention that Ferozepur in Punjab is the most backward district sharing its border with Pakistan. River Sutlej flows through it. The problems of this district are somewhat different from the problems of other districts. I would like to tell you about these problems. The Government had framed a policy to construct a fence at a distance of fifty yards along the international border and at 150 yards where the border is zigzag. But the fence has been constructed one and half kilometer away inside the line of control instead of fifty yards. Consequently, thousands of acres land has been covered by the fence and lying across the fence also. Farmers will have to cross the fence to plough their land. B.S.F. people frisk the before letting off them to go to the other side. Gates are opened at 8 A.M. then gates remain closed till 6 P.M. People who go for farming experience difficulties. They have to sit there throughout the day like a bonded

labourer even if they have only two hours work. This is a great injustice. Even during British rule people in these border areas did not face such hardship. The second problem is that the Government is auctioning the land of those very people who have converted forests and barren land in to fertile land, constructed dams on rivers, turned ravines into plains. If the land of these people who have got possession is publicly auctioned, rich people will buy it. Who do know farming work. It would indicate violence and clashes. The situation would deteriorate further. To avoid any such disturbances or inconveniences, the land should be resorted to the people who are the actual owners. Now I would like to raise the question of education of people living in border areas. No education facilities have been provided to people in these areas. There are as many as 46 Government Colleges in the rest of Punjab, like to make but not a single college in Ferozepur. Therefore, I would appeal to Government to pay immediate attention to the problems of these areas so as to avoid the inconveniences being caused to people of this area. I thank you for giving me time to speak during Zero hour.

[English]

**SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK**: (Bolangir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is reported recently that unmarried young girls of Khande there village of Komana block of Kalahandi district - which is in Bolangir parliamentary constituency - were sold to outsiders in red- light areas of Bombay. It is very painful. It is not only damaging the prestige of Bolangir and Kalahandi districts but also the prestige of the nation. The failure of the agricultural system in Bolangir parliamentary constituency has resulted in drought and acute shortage of drinking water in these areas. In addition to this, lack of employment opportunities has forced the people, including women, to lead a dehumanising life. The mater has recently been published in Hindi and English papers also.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is it based on the newspaper reporting or you have any

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Paniabi.

information?

SHRIMATI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: I have got a letter from the villagers also.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K. Please continue.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK : It is published in the Hindi papers.

MR. SPEAKER: You leave it aside. Your letter is more important.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: They had given memorandum to the high officials of these districts. They had given memorandum to the Chief Minister of Orissa and other high officials of the State also. But they are not doing anything. The State Government of Orissa is doing nothing in this regard. The State Government have not taken any action to prevent such inhuman trading. The complaints of the people are not properly looked into by the State Government in order to arrest the inhuman conditions.

The Central Government should initiate socio-economic development programmes for women in this region. I request the Central Government to interfere in the affairs of the State in this regard and do something in these backward districts of Orissa. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI REMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the point that the currency notes of the denominations of rupees 5, 10, 20, are issued by the Government of India which I have brought them from the bank as also I am having coins of denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, paisa and a coin of the denomination of one rupee in my pocket.... Now I want to submit that — Shri Dabir Singh has come and he would pay attention to it - these currency notes the service 'A', 'C' to Series 'S' do not bear "Satyameva Jayate" whereas the

orders of the Government of India relating to the State Emblem in India —

[*English*]

The motto "Satyameva Jayate" that is "Truth alone Triumphs" written in Devnagari script below the profile of Lion Capital which is part of the State emblem of India. The motto is taken from the Mandooka Upanishad.

[*Translation*]

It is part of the State Emblem. The motto "Satyameva Jayate" must invariably be written below the profile of Lion Capital... It is a Press Communique of the R.B.I. It has also been mentioned in it. These notes will become invalid without the motto "Satyameva Jayate" such currency notes and coins issued by Government of India are becoming invalid. I have with me several currency notes of this series.

[*English*]

Orders relating to the State Emblem in India, 1950.

[*Translation*]

It is written below the profile of Lion Capital in Appendix 1 and 2 and what will be the design is also given in these Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. It can neither be changed nor delated. And if "Satyameva Jayate" is not written below the profile of Lion Capital, it means the notes are invalid... (*Interruptions*) ... We cannot call them notes because they are being issued by the Government of India's orders. These notes are invalid. The Government of India is not paying attention to this point. So all these notes and coins should be declared invalid and the Government should withdraw all those notes which are in use and should provide new notes in exchange. Will the Government issue directives to ensure that no further violation takes place in future?

My other submission is that the Government of India has accepted that the

motto "Satyameva Jayate" should be written on these notes. It means it should also be legible. It should not be written in such small letters that cannot be read. I have several notes and coins which certainly have this motto written on them but that is illegible. Legal provisions require the motto to be written legibly. The Government of India should make a statement on it.

MR. SPEAKER: You please don't it. You have raised a very good point.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I belong to Bihar. About 25 to 30 thousand houses were burnt to ashes in the northern part of the North Bihar during the last fortnight due to natural calamity. Through you I would like to submit that in the entire north Bihar about 100 people have burnt to death and nearly thousands of buffaloes, goats, cock-hens and cows have also burnt to death. The property costing crores of rupees has burnt to ashes. All the crops, kept in threshing floor after harvest have also burnt to ashes. The entire north Bihar has suffered a loss of billions of rupees. I come from the Sitamarhi district of the Bihar State. In my district alone, about five thousand houses have burnt. I was present there. I visited all the places. About 22 people have died and property worth billions of rupees has burnt.

Mr. speaker, Sir, through you I would like to urge upon the Government that the prices are soaring sky high now - a-days. The cost of bamboo sticks, used in raising thatched hut, has gone upto Rs. 60 to 70 and Rs. 70 to 100. Therefore, I would like to submit through you that the relief, provided by the Relief Board, is just a drop in the ocean. So through you I would like to make a request that this Relief Board is hundred years old, so a fresh review of this Board should be done in the context of present day price-rise so that adequate relief may be provided to the poor, whose houses are burnt or flushed away in floods and people suffer colossal losses due to natural calamities. Along with it I would like to say whether the Government of India will carry out a survey of the loss of the property worth

billions of rupees in north Bihar and whether it will provide assistance to Bihar Government on a large scale?

[English]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Sir, the hon. Prime Minister in his written reply to Unstarred Question No. 2529 dated 22nd April 1992, categorical stated that there are no public sector enterprises which have refused wage revision to their employees for the three years. There I cite a case of the employees of the Refractory & Ceramic units of Burn Standard Company Limited, a public sector enterprise under Bharat Udyog Nigam where wage revision has been refused for more than 10 years. Even the interim relief as per the BPE order circulated on 8.9.1987 had not been implemented though the interim relief as well as wage and salary revision had been made and implemented to the Head office employees, officers and the heads of these units, more than once.

Sir, the Calcutta High Court in their order and judgment dated 23.7.1991 directed the company to pay the interim relief to the workmen within four weeks. The management preferred an appeal and again the Division bench of the Calcutta High Court passed an order and judgment on 28.11.1991 rejecting the application of the management. I, therefore, demand that the interim relief must be paid to the workmen of Refractory and Ceramic Group of Burn Standard Limited Without least delay in order to honour the judgment of the Calcutta High Court. I also request the hon. Prime Minister to pass an order to the arrogant Chairman of Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited to implement the Calcutta High Court order and judgment in respect of interim relief.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. speaker, Sir, in an answer to a question, it was said that there were cases of 91 deaths of women in bursting of stoves. It has also been reported that this is not the maximum number. In the previous years, there were even more number of deaths. I think this is a really disturbing fact which

requires a thorough probe and in fact, in many of these cases, the relatives have complained and have gone to the Court and even to the Supreme Court saying that they have got suspicion with regard to the death of these women. so, I would suggest an inquiry be conducted by a special team or a special agency into these enormous number of stove bursting deaths which are occurring in Delhi. I think, this is not happening in Delhi alone, but in other places also. I think, this must be either because of the very poor nature of manufacturing of the stoves or because of some other factors behind them. I think a thorough inquiry has to be conducted into this fact. I bring this matter to the notice of the House and also to the notice of the Government and request that a very serious action must be taken in this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA (Patan): Mr. speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a point of urgent public importance in the House during the Zero Hour in the larger public interest because the time and frequency of Gujarati Language programmes telecast on Mumbai Doordarshan on channel 2 have been reduced heavily.

The programmes telecast on Mumbai Doordarshan on Channel 2 are meant for the people living in Mumbai city and nearby areas. Among these people 35 per cent are Gujaratis, who are equal in number with Maharashtra community. That is why Mumbai Doordarshan has been telecasting Gujarati language programmes in large number but recently the time and frequency of these programmes have been reduced on channel 2. Among them there were highly popular programmes like "Aawo mari sath", "Sapanan Sarjak", "Santa Kudi", "Parijat", "Mauz - Maza" and episodes and plays like "Karya Sandhya" whose time has been reduced to 25 per cent. It has shocked the Gujarati people. I demand that the Information and Broadcasting Minister may evince personal interest in it and restore the timings of all the Gujarati programmes.

[*English*]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, through you, a very serious matter which is happening in Darjeeling. Shri Subash Gising, the supreme leader of the GNLF and the Chairman of the Gorkha Hill council raised the question of the status of Darjeeling saying that Darjeeling is neither a part of India, nor a part of Nepal. After the discussions with the Home Minister in Delhi, he addressed a public meeting in which he asked the people to celebrate their victory day from 12th March continuously for 12 days. For what purpose, he has observed the victory day, I do not know. In this respect, my specific question is that Mr. Subhash Ghising has written letters to the Prime Minister of Nepal and the Prime Minister of India whether he can claim that Darjeeling is no man's land and he raised the question, it is neither part of India, nor part of Nepal.

I would like to mention that day before yesterday, on 22nd April, three MLAs from the West Bengal Legislative Assembly belonging to GNLF resigned. In this way, he is creating a very serious situation in Darjeeling. Today there is a news - item in *the Statesman*, Delhi Edition that one GNLF leader has clarified that no man's land means, it is under the Union Territory. I do not know what he meant by that. In this way, by making different statements and adopting several activities, he is trying to create problem in Darjeeling. I think, it is not only a problem of West Bengal by a problem of India. It is a national problem. In this way, has trying to create the issue as an international issue which will create problem for our national unity and integrity.

It is a very serious matter and, therefore, I demand that a statement should come from the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Siwan): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission for the conversion S.T.D. service between Patna and Hajipur in Bihar State in to local calls.

Hajipur city is very close to Patna and the aerial distance is less than 20 Kms. The departmental rule is that local call facility would be made available where the aerial distance between two cities is less than 20 Kms. In spite of the departmental rule, phone calls between Patna and Hajipur are being made through S.T.D.x Therefore, I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Communications, through you, that in spite of the rule, the non -availability of local call facility is very unfortunate . Therefore, the S.T.D. service between Patna and Hajipur should be converted into local calls without delay.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will give opportunities to all the Members. You need not raise your hands.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: (Bombay South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is giving recognition to corruption?

[*English*]

Rewarding for plundering the public sector -RCF Chief who is afraid of CBI was charge sheeted but...

[*Translation*]

The persons who has committed bungling of crores of rupees, against whom a C.B.I. cases have not been withdrawn, the same ....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: NO, no. You cannot say like this against any officer. It is not going on the record. It need not be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, this will not go on record. We do not discuss the appointment and transfer of officers.

This is not going on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Please let this Parliament remain as Parliament.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you consider this Parliament a Municipality or a Gram Panchayat. I am telling you repeatedly that such matters are not taken up here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[*English*]

Please go to your seat. I am warning you.

[*Translation*]

Please come to me. I will tell you...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please let this Parliament remain as Parliament.

[*English*]

I will help you. Come to my chamber. I will ask the hon. Minister to look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (*Bikramganj*): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to relate the tale of woes of people of my area. A narrow gauge line ran from Arrah to Rohtas via Sasaram, Pahalej and Diary. But

this line was dismantled before 1977 giving the reason that it would be converted into as broad gauge line. A survey was also conducted by the Government of India in 1983, and a port had also been prepared. A provision to lay a 300 Kms. railway line from Arrah up to Bilaspur via Sasaram, Nohatta, Bhavnatpur has also been made by the Government, but till date no action has been taken in this regard. Therefore, I urge the Government to conduct a survey and take up the construction work as early as possible in the public interest.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a serious development.

As you know,, since the announcement of partial convertibility of foreign exchange dollar, the imported medicines have becomes very costly. The prices are sky -rocketing.

It is because on 29th February, the announcement was that life - saving drugs would be allowed to be imported at official rate only.

It was also announced that Finance Ministry will prepare a List of 200 or so drugs for such imports.

But because they have not been able to release that List, the banks are charging only market price against dollar.

As a result of that, the prices of imported medicines including the medicine required for the treatment of cancer is sky -rocketing.

Through you, I draw the attention of the Government to intervene as early as possible and remedy the situation.

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I am fully aware of this. I just want to make one correction.

Life - saving drugs can be imported at market rates without applying for any licence.

If you want official rate, you will have to obtain licence.

That List to be prepared. In fact, I have myself expressed some unhappiness as there is some delay in preparing that List.

But I assure you that the List will be prepared very shortly and we will take care of this problem.

We are fully aware of this problem. The life - saving drugs can always be imported at market price.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: That List of life - saving drug should be prepared immediately.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am fully aware of this problem.

[Translation]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA (Etah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through You, I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance before the hon. Minister for Human Resources Development. Uttar Pradesh is the backward as far as education is concerned, Only 27 per cent people in the State are educated. Its main reason is lack of resources and paucity of funds. On 1st April, 1991, the Union Education Department, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and officers of the World Bank jointly considered that a scheme namely "Education for All in Uttar Pradesh" would be launched on the basis of special investment programme for universalisation of education and eradication of illiteracy. Later, the Human Resources Development Ministry considered, the proposal of Scheme on education for all in Uttar Pradesh and sent it to Uttar Pradesh Government for acceptance on the 12th August, 1991. The Uttar Pradesh Government agreed it in principle and forwarded the proposal to the Central Government with the humble request to forward the same to the World Bank for assistance. I am sorry to note that the Government has not yet sent this proposal to the World Bank even after the lapse of one

year Education programmes have come to a standstill in Uttar Pradesh because of Paucity of funds. Because of this, the Governments facing a critical situation. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to send the Scheme on education for all Uttar Pradesh to the World Bank for financial assistance without delay so that assistance is made available to U.P. very soon and there could be expansion of education and the curse of illiteracy would come to an end once for all. Finally, I would urge the Government to send it immediately. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE**

(Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, normally you do not allow any other Member to speak to endorse the views expressed by a Member, but this question is very important. As such, I would like to lay emphasis on it. The World Bank is prepared to help Uttar Pradesh, but the Central Government is coming in its way. We have sufficient reasons to suspect that it is being done because of political reasons. It is clear from the statement made by the hon. Member that it is based on facts and the information has been collected from the U.P. Government. World Bank is ready to promote literacy and provide help in a big way to make primary education compulsory by the proposal is put in cold storage by the Human Resource Development Ministry. I would like that the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister should draw Shri Arjun Singh's attention to this problem and ask him to make a statement in this House in this regard.

[*English*]

**DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA**

(Balasore): Sir, this is regarding implementation of the Rural Development Programme in Orissa. The money released by the Central Government for the implementation of the Rural Development Programme in Orissa has not been properly utilised. The norms for implementation are not properly followed up by the Orissa Government. The suggestions and the recommendations of Members of Parliament are not taken into consideration at all. The

recommendations of Village - Level Committees are completely ignored. The deserving persons are neglected. The Essential projects are left out. Things are considered only on partisan purpose. Allegations are not properly inquired into. The money is mis-utilised and mis-spent.

Therefore, through you, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister in - Charge to take note of this and to take suitable steps for proper implementation of the programme.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RATILAL VERMA (Dhanduka):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the importance of education has been recognised all over the country. New academic session has started and today the children of poor people are not getting admission in the schools. Parents are in great attention for admission of their children. Even ordinary educational institution give admission after taking donation. General lists of admission of students to higher secondary schools should be published in every state as it is done in case of admission to colleges in Gujarat so that the students from poor and middle classes can get admission. If it is done the parents will not face any problem and the children will also get proper education.

[*English*]

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO**

VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of this Government to a very serious matter in my constituency. Because of the agitation by some workers who are working in the petroleum storage facilities, now the diesel stocks have come to the lowest level in Vijayawada and surrounding areas. This is the period where maximum consumption will be there. Mangoes, agricultural products, fishery products — marine as well as inland fisheries which are caught - have to be transported to different parts of the country like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and other places. Because of this shortage now, there will be serious transportation bottlenecks

which will result in damage of these items because they are all perishable goods, they will be damaged; they will be spoiled and the prices also will steeply fall down.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take adequate steps so that the diesel stocks are managed at the required level.

Once again, through you Sir, I urge upon the Government to do the needful.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASTABHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government had announced a loan relief scheme in 1990, according to which the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative societies and the Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural Co-operative banks and Germin Banks were supposed to receive claims worth Rs. 644 crores. But they have so far, received claims of only Rs. 390 crores whereas other States have already received more than 80 per cent their claims. Since they have not received the remaining amount, the cooperative banks of Uttar Pradesh are in financial crisis. They have already suffered loss of about Rs. 66 crores and have been suffering loss of about Rs. two and a half crores per month. The situation has deteriorated to the extent that all the Cooperative Societies and the banks related to Agricultural and Rural Development in Uttar Pradesh are on the verge of closure. I would like to urge the Government to immediately pay the remaining amount of claims as per the prevailing rate of interest. This is my only submission and demand.

[*English*]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Sir, the Bangladesh Government is supporting insurgency outfits of North - East by allowing them to set up camps in Bangladesh.

As per report, the Union Home Ministry has listed in detail the various groups and the location of their camps in both Bangladesh and Myanmar and this has come after

interrogation of extremists who have surrendered. The extremists not only got their shelter but are also getting training in arms and ammunition from Bangladesh. In some cases, these extremists are being utilised to neutralise insurgent Bangladeshi groups. The Bodo Security Force, Meghalaya United Liberation Army, People Liberation Army of Manipur, All Tripura Tribal Forces of Tripura, National Socialist Council of Nagaland, United Liberation Front of Assam, Mizo National Front of Mizoram have set up their camps within the territory of Bangladesh and are counting their attacks in opportune moments to destabilise the unity and integrity of our country with the help of Bangladesh Government.

I want to know from the Government whether the Government is going to take any definite step against the Government of Bangladesh to desist from helping the insurgents.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, three weeks back the former judge of Punjab High Court Shri Ajit Singh Bains was arrested from his house. He is a heart patient but permission has not been granted even to provide him medicine. He was handcuffed. In this connection I would like to bring to your notice the ruling of Supreme Court that a High Court judge should not be arrested. Even a culprit should not be handcuffed unless there is an apprehension that he would flee. Justice Bains - whatever his activities may have been - has been a well known personality in Punjab. He is the President of the State Human Rights organisation and his arrest has hurt feelings of the people of Punjab and I think that the wounds of the people have further deepened. In this regard I would like to submit that among other eminent columnists Shri Khushwant Singh, and Shri Nikhil Chakraborty who contribute to leading Newspapers have condemned it. Through you, I would like to appeal to the Punjab Government to release him at the earliest. He is very old, and ill and should be released. He is working for the welfare of

people in his own way.

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA** (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, despite the attention of both the Central Pollution Control Board and Cement Corporation of India being drawn repeatedly to the pollution created by a factory of Cement Corporation of India in Naragaon, Mandsaur district nothing is being done. The life of the people has become difficult. Dust is all pervading. It is everywhere in the fields; so much that dust particles fall in the eyes of passers by causing lot of inconvenience to them. A layer of dust has settled on crops, thus destroying the crops worth lakhs of rupees. The farmers are anxious. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Industry to their problems, and urge him to take immediate measures in this regard. Despite repeated requests no provision is being made. Even the health of people have been affected by it. About 15-20 adjoining villages have been affected. I would request the Government to take action at the earliest.

**SHRI KESRI LAL** (Ghatampur): Mr. speaker, Sir, there has been acute scarcity of drinking water in urban as well as rural areas of a Kanpur, Fathe, Hamirpur and Jalaun. The water level has gone down. Women have been fetching water from other villages, at a distance of even 2 to 3 kms. thus facing great difficulty. Wells have dried up and hundreds of people have fallen ill by drinking contaminated water of wells. There is an area Pandav Nagar on the outskirts of Kanpur city where the effluent of the Lohia machine factory has contaminated water causing death of hundreds of animals. The Government should take effective check to check the pollution and over come the scarcity of drinking water.

[*English*]

**SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS** (Karimganj): Sir, Karimganj is a backward border district of Assam mainly inhabited by rural people. The National Programmes by All-India Radio broadcast are not at all clearly audible through the radio sets in this district. Moreover high frequency of Dhaka Radio

Station of Bangladesh overshadows all our National Programmes because of its nearness from Karimganj and as such it is not possible to connect Delhi or even Calcutta with our receiving sets. So, for all these purposes and also for security reason, this district should have one Radio Rely Station,

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to set up one Radio Relay Station at Karimganj for easy broadcast media for lakhs of people of this district.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA** (Bilaur): Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the unorganised brick-kilan industry in the country. Bricks are as important as cement for the development of the country. There are about sixty thousand brickkilan factories in North India in which about 90 lakhs illiterate unskilled labourers work. The round material of brick-kilan industry is coal. About 120 rakes per month were fixed for brick-kilan industry but not more than 20 per cent of the total supply is being made available. There is complete lack of co-ordination between the Railway and coal department. When the Railways makes wagons available the Coal department refuses to give coal and at other time there is some other problem. Therefore brick-kilan industry is on the verge of closure. If this industry closes down, about 95 lakhs of unskilled labourers would be thrown out of jobs. Moreover, bricks would not be available for the development purposes. Earlier too I had made a submission in writing in this regard, but despite that, no action has been taken. This is a seasonal industry; usually at its peak from November to June. Rakes were refused in December and January too. My submission is that the brick-kilan industry is deprived of even 50 per cent of minimum allocation sanctioned to other industries. I am fail to understand why is it so? Through you, I would like urge the Government to give the brick-kilan work the status of an industry, because it is only due to the lack of this status that coal and rakes are being refused to them. Therefore, my submission is that it should be given the status of an

industry and proper attention should be paid to it.

**DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, about 2-3 thousand bags of what kept in the temporary godowns of FCI falling under my constituency in Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh is rotting. When I raised the matter through an unstarred question, the hon. Minister replied that in my constituency there is only one permanent and eight temporary godowns and wheat is not rotting there. On 7.3.92 I made an on the spot enquiry in the premises of the Normal School and saw that the wheat was sold; whatever was left had already rotted and was covered with all large polythene. On 15.3.1992 I went there and saw that the place was being cleaned. But the fact is that due to a nexus between the officials of FCI and others the wheat was sold and the money swindled. Even today the officials swindle the Government funds and engage incorrupt practices on the name of maintenance. I do not know how the hon. Minister made a wrong statement, what was the need for it? Therefore, my submission is that an honest official or administrator should be assigned the duty to make an on the spot enquiry.

[English]

**SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta):** Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the government through you to the serious and abnormal situation that cropped up in the Nalbari district and parts of my constituency in the wake of mine blast at Sonkuriha of Nabari district which took the life of six Jawans, the driver and handmen of the truck carrying the Jawans in recent past. We condemn the bomb blast and every sensible person would do so, perpetuated by the secessionist forces.

But what happened after the bomb blast? the army let loose a reign of terror almost in the entire district on the innocent and ordinary people, particularly males of all ages ranging from ten to seventy years. Villages apprehending torture fled away. Youth had to bear the main brunt, as if to be youth is a curse. Women were not

spared. People of almost each village are subjected to torture and arrest. many were injured and hospitaloized. Shri Parash barman succumbed to torture. An unspeakable and barbaric atrocity was committed by armed forces on common people in the name of hunting down ULFA. Such untold atrocities in a spirit of retaliation on innocent and ordinary masses would be adding grist to the mill of the secessionist propaganda, of the secessionist forces. We observe that there is a lack of differentiating approach to common people and the secessionist. This would not help isolating those responsible for this despicable terroristic bomb blast.

Therefore, I request through you the Government to compensate the injured innocent people and also to direct inquiry to the circumstances leading to the death of Prash Barman.

**DR. C. SILVERA (Mizoram):** Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, especially the Home and External Affairs Ministries and also by the Government of Mizoram, the applicants of the Passport by the Mizos have to go through both mental and physical harassment because of the unnecessary attitudes adopted by the Central Government. The applicants are subjected to dual verification by the Intelligence - both by the State as well as by the Centre, that is Home Ministry. I think, Mizoram is the only State in India where such practices and harassments to the people are practiced.

I would like to strongly condemn this practice for the interest of the people of Mizoram and urge upon the Government to do away with the 'dual verification' practice, and remove the second-class citizenship treatment of the Mizors and treat them as any other citizen of the country.

**SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod):** Sir, the rain failed last year and because of that there is a drought condition throughout the Kerala State. We know that Kerala is prominent for plantation crops. Because of plantation crops, foreign exchange is earned.

This year, what is the situation? The plantation trees are dyeing because of the drought and the people are finding it very difficult to get drinking water also.

So, I urge upon the Government to come forward to help the Keraia State and the Kerala people and save them from drought.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur). Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister towards railway halt at Duhai. This halt falls between Guidhar and Muradnagar. In 1969, late Shri Prakshvir Shastri had got this railway halt sanctioned from the then Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri Rohan Lal Chaturvedi.

MR. SPEAKER: You can meet him in this regard....

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: I would like to submit that there is resentment among the people of the area.

MR. SPEAKER: That railway halt should not be canceled.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Sir, they are cancelling it and it is being run in this manner since 1969.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Make your submission in brief.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: This railway halt was sanctioned in 1969. No arrangement for sale of tickets was made from there since then till 1990. That railway halt is being canceled now by showing loss of lakhs of rupees for the last two years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request that the railway halt should not be cancelled. The 21 year old railway halt should be converted into a railway station as a number of passengers board trains from this place.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ranchi is a very

backward area in Bihar. During the Prime Ministership of Shri Chandra Shekhar a proposal to open a Film and T.V. Training Institute at Ranchi was sanctioned, but it is regretted that instead of Ranchi, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting wants to open this Institute at another place where another training institute already exists. Through you, I would like to request the Government that this Film and T.V. Training Institute sanctioned by the former Prime Minister should be set up in Ranchi.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards severe draught and acute shortage of drinking water in Rajasthan affecting lakhs of people. A very critical situation has arisen in western, central and southern Rajasthan due to acute famine. Lakhs of people are affected due to lack of employment, food grains and drinking water. People rearing cattle are forced to migrate to other states with their cattle. Drought relief measures should be started on a war footing to provide basic amenities to people affected by this acute drought.

Sir, wells, ponds, hand pumps and tubewells have all dried up. There is acute shortage of drinking water. Huge funds are needed to check the spread of drought and epidemics and for making arrangements for drinking water and employment. Rajasthan is already a backward State. Its financial resources are very limited. The funds provided from the national Calamity Fund is inadequate. The Central Government should accept Rajasthan to have been gripped by a special situation and continuous natural calamities and therefore provide more funds from the National Calamity Fund. It should also send a central survey team and save the State from this critical situation.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINH PATIL (Amravati). Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government and the Planning Commission are giving priority to the task of launching irrigation schemes in the traditionally cultivable areas of Vidarbha and Marathwad. But it is necessary to raise loan from the public for these schemes. On these projects...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have an opportunity to speak under Rule 377 and it is already admitted. So, you can raise it later. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members who speak daily, should not speak today.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): I seldom speak I hardly get an opportunity

MR. SPEAKER: Other...?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very serious issue and I want you to intervene in the matter. After December 1991, some changes have been made in the policy of milk supply by the Delhi Milk Scheme. Earlier, the milk supplied by the Delhi cooperative Societies and Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan Milk Co-operative Federations only was being taken, but the policy has been changed from December 1991 and now milk supplied by Private Contractor is also being taken. I will come to the question later as to how bungling is being done behind the supply of milk from the private contractors and how the price of milk is high. But first of all, I would like to tell you that milk consists of three contents water, fat and solid, not fat.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We know all these thing.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I would like to tell you how serious it is. The deficiency of solid not fat content can be met through milk power and liquid skimmed milk, but both these things are very costly. A dangerous thing which is taking place is that the private contractors who are supplying milk, are mixing urea in the milk so as to increase its sold but not fact content. I would like to submit that

his urea is mixed in country made liquor also, which makes it so poisonous that people have died at several places by consuming it. I am saying it with full responsibility and that is why, I was repeatedly asking to give me time. the private contractors are mixing urea in milk and this milk supplied by D.M.S.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir caustic soda is also being mixed in it.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Caustic soda is also being mixed in it so that the milk does do not become sour. Moreover, metal cutting oil is also being mixed in the milk to increase its fact content. I am saying this with full responsibility. I have seen this myself. This milk is being supplied to the hospitals, house, the Members of Parliament and even to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. President. This milk is being giving to pregnant women also. I would like to say as to what we are supplying to the people of our country to drink. This matter should be considered seriously it should be proped as to what is being adulterated in it? On these grounds, milk supplied by the Nanak Food Industries was once rejected by the lower level officials, but even then, the company has been accorded favour by serior officers I am naming the company not any person (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Baillia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the harm in naming the person. Just now, you have said in some other case that names are not to be mentioned in the House. But the traitor.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the case of anybody's name but it is the cuae of transfer or appotment of some officer.

SHRICHANDRASHEKHAR: It was not the question of somebody's transfer or appointment. An office, who was suspended on the charge of corruption and against whom a C.B.I. inquiry is being conducted, has been reinserted in services.

MR. SPEAKER: This issue was raised

earlier also and I had said if you want to discuss the transfer and appointment of officers, you can do. I have no objections to it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The government is reinstating the officer who is under suspension for 22 months and against a C.B. I. inquiry is going on.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have no information about all those things.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: But we have got full information. You should have heard that Member. You have not allowed him to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I think this is very wrong on the part of the senior Members. If you want that appointment and transfer of officers should be considered on the Floor of the House, I have no objection.

SHRI CHADRA SHEKHAR: It is not about appointments.

MR. SPEAKER how do I know?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Then you should have heard him. The whole case is that you did not hear him.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter was raised by Shri Naik. I did not allow him at that time also.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: It is a very serious matter please allow me to speak of the issue concerning milk.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that if it is a grave matter, it can be considered.

This is matter when the notices are not properly given. We are discussing something here. If you want that no rule should be followed, then follow that thing. I have no objection.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: There should be some criteria.

MR. SPEAKER: You can help in this matter. This can be applicable to any body.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Thereafter in December 1991, after the policy changes, tenders were invited from private contractors. although many petitions and tenders were received, the party which quoted the lowest price was not given the contract. I don't want to say anything in that regard but who parties namely, Nanak and Sukhbir belonging to the same family, were given the contact of supplying milk at the rate of Rs. 8.10 per liter, while no contract was signed with or contract for very little amount of supply was signed with other parties offering milk at Rs. 7.60 per liter. Similarly co-operative societies were prepared to supply milk but even during this transitory period i.e. March and April, only 60% of the requirements is taken from them. Even though, the co-operative societies are willing to supply more milk, their offer has been rejected. the entire contract has been given to Nanak and Sukhbir. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have with me documents to prove the kind of milk being supplied by Nanak and Sukhbir and also the manner in which pressure is being exerted. I would have personally shown them to you in the morning but for the paucity of time, I could not do so. In these documents, the lower-level official have noted that ice blocks are put into takers containing Nanak Milk as a result of which both solid nonfat contents and fat contents disappear. Further, they have written that they are forced to accept the milk under the orders of the General Manager and Manager (Procurement).

Thus, sour milk is supplied. The tankers which are not allowed inside, on account of their contents, return after changing their

number plates and their contents are duly received. This is all the handiwork of one person, who is doing all the bungling. They are throttling co-operative societies by not meeting the requirements through them. Similarly, sub-standard quality milk is being procured instead of purchasing it from private parties which are offering milk at a lower price. Which officials are behind this? There is one officer, the General manager, whose names I won't mention here because you won't allow he to do so"

MR. SPEAKER: It is for you to decide. I have no objection, Let everyone start taking names, what objection can I have on that? I wanted to make a statement that I want to help you and I will help you.

SHRI NITISH KUKAR: The General Manager of D.M.S. was caught red-handed accepting a bribe of Rs. two lakh by the C.B.I. The C.B.I. officers took him into custody but immediately there comes a call from Tirupati and the person is let-off on executing on personal bond and to date he has not been suspended.

Further, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will mention the name this time. The Minister in charge of Animal Husbandry in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri K.C. Lenka wants to suspend this official but the file is not being forwarded to him. It is useless to discuss newspaper reports here although this item has appeared in 'current'. I won't quote from newspapers. I have in my possession other documents to prove this charge.

The hon. Minister himself has stated that he will suspend the concerned officer, the moment he receives the file, but that file is not being sent to him, just to protect a person who was procuring sub-standard milk to meet the requirements of D.M.S. Rather, he was procuring poison to ruin a whole generation. The Minister of state is not a party to this which means that some highly placed politician much higher in state than the Minister of State is sheltering and taking the side of this officer. The Minister of State wants to suspend the officer but he is occupying higher position. The Government should order an inquiry into the officer's

connections with Nanak Foods. It should find out as to why all the favours are being shown to Nanak Foods. We urge the Governments to come out with a comprehensive statement on this issue and also explain to why the official who was caught red-handed is yet to be suspended and why even now adulterated and poisonous milk is being procured by the D.M.S? We want the Government to make a comprehensive statement on this scandal.

Senior Members both from the Government The opposition are today present in the House and therefore, we urge the Government to come out with a statement so that the apprehensions in the minds of the people that they are consuming milk containing Urea etc. are removed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what will happen to the children who drink this milk? What will happen to the pregnant ladies and what about all of us who use this Milk? The Government should make a statement to clear all doubts and bring all the facts before the House.'

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to add here that this is a very serious issue. A person is caught red-handed, is imprisoned, yet continues in office.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow everyone to discuss transfers here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I was going to say that if Urea is being mixed.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. If Urea or Caustic Soda is being mixed, then the Government will get it chemically examined and present a Report. Now, so far as the issue of the officials and suspension etc. are concerned, it is between you and the Government. But if the hon. Members wish to have a discussion on it, they are free to do so.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that's equally important. why is he not being suspended?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARA JAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Nitish Kumar and other Members also is obviously a very serious matter. It is not a matter to be lightly brushed aside like this. We would definitely look into the matter from the point of view of especially adulteration of milk that is supplied by a private contractor and whoever is responsible, the Government would definitely take action against him. The Hon. Member need not worry whether 'X' Minister or 'Y' Minister has done it. Now, the issue has been brought before the House very strongly. Government will take step in this regard and come before the House.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Sir, it is highly disturbing. We are in a dilemma whether we should drink the DMS milk any more or not.

SHRI BASU DEV ACHARIA (Bankura) Sir, I gave a notice regarding import of locomotives some 15 days back. My notice is long pending gone. Through the quotation of one public sector company, Bharat Heavy Electrical, was the lowest the order for import of locomotives was given to Asia Brown Bvery Company. Asia Brown Boverly Company was given the order the to supply locomotives and the landing cost of the locomotive is Rs. 10 crores. One of our locomotives producing unit of Indian Railways, Citranjan Locomotives World, has produced a locomotive of 5000 horse power and the Railway Minister, Shri C.K. Jaffer Shrief will be inau gurating that locomotive. This unit has the capacity to produce 6000 horse power election locomotives. So, when our indigenus unit, BHEL, has the technology to produce similar type of locomotive, why Rs. 550 crores worth of order was given to a company to supply the electric locomotives? It came out in the newspaper that it was done because there was a direction from Asian Development Bank. The Asian Development bank wanted

that the order should be placed with that Company even though, one locomotive will cost Rs. 10 crores and CLW can produce a locomotive of 6,000 H.P. for Rs. 4022 liakh Already, the General manager has stated that they have the capacity produce it. I was told that you have admitted a Half-an-Hour discussion for Monday. So, it is slated for Monday. But, this Half-an-Hour Discussion will not do justice to this. We want a full-fledged discussion. There is a great scandal behind this. Sir we want that this should be discussed Under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: I must tell you that the Minister wanted that a discussion should be fixed for it. I said that; 'Let us discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee and then have a discussion'.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There should be a discussion under Rule 193 and not Half-an-Hour Discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much for the advise.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA; So, let the Business Advisory Committee take a decision on this because we cannot discuss every in the Half-an-Hour Discussion. There are a number of issues behind this. There is a great scandal. So we a full-fledged discussion on this issue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want only one information from you. Long back 120 MPs. gave in writing for moving-a motion impeachment for of the Chief Election Commissioner. I think, you must be considering it seriously. I wanted to have information in that very connection because the current session of parliament going to end on the 8th of next month. It may or may not be extended. We want to know from you only the progress made in the case. It is a very serious matter and as per the requirements of the Constitution, 120 M.Ps. have given in writing to admit the impeachment motion against the chief

Election Commissioner for the irregularities committed by the latter. We want to know the action being taken on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Generally, I do not speak on such matters in the House. Since 120 M.Ps have given in writing. I would like to say that this matter needs to be dealt with in the same manner as the courts do. The first thing here is that it has to be seen whether there is a prima-facie case or not. It has to be further seen as to what provision of the Constitution are applicable and whether the provisions of Judges' Enquiry Act are applicable here or not. I have examined all these aspects and given you notice also to tell me the grounds on which a prima-facie case could be made. I shall allow other parties to put up their point of view. After listening to that. I shall give the Judgment not in the same way, as the Judgments are given in courts but in an identical manner. This matter is of a judicial nature. It is cannot going to end here and it may be taken to a court. I am trying to following provisions in the same way as is done in courts. I have given it in writing to the office to call you and give you a chance.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, a serious accident took place at Santa Cruz Airport in Munabi on 18th April. Sir, you were earlier, the Civil Aviation Minister. You would recall that in September, 1988, you had laid the foundation stone of that Rs. 36 crore new Terminal. It has been said been said that it is an Ultra modern Terminal. It was inaugurated on the evening of 18th April and on 19th April morning the first flight to Calucuttta was to take off. The aerea ladder which was supposed to connect the Plane, collapsed. It not only collapsed on its own but it had taken out the door of the Air Bus also. The major and most important aspect of this accident is that, it is said that for three years, the Machinery which was imported was lying rusting in the open.

The engineers there had said that this was not fit for operation. The earlier trials which were taken had failed. In spite of that,

it was insisted that inaugurat should take place and it had taken place.

Of course, the Civil Aviation Minister is not here. But, my request is that a fullfledged enquiry should be conducted about it.

There has been unrest; there has been strike of the engineers there, of the employees there. So, all this must be probed how this has happened. The Minister must make a statement. I am surprised that the Minister of Civil Aviation goes on making statements everywhere on so many subjects, but on this important aspect, he has not come to the House to make a statement; he should come out.

If there had been passengers on that ladder, what would have happened? So, this is a serious accident and the Government must come out and explain what has happened? that is my demand.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M. O. H FAROOK): I can only say that what he has said is not so serious. It has been blown up in the Press. We are inquiring into the matter. As soon as we know about it, then we will information him.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Yoy said not to raise hands and you will give chance to all . Then why did you overlook me?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want, you can speak.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Before I start I would like to say one thing that a proar should not be allowed. People who interrupt should not be encouraged to do so. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You speak on maximum number of subjects. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please give a chance to the back-benches also at times.

(*interruptions*)

SHRI BOHGENDRAJHA: Mr. Speaker, Sirs supply of Power from the northern grid of Bihar will be stopped from Sunday, the day after tomorrow. There is a acute shortage of electricity in Bihar, as a result there of there is going to the chose. About Rs. 103 or 04 crores of the Bihar State electricity Board are outstanding aganistt the Government of Bihar and the Bihar Government has failed to fulfilits prmosse. This is a fact. It will not be popper that the industry, agriculture and each and every citizen of whole Bihar should be penalised for Government's fault. At present, the per-capital power-generation in Bihar is 19.5 kilowatt per annuam. and as against the installed capacity of powerr generation in the whole country, only 66.5 per power is being generated. The national average of power generation is 350 times more tahn that of Bihar. the total power generation capacity Bihar is 1400 megawatts which is very low and out of this only 350 megawatts of electricity is being generated. The previous Government reside, this capacity to 35 per cent but our present Government has brought it down to 25 per cent . It is increasing inreves direction and not upwards . In such a situation, the grid will be closed and you can guess the impact of non-availability of power. In the eastern region viz. Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa, the national Thermal Power Corporation charges higher rtes permit i.e. Rs. 0.80 whereas in Western region, it is the 47 paise per unit and in the Northern region it is 51.5 paise. As are result of it, the chargs have increased and the total arrears have reached the staering figure of Rs. 103 crore. The gird is going to be closed the day after tomorrow on thisg round. Only 6 percent of the total power generation in the NTPL is spent in the Eastern region. The Western region consumers 22 per cent and the Northern and Southern region consumer 20 per cent. In Bihar it is approximately 6.5 per cent only.

In such a situation my request is that the rate should be uniform throughout the country. The rates being charged by the national thermal Power Corporation vary from region to region, one rate is two times or three times more than the other. If there will be difference, the backward States should be given some concession, otherwise, it should be uniform, The difference is very big and beyond one's reach. The rate is threet times more in Bihar. The second thing is that while recovering the arrears, the same yardstick should be applied to all. If should be recovered in instalments and the decision of closing the grid the day after tomorrow should be postponed. I request that let us leave said the case of Bihar and talk of development at the national level. I have no excuses for the backwardness of Bihar. We are backward not in industrial production, but in every field. It is not a party issue, We all are unanimous on this issue. In such a situation, the National Thermal Power Corporation of Kahalgaoon has a capacity of 1000 megawatt. Funds are not being allocated for completing it in the Eighth Five Year Plan. As a matter of fact, it relates to Patratr and maithan and generation of power in two units located in Muzaffarpur kanti. I demand that at least, the case of low power generation in the N.T.P.C. should be taken up with the Planning Commission and its power generation capacity should be increased. Irrespective of the regions, be it Northern, Western or Eastern, the power tarffte should be uniform every where. The price of coal produced in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa and supplied to national Thermal Power, Corporation is very cheap. But the power tariff rate of NTPC is very high.

I have to make a submission about the Coal India Limited. The Private Sectors take good quality coal by giving bribes. Inferior quality coal is feing supplied to the Thermal Power Stations of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. Consequently, the machines get spoiled and their production capacity , the committed. The tariff should be fixed at uniform rates for all States through the Coal India Limited. The requirements of power in the Public Sectors should be fully met. This is my submission. The decision of stopping the supply of power the day after tomorrow

should be postponed. The payment should be made in instalments at equal rates.

13.43 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Detailed Demands for grants of the Ministry of law., Justice and company Affairs for 1992-93.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM) : On behalf of Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company affairs for the year 1992-93 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1825/92]

**Detailed Demands for grants of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation for 1992-93.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation for the year 1992-93 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1826/92]

[Translation]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of the wool and woollen Export Promotion council, New Delhi for 1990-91 and statement for Delay in laying these papers etc. and Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of textiles for 1992-93**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK

GEHLOTS): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Wool and Woollens Export promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91. —
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1827/92]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics marketing Co-operative Society Limited, Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Handloom Farbrics Marketting Co-operative Society Limited, Delhi for the year 1990-91.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1928/92]
- (5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Textiles, for the year 1992-93.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1929/92]

**Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust Jawaharlal Post Trust, Cochen port Trust and Calcutta Trust for 1990-91 together with Audit Reports thereon and statements showing reasons for delay in laying the paper etc**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARMANGLAM) : on behalf of Shri jagdish Tyler I beg to layha on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act. 1963:-

(a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1830/92]

(b) (i) Annual accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1990-91 together with Audit report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1831/92]

(c) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1990-91 together with audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the

year 1990-91 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1832/92]

(d) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1833/92]

(2) Four statements (Hindia and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1833/92]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of civil Aviation and Tourism for 1992-93**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1834/92]

**Notification Under Companies Act 1956.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the companies Act. 1956:-

- (i) The Trustees (declaration of holdings of shares and debentures) Amendment Rules. 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 117(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st February 1992.
- (ii) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Third Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 754 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1991. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1835/92]
- (2) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive trade practices (Amendment) Rules. 191, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 755(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1991. under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the monopolies and Restrictive Trade practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1836/92]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance for 1992-93**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for the year 1992-93 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1837/92]

**Notification under foreign Regulation Act., 1973, Annual Reports of the Giridih kshetriya Gramin Bank Giridih and Netrauti Gramman Bank, Mangalore for the year 1990-91 together with accounts and Auditors Reports thereon etc. and Notification Under Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ordinance, 1992.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (i) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 93(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1992 regarding permission to any person in India to take of send out of India Gold Jewellery or precious stones issued under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1838/92]
- (2) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions):
- (i) Report of the Giridih Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Giridih for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1839/92]
- (ii) Report of the Netravati Grammeena Bank, Mangalore for the year 1990-91 together with accounts and Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1840/92].
- (iii) Report of the Kalpathara Grammeena Bank, Tumkur for the year 1990-91 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1841/92]
- (iv) Report of the Cauvery Grammeena Bank, Mysore, for the year 1990-91 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1842/92]
- (v) Report of the Singhbhum Kshetriya Gramin Bank Chaibasa, for the year 1990-

91 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT 18 73/92]

13. 441/2 hrs

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Eighth Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Commerce (Department of Commerce) Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 195 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1992 appointing Smt. R. Lakshmanan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs Department of legal Affairs as a member of the Securities and Exchange Board of India issued under sub-section (i) of section 4 of the securities and Exchange board of India Ordinance, 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1844/92]

13.44 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Twentieth and Twenty-second Reports

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English Versions) of Public Accounts Committee:-

- (1) Twentieth Report on the action taken on 97th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on construction of 1296 dwelling units at Kishangarh by Delhi Development Authority.
- (2) Twenty-second Report on action taken on 16 2nd report (8th Lok Sabha) on Madras Atomic Power Project.

13.45 hrs

ELECTION COMMITTEE

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section 4(b) of Section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, read with rules 3 and 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Tobacco Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder, *vice* Shri Chokka Rao Juvvadi resigned."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

any attention towards this.

"That in pursuance of sub-section 4(b) of Section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, read with rules 3 and 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Tobacco Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder, *vice* Shri Chokka Rao Jukvadi resigned."

Therefore, I urge the Central Government to give compensation immediately to thousands of farmers whose valuable agricultural land has been acquired for defending the country's borders.

- (ii) **Need to make coovum and Buckingham name canals in Tamil Nadu usable for the movement of essential Commodities from the neighbouring states**

[English]

*The motion of adopted*

13.46 hrs.

MATERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to Give Compensation to the Farmers of Ganganagar District, Rajasthan Whose land has been Acquired by Government of India for Putting Wire-Fencing Along Indo-Pak Border**

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the wire-fencing along Indo-pak border in Tehsil Shri Ganganagar, Karnpur, Raisingh Nagar and Anupgarh in district Ganganagar has been put on the land of the agriculturists of the respective areas. This wire fencing is located five hundred feet away from the border line.

Farmers have to cover a long distance to reach their farm land for farming work. Due to this difficulty the land across the wire-fence cannot be cultivated properly.

Under such circumstances proper compensation should have been provided to the farmers. But Government did not pay

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): Sir, about two decades ago, in the city of Madras, there were two main Canals, namely Coovum and Buckingham Canals, which were the lifeline for bringing into Madras the essential commodities like salt, foodgrains, Kerosene, charcoal, etc. from the neighboring States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It was the cheapest mode of transportation of these essential commodities from the neighboring States. The transportation of these essential commodities was not only very cheap but also quick.

Due to various reasons, these two Canals have not only been abandoned for inland water transport but the water has been getting polluted and it has become a great health hazard of the thickly populated city of Madras. Diseases like Malaria, Elephantiasis are rampant in the city and its neighboring districts due to mosquito breeding from the stagnant waters of these two Canals.

Another river which is called Adayar river is also causing considerable health hazard to the people of Madras city as the outlet of the river into the sea is obstructed by sand bars due to strong littoral currents.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to take immediate steps to make these three Canals usable, especially for the movement of essential commodities

form the neighboring States at a very low cost.

**(iii) Need to Allow Maharashtra Government to Raise Funds by Borrowings from Public for Early Completion of Irrigation projects in the State**

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL (Nanded): Mr. Speaker, Sir, both Central Government and planning commission have been giving high priority to complete various irrigation projects expeditiously in the traditionally drought-prone areas of Marathwada, Vidarbha and Krishna valley. But funds are required to be raised by public borrowing for early completion of irrigation projects.

The expenditure on these projects is estimated to be 4800 crores of rupees. An allocation of 2000 crores of rupees has been made for this purpose in Eighth five year plan. Out of this allocation an amount of 1850 crores is likely to be spent on Krishna Valley project. At the price level of 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 650 crores is likely to be spent on the new project. The state Government has sent proposal to the Central Government that Rs. 750 crores should be allowed to be raised by public borrowings during with Five Year Plan and Government should provide its approval for raising of funds by public borrowings during Ninth Five year Plan.

If Government is not in favour of granting its approval to much a proposal, then I request the Government to make additional allocation of funds for early completion of these projects.

**(iv) Need to clear Pending Irrigation project of Rayalaseema region, Andhra Pradesh.**

[*English*]

SHRI A. PRATAP SAI (Rajampet): Sir, many irrigation projects of the most backward

region of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh are pending for clearance with the Central Government since long. In Rayalaseema region consisting of four districts Cuddapah, Anantpur, Chittoor and Kurnool the rain-fall is below 600 mm in a year. Even something less than 600 mm. In the 19th Century the famine occurred once in five years. In the 20th Century, it occurred once in 3 years. Most of the village people are suffering for want of drinking water. Due to all the above stated reasons the main pending projects like Tilagu Ganga, Aualeru nagri Hindhri-Nova, should be cleared and if necessary financial assistance should be provided by the Union Government. The above said projects of taken up, will take care of another 25 to 30 lakh acres. The estimated cost of all the pending projects of Rayalaseema will be around Rs. 1700 crores. If all the projects are completed within 15 years, only then desertification can be stopped as reported by the Geological Survey of India. It will be sufficient to irrigate all the cultivable land of Andhra Pradesh say 287 lakh hectares with available water 3900 TMC would ultimately result in poverty alleviation, checking of desertification, drought and famine and would generate employment opportunities too.

**(v) Need to Revive Ajmer Regiment and to Recruit more People from Ajmer-Merwara Area in Army**

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Special privileges and priorities were given to recruit war-loving, fighter and brave youth of Ajmer district in Army during British regime. Rawats, Mehraos and meena castes were given special preference for recruitment in Merwara Battalion, Ajmer Battalion and granadiers. These Battalions were disintegrated without any reasons after Second World War and consequently the recruitment opportunities in defence force, to the people of district Ajmer have declined considerably as a result thereof. Due to piecemeal recruitment in different cores the promotional avenues for them have declined considerably. Previously Recruitment Melas

were organised and recruitment campaigns were launched at various traditional rural recruitment centres for recruiting village youths in the Army. These opportunities have ceased to suit due to changed recruitment pattern. Therefore, I would like to make a special request to the Government to revive Ajmer Regiment and special preference should be given to recruit brave and bold youths of Marathwada and Ajmer regions in Army and the recruitment should be done at Ajmer centre.

(vi) **Need to Set Up A Krishi vigyan Kendra in Kanpur Dehat**

SHRI KESIRI LAL (Ghatampur): Kanpur Dehat is very backward district of the state majority of the people depend on agriculture directly or indirectly for their livelihood even today. Agriculture is the in source of heir income. The people of that area are still using traditional menthols of agriculture as they are ignorant of the modern and latest methods of agriculture and the progress made in the filed of agriculture. As a result, their income in negligible and uncertain and their economic condition remains pitiable and there appears to be no hope for its improvement. If measures are taken to provide proper training and information of the new and modern technology to these people, then new direction can be given to agricultural sector in the area and the economic condition of the people can be improved. I have been making a demand continuously for quite a long time for starting a Krishi Vigyan Kendra there, but nothing has been done so far in this direction.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to start a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in backward area of Kanpur dehat for improving the economic condition of the people and for the development of agriculture so that more avenues could be provided to the people for economic progress and a

long-standing demand of the local people could be fulfilled.

(vii) **Need to set up a circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Nawab-Bar in Jalpaiguri town West Bengal**

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to long standing demand of the people of North Bengal, specially those of the Jalpaiguri Divisional Town to set up a circuit bench of the Calcutta Hgh Court. The Member of the Bar association of Jalpaiguri initiated the issue. On the 3rd June, 1988, the High Court of Calcutta announced its decision to set up a Circuit Bench there. For the purpose a number of rooms have been kept earmarked in the Nawab-bari of Jalpaiguri town.

I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate necessary steps for setting up of a Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Nawab-Bari in Jalpaiguri town, West Bengal.

(viii) **Need to Look Into the Misuse of Tada In Haryana**

[Translation]

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards the misuse of TADA by Haryana Government. In August 1991 TADA had been used against in M.L.A. of Haryana Vikas Party, but the case under TADA was withdrawn after the intervention of the Central Governemnt . The Home-Minister had assured the House at that time that 'TADA' would not be allowed to be misused against politicians. Even then this law is being misused by Haryana Government to superss the political opponents. I would like to made a humble request to the Prime Minister that orders should be issued to review the cases against the presons arrested under TADA in Haryana so that arbitrary misuse of this law is checked.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 3.00 p.m..

13.55 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fifteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past fifteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I would request you that the Minister of State for Home Affairs should first make a Statement on Tripura. It is listed here for its being made just before the Private Members's Business. If you have no problem, I think you can request the Home Minister to make the Statement. He is also ready with the Statement. We are all interested to hear his Statement. The debate can be held later on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: let us take up the listed subject and after that the Statement can be made.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, we have also a Meeting of the Amniocentesis committee. The Minister is ready. If you kindly give us the opportunity to listen to him, then we go to the Joint Select Committee Meeting. The Minister is also ready. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): We do not have any objection.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: So, we shall just oblige Basu Deb Achariaji and .

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Geetaji in Particular.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister may make the Statement.

15.08 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Alleged rape of tribal women in Tripura**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): In compliance with the direction of the Speaker, I wish to inform the House about the facts based on report received from the State Government, regarding the alleged incidents of rape of some tribal women in Tripura and the allegation of sexual harassment and suicide of gril inmates of a Government orphanage.

On 20.02.2 1992. some non-trebles of Stanala village want to Swastipara and orinagapara in search of two non-tribals who were suspected to have been kindaped by the ATTF. About a month later, Shri Samar Chodhury, MLA, CPI (M) and Shri Surendra Reang of CPI (M), Member of District Council ported to kanchanur police station that some non-tribal miscreants had raped six tribal ladies in 20.02., 1992. They were requested to lodge a formal complaint but they declined to do so. However, on the verbal complaint, police investigated the complaint. The Circle Inspector and the S.D.O., Kanchanpur visited the places. None of the victims reported any such incident of rape and no evidence was adduced to substantiate the allegation. A letter signed by Shri Samar Chodhury and a few others addressed to the Chief Secretary, Tripura was received on 20th march, 1992 containing the allegation of six tribal women being reped by non-tribal anit-scoials at Swasti para of Chota Dumbur Gaon Sabha under Kanchanpur police Station. The SDM, Kanchanpur who is a tribal officer was asked to conduct an enquiry in to the allegation who, in his preliminary report,

stated that he had met five of the six alleged victims of rape but none of them stated that they had been raped.

An orphanage by the name of Dhwananagar Sishunandan has been functioning in Udaipur Sub-Division since 1979. It is managed by the local Notified Area authority with financial assistance from the State Government. It has 50 inmates of which 23 are girl children. In early part of 1990, an incident of suicide of a girl inmate was reported in this institution. The post-mortem examination revealed that the girl was pregnant. Apparently the girl, being adolescent, had developed physical intimacy with a young boy in the neighborhood. Apart from this, no incidents of rape or pregnancy are reported. To ensure better protection of girl inmates strict instructions have been issued by the State Government to the concerned authorities to segregate them in a separate building and to enforce strict discipline through better supervision. Sir I have got some more supplementary information. Further information relating to the orphanage has been received from the State Government and is mentioned as below:

All the inmates of the said orphanage have been enrolled in local school to continue their study except an infant boy. Girl inmates have been segregated by a bamboo wall with separate accommodation, kitchen and entry gate. A night guard has been provided to ensure the security of the girl inmates. Some girl inmates who attained marriageable age have been married and have left Sishunandan and are living with their husbands. One inmate after the marriage in 1927 with local boy is running a photo studio the girls having legal guardians ree being reconciled with the respective families. An exercise is in process to recognise the destitute homes or the inmates below 12 years and there above 12 years for both boys and girls separately (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): if there are no incidents, why is this extra vigilance? This is a concrted reported.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARA (Jadavpur): Although generally clarifications are not allowed, in this case, we want to ask two or three questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever care the Government has to take, the Government has taken it. (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, this is a subject of the national Commission on Women.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whenever an hon. Minister makes a statement, it comes under Rule 372 and it says that a statement may be made by a Ministry on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker out no question shall be asked at the time the statement is a made.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly pave the way for the next subject to be taken up.

(*Interruptions*)

15.13 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS GENERAL  
1992-93 *CONTD*

Ministry of Labour

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 57 relating to the Ministry of Labour for which five hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose out motions to the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Labour have been circulated, may if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15

minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be as moved.

A separate list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officers at the Table without delay-

**Motion moved:**

" That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital

Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the president, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1993, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 57 relating to the Ministry of Labour."

Demands for grants in respect of Ministry of Labour for the year 1992-93 Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grantion Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992		Amount of Demand for Grant Submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3		4	
	Minister of labour 57 Ministry of Labour	6991,00,000	12,00,000	34957,00,000	61,00,000

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, we draw your attention to a provision in Rajya Sabha under which clarifications can be asked after a statement is made by the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the provision of Rajya Sabha does not apply here. We do not have nay precedent here. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I request Shri Guman Mal Lodha to intitiate the debate?

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: the statement on the same type of incident was

earlier given by the Home Minister in regard to the States of U.P. and Bihar. The statement was made. We abided by that. You cannot say, it was suppressed.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) Why don't you refer this incident to the National Commission on Women? (Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): The statement made by the Minister has no relation with the truth. (Interruptions)

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): A number of tribal women have been reped in Tripura. There should be a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the House which has farmed the rules

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the hon. Minister has made the statement the other day, Mr. Paswan has asked the clarification. He made a very sincere attempt on asking for classifications. The House also took objection under rule 37. Nobody can ask any clarification pertaining to the statement made by the Minister

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: This has happened in the House. We have sought clarifications. Yesterday also we did it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are not satisfied by the reply given by the hon. Minister, under a specific provision of the rules, you can bring it in another form, but not now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): I am asking whether there will be a discussion allowed on this subject in the coming days.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rules are there not merely for the guidance of the House but also for the presiding officer also. Every one of us is guided by the rules. We shall have to follow the rules. Suppose if you feel aggrieved, if you are not satisfied by the answer given by the hon. Minister, in some form or another, you can bring this for the discussion.

SHRIMATIMALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): We request the Government to give that commitment. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If that is a case, the rule, shall have to be amended. You are permitted to amend the rules at proper time.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: In the rules committee, we did discuss this provision and it was decided and mentioned in the proceedings: Let us not amend the rules; but let it be left to the discretion of the Chair. Subsequent to that, there have been several occasions when clarifications are

permitted by the Chair. Clarifications are sought and the Minister replied.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:—If it is allowed, then on several occasions, it will ultimately meet the same fate as Zero Hour has met. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We did get clarification.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You discussed zero hour from 12 O' Clock to 2 O' Clock. You should have raised this matter. You did not think at that time of discussing it. You should have discussed it during those two hours. Two hours were provided for you from 12 O'Clock to 2 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You did not think it fit to discuss this matter at that time. Do not tell me about this now.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pāñ): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such budget proposals, have not been made for labour, in any of the budgets since independence. The number of self welfare schemes has not been increased. The Government has repeatedly talked in the House about growing population, the growing problem of unemployment, growing population, the growing problem, of unemployment, growing of poverty and growing incidents of starvation. It is very unfortunate that in spite of all this, provision for the schemes of labour Ministry has been reduced and less allocation has been made as compared to that made in the past.

In regard to the demand presented today in the House, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to know the position in which the people living below the poverty line has reached after independence. The number of such people is increasing continuously. This number was 37.4 per cent in 1983-84 and today 53.8 percent people are living below the poverty line and are

[Sh. Gumanmal Lodha]

struggling hard between life and death. Moreover, these people do not earn even 5 rupees daily. They are unable to afford two square meals a day. About 45 crore people in India made both ends meet with only 2 rupees. They are living below the poverty line. There are about 20 crore people about whom Operation Mission Group says that their income is too meager to sustain and about 45 crore people the. Number of labour welfare schemes and employment schemes should have been increased but nothing of this sort has been done. Our industrial workers are very apprehensive of retrenchment and removal from the service. Multinational companies have come to India. There will be cut throat competitions among them. The industrial workers are very much worried about their future. I hope hon. finance Minister will give new dimension to his policies, not for the sake of capitalists, rich people and Kulaks but for the sake of poor and for the people of weaker sections so that 54 per cent population, which is living below the poverty line could be given some relief. It is clear from the budget allocations for the year 1991-92 that total demand for labour employees, industrial relations, and for social security for labour was to the tune of Rs. 6 crore. Demands worth have Rs. 5.53 crore come under the head non-planned expenditure in 1992-1993 Similarly, the allocation for other items has also been reduced. So I would like to request the finance Minister to consider it seriously. In 1971 also it was said, though it was only like Shedding crocodile tears, that the new era for the poor was going to be.

15.26 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *In the Chair*]

It was said that a new light was entering in the lives of the poor so they should be prepared to welcome it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, today again it is being said that a new light was coming. When new industrial policy, fiscal policy, commercial policy are being introduced. But these all are being introduced for the rich people. This new industrial policy

is being introduced to accommodate the multinational companies at the cost of poor and weaker sections. I would like to state that I oppose this type of exploitation. I want that schemes should be formed to raise the standard of living of those people in India who are living below the poverty line. The money should be spent on employment oriented schemes and on vocational education. If you go to cities, you will find that both the dogs and the poor children eat left over food thrown on the road together. It is unfortunate for our country. In view of all this, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider it.

The most important point is that we have done nothing to provide relief to the labour, especially to the agriculture labours. The organised labour i.e. of Banks, L.I.C. which have their trade unions, have effective power, they can go on strike. They can compel the industrialists or the Government to bow down to their demands. We do not have any relief to provide to agriculture labour who work with poor farmer, whose farming depend entirely on rain. A Commission was constituted, it submitted its report and it was suggested there in that minimum wage would be fixed at 20 rupees. This minimum wage has become meaningless in view of the rise in prices. But this minimum wage is being given even today. The position is this that in many States minimum is not being given even at this rate. For example in Andhra Pradesh minimum wage is Rs. in Bihar Rs. 16.50, in Gujarat Rs. 15.00, in Goa Rs. 12.00, in Jammu & Kashmir Rs. 15.00, in Karnataka Rs. 12.00, in Kerala Rs. 12.00, in Madhya Pradesh Rs. 13.00 and in Maharashtra Rs. 12.00.

[English]

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY  
(Krishnagar):- I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take measures for workers

participation in management.] (1)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate National Wage Policy.] (2)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of labour be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take effective measures to solve the growing problem of unemployment amongst the youth of the country.] (3)

SHRI HARAHAN ROY (Asansol):- I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to scrap exit policy in the interest of the workmen.] (4)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to implement the Judgement of Calcutta High Court in respect of Interim Relief to workmen of Refractory and Ceramic Units of Burn Standard Co. Ltd.] (5)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to take effective measures to provide employment to the unemployed persons.] (6)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise unions through secret ballot.] (15)

"That the demand under the Heade Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the workers participation in management.] (16)

PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur):- I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labor be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to create more job opportunities for women.] (7)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labor be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check exploitation of child labour.] (8)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):- I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to protect the workers from retrenchment.] (14)

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani):- I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide alternative jobs or means of livelihood for productive self-employment to all the workers and employees who are retrenched.] (23)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure workers participation in managemnt .] (74)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure workers partnership in production, productivity and profitability of industry.] (75)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restrict one person to one job only and to ensure productive self-employment to all others.] (76)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have only one labour union in each industry through secret ballot.] (77)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rehabilitate the workers by starting work in Rameshwar Nagar (Bihar) unit of Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.] (78)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restart the closed industries by ensuring workers participation.] (79)

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR (Gaya):- I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take suitable measure for worker's participation in management.] (61)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring out a National Wage Policy.] (62)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to solve the growing unemployment among the educated youth in the country.] (63)

"That the demand the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to create adequate job opportunities for women.] (64)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check effectively the exploitation of child labour particularly in the hazardous industries.] (65)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure employment opportunities to the agricultural labour throughout the year.] (66)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed in the country besides providing opportunities for self-employment.] (67)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take suitable measures to

protect the workers from retrenchment.] (68)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a Welfare Fund for the laboureres working in various mines in the counrtry.] (69)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to safeguard the interest of the workers by prohibiting lock-out lay-offs and closures in the industrial units.] (70)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring the agricultural labour under the purview of Minimum Wages Act.] (71)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolich the contract labour system in the various industries.] (72)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rehabilitate the retrenched workers by providing suitable means of livelihood/self-employment.] (73)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA  
(Jaipur): I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the self employment scheme to the educated unemployd.] (97)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve the problem of incresing unemployment in the country.] (98)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide alternative employment or means of livelihood to those employees who have been retrenched.] (99)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart proper training to the youth in the country for appropriate employment.] (100)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate employment opportunities to women.] (101)

"That the damand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take proper steps to avoid retrenchment of workers.] (102)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working conditions of women and child lab orers employed in agricultural and other works.] (103)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate employment opportunities to the youth belonging to Scheduled Castes particularly in Rajasthan.] (104)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enforce laws relating to child labour effectively.] (105)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure workers, participation in the management.] (106)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labor be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide employment to the agricultural labourers throughout the year.] (107)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant recognition to Labor Unions through secret ballot.] (108)

"That the demand under the Heads Ministry of labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps to free bonded laborers.] (109)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rehabilitate the bonded labourers.] (110)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a Welfare Fund for the workers engaged in various mines in the country.] (111)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the contract labour system in various industries.] (112)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix minimum wages for workers.] (113)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a National Labour Policy.] (114)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Bills for introduction.

15.30 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Article 155)

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI  
(ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT  
BENCH AT SILCHAR) BILL\*

[English]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Guwahati at Siulchar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Guwahati at Silchar."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*  
(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 158)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(AMENDMENT OF EIGHTH SCHEDULE)  
BY SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI-  
CONTD.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari on the 10th April, 1992, namely -

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri Lal K. Advani to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think it would be better if the Government takes a decision soon on the Bill introduced by Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari on which she had expressed her views earlier and, I had also spoken on it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, their non-inclusion in the Eighth Schedule is an irony when Nepali and Manipuri and the languages which have been recognised in the States where they are spoken by the majority of the people. Sikkim was not one of our States earlier. But today Nepali is the recognised language of Sikkim. West Bengal has also recognised Nepali language because it is spoken in one of its part especially in Darjeeling. In the same way Manipuri is the official language of Manipur. It is the language of courts also. It has its long history and

literature. So I do not think it proper that by including these two languages in the Eighth Schedule, an injustice would be done to those language which stake their claim for inclusion in this schedule. I feel that it should be delinked from Separate decision their claims which should be decided on their individual merits. I am not going to give their names. There are at least four-five languages in my mind, for which there are continuous demands for their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule. But those four-five languages are not recognised even in their respective States, though they should have been recognised in the respective States too. As far as Manipuri is concerned, even the State unit has not recommended for it but in case of Nepali four different legislative Assemblies of States have unanimously demanded its inclusion. At this time Inder Jeet Ji is not present here. In this context, I would like to mention his name also, since last time when Inder Jeet Ji had raised objection then I had humbly said that if there is agreement on language and there is any dispute over the probable name of the language only, then you give recognition to this language as "Nepali-Gorkhali". But later on when a number of Nepali people met me, then I realised the reason of the objection on the word "Nepali". After I came to know about the objection, I felt that I am not in a position on favour "Nepali-Gorkhali". However, as per the manifesto of my party, only Napali and Manipuri languages are said to be recognised and therefore I understand that the Bill moved by Dil Kumari Bhandari Ji should be supported as it is. This dispute arises by including the word 'Gorkhali'. I would like to mention about those persons also who have raised this dispute that since Nepali is a foreign language, it should not be given recognition. I do not accept this logic; and I am of the opinion that the Nepali speaking people have been living here for years and it would be totally wrong to term these people as foreigners and in view of these circumstances, I support and favour the word "Nepali", in the same form as it has been used in the Bill.

I will conclude by saying one thing in support of this Bill that our country is a democratic country and the democratic norms adopted to force the Government to accept the demands should be respected. Uptil now, it was considered that a large community, which gives a petition, representation and passes a resolution in a legal manner regarding some specific demand and on that basis wins the elections etc., then naturally the ruling persons will give him due regard in view of all these things. Gradually such a situation is cropping up in which people are getting an impression that passing of resolutions, giving memorandums and unanimous resolutions are not enough to get fulfilled their demands. Unless they resort to some riots and violence for emphasis in their demands. Unless some violent steps are not taken, New Delhi will be utterly headless. This impression is a very dangerous impression and it should not be allowed to go on increasing. Recently I had been to Manipur and I saw there very odd situation. There is no reply to their query as to why the Government is not giving recognition to Manipuri language despite so many requests made by the legislative assembly. All the people and all the parties are of the same opinion and there is no controversy on this single point. As a result of it, a movement has been going on there for some months opposing all the languages of the eighth schedule. Since you do not give recognition to their language, they do not give recognition to other languages of India. If some film of other language is released in Manipur. They will not allow it to be shown and they will remove all the boards printed in all other languages. I understand that they have no intention to oppose the languages through this move. They are not against any language. When I went there I spoke in Hindi only; at that time nobody asked me not to speak in Hindi, we do not like Hindi but they listened to me in Hindi. Outwardly it appears that they are against Hindi but I am of the firm opinion that they are not against Hindi. They are not even against but they express their anguish through it as to why their language is not given recognition; and the Government should not allow their anguish to cross a certain limit.

As regards Nepali language, this much I know that the Chief Minister of Sikkim had met me thrice, at least. All the representatives of all the parties, and more than 100 Members of Parliament have given in writing to this Government, to the previous Government and to the pre-previous Government and they have been giving memorandums from time to time in this regard. All the legal and democratic ways, they have exhausted and despite all these methods when there is no response from the Centre, naturally they will react to it and this reaction of theirs will naturally be not good in the interest of the country.

Therefore, I will again submit that this is a private member's Bill and it has been the tradition of this House that the Government talks so much on private members' Bills and also realizes and inherent feelings of the Bills but always says that the views expressed in the Bill have weight, we regard your feelings but we request you to withdraw the Bills and on that basis, the Bills are withdrawn, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is sitting here, and I submit to him that the delay in this matter will cause a great loss. Our land is suffering from this loss and I think there is no difficulty in avoiding the loss. The hon. Finance Minister is also present here and he might be agree with me that the Government does not have to bear financial loss of even a single pie by including any language in the eighth schedule. Yes, there will be some expenditure on the printing of that page of Constitution but that much of expenditure occurs even on a Private Member's Bill. (Interruptions)

Therefore, when I saw this Bill I found that it is a very small one and there is no lacuna in it. Therefore, if it is approved as it is it will be much better. There is no need at all of any change in it. Mr. Jacob can accept it today and can create a History.

As far as I remember a Private Member's Bill was passed in India only once and that was the Firoj Gandhi Bill, which was later on known as Firoj Gandhi Bill. The provision of that Bill was that if the press reporters, sitting in the gallery, cover some proceedings properly, then no action can be taken against

them and no law suit can be filed against them in the same way as no defamation case be filed against any Member. Similarly no case can be filed against the Press reporters.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): He was the son-in-law of the Prime Minister. If the Members have the same position and present the Bills, this Government will also approve the same.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am referring to that only because that is a precedent. If there is any legal lacuna in this Bill then it can be removed within two minutes by bringing an official amendment. There is a mention of clause 7A and 8A in this Bill and if you feel that these have already been amended in the past, then these can be renumbered now and these two languages can be added and placed at appropriate numbers and then there will be 17 languages instead of 15 languages in the Schedule. If these are kept even at 7-A and 8-A even then there is no objection. The languages placed at SI Nos 7-A and 8-A can be placed at other SI Nos. The language maintained at SI No. 8 can be placed at SI No. 10 and thus renumbering of SI. Nos. can solve the whole problem within two minutes. I hope that the whole of the House might be agree with me and will accept it. But my submission in this matter is that the time is very important, we must recognise its importance and it should not be treated as an ordinary Bill but it should be treated as a very important Bill and it should be accepted by the Government. With these submission I wholeheartedly support the Bill of Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari.

15.45 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 371)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: At this stage, I allow Shri Moreshwar Save to introduce the Bill. Shri Moreshwar Save.

**SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE**  
(Aurangabad): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMORESHWAR SAVE:** I introduce the Bill.

15.45 1/2 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL**  
**(AMENDMENT OF EIGHTH SCHEDULE)**  
**BY SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI-**  
**CONTD**

Mr. Chairman: The House will continue the further discussion on the Bill moved by Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari. Shri Zantya may speak now.

**SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (Panji):** Sir, I fully support the amendment Bill moved by the hon. Member Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari to include Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution. This will give these languages their due recognition and also fulfil the aspirations of the millions of people who speak these languages to further enrich them.

Yet another language which is long overdue for including in the Eighth Schedule is the Konkani language, which is spoken by over 50 lakhs people in the States of Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, Goa being the focal Centre.

Konkani is a modern Indo-Aryan language with Devnagari as its script.

As is the case with most Indian languages, Konkani is also derived from Sanskrit language and has close affinity with Marathi, Hindi and Gujarati. It is the official language of Goa and is the medium of instruction at the primary level. At present, it is also subject of study at the secondary, graduate and post-graduate levels. It is also one of the subjects for the UGO NET Examinations at the All India level for recruitment for lecturers and awarding of Junior Research Fellowships.

In 1975, the Sahitya Akademi, which is the highest literary court of the country recognised Konkani as an independent literary language of India. Since then, Konkani writers and authors have been receiving Sahitya Akademi Awards for their significant contribution to Indian literature.

Every year, hundreds of books are published in Konkani. The main publishing centers being Goa, Bombay, Mangalore and Konchi. Many periodicals are published from Goa, Bombay, Mangalore and Kerala. A Konkani news bulletin is also being broadcast from the Bombay Station of the All India Radio.

Appreciating the strong feeling of the Konkani speaking people, the Legislative Assembly of Goa has passed a resolution demanding inclusion of Konkani in the Eighth Schedule. Even the International Goan Convention held in Toronto, Canada in August 1988 sent communication to the Centre embodying these demands. But, apart from promises, there has been no positive response from the Government so far.

The Konkani speaking community is getting restless over the indifference towards their legitimate demands voiced time and again over the last four decades. A feeling is now growing amongst Konkani speaking people that they are deprived of the opportunities of participation in a number of programmes at the national level. Sensing this feeling of resentment, the 11th All India Konkani Sahitya Sammelan held at a Karwar in Karnataka State on the 8th and 9th

February 1992 passed a unanimous resolution urging the Government of India to include Konkani in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution without any further delay and to put an end to the injustice to which Konkani speaking community has been so far subjected to. So, our request to our Government is along with Manipuri and Nepali, Konkani may also be included in the Eighth Schedule.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Hon. Chairman, Sir, Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari has presented in this House a bill which will be welcomed by every one. That is why I would like to extend my as well as my part's whole hearted support to it.

It is an irony that Government has made it a practice to not enact a law even on a subject which has the support of all the parties unless a rebellious attitude is adopted towards it.

Today, the situation is that about one dozen youth from Manipur under the leadership of Yan Sarad Chandra, are going round Delhi meeting and motivating the various political parties, youth organisations and intellectuals to press the Central Government to include Manipuri and Nepali in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Manipuri is the medium of instructions upto 12th standard in Manipur. Manipuri is also the language of the Legislative Assembly over there. The Government work is also done in Manipuri. But the youth of Manipur who receive education upto secondary level with Manipuri as medium of instruction do not have better prospects for making to All India Services, if they pursue their studies at university level with same medium of instructions.

Private Members bills have been presented in this August House in 1985 and in 1988 on two occasion earlier and several times prior to that for the purpose of including Nepali and Manipuri in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. Government also gave assurances on those bills. Hon. Shri Chit

Basu is present in the House. I was going through the old proceedings when happened to see a bill presented in the House by him. Governments come and go. Manipuri could not get place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution despite several assurances given by various Government on this important issue.

Today, there is a atmosphere of revolt against Hindi and Manipuri. Why is it so? The people there have got a feeling that the supremacy of Hindi is virtually a hurdle in the way of including Manipuri in the 8th Schedule of the Constitutions. This issue has assumed this proportion. What does the constitution of India say in the article 345:

"The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script. Notwithstanding anything in clause, for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement.

The President shall, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement by order constitute a Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and such other Members representign the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule as the President may appoint, and the order shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission. It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union, restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Unions, the language to be used for all or any of the purposes maintained in article 348.

Today the non-inclusion of Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule is adversely affective the propagation, promotion and progressive uses of Hindi, as envisaged in the Constitution of India. If the objective enshrined in the article 343 and 344 are to be fulfilled then

Manipuri should be included in the 8th Schedule.

Article 347 says -

"On a demand being made in that behalf the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify"

By untrue of this provision Manipuri became the language of courts in Manipuri and it also became the language of the Legislature and the medium of instruction upto middle school level. As Manipuri is not the language of communication with the Centre, separatist tendencies are raising their heads in this region. That is why, it becomes the responsibility of the Centre to include the regional languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, to create harmony in the country.

Sindhi language was included in Eighth Schedule of the constitution by passing a bill in the House in 1968. History of India is witness to this fact that a very big part of Nepal was made a part of India by the English through treaty with Gorakhas for their luxury and comforts. They also gave a very large part of India to Nepal as a consequence of the treaty. As a result of that treaty, the entire region of Kumaon Garhwal and Himachal in North India and the Terai region of Nepal adjacent to Gorakhpur and Bihar has close relationship with U.P. and Bihar. Nepali is spoken in this entire region.

Previously Sikkim was not a part of our country. After emergency such a situation arose that Sikkim became a part of India geographically. It was given a status of a State under our Constitution. When the Constitution was being written, when the provision for languages was being made,

when the official Languages Act was being made, then a great mistake was done by not treating Nepali at par with other languages of India. There was an excuse and a reason for that. Now when Sikkim has become an integral part of India, and Nepali is the official language of that State then there is no justification for not including it in the 8th Schedule of the constitution. So the language issue is also one of the reasons for the present day attack on the federal structure of the country. Rich and long history and long tradition of a language should not be the only criteria for including it into the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Regional languages must be considered for inclusion in the constitution as they are the mirror of cultural heritage, history and traditions of the region. If we want the unity of the country also went and to maintain harmony in the country, we must include these two main languages of Eastern India in the Constitution. It will help the culture and heritage of that region mingle with the main stream Indian culture.

With these words, I support the bill which has been resented by Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari, because today growing separatist tendencies in eastern India are using language as an excuse, and as an inciting force. This excuse must be out an end because great linguist like Sunit Kumar Chatterjee had said that it is true that Manipuri is spoken in a limited area but a very few languages of India are as complete as this language. Such is the view and opinion of that great learned man and thinker. All the Sanskrit Granths whether it is Ramayan or Mahabharat or Tripitakas of the Prakrit language or other religious scriptures have been translated in Manipuri language. The entire literature of Sanskrit has been translated into Manipuri. From the point of view of the riches greatness and property of language, Manipuri has a claim to be included in the constitution of India.

With these few words I support the bill introduced by Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari. I would like to request the Government that this should not be neglected only on the plea that this bill has been presented by a private

Member. I want that the Government itself for the purpose of winning the hearts of the people of eastern India, should present this bill as a Government bill. With this, I would like to thank you also, for giving me an opportunity to speak.

16. 00 hrs

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): On behalf of my party, I also sincerely thank Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari for brining forward this important Bill. Truly, she is voicing the sentiments of many Members form various parties who moved similar Bills as private Members' Bills in this very House. Unfortunately, in the past, those Bills could not be adopted by this House. But on this occasion, I fervently appeal to the Treasury Benches and to the Government to adopt this Bill unanimously. All the political parties of our country are in favour of inclusion of Nepali and Mainpuri in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Shri Advani has referred to one Private Member's Bill that was adopted in this House and made into a law. And I have in my hand fourteen such instances where, Private Members' Bills were passed in this House with the cooperation of the Government and made into a law. With regard to the present Private Mmber's Bill also I demand similar treatment.

Sir, this Bill is very important in the sense that over the years, people are agitable over this very sensitive issue. Cases for the inclusion of Nepali and Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution have been presented very strongly by the mover of this Bill as well as other hon. Members. I also want to remind this hon. House that there is no case for this House or for the Government to deny inclusion of these two languages. As a matter of fact, I have no objection if a third language is also taken into consideration. Forexample, there is a demand that Knokini should also be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Nobody can give any rational explanation as to why some languages are included in the Eighth Schedule, while some other languages which

are equally developed, equally capable of creative expression in literature, in science and in various aspects of life, do not find a place in the Eighth Schedule and digned recognition. Can this sort of discrimination be allowed to continue any longer in our country? Can there be two types of treatments accorded to different languages? If somebody asks me a question as to why Bengali is there in the Eighth Schedule and why Nepali is not there, I really have no explanation. Shri Subhash giving may say that Nepali should not be included in the Eighth Schedule because it is a foreign language because it is spoken in a foreign country. This is a very wrong argument. Then English orginatd as a foreign language could not be included in the Eighth Schedule,

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Did he object really?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: There was some reference in the news papers. I really do not know. My point is that it is not are all necessary to create this sort of confusion. I do not know why this red-herring be introduced into this. It is a very old demand that Nepali should be included in the Eighth Schedule. This is the demand of all the parties and different parties have given support to this demand. Long ago, just after Independence, the Communist party demanded that these two languages should be included in the eighth Schedule. Sir, the four State Assemblies of our country, West Bengal Assembly, Tripura Assembly, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim Assembly, unanimously passed a resolution not once but many a times but despite that it the Government continues to deny recognition to this language the people living in that part of the country will feel further alienated and they will fall victim to different fissiparous tendencies. a language should be the vehicle of unity. We cannot allow this language question to bring disunity in pur country. It is an age old language. I was going through the histroy of its development and I found that in the year 1975 the Nepali language was recognised as a major Indian Language

[*Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury*]

by Sahitya Akadami. I found that the Nepali was introduced as a vernacular subject by Allahabad University in 1911 and by Calcutta University in 1921. Nepali is the medium of instruction up to the Degree level in North Bengal University and is an elective subject for Honours and PHD students. Nepali is also recognised for the public service commissioner examination West Bengal. Nepali is the medium of instruction in West Bengal Secondary Education and Central Board of Secondary Education. West Bengal Government and also North Bengal University has set up a Nepali Akademi. This is the principal language of broadcast in Gangtok station of All India Radio and Karsing station of All India Radio. I think it is not necessary for me to enumerate all these things. But the question is we have to be sensitive to understand that any delay will be fatal in this respect.

I do not understand that if there is no financial implication, then why certain languages are mentioned in the 8th Schedule and certain others are denied of this right.

Similarly, we all know that Manipuri is an age old language. It is more than 2000 years old. It is very rich in expressing literary flavours, in expressing thoughts of human mind. It has a very rich heritage. These people have been agitating for a long time. They came here in New Delhi and undertook fast. We met these people. The agitation that has been going on in Manipur was referred to by Advaniji. They have a feeling of frustration and they are agitated over it. They may say that if their language is not recognised then they will not allow any programme in other language shoneed on their land. We do not consider it to be a secessionist's movement; it is a rightful movement of people of Manipur. They came here and we took them to the Prime Minister of our country. We submitted to the Prime Minister, a Memorandum signed by more than two hundred Members of Parliament belonging to various Parties. We submitted to the Prime Minister, a Memorandum signed by more than two hundred Members of

Parliament belonging to various Parties. I must tell you one thing. The discussion that we had with the Prime Minister was positive for the first time. He said that; "That kind of rigid closed mind the Government had before can no longer. The list has to be broadened." He gave an indication I am very happy for this -that for three languages, the Government's thinking is at a very advanced stage. If that is the case and if what the Prime Minister had said had been conveyed, to the Home Minister., then he should not have any problem in giving a clear commitment and also no problem in giving a clear commitment and also no problem in really helping this private Member's Bill to be adopted in this House. This is very important. We have to very seriously dwell upon the aspect of language issue.

We have so many languages, developed and less developed and under-developed. We also have the dialects. We were not at all informed about them. We are a very big and a great country composed of so many languages and what is wrong, if the world is told about it in a proper manner, in a statutory manner that this is the country where 2000 languages are spoken. It includes various dialects also. We believe that we should keep our unity and integrity intact. If we give due recognition to all such languages, then what harm that will do? We have a wrong notion. we have a wrong way of thinking that only by an authoritarian imposition of this language or that language, we can really safeguard the unity and integrity of our country. No. By forcibly imposing a privilege on a particular language and denying the same privilege to other languages we are not helping to keep the unity and integrity intact. We are not helping unity to grow. We are really helping disunity to spread among the people.

In respect of languages, our a tittle is very clear. Some languages are there in the country which do not have a script of their own. Such a language was there in Tripura. Kogbarak language is there. Previously, they did not have the script of this language. When, our Government came to power, we tried to help them and rally developed a script

for it. It is not the Party, but the people, the research workers, the experts, who did that. This has to be the democratic attitude. People should be allowed to think about their expressions; their education; their communication with the Government in their own language and so on. Only by giving this kind of right, can we create a situation where, voluntarily, people will accept one language as the link language and not as a kind of imposition, as a kind of privilege and denying the same privilege to others. So also, if anybody is really interested for promotion of unity in the interest of unity, as a link language in our country it is at the heart of our Members- then he must also be very sincere to ensure that all other languages, the demands for which are there in our country that they should be duly recognised and should be given a proper place. This is very important. That is why, I do not want to take much of your time but this demand is a democratic demand and should be accepted. This is also supported by a democratic movement.

If we are really working scientifically, if really our mind is working scientifically, then we should not delay this.

So, I conclude by saying that there is nothing sacrosanct about not broadening the list of Eighth Schedule. There is nothing like it. We should not be afraid of that. If we allow these three languages or two languages, then some other demands may also come.

We should not be afraid of that; we are not going to lose by that. We have to allow flourishing of the genuine aspirations of the people; and by that way only we will be helping this country's unity to be strengthened; and all the achievements that we had in the past would really make further achievement with the rich heritage that we have to carry forward for new civilisation.

With these words, I hope this Government will come forward and really support this Bill and does not delay inclusion of these demands any further that have been made through this Bill.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this very important discussion.

Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari has introduced this Bill for inclusion of Manipuri and Nepali in the Eighth Schedule thereby giving some sort of more recognition to these two rich languages.

As we all know, the scope of a Private Members Bill is often limited in the sense that under ordinary circumstances it is not the procedure or convention of this great House to pass a Private Members' Bill; but it does give an opportunity to highlight an issue, to bring to the notice of the House a matter of urgent public importance and through the discussion to the whole country about the need for this urgent business. To that extent, this Bill has served a great purpose, through I am not supporting the passing of the Bill. I am happy to convey the hon. Member, Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari, who has moved this Bill, that I am in total agreement with the contents of the Bill and the spirit of the Bill. I may be excused for this. After hearing the hon. Leader of the Opposition and hon. Member from West Bengal, Shri Saifuddin Chodhury, if I, may say I was not inclined to tell that till I heard the speech of Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury, I may remind him what transpired during the National Front Government. The Marxist Party was supporting it. There was a categorical assurance by the then Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh that Nepali Language would be accepted. But that still remains a problem.

When the Janata Government was in power from 1977-80, at least Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari may know, the then Prime Minister said that Nepali was not an Indian language. You should not forget that.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): That was sufficiently opposed and condemned the Nepalese speaking people of India, and the Government of India, which is now being ruled by the Congress Party has stated that Nepali is not treated as

'foreign language. Are you contradicting that? He said that he agreed with the letter and the spirit of the Bill. But then, he says he can not support the Bill simply because one hon. Member from the opposition had supported the Bill. I am really very sorry. If this is the feeling in democratic country of which we are proud of being the greatest living democratic country in the world. If the member from Ruling Party feels like that, I am really very sorry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the end of the debate, you can reply.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am really said that I am totally misunderstood by the hon. Member. What I said was that after hearing Shri Saifuddin Choudhury, I was telling him, that the Prime Minister during the period 1977-80, said that it was not an Indian language and I am telling that Nepali is an Indian language.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: We did not accept the formula of the then Prime Minister. We condemned that attitude and it was not accepted by anybody in this House.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: For that matter, Shri Morarji Desai — with all due respect to him you consider whatever he had said — said that the annexation of Sikkim was not proper. Can you accept it? He said that Sikkim's merger was annexation and it was greatly condemned by both the Houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. If you go by his words, then you have to leave out Sikkim also. That is my contention.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am sharing your concern. I am with you. I am telling you that I am supporting the Bill and its contents and I may at this point of time, go even a step forward, by saying that if Nepali is not an Indian language, to say so, it is as good as to say that Nepalis are not Indians. Can you say that? They are very much in the mainstream. They are the proud citizens of this country. We can never forget the great leadership given by the Nepalis during the

freedom struggle. They are the flesh and blood of this country and my honest conviction is that as quickly as possible they should be brought to the main-stream of the country. There is no doubt about it. But the question is, as posed by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury, there are other languages, there are other claims and all those should be considered by a responsible Government and I do say that even in West Bengal, the statistics show it — I stand corrected — that there are about 277 languages or dialects only in West Bengal and almost 35 of them are foreign languages and 18 out of the 277 have only some scripts. The others are dialects.

What I mean is to say that every language has to be given equal importance may be easy, but it is not possible. Nepali is a rich language. It is a developed language. We do not have any doubt about it on this side of the House. But it is only a question of procedure. I am sorry that I am misunderstood totally by her.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Very badly misunderstood by a lady!

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, ours is a great country. There are different languages, thousands of languages and different dialects, different traits and different cultures. Though we claim to have a composite culture as our heritage, it is our responsibility and duty to protect the identity of every small group, however small it may be. Then only the unity and diversity which is the essence of the source of our democracy can be built up.

I am not against this Bill. However, from the statement of objects and Reasons it is seen that there are sufficient grounds that the demand made should be accepted. After all, there are at least two Governments, Sikkim and West Bengal where this language has been accepted as an official language. And four other State Governments have recommended the inclusion of Nepali in the Eighth Schedule.

There are other cases also, like those in

Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh where there are some sections of people who speak the Dogri language. Even, the honorable from Goa he was a Minister for ten years there — has mentioned that they are also demanding the inclusion of Konkani language. so, my point is that the Government should come forward as quickly as possible with suitable legislation under the procedure laid down in Article 345 whichever is necessary to accept this. Only then the long pending demand can be fulfilled and the aspirations of the people can be met.

I would like to say that the people who speak a number of languages, are demanding to include those languages also in the Eighth Schedule. That should not come in the way of including Nepali and Manipuri languages because these two languages have to be considered definitely. Certainly these two languages should get priority.

Our country is now undergoing a great period of crisis. There are a number of problems. Languages, religious and regional feeling - these are all some of the very dangerous messages that go in the disintegration of this country. So, it is time for us to have are-thinking on all these.

I must also give a word of caution or a sense of my feeling to the Members of the BJP. Though Kashmir issue is not directly connected with this, I am very concerned about what is happening in Kashmir. Every group of people or every race should have a sense of belonging to this great nation. Article 370 is the only Clause under the Constitution which binds Kashmir with this great country. and if a message  
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Sir, the hon. Member may be asked to be relevant to the subject. Whatever he is saying is not relevant.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Mr. Chairman, Sir,

I am not yielding. the moment I say about Article 370, he is not all right.

As a dutiful citizen of this country, it is our duty to respect our Constitution. Through you, Sir, may I ask a question to them? Have not they given a declaration that they are under the Constitution and stand by every Clause of the Constitution? How boldly enough can they say that Article 370 shall be scrapped? That will be the greatest injustice done to this great country. That will go under the root of the national integration. Their Ekta Yatra and Rath Yatra will not carry this country anywhere. Shri Advani is a dear friend of mine. that is another thing. I must tell him that this is a country where even the minorities should have a sense of belonging and we will have to be very careful in dealing with such sensitive issues.

I am happy that this Bill has been presented at the very right time. I would request the hon. Minister, who is in charge of Home Affairs, who is looking after this matter to consider this. Definitely the Minister will understand the feeling of both the House. I think, the feeling is unanimous. And the Nepali and Manipuri languages should be given due to recognition they deserve. This is a long pending case.

I mentioned about Konkani. I mentioned about Dogri language. I have also mentioned about some other language also. It is the responsibility of the Government to constitute a Committee for amending the Constitution and within a time frame to bring forwards a suitable legislation fulfilling the aspirations of the minorities and long neglected people so that they may not feel that they are out of the mainstream.

I hope that at least now Madam Bhandari will understand the spirit with which we on this side are supporting the great cause for which she and her people are fighting. They are about 10 million people. That is not a small number. We have to accept their feeling. I am sure that it this great step is undertaken, those ten million people - they are already in the mainstram and they have contributed so much in building up this country - will be in the forefront to see that

[Sh. A. Charles]

this great country march towards the 21st centre as a great country, giving a lead to the whole world.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN** (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill submitted by the distinguished Member Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari.

I recall at this moment that the question of inclusion of additional languages in the Eighth Schedule has been raised in the Parliament in many ways - in Parliamentary Questions, in Statements and, of course, through Private Members Bills. There has been a stock reply from the Government which has lost its cutting edge today. It is no longer relevant. In fact, it was never convincing. The Government's argument always been well all languages are national languages. We want all languages to develop. But, the, all languages need not be in the eighth Schedule. It is this discrimination which has caused a political situation in the country to which - in relation to Manipur - the Leader of the Opposition was kind enough to draw our attention. The question of language is not just a question of language. It is not just a linguistic question; it is an emotional question; it is a sentimental question; it is a psychological question; it is a national question. For all of us the sweetest language is one in which our mother has sung us the lullabys. Our sweetest language is one in which we first spoke out, first articulated ourselves first a uttered a few words. There cannot be anything more personal than that. Therefore, if a citizen gets a feeling in a ploy linguistic a state like ours that his language is not being treated as an equal language is not being given its due, is not being recognised, this surel hurts him. We must as co-citizens appreciate that feeling, appreciate that sentiment and do everything possible, for us to remove that sting from his heart, and make his feel absolutely at ease, feel equal and assure him that he cannot be discriminated against. Today, we are at the threshold of a new age in the world what has been called the age of ethnicity and when you consider the ethnic

identity of any social group more than anything else it is the language. Therefore, it is not surprising that all languages demand recognition, all linguistic g groups demand equality at the bar of the nation.

I would like to remind you of the example of Canada. Canada saved itself from distruction, form disintegration by giving equal status to French.

I recall one moment, a very surprising moment in my diplomatic life. I was at a Conference which was being addressed by the Foreign Minister of Canada. When I suddenly realised that he was no longer speaking in English and found that he was speaking in French and then again he started speaking in English. At the end of the Conference, I went up to him to find a solution to this riddle. He told me that they had accepted by law that French and English are equal. Therefore, in every public statement, in every official statement, the spoke one paragraph in English and the next paragraph in French. He alternated. This is the way nations are built. This is the way national unity is established. This is the way the national integration is reinforced not by in position, not by negligence, not by omission and not by disrespect to peoples' sentiments.

Ours is a multi-lingual State. We must also recognise that although linguists speak about a score of languages and hundred of dilects, there are some developed languages - languages which are not dialects by stretch of imagination, which have grammar, which have literature. And among <sup>thēm</sup> are languages which are spoken by a substantial number of people which from a very high percentage of population. At least within a some administrative unit or in some state, or in some districts of some States or even in some sub-districts of some districts of some States. But there are concentrations.

Here, I have got some data from the 1991 Linguistic Census. The languages which are presently included in Schedule VIII of the Constitution, cover roughly 95 per cent of the people. Five per cent of the total

population is not covered by those languages. But then substantial number in various States are not covered. For example, in Jammu and Kashmir, over 27% of the people are not covered by the languages which are today included in Schedule VIII. In Manipur, for example, 98 per cent of the people are not covered by our present Schedule VIII. In Meghalaya, 86 per cent of the people are not covered by our present dispensation. In Nagaland, 90.7 per cent of the people are not covered by the present list. In Sikkim, 93.65 per cent of the people are not covered by our present arrangements. In Tripura, we have again 23 per cent. If you take small States, in Arunachal Pradesh, 83 per cent; in Goa, 58 per cent; and in Mizoram, 91 per cent are not covered. In at least eight States, a majority of the people are not covered by our present Schedule VIII - Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, which, of course, is a very small Union Territory. The point I am making is this that if we take at least the States which are equal members of the Union, a majority of the population of those States do not find their languages duly respected and included in Schedule VIII of the Constitution. We have no right to console them by saying yes, we care for your language but we are not prepared to put it in Schedule VIII. My Counter question to the Government has always been that why not then abolish Schedule VIII.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** All languages are national languages.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** All languages are national languages and, therefore, you should have a national criteria. The linguistic picture, it is a dynamic picture, it is an evolving situation. We can lay down certain criteria and we can say that any language which can meet those criteria shall be automatically included in Schedule VIII at the appropriate time, if not today, tomorrow. There may be other grievances. Today we are talking only about Manipuri and Nepali though I would like to emphasise that it is not just a question of Manipuri and Nepali - in my view, there is also the question

of Konkani, there is also the question of Santhali which is recognised in Bihar and which is a full-fledged language. It is also a question of Dogri, it is also a question of Maithili, it is also a question of Khasi and it is also a question of Rajasthani - Mr. Lodha is not here, he had submitted a bill in that regard - and, if I may say so, because I come from that area, also of Bhojpuri. But I am not speaking of all other variants; but at least Bhojpuri, I must mention.

Now we can have a uniform criteria, as I said, whether it is not a dialect but a language, that books and journals are published in it, that it has a literature, that a substantial portion of the national population, say one per cent, declares that language as its mother tongue, that the substantial population in a given State, say ten per cent, recognise it as its mother tongue and as its household language. One per cent, of the nation and ten per cent of the given State or UT. Or that in absolute numbers, the number is large enough, say, it exceeds one million, if it is recognised as a medium of instruction - as Nepali is - not only upto high School level but right upto highest university level, if it is recognised as a language to be taught not only at the primary school level but upto university level, if it is recognised for national awards by Sahitya Academy - which Nepali is, which Dogri is, which Konkani is, which Maithili is - if it is a language of the media in which you produce films, in which you publish newspapers, then such a language - which meets some of this criterion - must, of necessity, be recognised as an official language, by one or more States, if not for the whole State at least for a district and included - Once it is recognised as an official language by one State - for the whole of the State or a part of the State it must then be automatically included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution.

As far as the case of Nepali is concerned, I cannot do better than what Madam Bhandari has already done. She had pleased her case extremely well. She has pointed out that it is one language in whose favour the Legislature of four States have passed legislations. I have, here, some figures. There are

substantial pockets of Nepali speaking people in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi. I am taking the figures of over 10,000. There are, of course, two States where substantial - very substantial - number of people speak this language. As I said Sikkim has 94 per cent of the people speaking Nepali and it commands a majority at least in some districts of West Bengal. So, the case of Nepali has been made out extremely well. Every party, including the ruling party, supported the cause of Nepali and of Manipuri in the last elections.

I would suggest that the Government could do no better today than adopt this Private Members Bill submitted by Madam Bhandari. Let that be accepted unanimously by the entire House. We would, of course, like to have a commitment from the Government that they would then consider the other pending claims of the other languages which meet the criteria that I had mentioned about and give them similar senior treatment as soon as possible.

I want to say one word about the question of Nepali being a foreign language. I simply do not understand this logic. Nepali is not a foreign language. For one thing it is an Indo- Aryan language and secondly more than a million-and- a- half people in India declared Nepali as their mother tongue.

**SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG** (Shillong): No, it is ten million people.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** I am talking about 1981 census. I do not know about your figures. I find that in at least one State in the Union the majority of the Nepalese- speaking people. In that sense, please permit me to say, I do not even consider English a foreign language any more. There are people in India whose mother tongue is English. There are States in India which -for their own reasons, like Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland - have accepted English as their official language.

All languages belong to man and in the case of human language, we cannot, sort of draw a line cutting mankind across. For example, shall U.S.A. discard English because English language's original home is England? I just gave you the example of Canada which has embraced French. Therefore, I frankly feel that this is a very far-fetched argument that Nepali is a foreign language. The word 'Nepal' is there. Nepal is the name of another country. That is there. I agree. But Indian Nepals are Indian citizens. There are millions of them they live in India. Their mother tongue is Nepali. Therefore, we should have the grace of accepting with an open heart, Nepali as an Indian language as a national Language.

With these words, I fully support the Bill that has been submitted in the House for consideration. Thank you.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** Sir, I rise to support the Bill of Shrimati Bhandari. In this connection I also like to remind the House that a similar Bill was also introduced by me in the other House of the Parliament and it was also discussed. But due to the position taken by the Government at that time, the Bill could not be translated or transformed into an Act.

Sir, the case of Nepali and Manipuri have been well established by speakers who produced me, and it is not necessary for me at this stage to further dilate upon that particular aspect which entitled these two great languages of India to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. But, Sir, taking advantage of this discussion I want to draw your attention to some other important aspects of our Constitution. The provisions of the Constitution regarding language is incorporated in Chapter XVII of our Constitution. Articles 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, and 351, all relate to the language of our country. Unfortunately, Sir, there is no mention about the rationale, or no provision is there in the Constitution in spite of the fact that a whole Chapter is there in relation to the languages of our country. There is no specific provision in the Constitution regarding the qualification of a

language for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution — which are the languages, why, under what rationale and under what reason a particular language will be in the Eighth Schedule and a particular language will not be part of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. This is the most relevant question because — of course, if you excuse me, Sir, I have got a letter from Mrs. Indira Gandhi dated August 16, 1980. She was kind enough to write to me regarding this Nepali language after my moving the Bill in that year. Here a major question was raised by her. She wanted me to delink the Nepali language from other languages which also aspire after inclusion in the Eighth Schedule. Her simple treatment was — I am criticising her, I am not criticising anybody in that way. I knew she had a particular problem. The problem was of pick and choose — which language she will choose and which language she will not choose. That was the concern for her, and she was right in expressing her concern. Sir, I am not reading out the letter. She said, 'The case of Nepali may be considered if it is delinked from other languages. That was the promise made in her letter as I have mentioned earlier. On the other hand, I am reminded that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made his position regarding language a little more flexible. What did he say? He said, "The list of the language in the Eighth Schedule is not completely exhaustive." That is the Eighth Schedule which contains 15 languages is not the last one. It may be extended, many other languages may be included. It indicates that. Therefore, Sir, my submission to you is, and I support the contention made by Shri Shahabuddin that there should be some constitutional provision or some kind of mechanism by which we can measure the standard of the language to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. As a matter of fact, my feeling is every language is a national language. There cannot be a regional language; there cannot be a national language, because in the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, each language has its own history, development, assimilation and expansion. Each language has its own vocabulary, pattern of expression, construction etc. with distinctive

characteristics. Therefore, every language is to be treated equally and on the basis of equality, they should have the respect of the people of the country as a whole and that respect should be shown by the Constitution itself. That can alone strengthen the oneness, that can alone strengthen the sense of unity and that can alone build up India as a multi-lingual, multi-ethnic, united, strong, prosperous and a forward looking nation. So, there should be a criterion. This criterion is to be made after a wide range of discussions amongst linguists. Some suggestions had come from Shri Shahabuddin in this regard. I think the Government should take note of it.

Sir, coming back to Nepali, Dr. Suniti Chakraborty was specific about Sindhi and Nepali. He said:

"Other Indian languages are to be added in the English Schedule following the wishes of their speakers and their importance, namely Sindhi and Nepali."

It is a matter of great satisfaction that Sindhi had already been included in the Eighth Schedule. But Nepali has not yet been included and I think, that has to be done now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is about to expire. We shall have to extend the time for this Bill. Can we have one- and- a- half hours more?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many Members want to speak on this Bill. So, we extend the time for this Bill by One- and- a- half hours.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had also given his views as to what should be the broad criteria for the recognition of a language to be included in the Eighth Schedule. He said:

"If a language is to be recognised, it must fulfil two important criteria. One, the more widespread

character of the language and the use of the language by a large number of people.”

These two criteria had been suggested by him and I think, from these two broad criteria, Nepali and Manipuri can be easily accepted as two languages which are qualified to be included in the Eighth Schedule.

Some objections have been raised regarding Nepali language by calling it as a foreign language. I think, this Parliament also had the opportunity of giving its views regarding that particular objection. In a Parliamentary question, it was replied that the language spoken by a person is not related to the criteria of the right of citizenship of India. A person can be an Indian national by birth, by descent, by registration and naturalisation under the provisions of the Citizenship Act. Therefore any Nepali speaking Indian citizen had got the citizenship right under the particular law of our country. The question whether he speaks Nepali or Bengali or any other language is not the criterion for the citizenship of the country. Therefore, our Citizenship Act is very clear. Anybody who is an Indian citizen can speak any language and that language is not a criterion to decide about his citizenship. Yes, it is a fact that in Nepal, a sovereign friendly country of India, Nepali is the language spoken by the majority of the people. Somebody may feel since Nepali is spoken by Nepali citizens in the sovereign State of Nepal, Nepali is a foreign language.

16.57 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA -  
*in the Chair*]

The former Prime Minister has erred in his judgment in this respect. Indian citizens speaking Nepali are also Indian citizens. I want cite an equal and parallel simile. Bangladesh is a free sovereign independent friendly country. Majority of the Bangladeshi citizens speak Bengali. We also speak

Bengali. That does not mean, speaking Bengali is something wrong. Bengali is my mother-tongue. Bengali is also the mother-tongue of many Bangladeshis. Therefore, in the Indian citizen speaking Nepali and the Nepali citizen speaking Nepali, there is no element of animosity between the same language group inhabiting different parts of the world. Therefore, that argument also does not hold good.

A question has been raised about Gorkhali. I do not want to enter into any controversy on this subject particularly which relates to the emotional question of language. As a matter of fact, Nepali is a known language. I would stand to be corrected there is no such language as called Gorkhali - If somebody wants to give Nepali, the name of Gorkhali, I have got nothing to oppose. If Gorkhali is one element of Nepali language, I also do not have any objection to accept it. But on that issue, whether it is Nepali or Gorkhali, there should not be any controversy and this controversy has been raised from certain quarters in order to stall the recognition of the Nepali language.

I conclude that this Bill which contemplates the inclusion of two languages, namely Manipuri and Nepali should be immediately accepted.

17.00 hrs.

So far as inclusion of other languages is concerned, Khasi, Maithili, Rajasthani, Konkani Dongri and all other languages should also be included in the Eighth Schedule on the basis of certain criteria to be fixed up subsequently by the Government in consultation with all the parties concerned. That will be the scientific approach to solve any problem of our country. That will be the only method, the only way, how to unify India on the basis of multi-linguism, on the basis of multi-ethnicity and that will contribute to the strength of the nation as a whole.

With this appeal I conclude and once more I request that recognition can be given to Nepali language and Manipuri language. These two languages are to be immediately

included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Many friends have already mentioned about the recent movement in Manipur which threatens the unity of the country also, because of the fact some of the advocates of the Manipuri language - Recognition Committee have taken to the wrong path, have taken to the path of anti - Hindi feeling. This is also not a very good sign.

Hindi is the official language of our country. Hindi is a national language. We are all for the development of Hindi as the main language of our country. But the development of Hindi should not be a factor for the impediment of the other languages.

Therefore, I appeal to the leadership of the Manipuri Language Recognition Committee not to fall victims to parochialism, to the propaganda of interested lobbies in our country which want to divide the country instead of uniting the country.

With these words, I appeal to the Government to accept right now the proposal of inclusion of Manipuri language and Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of the Country.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG :  
Madam Chairman, I rise to support the private Member Bill moved by Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari, the hon. Member from Sikkim.

India is a great country and it is decorated with hundreds of flowers growing together with different colours, with different beauties, with different heights. All these flowers add colour in totality to the greatness of this country.

We should remember that when the founding fathers of the Constitution chalked out the Eighth Schedule, we were hardly four years as free citizens of this great country of ours.

Having been in the reign of foreign

powers, many of the hill areas of this country had no chance to develop socially, economically, politically and they have not been able to appreciate the significance of the development of the languages of all these areas. As such, hurriedly the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution was constituted. Many of the different languages prevailing in this great country of ours have not got recognition to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. We are now 40 years enjoying the freedom as free citizens; we have seen the 40 years of development, 40 years progress and we are enjoying them. For the last 40 years, our people have tried their best to make this country great. The people who are here in our Parliament - some of them are the founding -fathers of the Constitution - will revise and will bring amendment to the Constitution. so, the time has come when new thinking should be done on the inclusion of language which have come up to the standard to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

I want to make it very clear that I support the Bill moved by the hon. Member from Sikkim. I consider that Nepali language an Indian language which has grown richly in all its different stages. It is a language which is spoken by 10 million people living in India ; it is a language which has produced great books by different writers. There are poems written by different -poet - Laureates which have been acclaimed by the Sahitya Akademy and other organisations. As far as this language is concerned, many a time resolutions were passed in the all-India Conference demanding the Government of India to include the Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule. Therefore, I entirely support the arguments put forward by Shrimati Bhandari, the hon. Member from Sikkim, who has very diligently and in a very non-controversial manner, tried to put this Bill to be passed in this august House.

I just want to bring to the notice of the House one thing. I come from the North-Eastern Region. Coming from Meghalaya, I would like to say that like the Manipuri, language the Khasi language has come up to the standard where it needs immediate

by Shri Advani on behalf of our party.

recognition not only by the Sahitya Akademy but also needs immediate recognition by the Government of India for the inclusion in the Eighth Schedule. The Khasi language has been recognised up to the Doctorate-level by the North Eastern Hill University. Many doctorate degrees have been conferred on different men and women who have submitted their theses. We do feel that the Khasi language has also come up to the Standard to be recognised in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. It deserves that. We have grammar book in the Khasi language; we have poetries in the Khasi language; we have novels in Khasi language; we have newspapers in the Khasi language; we have different literatures in the Khasi language; we have got the Bible and we have many other important books which we have produced in the Khasi language.

As a language of the North-Eastern region, the Khasi language has a status to be considered for its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of State for Home, who is present here - not that I am against the Bill - that in case he ask for time to reconsider it, then he should remember that there are languages in the North-Eastern region which need to be given recognition. The Mizoram language has come, the Garo language has come, the Konkani language has come. These are the different languages which the Home Minister will have to take in to consideration.

I appeal to him that as the Bill has included Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Bill, he should allow this Bill to be passed. It is a Private Member's Bill. It is moved by an hon. lady M.P. from Sikkim. I strongly support the Bill and I want that we all should support this Bill.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Madam Chairman, I raise to support the present Bill as also to speak further in pursuance of the views expressed

Language is a medium through which people easily express themselves and that is why different languages have their own importance and own entity. The present Bill seeks to include Nepali and Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Nepali and Manipuri can both be called rich languages in the linguistic field. Even from the point of view of norms on the basis of which a language is recognised, these two languages fulfil the conditions. If a language has its grammar, literature, a cultural history behind it and is spoken by a large number of people, it can be called a language. On this basis if we judge Nepali language, we can definitely say that it is a rich language. It has its own literature, own grammar and is spoken by lakhs of people. It is therefore, most appropriate that this language is included in the Eighth Schedule. Manipuri also holds the same position. It is a rich language and is spoken in a vast area. The Bhartiya Janata Party has on this very ground mentioned clearly in its manifesto to include Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Eighth Schedule. I would like to say that while on the one hand different problems of North-Eastern States have been referred to in this manifesto, on the other a mention has also been made that Manipuri and Nepali languages be included in the eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Our Party therefore holds the view that both these languages should be included in the Eighth Schedule. I would not like to repeat as has already been said here that those two languages have been given special status and place by different institutions - viz Sahitika Akademi or other institutions of literature. From this point of view, I would like that this demand which has been there for years, should be fulfilled. Because, Nepali is not the language of a particular section, nor it is a language of any race but it is a language spoken in vast area. It is a medium of instruction. It has been a medium for all educated people in the area right from primary stage to the stage of universities. It has also been stated here that this language is prominently spoken in different States which include Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura and Sikkim.

Some of these States have accepted it as a State Language. So this language should be included in the Eighth Schedule. When different legal-instructions or legislatures reach at a consensus on a thing, it becomes imperative for this House to consider that with all seriousness. When four of our States have pleaded for this language it should be included in the eighth schedule, I think it would be practical to include it. It would have been much better had a Bill in regard to these languages been brought forward by the Government and passed by the House unanimously, yet I hope that even though this Bill has not been brought forward by the Government, this should be passed unanimously so that wishes of crones of people could be fulfilled.

Some people see this agitation in the context of Hindi. I had, however, recently been to North-Eastern States where I did not see any protest against Hindi anywhere. It is, however, argued that there is protest in Manipur against Hindi, but there is nothing like that there. They want their language should be recognised. When they do not get they protest against all other languages. As long as their own language is not recognised, they cannot accept other languages. So it is wrong that there is a protest there against Hindi. They want that Manipuri-language should be recognised. Keeping this in mind they have made this request. The subject has been raised in the House several times, So it is now high time for us to accept that. It has also been said that there are various languages in different areas which are in the from of dialects. they do not have their natural grammar, wide literature and cultural tradition. That is why such languages are only in the form of dialects. It would not be proper to accept them as languages. They can be called languages but not before they are improved upto the level of other languages are included in the Eighth Schedule. I would like that the Government should accept this Bill. I support the views expressed by the leader of our party and also support the Bill presented by the hon. Member. Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari, I request that Nepali and Manipuri should be

included in the eighth Schedule and the Bill should be passed unanimously by the hon. Members and they should extend their support in getting this Bill passed.

\*SHRI SWARUP UPADHYAY (Tezpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mrs. Dil Kumari Bhandari has brought this Constitutional Amendment Bill for which I congratulate her. this is a noble effort by her because of which all the Nepali speaking people of India are very much hopeful.

[English]

I know, I cannot speak in Nepalese. That is why I spoke in assamese which is included in 15 languages; so I started in Assamese. this is the impediment people face. This is the highest body of our country. There are people and citizens of this country who cannot take oath in their own mother tongue. Why? What is their crime? We say that in our Constitution we have given equal rights to all the citizens. What about those citizens whose mother tongue is not included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution? Are they not citizens of this country? they cannot use their mother tongue even to take oath in this House. That is why there is a feeling not only in the minds of the Nepali people, but other small linguistic groups, the disadvantaged and the backward that this country, though it calls itself a democracy, yet in the practical sense of the term this is a dictatorship of the advanced and larger nationalities and lager linguistic groups of this country. If they tomorrow raise this bogie, if they tomorrow shout this slogan in the streets of different parts of the country, we have got no argument to refute it.

Today while the Nepali people are coming for the recognition of their language, some people say that this is an alien language. Some others can say that this is an advanced language and has got so much of relationship with Sanskrit, Hindi and other languages. Why not? Even if there is no linkage with Sanskrit or Hindi, have they not got the right to demand for the inclusion of their language or to see that their language

\*Translation of the speech orginally delivered in Assamese.

is included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution? In our Constitution is there anything like only the Aryan group of language should be included in the Constitution or is there any bar that certain groups of languages should not be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution?

What is the impediment? Why not these languages are included? This is the big question in the minds of those people.

I would like to speak on the Gorkha and Nepalese languages. This is out of frustration that certain sections of people are acting when they say that Nepalese is a foreign language because this is the national language of Nepal. That is why they say, change the nomenclature of the language. All right. Call it Gorkha language.

I would like to tell you regarding Gorkha and Nepalese language, with authority. This language was initially known as Khas language which is now called the Nepalese language. In course of evolution it was known as Parvatey language. After this for some time it was known as Gorkha language and after this the developed form of the language at present is Nepalese language. The linguistic community is known as Nepali. If I have to give my community identity, I say, I am a Nepali and come from Assam. If you call me a Gorkha, I do not mind because I do not find a difference between a Gorkha and a Nepali. There is no difference at all, so, it is like creating a confusion between Gorkha and Nepali languages. If we deny their right for the inclusion of this language in the Eighth Schedule, this would be an injustice done to the Nepali speaking people of this country.

Let me now come to my other language, which is a developed language, spoken in the State. These people are demanding for the inclusion of their language. Some members have said that if we open this flood gate what would be the situation. My answer to them is that if we do not open this flood gate what would be the situation, if tomorrow

all the backward people, the linguistic minorities start saying that this is not a democracy; this is a dictatorship of the advanced nationalities; and we will not call it a democracy. Then what would be the situation? Let us think about it seriously, because every community, every linguistic group, every racial or ethnic group is bent upon preserving its identity. At the same time, such communities are willing to develop on par with other, developed communities of this country. If they see in the Constitution, in the administration in the social system of this country, any impediment in their all round development, they will not tolerate it. Today, this fight seems to be feeble; but tomorrow these people, these deprived people of this country, deprived nationalities of this country will raise and jump. Before they rise, before they start feeling that our country, our nation and our Constitution is denying them the right, we must accord them their rightful demand. We must meet their rightful demand.

The Nepalese and Manipuris have been demanding inclusion of their language in the Eighth Schedule. Let us start with it and give them this recognition. This would be the message to all the smaller nationalities, smaller groups that if we demand and if we convince them, then our language would also be included in the Eighth Schedule and so that would be the assurance; this assurance means that they will be treated as equal citizens of this country.

If you say that Nepalese are foreigners, all right, Nepalese are foreigners; so do not include their language in the Eighth Schedule. I admit that. But what about Santhali? They are in far-flung areas of India. they have come earlier to this country. Did you include or did you try to develop their language? Did you attempt to do it? Similarly what about Mondari? What about the border people of Assam? What about Nagas? More or less, they are the inhabitants of this country. Did you think about them? You are not thinking about them. This is not my saying; but they are saying that. You are not thinking of this. Simply you are seeking certain excuse to deny the rightful demand of the different

communities of this country. If we do not incorporate them, if we do not try to bring them into mainstream of this country, the measures would be very disastrous. That is why, I request through you, Madam, this House and this Government that if possible, as has been said by Shri Advani, this Bill may be introduced by the Government and passed by the Parliament. If it is not possible and if the Government feels that it is not proper to pass this Bill as it is Private Member's Bill, the Government should give an assurance immediately that the Government is going to introduce a Bill include Nepal and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. At the same time, the people of India and this august House of India are giving an assurance to the smaller nationalities of this country - smaller linguistic groups of this country - that the nation is committed to develop their languages and the nation wants to see that one day after being developed, their languages will also be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

**SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS** (Jalpaiguri): Madam, I do support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari for the inclusion of Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. This is not a new step. On the floor of this House, this issue was raised so many times and even in this session also, it has been raised.

We are unanimous about the question of inclusion of the Nepali and the Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution. I am very sorry to say that what are the constraints and what are the difficulties due to which the Government is not thinking to introduce these languages in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution of India? We should not underline any language. I have got no objection and should not have any objection if all the languages of this country are introduced in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is not proper to underline any language. Is the Government thinking like this? If these two languages or other languages be taken into consideration

for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution of India, the market of. The 15 languages already in the eighth Schedule will be downgraded. If not why is the Government not taking into consideration to introduce this Bill? I would like to say that the refusal of this kind of proposal is the source which will hit the integration of the country. We are very much cautious to maintain the integrity of the nation and integrity of the country. But the Govt. is not thinking about all these and not about the minorities and their languages which are to be taken under consideration.

It is a long-standing demand of the people irrespective of any political party for inclusion of the Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. A large number of people speak in these languages. These are the mother tongues of the Nepalese and Manipuris. I would like to quote Rabindra Nath Tagore. "The mother language is the mother milk." We know that no nation can prosper or improve if it is deprived of its own language. At this stage, there is no scope but to introduce these two languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. We cannot deny, at this stage, the importance of these two languages. Madam, you know that Nepali language has been declared as the official language of the State of Sikkim and West Bengal. These four states, namely, Sikkim, West Bengal, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh are unanimously demanding that Nepali language should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I am from North Bengal. In the North Bengal University, Nepali language has been treated as one of the subjects of study upto the post-graduate and doctorate degree level. Questions are being set in these languages and students are answering questions in Nepali language. Other Universities are also following this path of the North Bengal University. There are number of examinations in which questions are being set in Nepali language. The Sahitya Academy has also given recognition to Nepali and Manipuri languages and Manipuri has been declared as the State language in Manipur. Now, the people of Manipur and

[Sh. Jitendra Nath Das]

Sikkim who are speaking Nepali and Manipuri are agitating and their agitation is in a climax. This agitation will come to such a stage that at one time, it will be beyond the control of the Central Government. The West Bengal Government is trying to give due respect to the Nepali language and the Chief Minister of West Bengal has stressed that due respect must be given Nepali language and others. In spite of all these the Central Government is remaining silent. I am not talking of the Government in the past. I am talking of the present Government and I like to ask them as to why they are remaining silent this serious and important issue. Under the circumstances, I do urge upon all the hon. Members of this august House to support this Bill unanimously and have pressure on the Government so that, without any hesitation, this Bill for inclusion of Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be accepted without any delay.

17.40 hrs.

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Bomb blast in Delhi on 23 April 1992**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request the hon. Minister, Shri M.M. Jacob to make his statement on the bomb blast that occurred in Delhi on 23rd April?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): Madam, today during the Zero Hour, Shri Madan Lal Khurana, Shri Khandelwal and Shri Advani raised the point regarding the bomb blast in Parahganj in Delhi on 23rd April. Shri Kumaramangalam has assured the House that we would get the facts and come to the House. Since the information is collected and is now available with me, I would like to share it with the House with your permission.

I wish to apprise the hon. Members of this august House about the unfortunate incident of an explosion that took place in Vivek Hotel near Khanna Cinema, Pahar Ganj on 23rd April, 1992.

On 23rd April, 1992, at about 8.47 P.M. information was received regarding the explosion. The local police of PS Pahar Ganj rushed to the scene. The Hon. Governor Delhi and senior officers including Commissioner of police also reached the scene immediately.

Enquiries showed that the restaurant at the time of explosion was entirely occupied by foreign tourists. An Indian aged about 25 years with trimmed hair and a short beard and height around 5' 7" had walked into the restaurant and occupied one of the vacant tables. He had ordered food to be served to him and during his means he had got up asking for directions to the toilet. The toilet is not situated within the restaurant but it is located in the hotel and its access is from outside. When he left, he pointed to the waiter that he was leaving his bag behind and would be coming back soon. Within five minutes of his exit, the bag exploded on the floor of the restaurant causing injuries to 14 persons.

The injured include one Indian, one Nepali, four Israeli nationals, two British nationals, three Dutch nationals, one Canadian and two German nationals. Seven of the injured were taken to RML Hospital, three were taken to JPN Hospital and four went to the East-West Medical Centre in Gulf Links. Five of the seven injured persons who were taken to the RML Hospital were foreigners and they all decided to shift to the East-West Medical Centre. They mainly sustained injuries on their lower limbs and three also suffered burn injuries. Four Israelis, who were in the East-West medical Centre, have been discharged after initial treatment. Five foreigners - two Germans and three Dutch, are still in the East-West Medical Centre. Two British nationals and one Canadian are still admitted in the LNJP Hospital. Out of the three patients in JPN Hospital, two have simple injuries and the

third may require a little longer hospitalisation, but is out of danger.

The examination of scene of crime by forensic expert reveals that explosion was caused by an explosive device which was triggered with a battery activated timing mechanism. Iron nails and steel pieces had been packed in the IED to make it more lethal. A crater approximately two-and-a-half inches deep and one feet in diameter was found on the concrete floor of the restaurant where the explosion had taken place. A small fire also started as a result of the explosion which was brought under control by the people themselves.

A case FIR No. 192 dated 23.4.1992 under Section 3 and 4 of Explosive Substances Act, Section 3 and 4 of TADA and Section 307 of IPC has been registered at Police station Paharganj on the statement of Shri K.S. Chauhan, Manager of Lima Restaurant, which is located in the building of Vivek Hotel where explosion had taken place. Red alert was sounded and searches conducted in Delhi of various hideouts. Guest were checked but the accused could not be traced so far.

I request the hon. Members to join me in condemning this reprehensible act of cowardice which has resulted in injuries to 14 persons including foreigners. I would like to assure the House that we will make every endeavour to arrest the accused. We are determined to provide full protection and security to our citizens.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Madam Chairman, with your kind permission, I would like to raise an issue ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, it is Private Member's time.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):

Madam Chairman, I condemn this cowardice act. I would like to know from the Government as to how long such incidents would continue? Will the foreigners continue to be killed like this. Why the terrorists are not being arrested?... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing any clarification. We will now continue with the Private Member's Business

### Constitution (Amendment) Bill

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule) -  
Contd.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Madam Chairperson, I am glad to support this Bill and I really congratulate the hon. Member who has brought this Bill for bringing Manipuri and Nepali languages in the 8th Schedule.

This is a long standing demand and the demands were placed before the authorities at various points of time. The authorities at various points of time agreed that there were several good cases for this argument that Nepali languages as well as Manipuri languages be included in the 8th Schedule. But, it is unfortunate that this has not happened. Just as in the way many of the Private Members' Bills end up in vain.

There are assurances to some extent that this will be brought or that will be favourably considered but due to several reasons, may be for proper reasons also, many of the assurances do not take shape by way of a Government Bill. But, here is a Bill which is now being supported by all the participants. I do not think anybody has placed a different view. The purport of 8th Schedule itself is to give recognition to the composite culture of India by inclusion of languages which are deemed to be fit for inclusion.

Now, as stated by some of the friends here and as quoted from Pandit Jawahar Lal's view, if this language is spoken by several persons and if this has emerged out as a language in a widespread area then there is nothing to stop this language from being included in the 8th Schedule. The 8th Schedule of the Constitution is only for the purpose of adding languages of this nature to it and giving proper impetus to the integrity which we have in our mind. I would think that even Shrimati Gandhi and other leaders have not stood against inclusion of this language learning fully well that these languages deserve to be included in the 8th Schedule.

There was a move in 1967, to include Sindhi language in the Eighth Schedule. Sindhi language was not spoken to by so much number of people who are speaking the languages in question now. But Sindhi language was included. If that be so, I find absolutely no reason to reject or to show any kind of discrimination to this language which admittedly is spoken by lakhs and lakhs of people and it may be language which is spoken by some of the friends here. It is being spoken by almost a crore of people. I would think that while respecting the sentiments of all cultures, all area and all the people of India, it is very important to respect the culture of many people by way of expression in this language. I fully support this Bill.

I would think that discrimination of this nature should not be allowed on any account. I am reminded of another assurance which was given way of a Private Member's Bill which was brought in one of the House here. At that time, the Bill was not with regard to the language but it with regard to inclusion of people having a faith on a particular religion to get the benefits that the Scheduled Caste people get, in the Presidential Order. There is absolutely no reason to discriminate any people who have faith in a particular religion and so on. They cannot be discriminated. When that Bill was brought before one of the House, there was an

assurance that a proper Bill will be brought. But it is all a sorrowful fact that a Bill to include such a community has not been brought.

Here, I commend the efforts taken by the hon. Member who has brought this Bill. In fact, we have all signed a Memorandum. I think, more than 100 people have signed the Memorandum. I would think that if the Members of different parties come out with such statements, then a Bill from the Government's side should be brought without any further delay.

I was mentioning about the inclusion of Christiani in the Presidential Order where the neo-Buddists were a included. At that time, there was an assurance in the Rajya Sabha. Of course, that Bill did not come here. There was an assurance to that effect that the Government is thinking of bringing in a legislation on those line.

I was also mentioning about discrimination. In a secular country like India, there cannot be a discriminat of this nature; there cannot be discrimination by a way of not including a language which is spoken by so much number of persons when other languages which are not spoke by so much number of persons are also included.

Similarly, I was referring to the inclusion of Christianity also for getting the benefit which the Scheduled Caste people are getting. Why should such people be discriminated from the rights which they would have otherwise got except for the fact that they just have a faith in a particular religion? So, that was what I was trying to bring to.

I would say that Hindi is a language which we all respect and Hindi is a language which is in no way effected by other Indian languages getting into the Eighth Scheduled. I do not think there is any objection to that. But some kind of objections were raised from some quarters that it may not be proper to include many languages. I would think that we have to take it in a broader perspective and if we see that a particular

language is spoken to by a set of people and if that is the representative of their culture, then that has to be respected and that has to be included.

That will not in any way affect the majority languages or the majority culture or the majority views.

So, I, once again commend the spirit behind the Bill and would respectfully submit through you that the Government should bring forward a legislation in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Island): Madam, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to express views on such serious issue. Mrs. Dil Kumar by bringing forward this Bill has placed the sentiments of those lakhs of people who speak Nepali in the House. With this, she has given a chance to raise the cases of other people, who speak Manipuri, Konkani, Mathili, Korbork in Tripura, Nicobari in Andaman & Nicobar. There is no room for protest against the amendment in the Constitution that has been sought through this Bill to recognise Nepali and Manipuri languages by including them in the Eighth Schedule. This is because this has been under discussion through out the country for a long time.

Madam, you know well, that there was an agitation over this in the State to which you belong. Some people hold the view that be it Nepali or Gorkhali or any other language, there is no difference on the ground of language, but a language must be recognised so that people speaking the same might feel honoured.

[English]

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: While speaking, the hon. Member, Shri Swarup also told that Gorkhali was one of the names of Nepali Language during its evolution. So, now, it is the refined version of the language Nepali; and people who

speaking this language call it Nepali language. And this is natural process that people go forward; they do not look backward.

Why do you want us to look backward?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I have no controversy with you in this matter. But the only thing is what other people have referred, I have only mentioned that I have no difference of opinion whether this name should be there or that name should be there.

[Translation]

18.00 hrs.

Language has a special place. Everybody likes to speak in his own language he wants to be educated through that language, he wants to see that language flourish. For example, I would like to tell you, that hardly there is a language in the country which is not spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to which I belong. That place could be called a mini India. On the question of this language we have decided, keeping in mind the sentiments of the people, that a person desirous of receiving education through his own language can do so.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to continue, or are you concluding?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I have just started. I will need some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case you can continue next time when we have this discussion.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then Adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, April 27, 1992/Vaisakha 7, 1914 (SAKA)*