

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

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



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

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

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Friday, April 10, 1992/Chaitra 21, 1914  
(Saka)

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*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri S.S. Ramaswamy Padayachi.

Shri Padayachi was a member of the Seventh and Eight Lok Sabha, representing Tindivanam constituency of Tamil Nadu during the years 1980-89. Earlier, he had been a member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council during 1952-62 and 1966-67 respectively. He also served as Minister of Local Administration in Tamil Nadu during 1954-57.

An able parliamentarian, he lost no opportunity to draw the attention of the House to the problems faced by the poor section of the society. A dedicated social and political worker he worked relentlessly for the upliftment of the down trodden.

Shri Padayachi passed away on 3 April 1992 in Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu at the age of 74.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend. The House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

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

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11.03 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Construction of Sub-ways/Flyovers in Delhi

[English]

+  
\*633. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flyovers/RUBs/ROBs/Sub-ways in Delhi pending clearance by the Delhi Development Authority and Urban Arts Commission;

(b) the period for which these projects are pending and the reasons for delay;

(c) the details of flyovers constructed and opened for public in Delhi during the Seventh Plan period;

(d) the present position of the remaining flyovers which were proposed to be constructed during the same period and the reasons for delay; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to complete the aforesaid projects within the revised time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### STATEMENT

Constitutionally this Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways only. All other roads/bridges are essentially the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territories concerned. Based on the details furnished by the various executing agencies in Delhi viz., Delhi Administration, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Tourism and Transport Development Corporation, the replies are as under:—

(a) and (b). 18 proposals of Flyovers/Subways in Delhi, are presently pending clearance of Delhi Development Authority and/or Delhi Urban Arts Commission for varying periods of time. The details of these proposals including the period for which these

proposals are pending and the reasons for delay are given in Annexure-I.

(c) Out of 15 flyovers to be taken up during the Seventh five year plan, 4 flyovers have been completed and opened to traffic during the Seventh Plan period as detailed in Annexure-II.

(d) and (e). Out of the remaining 11 flyovers, 5 flyovers are under construction, one scheme is under sanction and 5 schemes are yet to be approved by Delhi Development Authority/Delhi Urban Arts Commission as detailed in Annexure-III. The delay in completion of works which are under construction are broadly on account of:—

- (i) Change in scope of work, as per site requirements.
- (ii) Shifting/removal of services.
- (iii) Removal of encroachments and jhuggis.
- (iv) land Acquisition.
- (v) Period taken for clearance by Delhi Development Authority, and/or Delhi Urban Arts Commission.
- (vi) Contractual problems.

Efforts are being made by the respective Executive Agencies to complete the works as early as possible, by close monitoring and by expeditious removal of hindrances.

**ANNEXURE-I**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Executing Agency	Date of initial Submission	Remarks including reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Grade Separator at Raja Crossing	P.W.D. Delhi Administration	5/91 to DUAC	Further modifications asked for by DUAC in 1/92. Modified proposal submitted to DDA who have passed it on with their comments to DUAC in 2/92.
2.	Grade Separator at Satdarjung Crossing	—do—	1/91 to DUAC	DUAC did not agree for flyover at this location and advised to provide underpass or restrict the height of flyover to 8 ft. above road surface. In the meeting held on 3.3.92, PWD has been asked to furnish costs of two alternative proposals at this location.
3.	Grade Separator at	—do—	4/91 to DUAC	Matter under correspondence. Replies have been submitted by PWD to DUAC in 12/91.
4.	Grade Separator at Ashram Chowk Crossing	—do—	4/91 to DDA	Clarifications as called for have been submitted in 7/91 and 1/92 to DDA.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Executing Agency	Date of initial Submission	Remarks including reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Grade Separator at intersection of Park Street & Baba Kharak Singh Marg.	New Delhi Municipal Committee	3/89 to DDA	Proposals was under correspondence. In 2/92, DDA returned the proposal unapproved, stating that it does not find priority.
6.	Grade Separator at intersection of Tilak Marg and Bhagwan Das Road.	-do-	2/87 to DDA	-do-
7.	Grade Separator at intersection of J.B. Tito Marg and Lala Lajpat Rai Marg.	Delhi-Tourism and Transport Development Corporation.	8/91 to DDA	-do-
8.	Grade Separator at intersection of Ring Road and Africa Avenue.	-do-	12/90 to DDA	-do-
9.	Grade Separator at intersection of Outer Ring Road and Rohtak Road.	-do-	1/91 to DDA	Matter has been under correspondence with DDA. Final proposal has been submitted to DDA in 3/92.
10.	Grade Separator at intersection of Ring Road and Road No. 41	-do-	1/91 to DDA	Matter has been under correspondence with DDA. In 3/92,

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Executing Agency	Date of initial Submission	Remarks including reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5
	near Wazirpur Depot.			DDA has suggested for a comprehensive study of the schemes in the area.
11.	Grade Separator at intersection of G.T. Road and Satyawati Marg.	Delhi Tourism & Transport Development	8/91 to DDA	Proposal was under correspondence. It was returned unapproved by DDA in 2/92 stating that it does not find priority.
12.	Grade Separator at	—do—	10/91 to DDA	—do—
13.	Grade Separator at intersection of Ring Road and Shanti Path.	—do—	1/92 to DDA	—do—
14.	Grade Separator at intersection of Outer Ring Road and Road No. 41 (Madhuban Chowk intersection).	—do—	1/92 to DDA	Matter has been under correspondence. The suggestions of DDA are being incorporated for re-submission.
15.	Grade Separator on the intersection of Outer Ring Road and Lala Lajpat Rai Marg near Nehru Place.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	3/91 to DDA	Proposal was under correspondence with DDA. It has been returned unapproved in 2/92 stating that it does not find priority.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Executing Agency	Date of initial Submission	Remarks including reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5
16.	Grade Separator on intersection of Outer Ring Road with 80' road of Greater Kailash-II.	-do-	8/91	Proposal was under correspondence with DDA. Revised proposal submitted in 2/92.
17.	Grade Separator at intersection of Najafgarh Road and Jail Road at Tilak Nagar.	-do-	12/91	Proposal was under correspondence with DDA. It has been returned unapproved in 2/92, stating that it does not find priority.
18.	ROB at Auchandi Marg near Samaipur Badli.	-do-	8/90	Proposal was under correspondence. The comments of DDA furnished in 7/91 are under examination by MCD.



13	<i>Oral Answers</i>	CHAITRA 21, 1914 (SAKA)	<i>Oral Answers</i>	14
1.	Bridge connecting S.P. Mukherjee Marg with Azad Market (Phase-I). (Phase II is in progress)	4.	Lothian Road under bridge (three spans opened to traffic, remaining spans in progress)	
2.	ROB at Zakhira (main ROB portion)			
3.	RUB at Shaktinagar.		N.B. All these works fall under the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	

APRIL 10, 1992

## ANNEXURE-III

Sl. No.	Scheme	Agency
1	2	3
(a)	Under Construction	
1.	ROB at Saharanpur-Shahdara railway crossing with G.T. Road Sahadara.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
2.	RUB at Meharuli-Badarpur Road.	-DO-
3.	RUB connecting Wazirpur Industrial Area to Ashok Vihar.	-DO-
4.	ROB-22 on Outer Ring Road at the crossing of Delhi Mathura Railway line near Okhla.	PWD Delhi AMN.
5.	ROB at Monkey Bridge	-DO-
(b)	Under Sanction	
1.	Grade Separator on Ring Road at Punjabi Bagh Crossing.	-DO-
(c)	Under approval by Delhi Development Authority/DUAC.	
1.	Grade Separator at Raja Garden Crossing	-DO-

Sl. No.	Scheme	Agency
1	2	3
2.	Grade Separator at Satdarjung Crossing	-DO-
3.	Grade Separator at Dhaura Kuan Crossing.	-DO-
4.	Grade Separator at intersection of Park Street and Baba Kharak Singh Marg.	New Delhi Municipal Committee
5.	Grade Separator at intersection of Tilak Marg and Bhagwan Das Road.	-DO-

**SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:** Honourable Speaker Sir, at the outset, let me appreciate for the details furnished by the hon. Minister. While replying to the question, the hon. Minister has raised the question of constitutional responsibility of his Ministry. In this respect, I would like to point out that a number of highways are passing over the flyovers. Hence, he is not expected to avoid the responsibility regarding the referred flyovers, that is, Dhaula Kuan National Highway No. 8.

Is it a fact that most of the flyovers proposed to be under construction are either finalised at the time of Asian Games in a hurried manner or in view of their being within the constituencies of the VIPs, without being essential or necessary and feasible?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Sir, some of the flyovers in Delhi were planned because of the Asian Games. But it was not done in a hurry and I would like to tell you that all the flyovers are very well received by the people and I feel they are serving the people of Delhi well.

**SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:** In his reply, the Minister has mentioned that out of the 15 flyovers proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan, four are completed; five are under construction; one is under sanction; and five are under approval. While replying, he has also mentioned some of the difficulties. These are usual difficulties and I do not see any point in them. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware as to who is responsible for this delay. When are the proposed flyovers which are under construction, expected to be completed? For these flyovers which are awaiting sanction, when is it expected? I want to know whether the responsibility for this delay is fixed and whether any action has been taken against those who are responsible for the delay.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** I have stated in my reply that constitutionally this Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways only. But since this question has been transferred to me, I

would like to inform the hon. Member that the delay is caused by the DDA and the Urban Art Commission. It does not concern my Ministry. But still we are taking it up with the concerned Ministry to see that there is no more delay and the projects are cleared as early as possible.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has informed that this point relates, to the Urban Development Ministry headed by Shrimati Sheila Kaul. Sir, there was provision of Rs. 10 crore under the Seventh Five Year Plan for the construction of 5 flyovers in Delhi, i.e. Shahdara, Punjabi Bagh, Raja Garden Chowk, Dhaula Kuan, Safdarjung Chowk but before the Lok Sabha elections, during November, 1989, the construction of only Shahdara flyover was started which is located in the Constituency of my friend and the former Minister, and the construction of other four flyovers could not be started resulting in lapse of funds. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Urban Arts Commission has mainly been responsible for not allowing the construction work of these flyovers. Will the hon. Minister discuss with the concerned officials including Urban Arts Commission's officials and start the construction of flyovers under a time bound programme by removing all the hurdles in the way? Will the construction of Tilak Nagar flyover and Titarpur underground subway will be started immediately, which is directly under the control of your Ministry?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** It is a good suggestion. I will see to it that it is included.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Please, let this work be done.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** I have said that you have expressed very good thoughts and have put forth some suggestions. I will definitely consider it and try to do.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is an assurance given

on the floor of the House. I am warning him also that his words constitute an assurance.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his statement that a number of agencies are implementing these works. He has also stated that the delay caused was due to the DDA and the Urban Art Centre. I would like to know in particular whether his Ministry would like to have some kind of monitoring at regular intervals so that these matters can be looked into. Otherwise, it will have not only time-running but cost-running effects as well. At the same time, there is a complaint that the Urban Art Commission finalises the contractors first, before clearing any project, and that they are issuing the clearances subsequently. Once the contractor is finalised, then only clearance is given. That is why, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would like to get this matter inquired into and take suitable action.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** No doubt, complaints have been received that the Urban Art Commission is unnecessarily delaying the clearance. As regards the allegation about the contractors being finalised before giving clearance, I will have this looked into. No doubt, there has been unnecessary delay and I will convey this to the Urban Art Commission and also to the Housing Ministry. If possible we will associate with it so that we can get the clearance and implement the projects as quickly as possible.

### **Assistance to Kerala**

\*634. **SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government for additional assistance to meet financial crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE):** (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala requested for an additional special assistance of Rs. 100 crores as medium-term loan to tide over their financial difficulties during 1991-92.

(c) The request of the State Government was considered in this Ministry and, in view of severe resources constraint faced by the Centre, was not agreed to. However, to enable the State to tide over their financial difficulties, advance release of their entitlements in respect of Central assistance for State Plan and share in Central taxes was made. Ways and means advance was also given to the State. In addition, repayment of loan and payment of interest thereon were also rephased on six occasions during 1991-92.

**SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:** Sir, the hike in the prices of wheat and rice distributed through Public Distribution System has seriously affected the PDS as a whole. In order to cope up with the increased price the Kerala Government had announced subsidy anticipating financial assistance from the Centre.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government has taken any action in this regard.

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:** Sir, subsidy has been announced by the State Government on its own. Centre cannot do anything in this regard.

**SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:** The order to raise additional resources, the Kerala Government has contemplated levy and entry tax at the rate of Rs. 1.5 per litre on crude oil arriving at Cochin refineries. A Bill to this effect was forwarded to the Government of India for its previous sanction.

Till this time the Centre has not given sanction to this where as States like West Bengal, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh are given permission. I would like

to know whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; if it has, by what time the permission would be granted to the State Government in this regard.

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:** Sir, the State Governments get grants from the Central Government as per the recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission. Planning Commission also gives them grant. But this proposal is not with our Ministry. If it comes to us we will take the necessary action. At present the proposal is not with us.

**SHRI A. CHARLES:** Kerala is a State which earns the maximum foreign exchange. Unfortunately, for the remarkable and commendable progress that we have made, Kerala Government is deprived of the assistance from the Centre in many areas whereas other States are eligible for it. I do not say it is discrimination but because of our achievements we do not get any assistance from the Centre.

May I know from the hon. Minister that in view of the fact that we earn maximum foreign exchange and we have made remarkable progress in all in the areas, to tide over the present difficulty whether the Government of India will release the additional special assistance of Rs. 100 crores to the State of Kerala so that we may continue to retain the achievements made so far?

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:** Sir, as the hon. Member has said, the foreign exchange is coming to Kerala and not to the Government of India. Secondly, Sir, as I said, the grants given to the states are as per the provisions of the 9th Finance Commission and the Planning Commission.

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** Sir, the hon. Minister has submitted before the House that the State Government of Kerala has approached the Centre for the medium-term loan and it was not agreed to. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there the Government of Kerala only has approached the Central Government for such a loan or some other States have also requested for the medium-

term loan and what was the response of the Centre to such requests, if any?

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:** Sir, the other Governments have also made such requests to the Central Government. Himachal Pradesh Government is there. Bihar Government is there. U.P. Government is there. Orissa Government is there. Assam Government is there. It is very difficult.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The response has been the same.

#### Audit of B.C.C.I.

+

\*635. **SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:**  
**SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had ordered a special audit of the Bombay branch of erstwhile Bank of Credit and Commerce International;

(b) whether the audit has since been completed;

(c) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which the audit is likely to be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The special audit is to cover the accounts of Bombay branch of Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (BCCI) for the period 1.4.1983 to 5.7.1991. The auditors have submitted an interim report covering inward remittances for the period 1.4.1983 to 31.12.1985. Specific high value transactions mentioned in the report are being scrutinised by Reserve Bank of India to ascertain their compliance with relevant rules. Reserve Bank of India is following up with the auditors for submission of their final report.

[Translation]

SHRI N.K. BALIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering to hand over B.C.C.I.'s Bombay branch to State Bank of India or to any other nationalised Bank to run it? Reserve Bank of India had given its recommendations in this regard some days back. If it is not so, is the Government considering to close down this Bank?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, both these questions were raised in the last session. So far as the question of B.C.C.I. branch functioning in India is concerned R.B.I. has discussed the matter with the joint official liquidators of Cayman Island. J.O.L. of Cayman Island have agreed to the proposal to recognise it as separate entity because this branch is located in India and it has its assets and liabilities also in India. However, we will have to seek approval from the Bombay High Court about the account holders. It is under process.

SHRI N.K. BALIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the amount of loss incurred by Indian Banks due to failure of B.C.C.I.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present nothing can be said about it because R.B.I. has ordered a special audit. Hon. Members had demanded it. When the Finance Minister made a statement regarding 7-8 Banks, the first statement was made for the period of 1.4.85 to 5.7.91. Later on, it was thought that the statement should cover the entire period since its establishment i.e. 1983. So, nothing can be said now about it.

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is understood that the Governor of RBI stressed the need for re-opening BCCI. SBI's subsidiary was the most favoured option. Since the RBI would prefer that, BCCI in its new form concentrates on the service to the non-resident Indians. Keeping this in view, whether RBI has recommended to the Gov-

ernment that the State Bank of India should take over the Bombay Branch of BCCI and if so, whether the Government has accepted that recommendation.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, R.B.I. is keeping everything in its view. It is an interim report dated 27.2.92 and whenever this issue is raised, it will be kept in mind.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an interim report and moreover it covers only the inward remittances. I would like to know as to why the outward remittances are not being audited? Has a copy of the interim report been received by the Government? The Government should take into account the foreign exchange regulations and the import-export licence. Has the Union Government done anything or not in this regard? If not, will the Government do this work by getting a copy of that report?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I have myself mentioned that this interim report has been received on 27.2.92. Period of more than eight years is invalid and it is a very sensitive matter. So, R.B.I. is examining the report from each and every angle. That report is still lying with the Reserve Bank. The Government has not yet received it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It covers only the inward remittances. Why is an investigation not being done about outward remittances and what will you do if it is not done?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Government may be able to do something only when it gets the report.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to ask three or four questions about B.C.C.I. The hon. Minister may please answer these questions clearly. Are you in a position to make the repayment of the depositors, money or not on demand? Some rich people had taken loans from that Bank. Are they repaying the loans to the Bank or

not? If not, what steps are being taken by you to recover the loan amount. Thirdly, the Syndicate Bank and its connections with that Bank. I had raised this issue in this House earlier also that this Bank had worked in foreign countries to collect money on behalf of B.C.C.I. Will you return this money to the people and what steps have been taken by you to send this money to Syndicate Bank? What are you doing to solve the problems of Bank employees who are knocking the doors of the Minister and members of Parliament for their employment. American Senate and British house of Commons made an enquiry through their Parliamentary Committees. Have you conducted and enquiry to bring its misdeeds before the public.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I can claim that we have found nothing against the Indian branch of this Bank. An enquiry is being conducted by us and simultaneously a CBI enquiry is going on in this matter. The purchaser will be fully responsible for the money deposited in the Bank. Full attention will be paid on the Bank's interests and the matured policies. So far as the problems of employees are concerned, it is clear that the purchaser will have to seek Bombay High Court's permission.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am not asking for the report of past eight years. I would like to know from the Government about the position of the assets and the liabilities of the Bank at the time of its closure.

[English]

Whether the assets exceed the liabilities payable on the date from which the operations have been closed.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I cannot say anything at present. It can be known only after the audit.

SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Audit has nothing to do with it. It will tell only whether the report is correct or not.

### Construction of Border Roads

\*636. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of border roads in the country is progressing according to the targets;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the roads proposed to be constructed during 1992-93?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the provisional works plan for the year 92-93 it is proposed to take up 715 Kms of formation cutting and 1113 Kms of surfacing works. Besides, permanent works costing Rs. 90.61 crores and Bridge construction works costing Rs. 21.00 crores are also proposed to be executed. The project-wise details are given in the statement attached.



## STATEMENT

Provisional Works Plan 1992-93.

Sl. No.	Project	Location	General Staff/ Agency Works	Formation (Kms)	Surfacing (Kms)	Permanent Works (Rs. Crores)	Major bridges (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Himank	J & K (Ladakh)	GS Agency	24.00 3.82	95.00 14.00	3.38 0.92	0.25 0.00
2.	Beacon	Jammu and Kashmir	GS Agency	16.00 13.00	47.00 31.00	3.89 2.51	0.10 0.00
3.	Sampark	Jammu and Kashmir, H.P. & Punjab	GS Agency	48.00 0.00	68.00 11.00	3.30 0.95	2.40 0.00
4.	Deepak	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, U.P.	GS Agency	32.60 10.00	40.73 67.27	5.09 2.90	1.96 0.00
5.	Chetak	Rajasthan Maharashtra Haryana	GS Agency	66.00 4.00	130.00 2.00	2.40 0.45	0.00 0.00
6.	Swastik	Sikkim West Bengal	GS Agency	22.00 3.00	35.00 5.00	5.40 0.50	1.55 0.00

Sl. No.	Project	Location	General Staff/ Agency Works	Formation (Kms)	Surfacing (Kms)	Permanent Works (Rs. Crores)	Major bridges (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Dantak	Bhutan Meghalaya	GS Agency	13.00 43.00	15.00 93.00	2.60 13.00	0.97 0.25
8.	Vartak	Arunchal Pradesh, Assam	GS	55.00	58.00	5.00	1.30
9.	Sewak	Nagaland Manipur, Assam	GS Agency	1.00 82.00	11.00 65.00	1.50 10.80	0.35 0.77
10.	Pushpak	Mizoram Tripura Assam	GS Agency	1.90 105.10	3.46 126.54	1.38 10.37	1.87 1.98
11.	Hirak	Bihar & UP	GS Agency	0.00 22.00	0.00 40.00	0.00 0.92	0.00 0.74
12.	Yatrik	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	GS Agency	0.00 33.58	0.00 20.00	0.00 2.75	0.00 0.00

Sl. No.	Project	Location	General Staff/ Agency Works	Formation (Kms)	Surfacing (Kms)	Permanent Works (Rs. Crores)	Major bridges (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	UDAYAK	Arunchal Pradesh, Nagaland	GS Agency	25.50 39.50	36.81 39.19	4.60 2.00	1.30 0.11
14.	Setuk	Guwahati	GS Agency	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	2.45 2.65
	Total:		GS Agency	305.00 410.00	540.00 573.00	38.54 52.07	14.50 6.50
	Grand Total		(GS+ Agency	715.00	1113.00	90.61	21.00

[Translation]

**SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the contribution of border roads is very important from the view point of national security, infiltration and from the view point of checking smuggling. Sir, what is the total length of border roads in the country? How many roads are under construction and how many roads are being proposed to be constructed?

Sir, besides this, the Border Roads Organisation has given information about construction of 700 kilometre long roads every year. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the decision taken by Border Roads Organisation for the construction of roads is being implemented?

[English]

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR:** The total number of roads under construction in the Border Roads Organisation is 382, of which 132 are for maintenance and 250 are for construction and improvement. Since its inception in 1960, the Border Roads Development Board has constructed or upgraded 23,000 kilometres or roads up to 31.3.1992. Out of these, 18,500 kilometres are surface roads and 15,800 are under maintenance by the BRO.

What was the second part? The translation is not coming in time. The hon. Member may please repeat the second part of the question.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:**

Sir, in the second part of my question I have asked about the length of the roads under construction and by when they will be constructed.

[English]

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR:** Sir, at the moment we have an annual provision of Rs.

406 crores. Roughly two hundred and odd roads are in various stages. I have a list of the roads here. I cannot say when these will be completed because these are in various stages of completion. These roads are divided into about 15 projects covering the North Eastern and the Northern parts of the country.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the road from Pithoragarh to Chinese border in Uttar Pradesh has not been constructed even after independence. So far as my knowledge is concerned, the road was constructed by individual efforts of Maharaja of Mysore when he visited Mansarovar in 1932 but after that the Ministry of Defence did not give importance to that road from the security point of view. Sir, this road is important from the security point of view as well as for local people too. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state why such important road has not been constructed yet?

Sir, through you I would like to have one more information. Some experts are of the opinion that such roads should not be constructed up to the border. If such roads are constructed up to the border, the enemy might attack us and reach our home. If it is seen from this point of view, the border roads have been constructed beyond Badri-Kedarnath. Besides, all the roads on border are constructed by the C.P.W.D. When wars broke out in 1962 and 1965, the construction of a bridge over Byasa was decided and that bridge was completed in 1972 but this bridge was found inadequate and unsafe when our tanks had to reach Byasa. Keeping it in view, our experts of defence forces will have to construct these roads and bridges in co-ordination with CPWD in future. The construction of these roads in remote areas is very important from the security point of view. Sir, why the important road from Pithoragarh to Chinese border is not being constructed and by when it will be a constructed?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Only the last sentences are really the question.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: If I may start from the reverse the Border Roads Organisation has its own implementation wing and it is totally an in-house operation. The border roads are not constructed by the CPWD. This is done as a departmental work under the Border Roads Organisation. So, it is not done by the CPWD.

As regards Mansarovar road, it is not with us. Only the road up to Bheeru Nullah Manu is with us. It is only a part of the road. I will not be able to give you the details because there are many.

As far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, we are maintaining nine roads in Uttar Pradesh totalling about one thousand kilometres. During the year 1992-93, formation works are encouraged in 14 kms of G.S. roads; 14 kms of Agency road; 12 kms of G.S. roads; 60 kms of Agency road. I have the road-wise details of Uttar Pradesh with me. Twelve under General Staff work and three under Agency work.

As regards the latter part of the question, I have the material here of all the 320 roads. But if you ask for a specific road, I need time to locate it. I do not think that the Speaker will insist on it. I will give it to him in writing.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Sir, I would like to inform the Minister that Dantak agency in Meghalaya has finished 93 kms of surfacing of the border roads right from Balat to Shellah to Dawki. However, five major bridges are still to be completed. And due to heavy rain the surface road is eroded and has become not motorable now. May I know from the Minister when will these major bridges be completed by the BRO, Dantak?

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, in general I would say that one of the main bottlenecks or difficulties faced by the Bor-

der Roads Organisation is the construction of major bridges. The minor bridges are done by the Organisation themselves. But as far as major bridges are concerned, they are entrusted to contractors, who have to work in difficult terrain under difficult conditions. There are a large number of slippages, disputes with the contractors, etc. I have with me a list of bridges which are under various stages of construction.

If you ask a specific bridge, then I will have to locate it. I will give the information to the hon. Member later.

Around 45 bridges are now under various stages of construction. And I have with me the stages of each as it stands at present.

[Translation]

SHRISUKDEOPASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister that road from Forbesganj to Darbhanga is very important road from strategic point of view. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi took this road under package programme. After that when the hon. Chief Minister participated in the meeting called by the Prime Minister, he discussed about this road. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is considering the construction of the road from Forbesganj to Darbhanga, which is situated on Indo-Nepal border? If so, by when?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, this does not come under the Border Roads Organisation. We deal with northern India and North Eastern States. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, that area lacks roads most..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down. All the Members cannot possibly be accommodated in Question hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What is going on. Neither you understand rule nor any other thing.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, we are in great difficulty. We don't get a chance even during Zero-hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You want to do what you like. It is not good.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: My question about the border roads is very important. My area lacks roads most. I have also the right to ask question.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Surya Narayan Yadavji, this is very wrong. You are not following the rules. This is Parliament. You should remember it. Please sit down now. Not like this. This is very wrong on your part. You are not following the rules. You do not know how to behave in the Parliament. This is not correct. There are many others who want to ask the questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, if you allow me I can clarify.....

MR. SPEAKER: You can call him to the Office. If he wants to carry on like this, I do not appreciate it.

### Encashment of Leave

\*638. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether entitlement of leave encashment for Central Government employees was enhanced from 180 days to 240 days w.e.f. July 1, 1986;

(b) whether this enhancement has been made effective in the armed forces from the same date;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken to remove these disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) The ceiling for accumulation and encashment of Earned Leave in respect of Central Govt. employees governed by Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972 was enhanced from 180 to 240 days w.e.f. 1.7.86 on the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission.

(b) and (c). Armed Forces personnel are not governed by the aforesaid rules. The 4th Pay Commission did not make any such recommendation in respect of Armed Forces personnel. For them a new formula for accumulation and encashment of leave based on the proposal mooted by the Army Hqrs has been implemented w.e.f. 30.12.91.

(d) In view of the reply to (b) & (c) above, the question does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply to my question clearly proves that there is a slight discrimination between our armed forces and other Central Government employees. Since I have been associated with armed forces, I use to meet them and due to this discrimination a sort of resentment is growing in their mind which may be a factor to demoralize them. We should not forget that risking their lives our armed forces fight on borders, while we including all Members and Minister stay comfortably in our houses. They protect our borders and our country. Therefore we should pay special attention to providing them facilities. If the employee of the Central Government get any facility, the armed forces should also be treated at par. As the Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the Forth Pay Commission had not made any such recommendation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Sir, I am coming to the point. As the period of leave has been enhanced from 180 to 240 days, the same provision has been made for the Central Police Organisations and Para-military forces but it has not been implemented in respect of the armed forces. Through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he resolves to do away with this discrimination and disparity? If the Government intends to implement these provisions, by what time it will be implemented in respect of armed forces?

[English]

SHRIS. KRISHANKUMAR: Sir, I would like to categorically refute the opinion expresses by the Member that the Government is discriminating against the armed forces. On the other hand, the Government is interested within the financial constraints in making available to the armed forces the maximum possible facilities because we are aware of the difficult conditions under which they serve and their commitment and their sacrifices to the country. But, we cannot *pari pasu* compare any single concession which is given to the civil sector and make it immediately applicable to the defence sector. The emoluments and service conditions in the civil services have come under the Central Government rules whereas the service conditions of the defence services have evolved progressively under the various regulations of the Army, Navy and Air Force Acts. It is not only impossible but also it is undesirable from the point of view of the armed forces to ask for a parity in any single element of these two dispensations because armed forces have several advantages in emoluments and service conditions. If I may list a few, with your permission, the rank pay, the technical pay, the qualification grant, the special pay, various allowances relating to house rent, house construction, electricity and other charges, school-going children allowances, remote locality preparation allowance, annual leave which is double, fur-

lough leave which is more, group insurance, rations, canteens, stores, etc. are special to the Armed Forces. There may be certain elements in the civil sector where the civil sector has a particular advantage.

I may also add that even though it was not immediately given, the Defence Ministry has, after careful consideration, extended the enhanced facility of encashing of Earned Leave to the Armed Services also. We have implemented a graded scheme from 30.12.1991 by which people who have rendered fifteen years of service can encash leave up to 180 days; with seventeen years of service, up to 210 days; and with 22 years of service, up to 240 days.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has said that there is a little problem of finance, but this problem is in every field so if economy measures are applied only in defence services then it is not good. Secondly he has said in his reply to the question that there is a lot of difference between the service conditions of the Central Government employees and the personnel Armed Forces. The later have been provided many benefits. Keeping in view the circumstances under which they work as also their service conditions, whatever they are getting is proper and in my view, facilities available to them should be further increased. It is your kindness that you have shown some favour to them. You have provided some additional facilities also under the service conditions, but you have made them effective from 30.12.91.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: I am coming to the question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not coming to the question. Many other Members also want

to ask the questions. You cannot make a speech here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking the question only. You have admitted that this facility has been provided to the armed forces too with effect from 30.12.1991 as the Army Headquarters had sent such a proposal. My question is that the decision regarding the Central Government employees was taken in February 1990 but it was made effective from 1st July, 1986, then why haven't you implemented the decision concerning armed forces with effect from 1st July 1986 which has been implemented from 30th December, 1991 and if you are going to implement it with effect from 1st July, 1986, how long would it take to issue orders in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRIS. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, the present leave conversion allowance order which had been issued in 1991, is a separate scheme and has been sanctioned on different considerations. There is no precedent of giving retrospective effect to any of these concessions; all these are prospective. From 1986, there has been a proposal for giving this concession to the Armed Forces also. This was considered at various levels. First, the Government thought that this may not be entertained because we do not want – nor do the Armed Forces really want – all the leave which the Armed Forces have especially in the border areas, to be encashed. We want to keep the youthful and healthy profile of the Armed Forces. A certain amount of recuperation and rest is obligatory, which is integral to military training, and we do not want at the end of their career, to encash all the leave and remain in station and not take the leave. This was the rationale within which this was first objected to. Later on, modified scheme which is not equal to the civilian scheme, had been sanctioned in 1990–91, after a great deal of debate and discussion between the Army Headquarters and the Ministry of Defence.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the House that the hon Member, who was asking question just before me was saying that the morale of our army personnel goes down. I would like to tell him that the morale of our army never goes down due to these things and such things do not have any effect on them. Our armed forces are the best in the world. Our army personnel are working in the places like Siachen and are protecting our country and our borders round the clock. I would like to know if keeping all these things in mind, Government intends to enhance the facilities and to increase the allowances to the jawans when they go on leave?

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, the operational personnel in Siachen are entitled to series of benefits taking into account the difficult terrain conditions and the high morbidity and mortality rate there. As regards the second part of the question, postings of the armed forces personnel from hard stations to peace stations are decided by rotation and that takes care of the hon. Member's concern expressed in the second part of the question.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply, just now, talked about the graded system of leave encashment. He has said that people with 15–17 years of service can accumulate 180 days of leave; with 17–22 years of service can accumulate 210 days of leave and above 22 years of service can accumulate 240 days of leave. Thus, it means that a person having more than 22 years of service can only avail full encashment of leave and at the same time persons having less than 15 years of service cannot encash more than 180 days of leave as per the old rules. The logic of having a graded scale is not understood. I request the hon. Minister to please clarify as to why the army personnel are not being allowed to accumulate leave right from the beginning of their service, like their civilian counterparts.



SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: The hon. Member would appreciate the fact that such concessions, especially the leave accumulation benefit, are somewhat related to the length of service. The length of service of the civilian personnel is different. The time of recruitment is different and the retirement of the personnel is different. In the Army the retirement age is between 35 and 60 years, depending on the rank. This has been decided taking all these factors into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Question No. 639.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is related to Defence Forces.

MR. SPEAKER: You, please ask the supplementary, I will give you a chance.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: I am talking about the national interest. Proceedings are being telecast by Doordarshan, therefore, this question should not be allowed to be asked in the House or if question has to be asked, then TV telecast should be stopped. I am not objecting as Shri Shahbuddin has asked the question but this question relates to the defence.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: It is a part of general knowledge. What are you talking?.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will tell him

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: This is secret information .....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: No such information has been asked in it which might

infringe the secrecy of our defence.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The entire proceedings of this House are held publicly. At present anybody may note down the proceedings and may hand over to anybody.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: The question hour is being telecast. This information may go outside the country.....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will deal with this. You please sit down. I am allowing the question. Why are you prevailing upon it?

*[Translation]*

SHRIBRISHINPATEL: Let his remarks be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need at all to expunge it.....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let us understand that all the proceedings in the House are public proceedings. There are members sitting in the gallery. There are press people sitting in the gallery. Every word which is said and spoken here is published. If it is shown on the T.V. also, it is not going to affect any secrecy of the Defence Ministry. Members may understand this.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHEEDI PASWAN: \* *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This does not form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not forming part of the record.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Will you take your seat?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMARROYPRADHAN: Sir, these are aspersions because he has challenged the Chair.

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: I am not challenging the Chair. I respect the Chair. I respect the people of this country. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. It is a question of understanding, it is not a question of challenge. yes, you carry on.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: How has the Congress embraced a communal person.....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, it should not form part of the record.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I want to warn the Members that this TV understands the intelligence of all of us over here also!

### **Cantonments and Military Stations**

\*639. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cantonments and military stations in the country at present with their total area separately for cantonments and military stations;

(b) the difference between cantonments and military stations in terms of the military-

civilian ratio among the residents, land use and provision of municipal service;

(c) whether it is proposed to abolish the cantonments to convert them into military stations; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUR): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **STATEMENT**

There are 62 Cantonments and 299 Military Stations, covering 1,89,706 acres and 2,53,478 acres respectively.

2. Cantonments and Military Stations in peace areas are towns designed to house troops along with their families. Cantonments are stations notified under the Cantonments Act 1924 for purposes of Local Self Government. Military Stations are not so notified. The support services like up-keep of roads, disposal of garbage, water supply, sewerage services etc., are done in Cantonments by the static civilian population under the Cantonment Boards. These functions are performed by the concerned Station Headquarters in Military Stations.
3. There is no fixed ratio of Military and Civil population in Cantonments or in Military Stations. There is no supporting civilian population in Military Stations and the minimum essential civilian staff for support services are employees of the Central Government.
4. There is no proposal to abolish Cantonments.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, the reply given by the hon. Minister makes a clear conceptual and functional

distinction between a cantonment and a military station. In fact, to the best of my knowledge no cantonment has been established in the country since the early sixties while Defence lands have increased four-fold since 1960 and now occupy over 22 lakh acres. Sir, in many cases the civilian population in some cantonments has increased considerably. In fact, in some cases it has become the majority of the population and some neighbouring towns or villages have also expanded and merged into the contiguous cantonments.

So, my question, Mr. Speaker, is this: (a) whether the Government have made any efforts to demarcate the areas of civilian concentration which are not in military use; and (b) whether they shall divest themselves of the administrative and municipal responsibilities with regard to those areas and hand over those areas to the State Governments or the Union Territory Administrations concerned on mutually agreed terms.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, part of the hon. Member's observation is incorrect. Six cantonments are established after 1947. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I said, after 1960.

SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR: After 1960, the Ajmer cantonment was established in 1962.

Sir, the cantonments are administered by our Cantonment Boards. The evaluation of the cantonments has taken place in the past and it is true that many of the cantonments, in fact all the cantonments, have a civilian segment that distinguishes or differentiates the cantonment from the military station. Sir, in the process of evaluation of the cantonments where the civilian areas could be scientifically excised from the cantonments, the process of excision has taken place in the past. Now, I appreciate and I agree with the hon. Member that there are certain concerns on the part of the civilian population especially in relation to their build-

ings getting dilapidated and sanctions are difficult to obtain, they are not getting sufficient services and so on. On the other hand, it is very essential that the character of the cantonments is maintained; they are, if I may say so, islands of urban sanity, they are well maintained, better planned and the Government has no intention whatsoever to detract from the character of the cantonments in the country. The process of excision, if any, of civilian areas is a continuous process, we can look at it on a case-to-case basis. But the entire question of management of the cantonments is being reviewed by the Ministry and the decision will be taken for safeguarding the character of the cantonments and at the same time removing the minor irritants which are being faced by the civilian population.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, my second supplementary is with regard to the defence lands which have been declared as surplus. Due to the change of defence strategy as well as security perceptions, there are certain defence properties which have been abandoned or which have been declared surplus. For example, there are some airstrips relating to World War II which are no longer in use. My question is whether the Government proposes to develop these areas and if so, for what purposes and if the Ministry of Defence is not in a position to put them to any useful purpose, then are they prepared to hand them over back to the State Governments or the Union Territories?

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, of the total of about two lakh acres of defence lands available with the Defence Ministry, various forces, namely, the Army and the Air Force have been making a continuous assessment and review of the defence lands and finding out if any other defence lands are surplus and these resources and the capital can be put to greater productive use, especially in the context of the constraint on the Defence budget I would like to mention here that no land within the cantonment has yet been found surplus. *(Interruptions)* There is an apprehension in the media. The surplus land which has been progressively found as

surplus mainly consist of old firing ranges, old camping ground, abandoned airfields etc. We have a rough idea and I would like to again say that these lands, after proper identification, will be first offered to the Central Government, then the State Government, central public sector undertakings, municipalities and other organised institutions and only as a last resort, they will be put to auction in which case private people can bid for it and develop it.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DATTA MEGHA:** The civilian people have been living in cantonments. I am specially talking about Kamthee area. Kamthee area and cantonment area which comes under Nagpur division of Maharashtra. It has come so much under civilian population that in the recent past the military personnel staged a march past outside the cantonment area, beat the people and man-handled them. Such things and more over the military laws create problems for the civilians. Such things happened in Nagpur due to personal dispute. The civil area and the military area have been joined together. This area should be separated, specially keeping in view the fact that the military battalion had beaten the people of Kamthee in Nagpur. Of course, it was not fair and there were police cases too. Such quarrels take place between the civilians and the military personnel. What action would you take about it and have you any plan to separate the civilian population from the cantonment area?

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUAMR:** Sir, the civilian population as well as the cantonment population are living side by side and there is civilian population inside the cantonments also. The Government is aware of certain recent incidents in the cantonments and the environs mentioned. There have been certain incidents and the Army have ordered an inquiry into it and on the basis of the inquiry, further action will be taken.

**SHR BASU DEB ACHARIA:** Sir, the Government of West Bengal had sent a proposal four years back to take over an

unutilised defence land to create infrastructure for industrial growth. In my district of Purulia of West Bengal, one airstrip was constructed during the Second World War and after the Second World War, that strip is not being used by the Armed Forces and the entire land is now lying unutilised. So, I would like to know whether the Government will consider the proposal of West Bengal to hand over the land, the Chadra airstrip in the Purulia district of West Bengal, to the State of West Bengal for creating infrastructure for industrial growth.

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR:** There is a well laid down procedure by which the Armed Forces declare any part of their land as surplus. This will be after taking into consideration their present operational requirements as well as projects in the offing and the future requirements. After this process is gone through and the Defence land is declared surplus, it is offered first to the Central Government, State Government and so on.

We have no objection on principal to consider the request of the West Bengal. But we have to go into the details. The hon. Member's suggestion will definitely be looked into.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Kharepatan to Sawantwadi Stretch of N. H. No. 17

\*637. **SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khare Patan to Sawantwadi stretch of National Highway No. 17 is in perpetual state of disrepair for money years;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to repair and widen the road to four lanes and straighten the curves on

the aforesaid portion of the road; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during 1991-92?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):** (a) No, Sir. National Highway No. 17 is maintained in traffic worthy condition within the availability of funds.

(b) Presently there is no proposal for four lancing or straightening of curves in this reach. However, to improve the condition of the road, rehabilitation of existing cement concrete Pavement in 17 Km. length was sanctioned in 1990-91 for Rs. 220.87 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 20.00 lakhs were allocated during 1991-92 for the above mentioned works.

#### **Goods for Export to Russia**

\*640. **SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufactured goods worth over Rs. 400 crores meant for exports to Russia are piling up following the recent changes introduced in banking norms and currency regime;

(b) whether the manufacturers have represented to the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to clear off the export goods; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):** (a) to (d). With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, India has

been making efforts to enter into trade relationships with all the newly independent Republics.

The Trade Protocol for 1992 between India and the Russian Federation was signed on the 22nd of February, 1992. A banking arrangement has been entered into between the Reserve Bank of India and the Russian Bank of Foreign Trade. However, the Russian Bank has as yet not started issue of Letters of Credit for imports of goods from India. Russian exports to India have also not begun to take place as yet. In the absence of Rupee generation arising out of Russian exports to India, Indian exports to Russia under the new Protocol are yet to materialise in a substantial measure. Some representations have been received from India exporters in this regard. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Russian Government who have been urged to begin supplies of commodities and raw materials as per the Trade Protocol to India so that Indian exports can also take place.

#### **Caustic Soda Flakes**

\*641. **DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the caustic soda flakes/solids/lye are being imported at present;

(b) if so, the quantity imported during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(c) whether these items are exported also;

(d) if so, the quantity of each item exported during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide additional incentives for export to caustic soda; and

(f) if, so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). In terms of the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97, import and export of caustic soda flakes/solids/lye is freely allowed.

A detail indicating the imports and ex-

ports of the item, both quantity and value-wise, during the period from 1986-87 to 1988-89 for which data is available, is given in enclosed statement.

(e) and (f). With a view to providing incentives to the exporters 40% of the export proceeds are converted into Indian rupees at the official rate and the balance 60% at the market rate.

Qty. in Tonnes  
Value in Rs. Lakhs.

## IMPORTS

Sl. No.	Description of items.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sodium hydroxide (Caustic Soda)						
1.	Flakes	10,780	131.70	12,904	201.87	2,677	178.26
2.	Other than Flakes	26,316	237.45	34,372	358.11	141	12.62
3.	Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution	31,875	235.22	-	-	37,948	1042.44

Qty. in Tonnes  
Value in Rs. Lakhs.

## EXPORTS

Sl. No.	Description of items.	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sodium hydroxide (Caustic Soda)						
1.	Flakes	10	0.76	209	9.39	7,643	470.81
2.	Other than Flakes	40	1.11	247	10.10	1,529	40.64
3.	Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution	1	0.03	68	2.50	5,150	188.95



**Export of Coarse Grains**

earned therefrom?

\*642. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coarse grains exported during 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSIHID): (a) and (b). The quantities of coarse grains exported during 1990-91 and 1991-92 (April to December, 1991) and foreign exchange earned therefrom are as under:—

	<i>April '90-March '91</i>		<i>April '91-December 1991</i>	
	<i>Quantity (MTs)</i>	<i>Value (Rs./Lakhs)</i>	<i>Quantity (MTS)</i>	<i>Value Rs./Lakhs)</i>
Coarse Grains	7300	277	8847	413

**Loan Assistance from International Financial Institutions for Roads and Bridges**

\*643. SHRI MATIKRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):  
SHRI CHETAN P. S.  
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the international financial institutions which provided loan assistance for construction of bridges and roads in the country during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the amount of assistance provided by each of these institutions, year-wise; and

(c) the time scheduled for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During this period, loan assistance from Asian Development Bank and World Bank was availed for the development of National Highway and State Highway projects.

(b) The loan assistance reimbursed from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank during this period is:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Asian Development Bank (US \$ in Millions)</i>	<i>World Bank</i>
1989-90	0.181	28.204
1990-91	20.537	16.068
1991-92	56.673	27.638

(c) Expected time schedule for completion of works under the concerned World

Bank/ Asian Development Bank loans is as under:

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(i)	World Bank First Loan	Dec., 94
(ii)	ADB First Loan	Dec., 94
(iii)	World Bank State Road Loan	June., 96
(iv)	ADB Second Loan	Dec., 96

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[Translation]

#### **Price Fixation of Imported Rubber**

\*644. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have carried out any study on price fixation of imported rubber and its quality;

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

(c) whether there is any disagreement between the tyre industry and the State Development Corporation on the above issue;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Government has not carried out any study on price fixation of imported rubber and its quality.

(c) to (e). Terms, including price, of STC's offer for sale of imported stocks of

rubber are still under discussion with the industry.

[English]

#### **Production of Cloth in NTC Mills**

\*645. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets, if any, fixed and the actual production of cloth in each of the National Textile Corporation mills during each of the last three years, unit-wise;

(b) the details of modernisation and rationalisation plans for NTC mills; and

(c) the extent of loss incurred in each of NTC mills during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Statement-A showing the year-wise and mill-wise production of cloth of NTC mills vis-a-vis targets is attached.

(b) The Eighth Plan proposals of NTC envisages investment of Rs. 532.73 crores on modernisation and Rs. 689.67 crores on labour rationalisation.

(c) Statement-B showing the mill-wise profit/loss of NTC mills, during 1988-89 to 1990-91 is attached.

## STATEMENT-A

Yearwise, Millwise details of targets and actuals of production of cloth during the last 3 years.

(Figures in Lac Mtrs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Amritsar.	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Suraj Textile Mills, Malout	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Shri Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijaynagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar	74.44	77.70	74.19	86.76	84.79	94.91
8.	Edward Mills, Beawar	80.80	79.97	85.92	89.79	89.79	93.86
9.	Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi	51.90	47.41	42.57	49.18	43.94	37.51
10.	Bengal Textile Mills, Murshidabad	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Figures in Lac Mtrs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishia	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Arati Cotton Mills, Dassnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills No. 2 Kotagunj.	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Kanoria Industries, Kannagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Central Cotton Mills, Howrah	53.40	29.37	37.41	33.63	42.36	31.14
16.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills No. 1 Konnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills, Serampore	76.20	49.01	54.00	68.59	52.61	41.93
18.	Shree Mhaiaxmi Cotton Mills, Malta	53.28	29.37	47.59	24.22	31.54	24.41
19.	Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore	67.08	48.40	61.49	50.94	43.46	49.09
20.	Bangasri Cotton Mills, Sukchar	42.76	31.78	26.29	35.31	34.60	21.18

(Figures in Lac Mtrs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Jyoti Wvg. Factory, Calcutta	4.66	2.33	4.50	1.60	4.44	0.70
22.	Manindra Mills, Cossimbazar	35.97	16.53	32.55	19.35	29.54	13.87
23.	Xocdnofd Cotton Mills, Sodepur	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya	15.65	9.63	14.68	13.94	19.12	21.57
25.	Bihar Co-operative Spg.	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagatpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Associated Industries, Kamrup	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Om Paresakthi Mills, Coimbatore	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Krishnaeni Textile Mills, Coimbatore	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Sri Rangavilas Gng. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Peelamadur	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in Lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Pioneer Spinners, Kamudakudi	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit, Kalyanarkoli	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Coimbatore Murgan Mills, Coimbatore	49.53	46.59	45.16	43.00	43.81	46.27
36.	Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore	59.26	47.70	45.34	47.00	44.30	43.22
37.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit, Coimbatore	38.37	45.17	36.13	33.00	33.83	34.43
38.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills Coimbatore	34.51	25.82	18.38	32.00	25.08	24.55
39.	Sri Sarda Mills, Coimbatore	29.14	30.49	34.07	29.00	32.39	32.15
40.	Bairamvarma Textile Mills, Shencottah	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	Kothandram Mills, Madurai	-	-	-	-	-	-
42.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	87.09	64.38	32.27	66.00	38.10	32.69

*(Figures in Lac Mtrs.)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43.	Sri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry	54.04	47.33	34.86	33.00	35.11	33.92
44.	New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	193.22	100.70	116.90	86.29	92.66	69.66
45.	Muir Mills, Kanpur	133.49	121.72	145.76	94.10	115.17	74.62
46.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Kanpur	168.18	133.60	140.84	110.88	104.08	89.30
47.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naiini	-	-	-	-	-	-
48.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan.	-	-	-	-	-	-
49.	Sri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur	76.32	61.86	65.95	49.39	51.65	41.07
51.	Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.	Raebareli Textile Mills, Raebareli	-	-	-	-	-	-
53.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur	95.95	71.16	91.05	52.97	66.61	41.80

(Figures in Lac Mtrs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
54.	Atherton Mills, Karpur	88.37	59.62	80.24	54.24	66.63	31.60
55.	Azam Jahl Mills, Warangal.	150.91	82.32	57.40	65.86	63.22	59.29
56.	Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni	-	-	-	-	-	-
57.	Anantapur Cotton Mills, Tadapatra	-	-	-	-	-	-
58.	Natraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Nirmal	-	-	-	-	-	-
59.	Netha Spg. Mills Secunderabad.	-	-	-	-	-	-
60.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Alagapa anagar.	-	-	-	-	-	-
61.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta	-	-	-	-	-	-
62.	Canaore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Cananore	-	-	-	-	-	-
63.	Kerala Laxmi Mills, Trichur	-	-	-	-	-	-
64.	Parvathi Mills, Quilon	79.31	62.86	64.09	65.72	35.13	55.03
65.	Vijay Mohini Spg. & Wvg. Mills Trivendrum.	-	-	-	-	-	-



(Figures in Lac Mtrs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.	Cananore Spg. & Mills Mahe.	-	-	-	-	-	-
67.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	103.73	20.46	96.82	95.64	97.93	95.57
68.	Mysore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Bangalore.	111.06	95.74	100.01	76.84	90.29	78.10
69.	M.S. K. Mills, Gulbarga.	76.02	23.60	61.46	55.69	60.61	52.52
70.	Sree Yallamaha CW & Silk Mills, Davangiri.	-	-	-	-	-	-
71.	India United Mills, No. 1, Bombay.	248.00	227.00	231.00	210.00	135.00	182.00
72.	India United Mills, No. 2, Bombay.	209.00	174.00	186.00	127.00	187.00	117.00
73.	India United Mills No. 3, Bombay.	1	28.00	27.00	281.00	235.00	172.00
74.	India United Mills No. 4, Bombay.	180.00	202.00	207.00	204.00	209.00	179.00

(Figures in Lac Mtrs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
75.	India United Mills, No. 5, Bombay.	144.00	157.00	157.00	147.00	107.00	99.00
76.	India United Dye Works, Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-
77.	Model Mills, Nagpur	180.00	191.00	191.00	182.00	159.00	129.00
78.	R.S.R.G. Spg. & Wvg. Mills Akola.	86.00	87.00	92.00	80.00	91.00	80.00
79.	R.B.A. Sg. & Wvg. Mills, Hinganghat.	110.00	110.00	109.00	102.00	105.00	100.00
80.	Savatram Ram Prasad, Mills, Akola.	69.00	05.00	62.00	52.00	55.00	51.00
81.	Vidhrba Mills, (Barar) Achalpur.	80.00	79.00	80.00	71.00	79.00	72.00
82.	Barshi Textile Mills, Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-
83.	Apollo Textile Mills, Bombay.	102.92	87.04	91.42	78.53	81.26	80.08
84.	Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay	90.20	80.90	66.46	72.14	70.32	67.43
85.	Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay	144.17	135.52	154.20	110.72	90.64	88.57

(Figures in Lac Mtrs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
86.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay	120.33	108.98	106.95	104.33	105.09	99.56
87.	New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay	115.66	103.36	102.95	93.84	85.97	81.56
88.	Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay	118.33	108.29	103.70	92.13	84.06	83.12
89.	Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad	47.39	51.90	47.00	53.27	44.29	49.43
90.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Dhule	133.14	135.32	127.29	122.23	109.14	104.90
91.	Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule	157.65	158.96	153.24	139.15	135.81	124.01
92.	Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.	198.00	191.19	182.46	174.55	166.53	38.67
93.	Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills, (C)	94.56	88.22	87.65	83.51	93.86	80.15
94.	Finlay Mills, Bombay	94.62	79.54	92.43	97.47	69.34	96.36
95.	Gold Mohar Mills, Bombay	92.99	87.94	87.01	93.91	91.71	95.00
96.	Jam Manufacturing Mills, Bombay.	123.28	119.19	119.24	102.71	91.28	94.82
97.	Kohinoor Mills No. 1, Bombay.	90.13	86.81	95.56	87.49	97.88	83.12

(Figures in Lac Mtrs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
98.	Kohinoor Mills No. 2, Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.	Kohinoor Mills No. 3, Bombay.	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.	Shree Madhusudan Mills, Bombay	82.79	79.16	84.20	984.88	91.29	65.02
101.	New City of Bombay Mills, Bombay.	119.60	116.48	117.40	100.54	66.17	90.54
102.	Podar Mills, Bombay.	76.14	75.52	76.61	70.01	68.15	73.46
103.	Podar Processors, Bombay.	-	-	-	-	-	-
104.	Sri Sitaram Mills, Bombay	76.26	65.84	67.06	50.85	55.03	39.19
105.	Tata Mills, Bombay.	153.79	128.58	152.70	144.16	154.02	148.84
106.	Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot	66.93	53.45	60.25	46.26	53.48	43.43
107.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar	124.66	119.58	126.85	124.97	127.42	119.37
108.	Patel Textile Mills, Bhavnagar.	84.33	80.32	88.73	70.71	76.84	73.39
109.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Ahmd.	150.99	137.65	160.62	148.26	160.95	143.33

(Figures in Lac Mtrs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
110.	Ahmadabad Jupifex Textile Mills. Ahmd.	123.40	118.96	122.02	141.66	144.52	128.92
111.	Jehangir Textile Mills. Ahmd.	147.18	153.80	173.03	154.71	163.59	149.04
112.	Rajnagar Mills, No. 1, Ahmd.	207.71	215.52	220.21	206.91	196.12	196.70
113.	Rajnagar Mills, No. 3, Ahmd.						
114.	Virangam Textile Mills, Virangam.	75.15	83.05	95.36	87.31	91.37	81.55
115.	Himadri Tex. Mills. Ahmd.	123.60	75.79	86.12	84.32	87.81	83.43
116.	New Maned Chowk Textile Mills,	135.03	135.58	147.50	137.59	146.29	130.76
117.	Fine Knitting Mills. Ahmd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
118.	Indore Malwa Mills, Indore.	188.63	191.73	204.06	184.18	190.56	185.25
119.	Kajyannal Mills, Indore.	144.44	157.69	151.35	154.68	149.74	154.59
120.	Swadeshi C&F Mills, Indore	103.38	95.71	93.61	92.32	91.62	82.05
121.	Hira Mills, Ujjain.	136.57	101.84	125.14	96.93	103.30	88.48

(Figures in Lac Mtrs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
122.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burjampur	45.02	39.41	39.09	43.82	50.09	18.12
123.	Bengal Nagpur Tapti Mills, Rajnandgaon.	199.16	181.83	172.48	167.78	173.90	36.69
124.	New Bengal Mills, Bhopal.	117.98	113.28	102.15	106.88	105.33	96.74

Note: Dashes represents Spinning Mills, which does not produce cloth.

## STATEMENT 'B'

Millswise nett profit/loss from 1986-87 to 1990-91

1986-87 to 1990-91

(Rs. In Crores)

Units	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4
NTC (DPR) Limited			
Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Amritsar	-0.64	-0.18	+0.06
Suraj Textile Mills, Malout	-0.57	+0.36	+0.32
Bijal Nagar Cotton Mills Bijainagar	-0.78	+0.27	+0.30
Kharar Textile Mills Kharar	-0.35	+0.44	+0.74
Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	-0.46	+0.49	+0.47
Ajudhia Textile Mills Delhi	-3.75	-2.17	-2.33
Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar	-1.03	-0.13	+0.56
Edward Mills, Beawar	-1.11	-0.27	+0.17
Panipat Wollen, Beawar	-2.51	-3.03	-1.49
Hira Mills, Ujjain	-5.35	-3.81	-4.19

1986-87 to 1990-91		(Rs. In Crores)			
Units	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4		
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore	-3.05	-2.62	-3.51		
New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal	-1.7	-1.32	-1.28		
Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur	-4.13	-1.89	-0.81		
Bengal Nagour Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon	-2.88	-2.08	-2.43		
Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore	-5.08	-4.43	-4.97		
Kalyapmal Mills, Indore	-3.40	-2.27	-2.69		
NTC (U.P.) LIMITED					
Sri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow	-1.81	-1.61	-1.82		
Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras	1.14	-1.08	-1.26		
Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanj	-0.33	-0.05	-0.01		
Raebarell Textile Mills, Raebareli	-0.43	-0.87	-0.75		
Sawdeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	-1.71	+0.02	-1.58		



1986-87 to 1990-91  
(Rs. in Crores)

Units	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4
Muir Mills, Kanpur	-5.00	-5.05	-5.55
New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	-7.92	-6.94	-7.51
Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Sharanp	-3.48	-2.66	-3.59
Swadsh Cotton Mills, Kanpur	-8.58	-10.20	-3.94
NTC (S.M.) LIMITED			
Barshi Textile Mills, Barshi	+0.01	+0.30	+0.42
Appollo Textile Mills, Bombay	-4.65	-2.70	-0.32
Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay	-3.91	-0.78	-0.08
Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay	-3.76	-1.50	-2.13
Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay	-6.90	-2.91	-3.86
New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay	-5.34	-3.77	-3.23
Mumbai Textile Mills, Mumbai	-5.89	-3.55	-3.51
Aurangabad Textile Mills, Aurangabad	-0.44	-0.24	-0.62

(Rs. in Crores)

1986-87 to 1990-91

Units	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4
Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon	-0.95	+0.30	+0.25
Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule	-0.85	+0.27	-0.72
Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded	-2.01	-1.83	-2.00
NTC (M.N.) LIMITED			
India United Mills No. 1, Bombay	-8.39	-3.94	-1.72
India United Mills No.2, Bombay	-5.42	-2.42	-2.15
India United Mills No. 3, Bombay	-7.81	-4.39	-2.94
India United Mills No. 4, Bombay			
India United Mills No. 5, Bombay	-2.70	-1.88	-1.23
India United Dye Works, Bombay	-2.71	-2.02	-0.69
Model Mills, Nagpur	-4.23	-4.18	-2.55
R.S.R.S. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Akola	-1.40	-1.07	-0.82
RBBA Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Hinghangha	-1.46	-0.31	-0.62

1986-87 to 1990-91		(Rs. In Crores)			
Units		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1		2	3	4	
Savetram Ramprasad Mills, Akola		-1.57	-1.25	-0.75	
Vidarbha Mills (Barar) Achalpur		-1.68	-1.19	-0.79	
NTC (GUJ) LIMITED					
Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot		-1.63	-1.18	-0.91	
Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar		-3.13	-2.25	-2.25	
Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad.		-2.78	-2.86	-1.93	
Ahmd. New Textile Mills. Ahmedabad		-4.08	-3.35	-2.32	
Ahmd. Jupiter Tex. Mills. Ahmd.		-5.19	-3.75	-4.19	
Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmd.		-4.43	-3.11	-2.43	
Rajnagar Tex. Mills 1 & 2, Ahmd.		-5.11	-3.92	-3.33	
Viramgam Tex. Mills, Viramgam.		-2.93	-2.31	-1.88	
New Maneckehock Tex. Mills, Ahmd.		-2.29	-2.01	-1.36	

(Rs. In Crores)

1986-87 to 1990-91

Units	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4
Himadri Tex. Mills, Ahmedabad.	-2.47	-1.93	-1.36
Fine Knitting Mills. Ahmd. **	-	-	-
NTC (APKKM) LIMITED			
Netha Spg. Mills, Secunderabd.	-0.58	-0.02	-0.40
Natraj Spg. Mills. Adilabd.	0.47	+0.32	+0.14
Anantpur Cotton Mills, Tadapatrai.	-1.30	-0.34	-0.31
Tripathi Cotton Mills, Rengunta	-	0.70	+0.20
Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills, Devengur	-1.46	+0.08	-0.63
Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Cannanore	+0.01	+1.00	+1.30
Kerala Lakshmir Mills, Trichur	+0.08	+1.53	+1.25
Vijaymohini Mill, Trivandrum	+0.06	+0.96	+1.25
Cannanore S & W Mill, Mahe	-0.10	+1.23	+0.98

(Rs. In Crores)

1986-87 to 1990-91

Units	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4
Adoni Cotton Mill, Adoni	-0.46	+0.43	-0.12
Algappa Tex. Mills, Algappa Nagar	+0.14	+1.14	+1.33
Mysore Mills Processing Factory Bangalor	-3.81	-4.01	-2.59
Minerva Mills, Bangalore	-4.45	-3.53	-2.75
Mehboob Shahi Kulburga Mills, Gulbarga	-3.47	-2.74	-3.78
Parvathi Mills, Qulion	-1.47	-1.53	-2.03
Azam Jahi Mills, Warrangal	-3.55	-3.45	-2.66
NTC (TNP) LIMITED			
Om Parakthi, Coimbatore	-0.61	+1.00	+0.25
Cambodia Mill, Coimbatore	-0.16	+1.92	+1.78
Krishnaveni Textile Mills, Coimbatore	-0.06	+1.00	+0.77
Sri Rangavilas Mills, Padamedu	-0.11	+2.19	+1.27

(Rs. in Crores)

1986-87 to 1990-91

Units	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4
Pankaja Mill, Coimbatore	+0.01	1.64	+1.57
Pioneer Spinnars, Kandakudi	0.43	+0.95	+0.56
Balram Varma Tex. Mill, Shencottan	+0.24	+1.62	+1.00
Kaleeswarar B Kalyanarkoli	+0.10	+2.25	+1.97
Kothendram Sug. Mills *	-	-	-
Coimb. Murugan Mills, Coimbatore	+0.32	+1.05	+1.55
Somesundram Mills, Coimbatore	-0.50	-0.12	+1.14
Kaleeswarar Mills A Unit	1.09	-0.22	+0.31
Coimbatore Sug. & Wvg. Mills.	-1.79	+1.88	+1.29
Sri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry	-2.23	-1.43	+0.12
Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	-2.25	-1.48	-1.04
Sri Sarada Mills, Podanur	-1.21	+0.84	+1.03
NTC (WBABO) LIMITED			

(Rs. In Crores)

1986-87 to 1990-91

Units	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4
Bengal Textile Mills, Murhidabad	-1.17	-1.08	-1.08
Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra	-1.97	-1.70	-1.74
Arati Cotton Mills, Howrah	-1.32	-1.28	-1.54
Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills No. 2 Kotagaj	-0.80	-0.66	-0.82
Kanoria Industries, Kannangar	-0.89	-0.54	-1.09
Sodepore Cotton Mills, Sodepore	-0.93	-0.92	-1.32
Associated Industries, Kamrup	-1.29	-1.30	-1.44
Bihar Cooperative Mills, Mokamah	-1.06	-1.04	-1.16
Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhgetpur	-1.17	-0.46	-0.67
Central Cotton Mills, Howrah	-4.82	-5.56	-4.56
Bengal Fine No. 1, Kannagar	-1.78	-1.83	-1.60
Bengal Luxmi C. Mills, Serampore	-3.27	-3.39	-4.29
Sh. Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Palta	-3.30	-3.65	-3.81

1986-87 to 1990-91		(Rs. In Crores)			
Units	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4		
Rampooria Cotton Mill, Serampore	-3.15	-3.91	-3.42		
Bangasri Cotton Mills, Sukehar	-1.26	-2.11	-1.10		
Jyoti Wvg. Factory, Calcutta	-0.98	-1.31	-1.33		
Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya	-2.14	-2.02	-1.76		
Manindra Mills, Coimbarar	1.22	-1.20	-1.24		
MANAGEDMILLS		(PROVISIONAL)			
Elphistone Mill	-3.31	-2.35	-3.14		
Finaly Mills	-4.36	-2.58	-1.60		
Gold Mohur	-3.38	-2.18	-1.39		
Jam Mills	-4.23	-4.55	-4.56		
Kohinoor Mills 1, 2 & 3	-6.11	-5.87	-7.62		
Madhusudan Mills	-5.59	5.54	-4.89		
New City Mills	-3.52	-1.42	+0.38		



1986-87 to 1990-91		(Rs. In Crores)			
Units	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4		
Podar Mills	-0.77	+1.13	+1.56		
Podar (Processors)	+0.47	+0.44	+0.24		
Sitaram Mills	-4.08	-3.91	-4.44		
Tata Mills (incldg. Non. Woven)	-6.97	-4.55	-5.69		
OTHER MANAGED MILLS					
Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur	-14.58	-11.65	-13.41		
Atherton Mills, Kanpur	-9.06	-8.84	-11.90		

(\*\* This mill has not been functioning since takeover)

**Smuggling of Textiles**

[Translation]

\*646. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations to curb the smuggling of synthetic textiles, both yarn and fabrics into the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH WARTHAKUR): (a) to (d). Representations have been received in the past about smuggling of synthetic textiles into the country. Though Indian manufactured synthetic textiles compare favorable in quality, print and texture with imported ones, they are more expensive due to various factors such as lack of economies of scale, higher energy cost, etc.

The Government has, however, permitted setting up of new factories and expansion of the existing capacities for the manufacture of polyester fibre and polyester yarn to enable the manufacturers to achieve the economies of scale thereby reducing the cost of manufacture and hence the incentive for smuggling.

The anti-smuggling drive has also been intensified simultaneously and close coordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned with the detection and prevention of smuggling.

**National Highways in Madhya Pradesh**

\*647. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1991-92 for the development of National Highways;

(b) the number of the proposals accorded approval; and

(c) the amount of the proposals accorded approval; and

(d) the amount released, proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Government of Madhya Pradesh had sent 43 proposals for development of National Highways during 1991-92. Out of these, 20 proposals amounting to Rs. 109.045 crores were approved. No amount was released for these works during 1991-92, since by end of March, 1992, actual execution of the works had not commenced.

**Investment from Mutual Funds**

\*648. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA.  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by the nationalised banks under mutual funds scheme during the last three years;

(b) the amount of investment made out of the fund, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the investments in the States as per the collections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The amount collected by Mutual Funds sponsored by nationalised banks during the last three calendar years was about Rs. 4655.5 crores. The resources raised by mutual funds are invested in capital market securities such as shares and debentures and money market instruments. Most of these instruments are not Stat specific, hence amount of state-wise investment made out of the resources mobilised cannot be given. Mutual Funds adopt their own strategy in the matter of investment based on their commercial judgement. It is not intended to regulate state-wise deployment of funds collected by mutual funds.

### **Ships for Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

\*649. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ships required between Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the mainland;

(b) the number of ships operating there at present; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the full requirement of ships in order to solve the problems faced by the people of Andaman and Nicobar Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As per the assessment of Andaman & Nicobar Admn. the minimum number of passenger vessels required for catering to the passenger traffic

movement on the mainland-Andman & Nicobar islands sector is four.

(b) and (c). Two passenger-cum-cargo vessels are available for operation on mainland-Andman service. Out of this, one vessel namely M. V. Nicobar has been temporarily withdrawn for operating the Haj service and this vessel is expected to resume operations on mainland-Andaman sector by end August, 1992. One new passenger-cum-cargo vessel namely M. V. Nancowry has been delivered in Poland on 31.3.92 and this vessel is expected to commence operations on the mainland-Andaman sector by early May, 1992. Another passenger-cum-cargo vessel, identical to M. V. Nicobar and M. V. Nancowry is on order with a Polish Shipyard but the delivery of the vessel is uncertain. Besides, in the Eighth Plan, A&N Administration has proposed reconditioning of the passenger-cum-cargo vessel M. V. Akba for operation for another ten years and placing order for one new passenger-cum-cargo vessel with capacity to carry 1200 passengers and 1500 tonnes of cargo.

[English]

### **Employment in Handicraft Sector**

\*650. SHRI PRATAPRAO B BHONSLE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some steps are envisaged to give greater thrust on employment avenues in the handicraft sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The handicrafts industry is essentially employment intensive and export-oriented. The 8th Plan for the handicrafts sector aims to enhance the opportunities of income and employment

from crafts as an economic activity. In order to accomplish the objective, a greater thrust has been accorded to an integrated approach encompassing various measures intended for the development, expansion and sustaining of production of handicrafts with an emphasis on design and technological development, surveys and studies, and innovative marketing strategies. A concept of craft development centres in identified craft pockets has been introduced to provide a package of inputs including design guidance, raw material, common facility services etc. to a cluster of artisans under a single umbrella. To upgrade existing skills and to develop new skilled hands, a scheme of training has also been in operation. A special programme has also been launched for revival of the languishing crafts.

**U. S. AID**

\*651. SHRIRAMNARAINBERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of US aid to India during the last three years;

(b) whether US aid has reduced substantially during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the projects likely to suffer as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) U. S. AID assistance authorised during the last three U. S. Fiscal Years (October to September) are as follows:—

	<i>US FY 1990 (Oct. 89 to Sept. 90)</i>	<i>US FY 1991 (Oct. 90 to Sept. 91)</i>	<i>US FY 1992 (Oct. 91 to Sep. 92) (Estimated)</i>
Development Assistance	21.5	20.9	22.0
Title II	94.0	77.1	76.0
	115.5	98.0	98.0

Besides US \$ 98.00 million to be provided in FY 1992, US\$ 25.00 million worth of edible oil is likely to be made available under Title III PL 480 Programme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) None.

**Tenth Finance Commission**

\*652. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute the Tenth Finance Commission;

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

(c) the progress made so far in this regard;

(d) whether any terms of reference have been formulated; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Tenth Finance Commission is to be constituted not later than 17th June, 1992.

(c) to (e). Preliminary action has already been initiated and an informal Study Group, with representatives of Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission and Officers of six State Governments, has been constituted for suggesting the terms of reference for the Commission.

#### **RBI Committee on Urban Cooperative Banks**

6824. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee of Reserve Bank of India examined the issue of expansion of Urban Cooperative Banks' network all over the country;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the committee;

(c) the findings of study and the financial position of the Urban Co-operative Banks registered and operating in Delhi under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act; and

(d) the control of Reserve Bank of India over these banks to ensure safety of the depositors particularly that of Cooperative House Building and Group Housing Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S. S. Mara to review the policy relating to licensing of new

Urban Cooperative Banks and other related matters. The terms of reference of the Committee are given below:—

1. To review the present policy of Reserve Bank of India in regard to licensing of new Primary Urban Cooperative Banks.
2. To examine whether different criteria need to be laid down for organisation of banks in States which are advanced in urban cooperative banking as compared to States where the facilities have not yet developed.
3. To consider whether primary credit societies which have attained viability norms should be recognised as urban cooperative banks and if so, the conditions which should govern such recognition.
4. To examine whether the viability norms presently prescribed particularly in regard to capital adequacy need upward revision.

(c) The Committee has not submitted its report. There are 14 Urban Cooperative Banks functioning in Union Territory of Delhi at present, besides 2 banks which are under liquidation. The financial position of Urban Cooperative Banks in Union Territory of Delhi as on 30.6.1991 is given below:—

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
Paid-up Capital	653.01
Reserves	6404.96
Deposits	8607.10
Borrowings	13.75
Loans & Advances	4860.45

(d) The functioning of Urban Coopera-

tive Banks is controlled by Cooperative Department of the State concerned as well as RBI. The control of RBI is exercised through its regulatory, supervisory, operational and promotional functions. One of the objectives of the control is safe guarding the interests of depositors of these banks. During the course of inspection of Urban Cooperative Bank conducted by RBI and audit done by the Cooperative Department, necessary records/books of accounts etc. are checked keeping the above point in view.

#### **Violation of R. B. I. Directives by Commercial Banks**

6825. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial banks are flouting directives of Reserve Bank of India regarding operation of post shipment export credit denominated in foreign currency at international interest reads as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 29.1.1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not come across any case of violation of their instructions in regard to US Dollar Denominated Post Shipment Export Credit.

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

#### **Checking of Baggages of Passengers**

6826. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the baggages of passengers travelling from Bombay to Delhi by Air

India flights are checked at the airport while boarding the plane;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken in this regard to avoid any mishap?

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

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

[Translation]

#### **Loss of Excise Duty Due to Illegal Manufacture of Television Sets**

6827. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of annual loss of excise duty to the Government due to illegal manufacture of television sets;

(b) whether any drive has been launched to streamline the functioning of all the Collectors of Central Excise to check evasion of excise duty;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) It is not possible to estimate the extent of loss of excise duty suffered by the Government due to illegal manufacture of television sets, as such manufacture is a clandestine activity;

(b) to (d). Pursuant to the directions issued by Central Board of Excise & Customs in November, 1991, the Collectors of Central Excise launched a concerted anti

evasion drive by organising transit checks, surprise visits to suspect units, critical study of price lists and classification lists of evasion-prone commodities, stock challenges and effective audit of MODVAT accounts. As a result of these efforts additional excise duty evasion of over Rs. 40 crores has been detected during the period November, 1991 to February, 1992.

A specific Circular was also issued in January, 1992 to alert field formations regarding evasion of duty by T. V. manufactures. One major case of evasion of Central Excise duty by T. V. manufacturer was detected in February, 1992 and an amount of about Rs. one crores has been realised in the said case.

[English]

#### **Insurance by LIC in Kashmir Valley**

6828. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDHRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether insurance is not being given in to the houses belonging to Kashmir Families, which were constructed with the help of Life Insurance Corpn. loan and later on burnt to ashes by terrorists in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give full insurance cover to all such affected loanees or exempt recoveries from them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Houses constructed with help of loans from LIC are mortgaged with the LIC and are fully insured which includes insurance against the terrorist risk.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal before the LIC for exempting recoveries of loans and advances. No such exemption is possible because LIC, being a public financial institution, has to work on commercial principles.

#### **Joint Ventures**

6829. SHRI BAPU HARICHAURE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which India have set up joint ventures during 1991-92 and propose to set up during 1992-93;

(b) the fields in which such joint ventures have been set up or are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the other details of such joint ventures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (c). A Statement of joint venture proposals approved between 1.4.91 and 31.3.92 is enclosed. No proposal have yet been cleared for 1992-93.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Country	Field	Indian equity (in foreign currency)	%age	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Tata Aluminium Ltd. C/o Tata Chemicals Ltd. Bombay	Venezuela	Aluminium melter plant	US\$ 140,000,000	40	25.4.91
2.	Deepak Fertiliser & Petrochemicals Corp'n. Ltd., Bombay	USA	Phosphoric Acid	US\$ 9,000,000	51	26.4.91
3.	Tata Consultancy Service Bombay	USA	Computer System & Utilities etc.	US\$ 3,250,000	1	10.10.91
4.	ION Exchange (I) Ltd. Bombay	USA	Water Treatment Plant & technical services	US\$ 200,000	50	6.12.91
5.	Usha Services & Consultancy (P) Ltd., New Delhi	USA	Computer Software	US\$ 112,500	75	25.2.92
6.	Gujarat Sathi Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat	USA	Publication of Gujarati Language Newspaper	US\$ 10,000	40	11.3.92
7.	Bisleri Beverages Ltd., Bombay	Uzbekistan USSR	Soft drinks	Rb. 646,370	49	29.4.91



Sl. No.	Nams of the Indian Company	Country	Field	Indian equity (in foreign currency)	%age	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Varuna Management & Services (P) Ltd., Bombay	Odessa Ukraine	4 Star Hotel	Rb. 200,000	20	2.5.91
9.	Midest India Ltd., New Delhi	Marie ASSR USSR	Processing of raw hides, Mfg. & Mktg. of leather products	Rb. 513,000	45	15.5.91
10.	Delhi Dairy Specialities (P) Ltd., New Delhi	Turkmanian SSR, USSR	Mineral water project	Rb. 92,000	20	7.6.91
11.	Delhi Dairy Specialities (P) Ltd., New Delhi	-do-	Departmental store	Rb. 92,000	20	7.6.92
12.	K.E.I. Systems (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	Moscow Russia	Hardware & software integration & devp. of 3D graphic software in the area of geophy- sical prospective.	US\$ 70,000	10	3.12.91
13.	Machinenfabrik Polygraph (India) Ltd., Bombay	-do-	Trading activities	Rb. 100,000	32.40	24.12.91
14.	Universal Foods Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Alma Ata USSR	Restaurant	Rb. 147,000	49	24.12.91

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Country	Field	Indian equity (in foreign currency)	%age	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	CEAT Finance Co. Ltd., Bombay	Russia	Mfr. of microwave ovens	Rb. 1726,000	33.33	27.12.91
16.	Computer Aided Learning Systems (P) Ltd., New Delhi	ORYOL USSR	Mfr. & marketing of computer hardware	Rb. 120,000	50	24.12.91
17.	U.B. Ltd., Bangalore	Lative USSR	Manufacture of Beer	Rb. 8084,760	40	23.12.91
18.	Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd. Bombay	NOVGOROD RSFSR (USSR)	Trading of Indian goods	Rb. 100,000	25	8.1.92
19.	Sealot Hindustan Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Pune	KRASNKAMSK USSR	Mfr. of mechanical seals & Trading and Indian products.	Rb. 979,000	32	21.1.92
20.	Liberty Shoes Ltd., New Delhi	ELIZA, USSR	Processing of hides leather tannery	Rb. 2,635,000	31	13.2.92
21.	Liberty Shoes Ltd. New Delhi	Moscow Russia	Leather garments	Rb. 186,000	31	26.2.92
22.	Associated Beverages (P) Ltd. Assam	Georgia USSR	Marketing of Proce- ssed food & food processing	Rb. 500,000	50	26.2.92

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Country	Field	Indian equity (in foreign currency)	%age	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Ratan Exports & Industries Ltd., New Delhi	Moscow Russia	Mfr. of Blended Tea	Rb. 343,000	49	27.2.92
24.	Natesan's Antiquarts (P) Ltd. Bangalore	U.K.	Sale of Handicraft Articles	£ 34,000	34	5.9.91
25.	Triveni Food products (P) Ltd. Calcutta.	U.K.	Sale & marketing of marine products	US\$ 200,000	50	24.2.92
26.	Best & Crompton Engg. Ltd. Madras.	Saudi Arabia	Contracting business in Electrical & mechanical lines for turnkey projects & services.	SR 980,000	49	3.5.91
27.	Gujarat Injests Ltd. Baroda	UAE	Mfg. of I.V. Fluids	US\$ 100,000	6.67	10.10.91
28.	Indian Products Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	UAE	Mfr. of re-rolling products.	Dh. 900,000	36	16.12.91
29.	Ispat Aliys Ltd. New Delhi	Indonesia	Ferro Alloys complex	US\$ 3,200,000	24.6	3.5.91
30.	Sorn Dutt Builders Ltd. New Delhi	Thailand	Development & construction of commercial complex	Bhat 30,000,000	30	3.7.91

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Country	Field	Indian equity (in foreign currency)	%age	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Som Dutt Builders Ltd. New Delhi	Thailand	Development & construction of multi storeyed commercial complex	Bhat 30,000,000	30	3.7.91
32.	Salem Textiles Ltd., Salem	Malaysia	Mfr. of Dyed Yarn	M\$ 1431,000	60	3.9.91
33.	M.N. Dastur & Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	Malaysia	Consultancy	M\$ 100,000	25	11.12.91
34.	CEAT Investments Ltd. Bombay	Malaysia	Mfr. of Tyre Cord Dipped Fabrics	M\$ 141,60,000	40	18.12.91
35.	Advani Oerlikon Ltd. Bombay	Malaysia	Mfr. of Welding electrodes	M\$ 500,000	25	17.2.92
36.	Titanium Equipment & Anode Mfg. Co. Ltd., Madras	Malaysia	Industrial Unit	M\$ 673,000	70	5.3.92
37.	Dabur India Ltd., New Delhi	Nepal	Herbal products	NRs. 8,000,000	80	9.10.91
38.	MIL Industries Ltd., Madras	Singapore	Marketing of Rubber lined equipment etc.	S\$ 84,000	49	30.12.91
39.	Eurovista Trading Co. Ltd., Bombay	Singapore	Trading	S\$ 130,000	65	13.2.92

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Country	Field	Indian equity (in foreign currency)	%age	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40.	Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd., Bangalore	Singapore	Trading	S\$ 9, 3750	37.5	24.2.92
41.	Unit Trust of India, Bombay	Sri Lanka	Unit Trust	Sl. Rs. 5000,000	20	13.2.92
42.	Ajay Himanshu & Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay	Japan	Trading & marketing of cut & polishes diamond & Jewellery	Yen 13,500,000	45	24.12.91
43.	Roadmaster Industries of India Ltd., New Delhi	Uganda	Mfr. of bicycles bicycle components & accessories	US\$ 1200,000	60	15.10.91
44.	Grasim Industries Ltd., Bombay	Egypt	Mfr. of carbon black	US\$ 2250,000	15	21.10.91
45.	Fortune International Ltd., New Delhi.	Hungry	Restaurant	JUF 17,280,000	43	16.12.91

**Brand Names of Products for Export**

6830. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop its own brand names of the products which are exported in large quantities; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): (a) and (b). To popularise various brands of Indian spices and to project "Indianness" and "Quality" the Spice Board has launched a "Brands Promotion Scheme".

As regards raw coffee exports, the Coffee Board had made an attempt to brand the raw coffee exports with the introduction of a new grade 'Mysore Nuggets EB'.

In the case of tea, logo campaigns of Assam and Darjeeling teas are being carried out in several countries.

**Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees.**

6831. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees who were drawing the basic pay less than Rs. 3,500/- had been granted Dearness Allowance at the rate of 9 percent from July 1, 1991;

(b) whether the said increase in Dearness Allowance is allowed to be drawn by the employees concerned when their pay is raised subsequently above Rs. 3,500/- as a result of promotion or earning of increment;

(c) if not, whether the Government are

considering to allow such employees to draw the Dearness Allowance at the same rate since they were eligible for the same at the time of sanction; and

(d) the steps taken for payment of installment of Dearness Allowance due to the Central Government employees w. e. f. January 1 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) In fact, 9% was the increase in the Dearness Allowance allowed from 1.7.91 in respect of employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3500/- per month and not the amount of Dearness Allowance as such. Further, orders granting additional instalments of Dearness allowance due from 1.7.91 in respect of employees drawing basic pay above Rs. 3500/- per month and from 1.1.92 in respect of all Central Government employees have since been issued.

(b) to (d). Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

**Amendment to Motor Vehicles Act, 1988**

6832. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 debar the claimants to file claims after the expiry of twelve months of the accident;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any representations to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAHDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The provisions of Sections 158 (6) and 166 (4) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 give sufficient flexibility to the Claims Tribunals to accept claims for compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act. Government are also not aware of any case where in a claim for compensation has been rejected on account of the delay in filing the claim. Government therefore, do not consider it necessary to make any amendment to the existing provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in this regard.

#### **Remittances of Foreign Exchange**

6833. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Budget Speech for 1991-92, the Government had declared that the scheme of remittances in foreign exchange would come into immediate effect while it was made applicable from a latter date notified by the Government;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange remittances received in between the period of declaration of the scheme in the Budget and the notification of its implementation;

(c) whether the Government have received representations to bring those remittances within the umbrella of the Remittance of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities & Exemptions) Act, 1991; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Although the

introduction of the Remittances in Foreign Exchange Scheme was announced in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister on 24th July, 1991, the Scheme came into operation with effect from 18th September, 1991 when it was notified under the Remittances of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities and Exemption) Act, 1991. Thus no remittances could be received under the Scheme prior to 18th September, 1991.

(c) and (d). Some requests were received by Government Reserve Bank of India for giving retrospective effect to the said Scheme. However, it was not found possible to entrain such requests in view of (a) and (b) above.

[Translation]

#### **NHB'S Assistance for Construction of Houses in U. P.**

6834. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Housing Bank, Bombay has provided refinance facilities to Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural Rural Development Bank for the construction and repair of houses;

(b) if so, the amount of loans provided by the National Housing Bank;

(c) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has utilised this amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. National Housing Bank (NHB) has formulated a Scheme for subscription to Special Rural Housing Deben-

tures (SRHDs), in terms of which NHB subscribes to SRHDs floated by Agricultural and Rural Development Banks, covering the entire lending to rural housing under the scheme against guarantee of the concerned State Government.

(b) National Housing Bank has reported that it has so far subscribed Rs. 899.50 lakhs towards SRHDs floated by Uttar Pradesh Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (UPARDB). Besides this, NHB has also paid Rs. 100 crores to UPARDB specifically for housing loans to the victims of the recent earthquake in the hilly regions of Uttarkashi as ad hoc payment.

(c) to (e). In terms of NHB scheme, the housing loans are first disbursed by ARDBs and the SRHDs are floated thereafter. SRHDs are floated not for the amount of housing loan sanctioned but for the amount of housing loans actually disbursed. Accordingly, NHB's financial assistance by way of subscription to the SRHDs is made only after the amount has been actually utilised by the beneficiaries. In respect of the amount of Rs. 10 crores, however, the amount was released to the UPARDB for being adjusted against housing loans to be granted to the victims of the earthquake. UPARDB has not furnished a report on the utilisation of the same to NHB.

[English]

#### **Loss of Flag of Jhansi Ki Rani**

6835. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flag of Jhansi Ki Rani, in the Rajasthan Rifles Regimental Centre, Delhi has been found missing;

(b) if so, the details of the case;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (e). The flag of Jhansi-Ki-Rani purported to have been captured in 1857 was in the possession of 5 Rajputana Rifles. In October 1977, the flag was despatched to the Rajputana Rifles Regimental Centre (RRRC), Delhi Cantonment for safe custody, as the battalion was due to move to a field area. The flag was found missing sometime in 1978 from RRRC, Delhi. When the Unit requested for the return of the flag in May 1980, it was not traceable.

A Unit Court of Inquiry held in 1980 and a Staff Court of Inquiry held in 1982, could not trace the whereabouts of the flag, though some lapses on the part of some Officers were pointed out for the loss. However, the case was closed by the then COAS. Subsequently, the Government reviewed the matter and entrusted the case to the CBI. The CBI registered a case in 1988 and conducted a detailed investigation. Inquiries were also made through Interpol and Indian Embassies abroad, particularly in U. K. by the C. B. I., but no evidence or clue regarding the flag could be obtained. Consequently, the CBI closed the case and filed a Closure Report u/s 173 CrPC in 1991 in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi. As even investigations by the CBI could not trace the flag, to establish any criminal case against any persons, the Government had no option, but to close the case in 1991.



### Unclaimed Money with Insurance Companies

6836. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE please to state:

(a) whether large amount of money is lying unclaimed with various insurance companies in public and private sectors, particularly in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the amount lying unclaimed in each company; and

(c) the areas in which the unclaimed money has been utilised during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The total unclaimed money lying with the LIC in respect of unclaimed death and maturity claims in 1990-91 was Rs. 8.87 crores. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 383 crores was in Maharashtra. There is no unclaimed money with the GIC and its four subsidiaries. There are no insurance companies in the private sector.

(c) The unclaimed amounts have been written back by the LIC to the life fund. Under the existing investment pattern, 75% of the accretion to the Fund is invested every year in socially-oriented sectors such as, Central Govt. marketable and guaranteed securities; State Govt. securities etc. and the remaining 25% in other investments such as purchase of shares, loans to policy holder's etc.

### Foreign Exchange Reserves

6837. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange

reserves available as on the first date of January, February, March and April, 1992, respectively;

(b) the factors contributing to the total foreign exchange build up of reserves as on the aforesaid dates; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to build up the reserves mostly from the export earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The amount of foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold) and Special Drawing Rights) available as opening stock on the first dates of January, February, March and April 1992 was Rs. 928 7 crores, Rs. 9766 crores, Rs. 10791 crores and Rs. 14578 crores respectively.

(b) The build up of reserves on a particular date is the net result of a large number of transactions in the external sector. During January to March 1992 the main factors contributing to the total foreign exchange build up were aid receipts, purchases from IMF, inflow through India Development Bonds, and purchases from authorised dealers representing mainly realisations of export earning and other current receipts net of payments for import, debt services and other invisible payments.

(c) Reserves build up, being the net result of all the transactions in the external sector, can not be linked to export earnings alone.

### Report of BASLE Committee

6838. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have studied the Basle Committee's Report

Particularly on capital adequacy norms; and

(b) if so, the action the RBI propose to take to pre-scribe risk weighted capital ratios for banks including foreign banks?

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

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that the question of prescribing risk weighted capital assets ratio as a capital adequacy measure for banks in India (including foreign banks) on the lines of the BASLE Committee norms is under consideration.

#### **Insurance Scheme for Rubber Planters**

6839. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an insurance scheme for rubber planters have been introduced in Kerala by the National Insurance Company;

(b) if so, the areas of rubber plantation which has been covered under the scheme, district-wise;

(c) whether the response to the scheme has been encouraging; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to promote the scheme among medium and small scale cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) An insurance scheme covering rubber plantations in India, jointly sponsored by National Insurance Company Ltd. and the Rubber Board, was introduced in December, 1988.

(b) A total area of around 6,500 Hectares has been covered under the Scheme

in the State of Kerala upto 31st March, 1992. The district-wise information is, however, not available with the Company since the Certificates of Insurance are issued by the Rubber Board, through its regional offices spread all over India.

(c) and (d). It is too early to judge the performance of the Scheme since it was introduced only in December, 1988 and that too, on optional basis. Efforts are, however, being made to popularise the Scheme among cultivators.

[Translation]

#### **Task Force for Powerlooms**

6840. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted any task force to determine the ways and extent of the credit to be provided to the powerlooms for their modernisation, and

(b) if so, the details of the facilities proposed to be provided to the powerlooms?

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

(b) A Task Force was constituted by the Ministry of Textiles in May, 1987. It was to study the problems of credit in the decentralised powerlooms sector and make suitable recommendations in this behalf.

Major recommendations of the Task Force had been that one time requirement of funds for working capital and for modernisation of powerlooms be made available which could be enhanced in subsequent years. These loans should be on the terms and conditions which are applicable to SSI Units. State Governments should encourage co-operativisation in the powerloom sector. State

level Apex marketing institutions be encouraged for marketing activities.

[English]

**ICICI's Agreement with Bank  
of New York**

6841. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India negotiated for a guarantee worth \$ 100 million for export and import with Bank of New York and Lazard Freres and Company in February, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loss suffered by ICICI in the deal, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-  
WAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Export of Tea to commonwealth of  
Independent State**

6842. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fall in the export of Indian tea to the erstwhile Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the orders received for the export of tea to the Commonwealth of

Independent States including Russia during the year 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SAL-  
MANKHURSHEED): (a) and (b). The export of tea to erstwhile USSR from India during 1991 was estimated at 104.5 Million Kgs. with an export earnings of Rs. 546.85 crores compared to the export of 128.6 Million Kgs. valued at Rs. 670.72 crores in 1990 indicating a decline of 24.1 Million Kgs. In respect of volumes and Rs. 123.87 crores in respect of export earnings.

(c) Trade provision for exports of tea from India to Russian Federation during 1992 is fixed at 60 Million Kgs. on rupee payment basis. Similarly in respect of Uzbekistan a protocol for export of 3 Million Kgs. of tea with a value of US \$6.10 Million has been signed. In respect of Kazakhstan 15000 tonnes of tea has been agreed for export from India.

[English]

**Recommendations of Vohra Committee**

6843. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA  
RAJE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANS-  
PORT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the recommendations made by B. B. Vohra Committee;

(b) the total amount required for the development and maintenance of National Highways as recommended by Vohra Committee? and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Salient aspect on which the Committee gave its rec-

ommendation relate to:

- (i) Improvement of the Agency System;
- (ii) Financial Control;
- (iii) Maintenance, Improvement and Expansion to the National Highway; and
- (iv) Protection of National Highway System and Provision of Amenities.

(b) While the Vohra Committee has not recommended any specific amount for the maintenance of National Highways, the total rough requirement of funds recommended by the Committee for development and expansion of the National Highway System over 20 years from 1985 to 2005 is Rs. 12,000 crores at 1983-84 price level.

(c) Broadly, necessary action has been taken on all the recommendations of the Committee, subject to administrative and financial constraint wherever applicable.

#### **Flood Advance to LIC Employees**

6844. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has granted flood advances to its employees in Sirohi and surrounding areas of Jodhpur division on account of floods occurred in July, 1990;

(b) if so, the number of employees who have been granted flood advance and those who are yet to be granted including the probationary employees; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to release flood advance to the remaining employees?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. All the 517 employees who are eligible have been granted flood advance. Seven employees who were not posted in Flood affected areas and six probationary employees who were not entitled to it under rules were not given the Flood Advance.

[Translation]

#### **Demand of Railway Machinery and Technology by China**

6845. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway technique and machinery have been demanded by China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to meet these demands?

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

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

[English]

#### **Utilisation of Surplus Land by Port Trust**

6846. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether every major port is having some surplus land in their possession;

(b) if so, the manner in which these lands are being utilised;

(c) whether some Port Trusts have sent proposals for use of these lands for their commercial purposes; and

[*Translation*]

(d) if so, the reaction to the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Port Trust land is utilised as per the policy guidelines issued by the Government from time to time.

(c) and (d). The Govt. have approved in principle the commercial development of Calcutta Port Trust land in collaboration with Indian Road Construction Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of this Ministry.

#### **GIC'S Subsidiary in Britain**

6847. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation propose to launch a subsidiary in Britain in collaboration with other Company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) A proposal to set up a subsidiary in U. K. has been received from General Insurance Corporation of India etc. and this has been referred to the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad in the Commerce Ministry for due examination, and appropriate clearance.

#### **Commemorative Coins/Notes**

6848. SHRI RAMDEW RAM:  
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of personalities in whose commemoration the currency notes and coins were released during the last three years alongwith the number, denominations and the dates on which these were released;

(b) the number of one-rupee coins minted in the commemoration of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar during his birth centenary year alongwith the number of coins released;

(c) whether the Government propose to release more such coins; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No currency notes were released in commemoration of any personality during the last three years. However, one rupee Coins were released in commemoration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Centenary Celebration on 14th April, 1991.

(b) The number of one rupee coins minted and released in commemoration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Centenary Celebration is about 48.32 million pieces.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is proposed to release one rupee coin in memory of late Rajiv Gandhi on 21st May, 1992.

*[English]***Increasing the Draft of Hoogly River**

6849. SHRI SATYGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the draft of the river Hoogly (Bhagirathi) for the benefit of Calcutta and Haldia port during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Continues dredging is done by the dredgers of Calcutta Port Trust and the Dredging Corporation of India to maintain Navigable drafts in the River Hoogly. A scheme known as Recession of Jiggerkhali Flat has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 43.29 crores for execution during the current financial year.

**Development of National Highway in Assam**

6850. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals sent by the Government of Assam to the Union Government for development of National Highways during 1991-92;

(b) the number of proposals accorded approval; and

(c) the allocations made for the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). 57 Nos. of proposals for development of National Highways in Assam were received

during 1991-92. Out of these, 33 Nos. of proposals amounting to Rs. 19.23 crores were approved.

(c) An allocation of 0.75 crores was made during 1991-92 for these works.

**Inclusion of More Categories in Benefit to Cases of Death and Disability**

6851. PROF. SAVITHRAI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to include more categories within the purview of the existing Government orders regarding the benefit to cases of death and disability attributable to Military Service;

(b) if so, the decision made in this regard;

(c) whether the employment assistance is extended to cover cases of death and disability due to natural causes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government exit orders whereby a dependant of each Servicemen, whose death or disability is not attributable to Military service, are eligible for compassionate appointment to Group 'C' or 'D' posts in relaxation of Employment Exchange/Staff Selection Commission procedures. However, such compassionate appointment has to be provided within the Ministry of Defence only and is subject to availability of vacancies.

### **Tea Plantation in Kumayum and Garhwal Divisions**

6852. SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tea Board has set up its Regional Office in Lucknow in 1988 to promote tea plantation and tea industry in Kumayum and Garhwal Division;

(b) if so, the progress made by the Government to develop tea plantation in the above divisions since 1988 and to set up tea industries there; and

(c) the details of the areas covered under tea plantation and the places where tea industries have been set up in the above division so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) A regional office has been set up at Lucknow in March, 1988 with a view to under-taking development of tea industry in Uttar Pradesh including Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions.

(b) The progress made so far is given below:-

(i) Declaration of existing tea grown areas as 'hilly areas' for enabling tea gardens to avail of the loan and subsidy at higher rates for under-taking replantation and extension-planting programme and for the purpose of providing planting programme and for the purpose of providing special assistance under New Tea Unit Financing Scheme of the Tea Board for setting up of new tea gardens.

(ii) Two nurseries one each in the district of Dehradun in Garhwal Division

and Pithoragarh in Kumaon Division have been set up for raising the plant. The Tea Board had extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 9.89 lakhs for raising these nurseries.

(iii) The Tea Board has sponsored a six week's training programme for imparting training in tea culture for officials of the State Government at Tea Research Association, Jorhat.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 9.5 lakhs has been granted to the State Government for undertaking a pre-investment study for revival of the existing tea gardens and exploring the possibilities of expansion of tea cultivation in the State of Uttar Pradesh including Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions.

(c) There are seven tea estates with a total area of 867.59 hectares in Doon Valley in Garhwal region and another two with 137.13 hectares in Kumaon region. The Soil conservation Department of the State Government planted tea in approximately 25 hectares in the districts of Nainital, Almora and Pithoragarh of Kumaon Division.

### **Wayside Amenities Along National Highways**

6853. SHRIMATI DILKUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some passenger oriented wayside amenities along the National Highways have been provided;

(b) if so, the details of these amenities along with the names of State and Union Territories situated on these National Highways;

(c) whether some schemes for development of sites infrastructure facilities have also been undertaken; and

(d) if so, the details with names of State and Union-Territories proposed to be covered under this scheme during the year 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). So far one facility at km 457 on NH 17 in Maharashtra has been completed and opened under the private sector scheme of the Government for providing wayside amenities along the National Highways.

(c) The Central Government has an ongoing scheme, both in Government Sector and Private Sector, for setting up passen-

ger-oriented wayside amenities along National Highways so as to provide basic facilities like snack bar, restaurant, drinking water, toilets, petrol outlet, kiosks, rest rooms and parking places. Under the Government Sector, these amenities are to be provided jointly by the Ministry of Surface Transport and Ministry of Tourism. Under the private sector scheme, setting up and running of the facilities is to be done by the private entrepreneurs.

(d) There is no specific proposal to cover any State/ U. T. under the scheme during the year 1992-93. The location to be covered under the Government sector scheme in various State in the first phase, together with their present status, are indicated in statement-I. National Highway corridors identified for development under the private sector scheme are given in statement-II.



**STATEMENT-I***List showing location for central Govt. wayside amenities scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Location	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Palamaner on NH.4	Work in progress
2.	Assam	Km. 338 on NH.37	Work in progress
3.	Bihar	Barhi on NH.2	Proposal awaited from State PWD
4.	Goa	Nagoa on NH. 17	Land Acquisition in progress
5.	Gujarat	Vapi on NH. 8	Work in progress
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nauni on NH.21	Work yet to start
7.	Karnataka	Kirtton Km. 458 on NH-4	Site identification in progress
8.	Kerala	Km. 287/600 at Kokshichera on NH. 17	State Tourism Department to initiate work.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Khalghat on NH.3	Work in progress
10.	Maharashtra	Manor on NH.8	Work in progress
11.	Manipur	Km. 256.4 to 257 of NH. 39	Estimate under preparation

Sl. No.	State	Location	Present Status
1	2	3	4
12.	Orissa	Rameshwar on NH.5	Work in final stage
13.	Rajasthan	Gomati-Ka-chauraha on NH. 8 (Ajmer-Udaipur Section)	Land under acquisition
14.	Tamil Nadu	Sattur on NH.7	Work in progress
15.	Tripura	Kumarghat on NH. 44	Site selection completed
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Km. 115 of NH. 2 near Khaga- (Kanpur-Allahabad Section)	Tourism Deptt. carrying out construction.
17.	West Bengal	Near Farakha on NH.34	Site of be taken over.

## STATEMENT-II

List showing statewis potential national highway corridors for location of passenger oriented wayside amenities by private parties.

State	N.H. No.	Route	Approx. No. of points
1	2	3	4
<b>1. NORTH ZONE</b>			
Punjab	1	Ambala-Jalandhar	one
	1A	Jalandhar-Pathankot	one
	15	Amritsar-Bhatinda	one
Jammu and Kashmir	1A	Jammu-Srinagar	one
Himachal Pradesh	21	Chandigarh-Bilaspur-Mandi-Manali	one or two
Uttar Pradesh	2	Agra-Kanpur	one
	2.	Kanpur-Allahabad-Varanasi	one
	24.	Delhi-Grahmukteshwar-Sitapur-Lucknow	two
	28.	Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Pipra	two
	29.	Gorakhpur-Varanasi	one

State	N.H. No.	Route	Approx. No. of points
1	2	3	4
<b>II. SOUTH ZONE</b>			
Goa	17	Sawantwadi-Panaji-Mangalore	one
Andhra Pradesh	7	Hyderabad-Nagpur	one
	7	Hyderabad-Bangalore	one or two
	9	Hyderabad-Suryapet-Vijayawada	one
	5	Vijayawada-Vishakhapatnam	one
	5	Vijayawada-Madras	one
Karnataka	4	Belgaum-Bangalore	two
	13	Hospet-Bijapur	one
	48	Bangalore-Mangalore	one
	17	Pajaji-Mangalore	one or two
Tamil Nadu	45	Madras-Dindigul	one
	7	Bangalore-Madurai	one

State	N.H. No.	Route	Approx. No. of points
1	2	3	4
Kerala	7	Madurai-Kanyakumari	one
	46	Krishnagiri-Ranipat	one
	47	Salem-Colombatore-Cochin	one
	47	Palghat-Cochin-Trivandrum	one or two
	17	Mangalore-Calicut-Cochin	two
III. EAST ZONE			
Bihar	2	Varanasi-Barhi-Asansol	two
	31,30	Barhi-Bakhtiarpur-Patna	one
	31	Barauni-Purnea-Kishanganj	one
	33	Barhi-Ranchi-Jamshedpur-Baharagora	one
Orissa	28,28A	Barauni-Muzaffarpour-Raxaul	one or two
	5	Bhubaneswar-Berhampur	one
	5	Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jharpokaria	one

State	N.H. No.	Route	Approx. No. of points
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	6	Jharpokaria-Sambalpur	one
	42	Cuttack-Sambalpur	one
	43	Jagdalpur-Jeypore-Vijayanagram	one
	2	Calcutta-Asansol	one
	6	Calcutta-Kharagpur	one
Assam	34,31A	Calcutta-Farakha-Dalkhola Siliguri	one
	31	Siliguri-Malbazar-Dalgaon-Baximat	one
	37,51	Guwahati-Paikam-Dalu	one
	37	Guwahati-Jorhat-Dibrugarh	one or two
	31	Guwahati-North Salmara-Baxirhat	one
Meghalaya	52	Guwahati-Tezpur-North Lakhimpur	one or two
	37,51	Guwahati-Paikam-Dalu	one
	40	Guwahati-Shillong-Dauki	one
	44	Shillong-Jowai-Badarpur	one

<i>State</i>	<i>N.H. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Approx. No. of points</i>
1	2	3	4
Tripura	44	Jowai-Badarpur-Agartala	one
Mizoram	54	Sitchar-Aizawl-Theriat-Tuipang	one
Nagaland	39	Numaligarh-Kohima Imphal	one or two
Manipur	39	Kohima Imphal	one
Arunchal Pradesh	52A	Link to Itangar	one
IV. West Zone			
Rajasthan	8	Jaipur-Udaipur-Ahmedabad	one
	12	Jaipur-Kota-Jhalawar	one
Madhya Pradesh	12	Bhopal-Jabalpur	one
	7	Varanasi-Jabalpur-Nagpur	one or two
	26	Near Sagar	one
	3	Agra-Gwalior-Dewas-Indore	two or three
	6	Nagpur-Raipur-Sambalpur	one

<i>State</i>	<i>N.H. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Approx. No. of points</i>
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	8	Ahmedabad-Bombay	one or two
	8A	Ahmedabad-Bamansore-Kandla	one or two
	8B	Rajkot-Portunder	one
Maharashtra	8	Ahmedabad-Bombay	one
	3	Bombay-Nasik-Dhule	one
	4	Pune-Kolhapur-Belgaum	one or two
	6	Dhule-Nagpur	one or two
	7	Nagpur-Hyderabad	one
	17	Panval-Panaji	two



**Mahila Banks in Karnataka**

6854. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where Mahila Banks are functioning at present in Karnataka;

(b) the number of application to open Mahila Banks in Karnataka received by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) the number of licences proposed to be sanctioned during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) At present, three Mahila Urban Cooperative Banks are functioning at Bangalore, Belgaum and Tumkur in Karnataka.

(b) In the recent past no proposal for setting up new Mahila Banks in Karnataka has been received by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) The licences for new Urban Bank are not issued according to the plan periods or on a yearly basis. As such, it is not possible to project the number of new Mahila Banks that will be established in Karnataka State during 1992-93.

**Deposits of Resident Indians in Banks in Switzerland**

6855. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some resident Indians have huge deposits in banks in Switzerland without the approval of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether the Government propose to demand the Government of Switzerland to

pass on the funds to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have no information to this effect.

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

**Enquiry Against Bank Officers**

6856. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of Bank officers pending enquiry for more than six month with the Central Vigilance Commission and the Enquiry Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Central Vigilance Commission has informed that as on 31.1.92, these were 41 enquiries (involving 68 bank officials) pending for more than six months with different Commissioners for Departmental Inquiries of the Commission.

[Translation]

**Report of Raunak Singh Committee on Free Port.**

6857. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI S. B. SINAL:  
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA:  
SHRI RAMESH CHANNITHALA:  
SHRI RAM BADAN:  
SHRI P. P. KALIAPERUMAL:  
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
SHRI RAM KAPSE:  
SHRI GOVENDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Raunak Singh Committee on feasibility of setting up a free port in India;

(b) if so, the main recommendation thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereon; and

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

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

(b) Detailed recommendations of the Committee are available in its Report, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). As the Committee's Report requires indepth examination in cultivation with the concerned Ministries/Depts., it would not, at this juncture, be possible to decide upon either the acceptance of its recommendation or their implementation.

[English]

#### Payment of C. C. S.

6858. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:  
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cheques for CCS refunds are pending in the office of Jt. CCI&E, Bombay;

(b) if so, the number and value thereof and the reasons for their pendency;

(c) the amount released to Jt. CCI&E and the amount paid to exporters so far; and

(d) the steps propose to be taken by the Government to ensure speedy disposal of all the pending claims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). 17779 cheques which were pending as on 22.1.92 amounting to Rs. 167.80 crores have been issued.

(c) and (d). Out of the total amount of Rs. 433.5 crores released to J. C. Bombay during 1991-92, the entire amount has been paid against pending CCS claims. Payment of further claims, if any, will be made out of the budget allocation for the year 1992-93.

#### Visakhapatnam Airport

6859. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA:  
DR. VISHWANATHAM KANITHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for expansion and upgradation of terminal and other infrastructural facilities at the Visakhapatnam airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked during 1992-93 for this purpose;

(c) whether there is any proposal to change the name of the airport also; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the new name proposed for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

**RAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are plans to re-orient/extend the secondary runway at the Visakhapatnam Airport subject to the availability of land from the Visakhapatnam Port Thrust. Funds can be earmarked for the Project only after the land has been made available and the details worked out. In the meantime action has been initiated to provide night landing facilities on the existing runway.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Export by India Trade Centre**

6860. **SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN:**  
**SHRI ANKUSHRAO**  
**RAOSAHEB TOPE:**  
**SHRI R. DHANUSKODI**  
**ATHITHAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Indian Trade centre has been able to promote exports;

(b) the details and the value of goods exported during each of the last two years;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up new units in the country and abroad to strengthen the trade centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):** (a) The India Trade Centre in Brussels is a promotional agency, for supporting Indian exporters to EEC countries by providing market intelligence, infor-

mation on price-trends, quality and packaging requirements, distribution channels and changes in consumer preferences and demands. It is, however, not possible to ascertain precisely the extent to which it has been able to promote exports.

(b) The value of goods exported to EEC countries from India during 1989-90 and 1990-91 amounted to Rs. 7209.52 crores and Rs. 9036.19 crores respectively, India's exports to EEC countries mainly consist of (i) textile and garments; (ii) carpets, gems and jewellery, (iii) leather and leather goods, (iv) agriculture and marine products, (v) engineering and electronics goods and (vi) chemicals.

(c) and (d). Government has no plans to set up any new units in the country or abroad to strengthen the above Trade Centre.

[Translation]

#### **Closure of Jute Purchase Centres**

6861. **KUMARI UMA BHARTI:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to close 6 jute purchase centres of the Jute Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for rehabilitation of the persons to be rendered unemployed as a results thereof?

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

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

*[English]*

**Loans Given by Financial Institution  
to PSUs**

**6862. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advance to the Public Sector Under taking by Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the rate of interest fixed for these loans;

(c) whether the Government have directed the Reserve Bank of India to rationalise and restructure the present interest rates charged by financial institution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) According to the information furnished by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the State-wise direct assistance sanctioned by the three All India Term Lending Financial Institutions viz, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial

Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), to the public sector undertakings during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given in the statement.

(b) The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that prior to August, 1990 institutional loans carried interest of 14% p. a. With effect from the 1st August, 1990 a two tier interest rate structure for Rupee Loans was adopted. The first tier interest rate of 14% was made applicable for an initial period of two years or the construction period of the project, whichever was the shorter, and the second-tier interest rate (normally 1 percentage point higher than the first tier interest rate) was made applicable to assisted project for the period immediately after the period of first-tier interest.

With effect from August 16, 1991, interest rates of financial institutions have been made flexible with a minimum of 15% per annum and they are free to charge an interest rate in accordance with their perception of risks and credit worthiness of borrowers. Presently All India Institutions are generally charging interest on term loans within a band of 18 to 20%.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

Statewise direct assistance sanctioned by all India financial institutions to public sector

(APRIL-MARCH)

Sl. No.	State	(Rs. lakhs)									
		1988-89					1989-90				
		IDBI	IFCI*	ICICI	IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	-	983	1740	2135	60	1074	4161	743	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	
3.	Assam	165	165	83	250	-	6	1640	337	-	
4.	Bihar	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Gujarat	2577	250	-	814	200	-	1550	-	-	
7.	Haryana	-	-	-	11556	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	23	-	22	-	-	

[illegible]

Sl. No.	State	(Rs. lakhs)											
		1988-89					1989-90					1990-91	
		IDBI	FCI*	ICICI	IDBI	FCI	ICICI	IDBI	FCI	ICICI	IDBI	FCI	ICICI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
22.	Tamilnadu	1083	541	-	577	250	62	768	345	-			
23.	Tripura	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	637	1012	-	3010	1255	-	2708	1289	-			
25.	West Bengal	-	339	116	2383	-	-	700	235	-			
26.	Union Territories	200	3978	-	-	3078	-	-	621	-			
	Total	10079	9144	1902	33589	12758	509	18146	18157	4234			

\* Figures relate to July-March 1989.

### **Utilisation of Central Grants by Orissa**

6863. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central grants in different departments of Orissa which had out been spent during 1989-90 and 1990-91, department and year-wise, and

(b) whether the Government propose to supplement these amount to the State in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) There is no unspent amount of Central grants in the State during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Export of Banana**

6848. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bananas are exported;

(b) if so, the countries to which it is exported; and

(c) the steps taken to increase its export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): (a) and (b). Presently, bananas are being exported to UAE, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Maldives etc.

(c) For boosting export of agricultural products, including banana, Government has taken steps through various developmental bodies such as Agricultural and Processed

Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for market development, product promotion, quality upgradation, improvement in packaging, arranging buyer seller meets, participation in international trade fairs etc.

### **Naval Air Stations**

6865. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Naval Air Stations in the country at present along with their locations;

(b) whether the Government have commissioned the most modern Naval Air Station INS RAJALI in Arakkonam Tamil Nadu, recently;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) There are five Naval Air Stations in the country at present, located at Goa, Kochi, Arakonam, Visakhapatnam and Port Blair.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Naval Air Station at Arakkonam has been provided with the most modern navigational, communication and other aids for undertaking, all weather, day and night operations. It will also have the longest runway in India.

(d) A sum of Rs. 86.00 crores (approx.) has been spent so far on this project.



**LIC Mutual Fund***(Rupees in lakhs)*

**6866. DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have invested in the LIC Mutual Fund Scheme, State-wise?

(b) the number of persons who have invested Rupees one lakh, and above, in the scheme State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No State-wise record is maintained by the LIC Mutual Fund regarding the number of investors and the amounts of investment under the various schemes. The total number of applications received as on date under 15 different scheme of the LIC Mutual Fund stands at 5,41,737.

**Dredging of Cochin Port**

**6867. PROF. K. V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for dredging the Cochin Port during the last three years;

(b) the agencies to whom the work for dredging has been awarded; and

(c) the capital of the new dredger which is likely to be commissioned by August, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The amount on dredging at Cochin Port during the last 3 years is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount spent</i>
1988-89	873.82
1989-90	931.82
1990-91	987.08

(b) Except for a small portion of maintenance dredging, which is done by port dredgers, the entire maintenance as well as capital dredging is carried out by Dredging Corporation of India.

(c) The hopper capacity of the new dredger is 1500 Cub. mts.

[Translation]

**Recruitment Rules for Regional Rural Banks**

**6868. SHRISANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed for recruitment of various categories of staff in Regional Rural Banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The recruitment and promotion rules in respect of all categories of employees of Regional Rural Banks had been promulgated vide Government of India's notification No. F. 8 (3)/88-RRB dated 28.09.1988. However, consequent to the implementation of the award of National Industrial Tribunal and the report of the Equations Committee for RRBs, certain categories of posts in these institutions have been amalgamated/abolished. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

(NABARD) had constituted a Working Group to recommend, inter-alia, recruitment and promotion rules for the categories of posts which are now in existence in RRBs. The Working Group's report has recently been made available to the Government by NABARD.

[English]

### **Sethu Samudram Project**

6869. SHRI P. P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement the Sethu samudram Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Eighth Plan proposals have not been finalised.

### **Smuggling of Silver in Gujarat**

6870. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI HARISINGH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned, "Massive Silver hauls in Gujarat" appearing in the Pioneer dated March 16, 1992;

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

(c) whether the international smuggling syndicate operating out of Dubai has switched over from gold to silver smuggling after the facility to bring in the country has been provided by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantity and value of the silver seized in Gujarat during the last three years and especially since March, 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCES (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (e). Government is aware of the news item. Available reports and seizures made indicate that both gold and silver continue to be sensitive to smuggling into the country. The quantity and value of gold and silver seized by the Customs authorities through out country in the last 3 years is given below:—

	Gold		Silver	
	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (in kg.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (in kg.)
1990	19296	5721	14956	216447
1991 (Prov)	18700	4926	13808	197905
1992 (upto 30th March) (Prove.)	3964	816	3992	48340

However, since smuggling is a clandestine activity it is not possible to say whether the international smuggling syndicates operating out of Dubai have switched over from gold to silver smuggling. The value and quantity of silver seized in the State of Gujarat over the last 3 years and in 1992 especially

since March 1, 1992 are given in the table below and show substantial seizures after March, 1, 1992. This could be due to increase in smuggling on account of high domestic prices of silver and substantially lower international prices as well as better anti-smuggling efforts.

Year	Quantity seized (in M. Ts.)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1989	6.3	4.2
1990	44.4	30.7
1991*	36.8	26.0
1992* (Jan. & Feb)	7.9	6.5
Since 1.3.1992*	16.10	12.9

\*Figures are provisional.

The Customs authorities are vigilant against smuggling including that of silver. Intelligence is targeted against such smuggling. The field formations have been equipped with vessels, vehicles, firearms, etc. Sophisticated equipment such as night vision binoculars, X-ray baggage machines, metal detectors, etc. are being increasingly used. Close co-ordination is also being maintained between all the agencies concerned with the detection and prevention smuggling including that of silver.

[Translation]

### **Voluntary Retirement Scheme for Employees of Bombay Port Trust**

6871. SHRI VILASRAO NAGATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

introduce a voluntary retirement scheme for the employees of Bombay Port Trust and other public sector undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Voluntary Retirement Scheme for all port Trust (including Bombay Port Thrust), Dock Labour Boards and Public Sector Undertakings under this Ministry has been issued.

(b) The details are:—

(i) An employee who has completed 10 years' of service or completed 40 years of age may seek voluntary

retirement by a written request.

- (ii) The Port Trusts Dock Labour Boards and Public Sector Undertakings will have right not to grant voluntary retirement for reasons to be recorded in writing.

- (iii) The terminal payments available to an employee who seeks voluntary retirement would be:—

- (1) the balance in his Provident Fund Account payable as per the GPF/CPF regulations applicable to him;
- (2) cash equivalent of accumulated earned leave as per the rules of the Port Trust/Dock Labour Board/Public Sector Undertaking;
- (3) gratuity as per Gratuity Act or the gratuity scheme applicable to the employee;
- (4) one month's/three months' notice pay (as per the conditions of services applicable to him).
- (5) pension as per the rules of the Port Trust/Dock Labour Board/Public Sector Undertaking.

- (iv) In addition, an employee whose request for voluntary retirement is accepted would also be entitled to an ex-gratia payment equivalent to 1-1/2 months' emoluments (Pay + DA) for each completed year of service or the discounted value of the emoluments (at 12% rate of

discount) that would have become payable for the balance months of service left, whichever is less.

- (v) In addition, the employee and his family would also be entitled to travel by the entitled class to the place where he intends settling down.

(c) The scheme are to be implemented by the organisations after obtaining board resolutions from their respective boards and then obtaining Government approval.

[English]

### **Sick Textile Mills**

6872. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of sick textile mills in Mumbai in respect of which the Government have received proposed to run the mills by the worker's cooperatives, together with the dates on which the proposal were received;

(b) the present position of each proposals; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to expedite the re-starting of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

(c). Government would welcome any proposals for setting up Worker's Cooperatives to run Sick Textile Mills.

## STATEMENT

(a) and (b).

Name of Mill	Date on which the proposal received	Present Position
1	2	3
i) Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mill	21.8.89	Central Bank of India has expressed its inability to extend reliefs/concession to the proposal.
ii) M/s Modella Tex. India Pvt. Ltd.	4.6.90	Draft Scheme has been circulated by BIFR on 20.11.91.
iii) Swan Mills	March, 90	Draft Scheme sanctioned by BIFR on 15.4.91.

**Growth Fund of Kerala**

6873. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Govt. of Kerala has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for financial assistance for the proposed Growth Fund of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

[Translation]

**Assistance to Bihar State Road Transport Corporation**

6874. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any assistance to the State Road Transport Corporation, Bihar during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to criteria laid down for providing Capital Loan Assistance to S. R. T.

Cs, Capital Loan Assistance is given to those S. R. T. Cs which do not incur any net loss or run at break-even. Bihar SRTC had incurred losses during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 and as such was not eligible for capital assistance.

**Cotton Industry**

6875. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:  
SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote the cotton industry in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any Scheme to provide cotton to exporters on international prices;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the exporters of cotton and cotton cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Under the Import and Export Policy (April, 1992 March, 1997), duty free import of raw material is permissible subject to fulfilment of export obligation and value addition, under the advance Licensing Scheme.

(d) Government's endeavour is to promote the export of value added products. Volume of cotton exports are decided after assessing the crop situation and keeping in view the interests of the growers, textile industry and the weavers. Government has

been taking a number of steps to boost export of textile products, including cotton fabrics, like modernisation of textile industry by allowing import of textile machinery at concessional duty, organising Buyer Seller Meets and participating in Trade Fairs, providing adequate encouragements to manufacturers, exporters through appropriate quota policy measures.

### STATEMENT

*Details of steps taken by the Government to promote the cotton textile industry in the country during last three years:—*

#### 1989-90

- (i) A sum of Rs. 173.72 crores was disbursed under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme.
- (ii) Replacement of spindles by rotors in the ratio of 1:1 as against the ratio of 5:1.
- (iii) Powerlooms employing less than 50 persons were delicensed.
- (iv) Due to the record production of 133.50 lakh bales of cotton, the raw materials was available to the cotton textile industry at reasonable prices.
- (v) Sophisticated garment manufacturing machines were allowed to be imported under OGL with concessional import duty.
- (vi) Government gave liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as participation in Fairs, Buyer Seller Meets, etc.

#### 1990-91

- (i) A sum of Rs. 185.53 crores was disbursed under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme.
- (ii) While releasing quotas for export of cotton, it was ensured that the requirements of the domestic textile industry were fully met.
- (iii) Government announced the new long term quota policy for promoting exports of textiles.
- (iv) The rates of CCS were increased to boost garment and cotton textile export to non-quota countries.
- (v) The cotton yarn export ceiling was raised from 40 million Kgs. in 1989 to 90 million Kgs. in 1990.
- (vi) Under the new Import-Export Policy 1990-93, the 25 percent concessional import duty scheme for capital goods with export obligation was a great success.

#### 1991-92

- (i) A sum of Rs. 92.58 crores was disbursed (upto Dec. 1991) under the Textile Modernisation Funds Scheme;
- (ii) Government adopted cautious policy on the export of cotton and cotton yarn and restricted the export of these items in the interest of the domestic textile industry.
- (iii) Liberalisation of licensing procedures.
- (iv) Rationalisation of the quota policy for textiles and garments.

- (v) Govt. initiated the process of review of the Import and Export Policy.

amount of foreign exchange spent thereon during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise?

[English]

**Import of Silk Yarn and Raw Silk**

6876. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state: the details of raw silk and silk yarn imported from different countries with the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): A statement indicating country/year-wise details of quantity and value of raw silk imported during the last three years is enclosed, Information regarding import of silk yarn is being collected.



## STATEMENT

Country	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs lakh)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakh)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakh) (upto Dec., 91)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brazil	10	52.01	27	169.60	62	384.91
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	5	27.13
Chad	35	275.92	-	-	-	-
Chile	20	129.96	-	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	889	5848.04	924	6120.77	837	6095.70
China PRP	64	378.13	184	1201.30	11	103.16
Hong Kong	164	1188.37	180	1091.82	97	666.23
Hungary	-	-	-	-	1	7.37
Italy	10	44.09	16	114.70	0.14	1.04
Japan	31	222.28	31	210.91	9	67.15
Korea DPRP	27	150.06	68	352.28	56	320.70

Country	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakh)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakh)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakh) (upto Dec., 91)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Korea RP	41	246.43	69	363.64	106	636.88
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	2	16.33
Singapore	9	43.95	30	193.92	63	387.77
Thailand	5	29.32	2	11.90	-	-
Turkey	1	7.34	-	-	9	45.88
Switzerland	-	-	7	46.17	16	109.97
U.K.	21	14.43	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	3	12.92	3	21.06
Vietnam REP	21	109.02	58	286.41	107	682.27
Total	1348	8739.35	1599	10176.34	1384.14	9573.55

**Production of Silk**

6877. SHRI KITHULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a leading production of raw silk and silk products;

(b) if so, the countries which are competing with India in the international market;

(c) the total production of silk in the country during the last three years: year-wise; and

(d) the quantity of silk consumed in the domestic market and the quantity exported and the value thereof; country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir. India is the second largest producer of silk in the World.

(b) China is our major competitor in the international silk market.

(c) The production of raw silk in the country during the last 3 years is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production of silk (on metric tonnes)</i>	
1989-90	12,016	
1990-91	12,665	(Prov.)
1991-92 (upto Dec-91)	8,523	(Prov.)

(d) No raw silk has been exported by India during the last three years. The raw silk produced in the country and imported under various schemes of Export-Import Policy is utilised of production of silk textile products

both for domestic & export sectors. The quantity of silk textile products exported during the last three years and foreign exchange earnings thereon are as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (in lakh Sq. meter)</i>	<i>Value in Rs. crores)</i>
1989-90	358	392
1990-91	325	436
1991-92 (up to Feb., 92)	350	600

**Retirement Age in LIC.**

6778. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Life Insurance Corpora-

tion, different retirement age has been fixed for different categories of Class-I officers;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to bring uniformity in the retirement age; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). All Class-I officers appointed on or after 1.9.1956, i.e. the date of nationalisation of the life insurance business, retire at the age of 58. However, the Class-I officers of the erstwhile companies who were inducted into the LIC after their nationalisation including those who became officers after nationalisation, have been treated as a distinct group and their retirement age has been kept at 60 years as per terms of their employment at the time of their joining the service. There is thus uniformity in the retirement age in each of these two groups, and there is no proposal under consideration to change the pattern of the retirement age for the Class-I officers of the LIC.

#### Import of Synthetic Thread

6879. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of synthetic thread imported during the last three years;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to import synthetic threads in future also; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). In terms of the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97, import of synthetic thread like all other items, is

not covered by the Negative List, and is freely allowed. This has been done in order to ensure easy availability of imported raw materials, with a view to improving the quality of Indian products and making them internationally more competitive.

Statistical data in respect of import of various items for the period 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is constrained in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II-Imports, published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

#### Trade with Spain

6880. SRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHED TOPE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Business Mission from Spain has shown its willingness to increase trade with India in view of the recent economic liberalisation policy introduced by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). A Spanish Delegation had visited India in November, 1991 and had meeting with apex Industry Associations in Delhi and Bombay. Possibilities for Joint Ventures and technology transfer in areas such as food products, electrical appliances and automobile components besides, export of granite, marble and cement from India to Spain were envisaged during these interactions.

Government endeavours to promote commercial and industrial cooperation

through pr-omotion measures such as participation in fairs, exhibitions and market surveys.

### **Re-Imbursement of Surgery Expenses to Defence Pensioners**

6881. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to re-imburse or to provide financial assistance to defence pensioners to meet the high cost surgery expenses by them and their spouses; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). There is no scheme in Ministry of Defence for financial assistance to meet the high cost of surgery expenses of Defence pensioners of their spouses. However, Army Group Insurance Fund (AGIF), a Society registered under the Society Registration Act, has introduced a contributory, self-sustaining Medical Benefit Scheme to provide financial assistance upto an amount of Rs. 1 lakh for Members and their spouses to meet the cost of surgery/ treatment of certain cases of heart ailment, cancer and renal transplant. Only those personnel who have retired with service pension and have not completed a period of 15 years after retirement or 70 years of age, whichever is earlier, are eligible to opt for this scheme. The treatment has to be taken in the approved hospitals. A scheme on similar lines is in operation on the Air Force side also.

### **Non-Observance of Customs Rules**

6882. DR. R. MALLU:  
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of deliberate non-observance of customs rules and regulations during each of the last three years on each port and airport in the country alongwith the value of goods confiscated;

(b) the amount involved therein, year-wise;

(c) the number of persons apprehended in this regard, year-wise; and

(d) the amount of penalty recovered from these persons, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### **Deemed Exporter Companies**

6883. SHRI CHHOTHEY SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that many deemed exporter companies are facing difficulties due to lack of funds;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has instructed the Nationalised Banks to be lenient with such deemed exporter-companies while providing funds;

(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) No, Sir. Such issues are normally referred by the exporters to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and RBI have indicated that no complaints to this effect have been received by them.

(b) and (c). RBI has issued instructions to bank that export credit facilities may be extended to parties against orders for supplies to IBRD/IDA/UNCEF Aided projects/programmes in India where there is an accrual of free Foreign exchange to the country. Packing credit at the pre-supply stage may be granted upto a maximum of 180 days, and post supply credit up to a maximum of 30 days. The present rate of interest applicable for such advances is 15% per annum. However, credit at a lower rate of interest is also authorised by RBI on a case to case basis against supplies to projects in India financed by bilateral/multilateral agencies, after ensuring that there is accrual of free foreign exchange to the country.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Export of Arms**

6884. SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are not able to meet the arms exports target as reported in the Times of India dated January 20, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, whether the Government have worked out the basic modalities in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the target and time scheduled fixed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE ( SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Against an export target of Rs. 104 crores fixed for defence production units during 1991-92, the actual achievement is estimated at Rs. 99.66 crores.

(b) to (d). The short-fall is only marginal. Ordnance Factory Board and Defence Public Sector Undertakings are already engaged in expanding their markets through different marketing strategies including the utilisation of infrastructure with our missions abroad, inter-action with foreign delegation, rationalisation of prices and publicity measures.

(e) The target for 1992-93 has not been set so far.

#### **Construction of Bridge at Parulla in Orissa**

6885. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sent any proposal for construction of a bridge over Subernarekha river at Parulia in Balasore district;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the amount proposed to be sanctioned for the project?

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

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

*[Translation]***Cut in Import Licences**

6886. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy cut in import licences have been imposed by the Government in the new import-export policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the benefit likely to be derived there from?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (c). In terms of the Export and Import Policy for 1992-97, all items other than those covered by the Negative List are freely importable. The Licensing has been minimised with a view to facilitating access to imported inputs, thereby promoting the productivity, modernisation and competitiveness of India industry and enhancing its export capabilities.

*[English]***Reduction in Export of Garments Due to Increase in Floor Price**

6888. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the floor price for export of garments has been increased for the year 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was reduction in exports of garments to E. E. C. and USA during January and February, 1992 due to increased floor price;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have received any representations from the garment manufacturers for reduction in floor price; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter and to boost the garment exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Floor prices for 1992 of fast moving garment items subject to quantitative restrictions have been increased by 5-10% as compared to the floor prices for 1991. However, floor prices for slow moving items subject to quantitative restrictions have not been increased.

(c) and (d). There has been no decline in the value of export of garment items subject to quantitative restrictions in EEC and USA during January-February, 1992.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Government have reduced floor prices in Cat. 27 (skirts) and Cat. 29 (Ensembles) for export to EEC member countries.

**Credit Cards Scheme in Banks**

6889. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of nationalised banks which introduced Credit Cards in the country;

(b) the number of Credit Cards of these nationalised banks which were in circulation at the end of December, 1991; and

(c) the details of the loss/profit to the nationalised banks from these Credit Cards during 1990-91 and 1991-92, bank-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) The following nationalised banks have introduced credit card scheme:—

(1) Andhra Bank (2) Bank of Baroda (3) Bank of India (4) Vijaya Bank (5) Canara Bank (6) Central Bank of India.

The following nationalised banks also have launched credit cards on the strength

of tie-up arrangements with banks having their own credit card schemes:—

(1) Syndicate Bank (2) Corporation Bank (3) Oriental Bank of Commerce (4) United Bank of India (5) Union Bank of India (6) Allahabad Bank (7) Indian Overseas Bank (8) Bank of Maharashtra (9) Dena Bank (10) Punjab & Sind Bank.

(b) The bank-wise position of credit cards in circulation is as under:—

Name of the Bank	No. of Cards	As on
1. Bank of India	13,963	30.9.91
2. Central Bank of India	70,322	30.9.91
3. Bank of Baroda	90,318	30.9.91
4. Andhra Bank	56,463	30.3.91
5. Vijaya Bank	33,499	31.12.91
6. Union Bank of India	4,119	30.12.91
7. Syndicate Bank	5,484	31.3.91
8. Canara Bank	1,30,553	30.9.91
9. Corporation Bank	3,128	30.9.91
10. Allahabad Bank	11,695	30.9.90

(Details as on 31.12.1991 are not available).

The remaining banks have entered the credit card business very recently and details of their credit card operations are not available.

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

[Translation]

**Modernisation of Burhanpur Tapti Mill**

6890. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:



(a) the amount proposed to be provided for modernisation of Burhanpur Tapti Mill after the occurrence of fire incident therein and the amount provided so far; and

(b) if no amount has been provided, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The Board of Directors of National Textile Corporation (Holding Company), New Delhi have approved the modernisation programme of Burhanpur Tapti Mills at a capital outlay of Rs. 14.59 crores and this Scheme has been submitted to Financial Institutions. National Textile Corporation (Holding Company) would release 25% promoters contribution once the scheme is approved by the Financial Institutions. Meanwhile, to enable the mill to install some machinery of critical nature for improving viability of the unit, an amount of Rs. 28.92 lakhs had already been released and utilised.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Repair of National Highway in Uttar Pradesh**

6891. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been provided for the repair of National Highway at Ait in Jalaun district situated on Jhansi-Kanpur National Highway in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(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). Funds

for repair and maintenance of National Highways are allotted State-wise for whole length and not district-wise or section-wise. The total allotment for repair and maintenance of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is mentioned below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Funds allotted (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1989-90	1220.46
1990-91	1108.51
1991-92	1312.05

#### **Export of Lotus Seed**

6892. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the declaration of new economic policy by the Government, farmers have been allowed to sell their produce in the foreign markets;

(b) whether export of lotus seed (Makhana) is being made from India;

(c) if so, the value and the quantity of export made during the last three years; and

(d) the names of the countries to which exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (d). Lotus seed (Makhana) is being exported to Pakistan, UK, Canada, USA and Dubai. Details of export are however not available, as this item has not been separately classified by Directorate, General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S) in their monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

### **Construction of Bridges on Ranchi-Patna National Highway**

6893. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of bridges on the Hesagada river on Ranchi-Patna National Highway and on the second river between Mandu-Charhi which was started ten years back is still lying incomplete;

(b) if so, the time by which the construction of these bridges are proposed to be completed; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the persons found responsible for the delay?

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

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

[English]

### **Repayment of Loans to Japan**

6894. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRADSAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be state:

(a) the amount to be repaid to Japan during 1992-93 on account of substantial earlier loans;

(b) whether the Government have assured that the repayment of loans would be made in rupees;

(c) if so, the reaction of Japan in this regard; and

(d) the arrangement proposed to be made

in the matter of foreign exchange in future dealings with Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) An amount of Yen 16896 million (equivalent of Rs. 348.06 crores) is estimated to be repaid to Japan during the financial year 1992-93.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No change is proposed in the existing arrangement.

### **Import Duty on Gold**

6895. DR. VASANT PAWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment about the quantity of gold likely to be imported and the amount of import duty likely to be realised there from during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). It is difficult to quantify the likely import of gold and duty receipt. The estimate, however, is that 30 to 35 tonnes may be imported in 1992-93 yielding revenue of Rs. 150 crores.

### **Raising of Funds abroad by 100 per cent Export Oriented Units**

6896. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed the 100 per cent Export Oriented Units to raise funds abroad; and

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

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

(b) 100% EQu are permitted to raise external loans to finance their foreign exchange requirements. These loans can either be raised by them after the approval of Department Economic Affairs as per the normal procedure under FERA 1973 or such units can avail of the special facility of automatic clearance under the self-liquidating foreign currency loan procedure started from November 1991 under which the prior approval of Department of Economic Affairs is not required and borrowers approach the Reserve Bank of India directly.

**Loans to Tribal Youth in Sundargarh District of Orissa**

6897. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of unemployed tribal youth who have been financed under SEEUY scheme by different banks operating in Sundargarh District in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Since the inception of the Scheme of Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), 299 members of Scheduled Tribes have been granted Rs. 54 lakhs as loans by various Banks functioning in Sunderagrah District. During the year 1991-92 (upto December, 1991) 13 beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Tribe were sanctioned Rs. 2.35 lakhs as loans.

**Loans to Government of Maharashtra**

6898. SHRI ANA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned by the Union Government to the Government of Maharashtra for development project during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the number of project in respects of which the whole amount of loan has been utilized and work completed and the number of projects in respects of which the work is still in progress;

(c) the plans of the Union Government to completes these incomplete projects;

(d) whether any complaints have been received that these loans have not been properly utilized; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Total loans sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra by the Union Government for their State Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 are Rs. 1264.86 crores and Rs. 1490.84 crores respectively.

(b) Assistance to State for State Plan schemes is given in the form of block loans and block grants which are not tied to any particular project or scheme.

(c) The Planning Commission has stressed upon the States to provide fully for spillover and ongoing schemes during Eighth Plan. It is for the State Government to provide adequate funds as Central Government does not provide additional assistance for completion of incomplete projects in the State.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Export of Iron Ore Through Paradip Port**

6899. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total metric tonnes of cargo handled by Paradip Port during the last three years, year-wise, along with the value thereof;

(b) whether due to the shortfall in iron ore exports the port has not been able to achieve its targets; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to increase the iron ore export through this Port?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The total volume of cargo handled by Paradip Port during the last three years and value of traffic is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target (in lakh MT)</i>	<i>Cargo handled (in lakh MT)</i>	<i>Value of Traffic (Rs. in crores)</i>
1991-92	72.90	72.97	1395.69
1990-91	63.20	68.84	769.40
1989-90	65.88	61.84	711.95

(b) No, Sir. The Port has achieved its targets.

(c) Does not arise.

**Meeting with Foreign Investors In Geneva**

6900. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting is proposed to be held with foreign investors in Geneva in May, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the scope of foreign investment in the country is likely to be increased thereafter?

being organised in Geneva in May 1992 by the World Economic Forum which will focus on increased opportunities of trade and investment in India after the initiatives announced in the Union Budget and the liberalisations in trade and investment policies. The participation of a business delegation from India will provide opportunities for close interaction between Indian and other businessmen which can translate into specific joint ventures in this country.

[Translation]

**Credit-Deposit Ratio of Banks in U. P.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SAL- KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). A meeting is

6901. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Reserve Bank of India to lift the ban imposed on the payment of funds for road construction and setting up of power sub-stations;

(b) if so, whether the Government have issued directives to change the credit-deposit ratio in the branches of various banks functioning in U. P.; and

(c) whether arrangement is being made to ensure that loan is distributed at lower rate of interest to small scale industries, medium industries and rural industries in U. P. keeping in view the exiting rate of interest on loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requesting the Reserve

Bank of India (RBI) and the Government of India to make available credit through the commercial banks operating in the State to execute infrastructural projects such as roads, bridges, fly-overs, sub-stations, etc. However, the consistent stand of RBI has been that large scale capital expenditure to be incurred by public sector undertakings in constructing infrastructural facilities such as dams, bridges, roads, electricity generation and supply, etc. whether for creation of fresh facilities or for replacement/modernisation of existing ones, should be funded from the budgetary resources of the concerned state, of the Centre, as the case may be. The State Government has already been apprised of the above views of RBI.

(b) The credit deposit ratio to Uttar Pradesh as at the end of March 1989, 1990 and 1991 as well as the All India average for the same period is given below:

	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	
	Uttar Pradesh	All India
March '89	47.0	65.4
March '90	47.0	65.8
March '91	45.8	66.2

The credit deposit ratio cannot be the sole indicator of economic development of a particular State/Region. The actual level of credit in relation to locally mobilised deposit in a particular State or Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructure facilities and availability of required inputs and marketing outlets for agricultural, industrial production etc. Nevertheless, the banks have been advised to ensure that wide regional disparities among

various states in credit deployment are avoided and effective steps are taken to increase the flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in deficient areas.

(c) Interest rates of advances of scheduled commercial banks are prescribed by Reserve Bank of India taking into account a number of factors like the relative priorities accorded to various sectors of the economy/sections of population, the growth rate of the economy and its sub-sectors, the rate of

inflation, the pace of monetary expansion, the cost of raising resources by banks and the profitability of banks. Changes are made by the Reserve Bank of India in the structure of interest rates from time to time in the light of the emigrating developments in the economy. The interest rates on advances are uniformly applicable to all bank loans throughout the country and no concession is made for borrowers in a particular State.

[English]

### **Silk Production**

6902. SHRI C. P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:  
SHRI K. R. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

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

(b) the total assistance obtained from the World Bank for increasing the production of silk in the country; and

(c) any other taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the silk production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) World Bank assistance of Rs. 102 crores was obtained for implementation of Karnataka Sericulture Project-I. The National Sericulture Project presently under implementation envisages financial assistance of Rs. 283.2 crores from the World Bank & Rs. 40 crores from Swiss Development Cooperation besides Central/State investment of Rs. 65.7 crores and Institutional Credit of Rs. 166.4 crores.

(c) In order to boost the silk production in the country, the Central Silk Board is supplementing the efforts of various State Governments by providing necessary support through its country-wide network of Research, Extension & Training units. Besides, the Central Silk Board is implementing a number of assistance programmes/scheme to encourage the farmers to take up sericulture.

## STATEMENT

The State wise production of silk during the year 1989-90, 1990-91 &amp; 1991-92

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Silk production in Metric Tonnes		
		1989-90	1990-91 (Prov.)	1991-92 (upto Dec. 1991(Prov.)
1.	Andra Pradesh	2,792	3,195	1,858
2.	Assam	399	422	371
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	7	6
4.	Bihar	430	370	277
5.	Goa	-	-	-
6.	Haryana	NEG	NEG	NEG
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	8	5
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	24	18	15
9.	Karnataka	6,076	6,214	4,187
10.	Madhya Pradesh	124	124	13
11.	Maharashtra	6	9	6

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Silk production in Metric Tonnes		
		1989-90	1990-91 (Prov.)	1991-92 (upto Dec. 1991 (Prov.))
12.	Manipur	128	132	123
13.	Mizoram	5	1	1
14.	Meghalaya	98	116	89
15.	Nagaland	19	22	36
16.	Orissa	67	72	59
17.	Punjab	0	0	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	863	1,072	823
19.	Tripura	2	2	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	21	23	20
21.	Gujarat	NEG	NEG	NEG
22.	Rajasthan	NEG	1	NEG



Sl. No.	Name of the State	Silk production in Metric Tonnes		
		1989-90	1990-91 (Prov.)	1991-92 (upto Dec. 1991 (Prov.)
23.	Sikkim	NEG	NEG	NEG
24.	Kerala	1	1	NEG
25.	West Bengal	948	856	623
	Total	12,016	12,665	8,515

### **Setting up of Dry Port in Madhya Pradesh**

6903. KUMARI PUSPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up a dry port in Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Union Government since long; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) and (b). Wide feasibility studies for Inland Container Depots in M. P. have been conducted by organizations like RITES, no formal proposal for setting up such facility has been received by the Government.

### **Remittances from Indians Living in Gulf Region**

6904. SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the remittances from Indians living in Gulf region, since January, 1991 till date;

(b) whether these remittances have gone up; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). According to the RBI the latest year for which details of remittances are available is 1989-90, when total private transfer receipts were Rs. 3823.9 crores of which the Gulf region accounted for about 48 per cent.

### **Loans to Youth in Wardha, Maharashtra**

6905. SHRI RAMCHANDRA CHANGARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the nationalised banks are reluctant to advance loans for starting some occupation to the educated unemployed youth even though said loans have been sanctioned by the district industries centres;

(b) the number of such cases which are pending in Wardha district of Maharashtra since January 1, 1990; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the payment of the above loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The financing banks consider the request for loan assistance to educated unemployed persons received from District Industries Centre on merits of each case. The question of any reluctance on the part of the Banks to finance the above category of borrowers do not arise. Any complaint relating to the negative attitude of the Bank officials in the operation of the scheme can be looked into by the concerned bank, Reserve Bank of India or Government for remedial action. For the district of Wardha, the achievement of Banks in the Scheme was 260 against the target of 250 beneficiaries to be covered and there was no case pending since 1st January, 1990.

### **Embezzlement Cases in Banks**

6906. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of embezzle-

ment of funds which took place in banks during the last one year;

(b) the details of involvement, if any, of bank officials in these cases; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Information regarding cases of 'embezzlement' of funds as such is not reported by the banks. However, according to information received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), there were 1559 cases of frauds reported by 28 public sector banks during the year 1991.

(b) Case-wise details of involvement of bank officials is not readily available. Moreover, the time and effort involved in collecting this information will not be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved. However, individual cases are monitored at the level of the banks after due investigation and inquiry till final action is taken. The overall position in a bank-wise manner is monitored in the Ministry of Finance as well as in the Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) RBI has reported that during the year 1991, 50 employees of public sector banks were convicted and 699 employees were given major/minor penalties for their involvement in frauds irrespective of the date of occurrence.

[Translation]

### **Trade Agreement with France and Egypt**

6907. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreement has

been made with France and Egypt recently; and

(b) if so, the good which are proposed to be encouraged for trade with these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Indo-French Joint Committee was held in Paris in November, 1991. 14 categories of new products were identified for enlarging the trade between the two countries. The products identified include rubber hoses, cut and polished granite, toys and sports goods etc.

However, as far as Egypt is concerned no trade agreement has been signed recently between Indian and Egypt.

### **Issue of Bonds by State Government**

6908. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the states which have sought approval from the Union Government for issue of bonds in order to complete their schemes; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government for completion of these schemes by the State Governments in case the approval is not accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka have approached Union Government during 1990-91 and 1991-92 for issue of bonds. As the scheme of Public Sector Bonds is restricted to only those undertaking whose entire equity is held by Central Government, approval has not been granted and

the State Governments are expected to meet the costs of any such Schemes from the resources available to them.

### **Tractor Loans to Farmers in Rajasthan**

6909. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of loans advanced to farmers for purchases of tractors by banks in Rajasthan during the year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that their information system generates data regarding total loans disbursed by all scheduled commercial banks for purchases of tractors and other agricultural implements and machinery and data separately for tractors is not generated. The total amount of loans disbursed towards tractor and agricultural implements and machinery by all scheduled commercial banks during the year ended June 1990 (latest available) in the State of Rajasthan amounted to Rs. 64 crores.

[English]

### **Export of Fruits and Vegetables to Gulf Countries**

6910. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHY ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fruits, vegetables, manufactured items fish and meat are exported to Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the quantity and value in foreign exchange of the above items exported to each of the Gulf countries during the last three years;

(c) the countries from which the Government are facing competition for the above exports; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to overcome the situation?

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

(b) The export of these items to Gulf countries was as under:—

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Saudi Arabia	25566	2251	40808	3307	27996	3705
UAE	101510	9120	87280	8027	85319	8524
Bahrain	8166	784	9826	2172	7737	910
Oman	5978	1022	5903	551	6673	997
Qatar	4253	297	3177	349	2836	299
Kuwait	35782	2768	19942	2493	11794	898
Iraq	66	15	47	5	-	-
Iran	3806	632	-	-	230	75

(c) and (d). The major competitors are Pakistan, Turkey, Bangladesh, China, USA, UK, Philippines, etc. To maintain the competitiveness of Indian exports, the exporters have been encouraged to have better publicity material, brand promotion, effective participation in international trade fairs, improvement in product and packaging, etc.

[Translation]

### **Construction of National Highway with Help of Foreign Contractors**

6911. SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to adopt foreign technology for reconstruction national highways and also propose to utilize the services of foreign contractors for this purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Basically, National Highway works are being executed with latest practices appropriate to the Indian conditions. Modernisation of road construction technology is a gradual process and efforts are being made continuously

to bring about improvements, keeping in view any new techniques adopted by the other countries. Works on National Highways are being carried out by Indian contractors normally. However, projects taken up with external loan assistance are open to foreign contractors or joint ventures formed by them also, as per conditions of the loan assistance. For projects proposed to be taken up in near future with assistance from World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), foreign contractors will be allowed to bid provided they have been prequalified.

[English]

### **World Bank Aided Projects in Bihar**

6912. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the brief particulars of the World Bank aided projects in Bihar with their location, estimated cost, proposed assistance by the World Bank, date of commencement and the estimated date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): A list of World Bank aided projects in Bihar, with their location, estimated cost, aid commitment, date of commencement & the estimated date of completion is given in the statement attached.

## STATEMENT

## World Bank aided projects in Bihar

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Estimated cost	Aid commitment (In US \$ Million)	Date of commencement	Estimated date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar Tubewells	Districts of West Champaran, Bhagalpur, East Champaran, Khagaria, Katihar, Gopalganj, Siwan, Saran, Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohatas, Sitamanhi, Gaya, Aurangabad, Muzzafarpur, Madhubani, Nawda, Manger Saharsa, Madhupure, Pura, Darbanga, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai.	Rs. 129.69 Cr.	68.0	13.1.87	31.5.94
*2.	National Agriculture Extension-II	Entire State	US\$ 140.2 m.	99.7	5.1.88	31.3.94
3.	Jharia Coal	Jharia, Pookre-Bulliary	Rs. 835.2 Cr.	248.0	10.5.85	31.12.92
*4.	States Road	Around Bhagalpur, Hazipur to Muzaffarpur and Sonepur to Chapra	Rs. 143.6 Cr.	250.0	17.11.88	30.6.95
*5.	Vocational Graining	Entire State	Rs. 687.79 Cr.	280.0	16.6.89	31.12.96

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Estimated cost	Aid commitment (in US \$ Million)	Date of commencement	Estimated date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
*6.	Technician Education-I	-do-	Rs. 832.72 Cr.	260.0	13.8.90	30.6.98
*7.	Population Training-VII	-do-	Rs. 320.58 Cr.	96.7	23.10.90	30.6.98
*8.	Child Survival & Safe	-do-	Rs. 1088.77 Cr.	214.53	20.2.92	30.9.95
*9.	3rd Railway Modernisation Project	Howrah to Mugalsarai route portins of Bihar	Rs. 1687.5 Cr.	390.0	12.5.88	31.12.93

\* Multistate Project with a component in Bihar.



**Cadre Review of Civilian Cadres of  
Military Engineering Service**

6913. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted the views of the Fourth Pay Commission that cadre reviews should be held after a prescribed period;

(b) whether cadre review of all civilian cadres of Military Engineering Service (MES) have been carried out;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any cadre which did not have even a single cadre review after the submission of Fourth Pay Commission Report;

(e) if so, the reasons and justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (e). As per the existing guidelines, cadre reviews of Gp. 'A' Central Civil Services and Group 'B', 'C' & 'D' cadres are to be carried out every three and five years respectively.

The position regarding Cadre Review of Civilian Cadres of Military Engineering Service is as under:—

**Group 'A' Cadres**

In the Cadre Review proposals, all the five Cadres in Gp. 'A' viz. Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, Administrative and Barrack and Store were considered initially. However, as it was observed that there was no stagnation in the Administrative and Barrack

and Store Cadres, Cadre Review has been taken up only for the Engineer, Surveyor and Architect Cadres and the same is under process.

**Group 'B', 'C' & 'D' Cadres**

Cadre Review has been carried out and Government orders issued in respect of all the Gp. 'B', 'C' & 'D' Cadres of MES except the Clerical Cadre & Barrack and Store Cadre.

The Cadre Review proposals in respect of Clerical Cadre are under examination. As regards Barrack and Store Cadre, a Subcommittee appointed by the Ministry of Defence in pursuance of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission has submitted certain proposals which are under examination.

**Pay Scale of Officers of Barrack and  
Stores Cadre of Military Engineering  
Service**

6914. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special pay is provided to Central Government class-I officers posted at Head-quarters, as recommended by Third Pay Commission;

(b) whether this pay is being given to the officers of Barrack and Stores Cadre of the Military Engineering Service working in the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch at Army Head-quarters;

(c) if no, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action being taken to implement if there; and

(e) the expected financial effect of giving this pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) As per decision of the Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, Senior Scale Officers and Junior Administrative/Intermediate Administrative grades of Central Group 'A' Services posted in the Headquarters Organisations of the various Non-Technical, Technical Scientific or Engineering Departments would carry the special pay.

(b) and (c). Barrack Stores Officers are not eligible for the special pay as per decision of the Government on the 3rd Pay Commission recommendations as they are not members of the Organised Group 'A' Services who alone are eligible for special pay while working in their headquarters Organisation.

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

(e) Approximately Rs. 10,800/- per year.

### **Stockinvest Instrument**

6915. SHRI BAPU HARICHAURE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India has proposed a novel 'stockinvest' instrument;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). A new instrument called 'Stockinvest' has been introduced by Government as per scheme prepared by State Bank of India approved by the Reserve Bank of India. This instrument is in addition to the existing modes of payment of application money by cash or by cheque/bank draft. The Stockinvest instrument provides space for the applicant to indicate the name of the issuer, number and amount of shares/debentures applied for, space for the authorised signatory of the company to indicate entitlement to shares and debentures applied for and a statement from the bank to the effect that the instrument is guaranteed for payment at par on all branches. Under this scheme, the money of the applicant continues to remain in his account and earns interest. The Stockinvest of the successful investor is encashed only to the extent that he is successful in obtaining allotment of shares. The unsuccessful applicant's Stockinvest instruments are to be returned to his bank which will then lift the lien on the amount indicated in the instrument. Successful/partially successful applicant's instruments would, after being encashed, be deposited by the company in a separate bank account where cash and other moneys received from other investors are deposited. This instrument will benefit a very large number of applicants for new issues whose funds remain locked up with companies for a long period. The stockinvest scheme is in conformity with the provisions of Sections 69 and 73 of the Companies Act, 1956. As per Circular No. 2/92 dated 9.1.92, all Chambers of Commerce & Industry were requested to advise their constituent member-companies to adopt the aforesaid new scheme in consultation with State Bank of India and SEBI.

### **Recognition of Certain Games by Services Sports Control Board**

6916. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether games like Kho-Kho, Malkhamb and power-lifting are not included in the games recognised by the Services Sports Control Board;

(b) whether these games are not recognised for recruitment in the services also;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and details of the games recognised for recruitment;

(d) whether the Government have any proposals to recognise these games for recruitment in the services and also to include in the recognised games of the Services Sports Control Board;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. RISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Service Sports Control Board is not a Body to render recognition to any sports. The Board encourages sports activities in the Armed Forces and conducts inter-Services Championships in certain specified disciplines given statement 'A' attached. Kho-Kho, Malkhamb and Power-lifting are not included in the aforesaid list at present, as these games are not commonly played in the Armed Forces.

(b) and (c). For recruitment to the Army, 2% of the vacancies of Havildars are to be filled by sportsmen meritorious in certain recognised disciplines. Kho-Kho is one of the 20 sports recognised for this purpose as given in statement 'B' attached. In the Navy, preference in recruitment is given only in those sports/disciplines for which inter-Services competitions are conducted.

(d) to (f). There is no proposal at present to recognise these games for recruitment in

the Armed Forces. Weightage/reservation in recruitment can be given only in respect of those sports disciplines that are popular in the Armed forces.

### STATEMENT 'A'

#### *Disciplines in Inter Services Championships*

1. Aquatics
2. Athletics
3. Road Walk & Run
4. Basketball
5. Boxing
6. Best Physique
7. Cricket
8. Football
9. Cross Country
10. Golf
11. Gymnastics
12. Hockey
13. Kabaddi
14. Lawn Tennis
15. Squash Rackets
16. Volleyball
17. Weightlifting
18. Wrestling
19. Handball

**STATEMENT 'B'**

1. Athletics (including Track and Field events)
2. Badminton
3. Basketball
4. Cricket
5. Football
6. Hockey
7. Swimming
8. Table Tennis
9. Volleyball
10. Tennis
11. Weight Lifting
12. Wrestling
13. Boxing
14. Cycling
15. Gymnastics (including Body Building)

16. Judo

17. Rifle Shooting

18. Kabaddi

19. Kho-Kho

20. Ball Badminton

**Evasion of Excise Duty**

6917. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of excise duty evasion detected in various parts of the country during 1989-90 and 1991-92;

(b) the particulars of industrial units involved in the evasion of excise duty and amount evaded by each such unit; and

(c) the action taken so far against the industrialists found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The number of cases and total amount of excise duty evasion detected in various parts of the country are as follows:—

Year	No. of cases	Amount of duty evasion detected (Rs. in crores)
1989-90	5276	993.40
1990-91	4522	446.65
1991-92 (Upto Feb)	4403	467.09

The number of industrial units involved in the evasion of excise duty all over the country in the period runs into thousands, as may be seen, and the time, effort and expenditure involved in compiling and furnishing this information may not be commensurate with the objectives.

(c) Action is taken in these cases under the provisions of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and rules made thereunder. Action is taken mainly to recover the duty evaded. In serious cases, action is also taken to impose penalties, and to launch prosecutions against the industrialists found guilty.

#### **Term Loans by Financial Institutions**

6918. SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-  
WAJ:  
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN  
SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently announced further relaxation in the convertibility clauses in the agreements for term loans sanctioned by financial institutions to industrial concerns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Financial Institutions were advised by Government in August, 1991 to discontinue insertion of the mandatory convertibility clause in loan agreements prospectively for new projects or for expansion of capacities of projects. Subsequently, as a measure of further relaxation, Government has decided that even in respect of loan agreement executed before August, 1991 where conversion has been stipulated but has not yet been exercised, conversion could be waived by the financial institutions

subject to the borrowers agreeing to pay the prevailing higher rates of interest.

#### **Germany's Interest in Trade Circles in India**

6919. SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-  
WAJ:  
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the lifting of most of the restrictions and the positive thrust given by the Government towards import of capital goods, Germany has shown keen interest in trade circles in India;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the major goods proposed to be exported to Germany?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SAL-MANKHURSHEED): (a) The new economic policy and liberalisations effected have been welcomed by German business circles.

(b) and (c). An agreement was signed between the German Development Bank (KfW) and the Government of India on 24th January, 1992 which provides 61 million DM for meeting the foreign exchange costs arising from the procurement by Indian companies of German capital goods and related services. This agreement is valid upto 31.12.1994.

(d) Major export products from India to Germany comprise of textiles (including garments), leather and leather products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, agriculture and food products, gems and jewellery.

**Import of Newsprint**

6920. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2992 on March 13, 1992 and state:

(a) the relationship between the CIF cost of imported newsprint and its issue price as fixed by the Newsprint Price Fixation Advisory Committee;

(b) whether the STC sells newsprint directly to the users or to authorised distributors or stockists;

(c) whether the stockists/distributors are allowed to fix handling cost and profit margin;

(d) whether the reduction in the import cost of newsprint has not made any impact on the retail market so far; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (e). Apart from CIF, other costs forming part of issue price of imported newsprint are customs duty (wherever applicable), clearing, handling and transport, carrying costs, STC's service charges at the rate of 1% CIF. Variations between cost estimate and actuals are adjusted on a quarterly basis.

STC sells imported newsprint to actual users on the basis of the allocation order issued by the Registrar of Newspapers for India. The release prices of imported news-

print were reduced from January 1992 and onwards. There is, however, no statutory control over the prices of indigenous newsprint.

**Non-Performing Advances of Banks**

6921. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of non-performing advances of the public sector banks as on March 31, 1991; bank-wise;

(b) the percentage that this total forms of the total advances by the bank on that date;

(c) the break-up of the outstanding non-performing advances by the debts recalled, suite-filed against, decreed debts and bad and doubtful debts; and

(d) the number of such accounts with outstanding advances of more than Rs. one lakh, bank-wise and the total amount outstanding against such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). In accordance with the statutes governing the public sector banks as also in terms of the practices and usages customary among the bankers, the banks are given statutory protection from disclosing information such as quantum of non performing advances and the number of accounts involved in such cases. However, the bank-wise overdue advances of Public Sector Banks as at the end of September 1990 (latest available) are given in the statement attached.

## STATEMENT

		(Rs. in Crores)	
Name of the Bank	Amount outstanding	Amount Overdue	Overdues as a % age of Outstanding advances
1	2	3	4
State Bank of India	20369	4213	15.98
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1303	1135	10.37
State Bank of Hyderabad	1524	134	8.79
State Bank of Indore	674	122	18.14
State Bank of Mysore	894	218	24.37
State Bank of Patiala	1343	83	6.14
State Bank of Saurashtra	813	67	8.19
State Bank of Travancore	363	233	17.06
Allahabad Bank	2719	299	11.00
Andhra Bank	1779	347	19.49
Bank of Baroda	5593	737	13.18

Name of the Bank	Amount outstanding	Amount Overdue	(Rs. in Crores) Overdues as a % age of Outstanding advances	
1	2	3		4
Bank of India	6285	935		14.88
Bank of Maharashtra	1802	521		28.93
Canara Bank	5107	1431		28.02
Central Bank of India	5743	1296		22.57
Corporation Bank	866	168		19.43
Dena Bank	1556	364		23.41
Indian Bank	3959	566		18.57
Indian Overseas Bank	2813	522		23.47
New Bank of India	1148	269		14.31
Oriental Bank of Commerce	2591	250		9.66
Punjab & Sind Bank	1280	424		33.13
Punjab National Bank	6659	791		11.88



(Rs. in Crores)			
Name of the Bank	Amount outstanding	Amount Overdue	Overdues as a % age of Outstanding advances
1	2	3	4
Syndicate Bank	3432	767	22.36
UCO Bank	3151	640	20.32
Union Bank of India	3131	592	18.94
United Bank of India	2385	361	15.14
Vijaya Bank	1647	328	19.91
Total	97930	16817	17.17

**Advances and Recovery by Banks**

6922. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise recovery as percentage of total demand by all the banks on the last Friday of June, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(b) the bank-wise recovery as percentage of total demands of the banks in the country on above dates;

(c) the State-wise number of agricultural accounts as a proportion of total number of accounts in the country of all the banks; and

(d) the bank-wise amount of agricultural advances as a proportion of total advances by the banks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to recovery of direct agricultural advances extended by banks. The collection and compilation of data on

different aspects is a time consuming process, hence, State-wise and bank-wise information relating to recovery of direct agricultural advances is not available upto the same period. While bank-wise recovery position of direct agricultural advances is available upto June, 1991, the State-wise position for the same is available upto June, 1989. The State-wise recovery of direct agricultural advances as percentage of total demand by all the scheduled commercial banks as at the end of June 1988 and June 1989 is given in statement-I and the bank-wise position of public sector banks as at the end of June 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991 is given in statement-II.

(c) The State-wise number of agricultural accounts as a proportion of total number of accounts in priority sector in the country of all scheduled commercial banks as at the end of March, 1990 (latest available) is given in statement-III.

(d) The bank-wise agricultural advances of public sector banks as a proportion of their total advances in the country as at the end of December, 1991 (latest available) is given in statement-IV.

## STATEMENT-I

Name of State/Union Territory	Percentage of recovery to demand		
	June 1988	June 1989	
1	2	3	
I. NORTHERN REGION			
Haryana	59.8	58.5	
Himachal Pradesh	48.0	55.3	
Jammu and Kashmir	40.8	43.2	
Punjab	24.2	40.1	
Rajasthan	71.8	69.4	
Delhi	44.8	44.1	
	66.5	70.1	
II. NORTH EASTERN REGION	35.3	38.7	
Assam	36.6	39.0	
Manipur	15.2	22.4	
Meghalaya	32.5	39.1	

Name of State/Union Territory	Percentage of recovery to demand		
	1	2	3
Nagaland		40.0	45.0
Tripura		30.7	27.2
Arunachal Pradesh		56.7	58.6
Mizoram		38.9	37.4
Sikkim		53.8	59.4
III. EASTERN REGION			
Bihar		47.7	47.8
Orissa		52.3	54.3
West Bengal		50.4	50.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		37.7	33.0
IV. CENTRAL REGION			
Madhya Pradesh		52.1	57.5

Name of State/Union Territory	Percentage of recovery to demand		
	June 1988	June 1989	
1	2	3	
Uttar Pradesh	57.5	57.9	
V. WESTERN REGION	50.9	54.5	
Gujarat	53.3	58.5	
Maharashtra	49.8	52.0	
Goa Daman & Diu	50.7	56.0*	
Dadra Nagar Haveli	50.6	55.8	
VI. SOUTHERN REGION	59.7	59.7	
Andhra Pradesh	59.0	59.5	
Karnataka	46.2	47.3	
Kerala	68.1	65.9	
Tamil Nadu	67.7	66.3	

Name of State/Union Territory	Percentage of recovery to demand		
	June 1988	June 1989	
1	2	3	
Pondicherry	66.5	62.0	
Lakshadweep	56.1	59.3	
ALL INDIA	56.8	57.3	
*Relates to Daman & Diu + Relates to Goa			

## STATEMENT-II

<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Percentage of recovery to Demand</i>				
	<i>June 1988</i>	<i>June 1989</i>	<i>June 1980</i>	<i>June 1991</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>STATE BANK GROUP</b>					
State Bank of India	57.1	59.6	47.4	59.2	
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	29.3	33.0	26.9	42.0	
State Bank of Hyderabad	55.4	56.3	27.3	49.1	
State Bank of Indore	44.3	44.3	29.4	38.5	
State Bank of Mysore	55.6	56.5	28.1	60.6	
State Bank of Patiala	68.0	73.5	58.7	77.4	
State Bank of Saurashtra	74.4	69.2	61.8	58.8	
State Bank of Travancore	58.0	55.0	52.1	54.3	
<b>NATIONALISED BANKS</b>					
Allahabad Bank	53.0	53.6	40.7	56.5	
Andhra Bank	62.0	67.9	47.5	59.6	

<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Percentage of recovery to Demand</i>				
	<i>June 1988</i>	<i>June 1989</i>	<i>June 1990</i>	<i>June 1991</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	
Bank of Baroda	53.1	52.8	44.7	60.0	
Bank of India	56.1	60.06	38.0	56.9	
Bank of Maharashtra	50.5	43.1	38.0	48.7	
Canara Bank	61.9	59.8	55.6	64.4	
Central Bank of India	57.0	57.8	48.4	69.0	
Corporation Bank	56.0	51.6	31.1	52.9	
Dena Bank	53.8	54.2	39.9	52.6	
Indian Bank	71.8	75.1	63.8	73.3	
Indian Overseas Bank	64.6	60.7	52.1	63.5	
New Bank of India	52.3	54.0	35.8	44.5	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	66.1	64.7	54.8	59.8	
Punjab National Bank	66.7	65.4	55.5	66.0	



Name of the Bank	Percentage of recovery to Demand				
	June 1988	June 1989	June 1980	June 1991	
1	2	3	4	5	
Punjabd & Sindh Bank	59.1	59.1	43.5	54.5	
Syndicate Bank	45.0	44.2	32.6	47.3	
Union Bank of India	50.5	48.7	46.1	66.3	
United Bank	44.0	48.6	28.3	57.9	
UCO Bank	46.6	51.6	48.3	50.0	
Vijay Bank	49.1	46.0	37.8	43.5	
ALL INDIA PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	57.2	58.1	46.8	59.8	

**STATEMENT-III**

<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>%age of agricultural accounts of total number of accounts in Priority Sector</i>
Haryana	67.45
Himachal Pradesh	59.35
Jammu & Kashmir	44.35
Punjab	63.59
Rajasthan	60.42
Chandigarh	18.52
Delhi	9.12
Arunachal Pradesh	62.90
Assam	47.19
Manipur	55.07
Meghalay	60.54
Mizoram	26.24
Nagaland	63.00
Tripura	60.59
Bihar	55.58
Orissa	58.46
Sikkim	78.32
West Bengal	53.88
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	55.63
Madhya Pradesh	49.85
Uttar Pradesh	60.24

<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>%age of agricultural accounts of total number of accounts in Priority Sector</i>
Goa	45.53
Gujarat	58.10
Maharashtra	59.92
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48.99
Daman & Diu	44.59
Andhra Pradesh	71.37
Karnataka	59.39
Kerala	59.05
Tamil Nadu	68.64
Lakshadweep	47.79
Pondicherry	69.52
ALL INDIA	60.52

**STATEMENT-IV**

<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>% age of agricultural advances in total advances</i>
<b>STATE BANK GROUP</b>	
State Bank of India	16.55
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	17.01
State Bank of Hyderabad	16.71
State Bank of Indore	18.13
State Bank of Mysore	17.46

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<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>% age of agricultural advances in total advances</i>
<hr/>	
State Bank of Patiala	19.20
State Bank of Saurashtra	16.92
State Bank of Travancore	15.87
NATIONALISED BANKS	
Allahabad Bank	20.83
Andhra Bank	21.12
Bank of Baroda	16.38
Bank of India	18.12
Bank of Maharashtra	15.51
Canara Bank	16.99
Central Bank of India	14.98
Corporation Bank	16.05
Dena Bank	16.15
Indian Bank	17.31
Indian Overseas Bank	17.10
New Bank of India	18.46
Oriental Bank Commerce	18.37
Punjab National Bank	18.56
Punjab & Sind Bank	17.17
Syndicate Bank	15.06
Union Bank of India	17.08
United Bank of India	20.02

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<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>% age of agricultural advances in total advances</i>
UCO Bank	14.44
Vijaya Bank	17.00
ALL PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	16.80

**Bus Shelters**

6923. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT  
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roofless and dilapidated DTC bus shelters in Delhi;

(b) the steps taken to put roof over the shelters and to repair the dilapidated shelters;

(c) the number of DTC bus stops where shelters are yet to be provided; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in providing these shelters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Nearly 218 bus shelters are in a dilapidated and partially roofless condition. DTC have taken up the work of repairing these bus queue shelters on priority.

(c) and (d). 3664 bus stops are yet to be provided with permanent shelters. Paucity of funds is the main reasons for the delay in providing shelters.

[Translation]

**Rebate Under Income Tax Act, 1961**

RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of rebate given under Sections 80 CCA, 80 CCB and 80 L of the Income Tax Act, 1961 during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Deductions under Section 80 CCA, 80 CCB and 80 L of Income Tax Act, 1961, are available to individuals, Hindu Undivided Families, Association of Persons and Body of Individuals. The number of such assesseees as on 31-3-1990 was more than 5 lakhs. It is not possible to furnish the information as it would be necessary to examine the assessment records of all the tax payers to compile the information.

**Rebate under Section 88 of Income Tax Act, 1961**

6925. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR  
RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of rebate given under Section 88 of the Income Tax, Act, 1961 during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, State-wise;

(b) the total amount deposited under different schemes mentioned in Section 88 of the Income Tax Act, 1961; and

of the money deposited under the above Section for development works during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WARTHAKUR): (a) Section 88 was inserted in the Income-Tax Act, 1961 with effect from 1-4-1991 only. Therefore, the question of rebate given during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 does not arise.

(b) and (c). In view of answer to part (a) of the question, answer to these two parts does not arise.

#### **NABARD's Assistance to States**

6926. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
SHRI N. J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the credit requirements put forward by each State to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development during the year 1991-92;

(b) whether the Bank has provided the entire requirements; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) to (c). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that as a part of their strategy under micro planning process, an annual exercise for preparation of Potential Linked District Credit Plans (PLPs) for each district in the country is carried out by them in coordination with State Government departments. NABARD's refinance programme is fixed, inter alia, taking into account the resource position of NABARD, credit absorption and eligibility of the banks. The PLP estimates of bank credit vis-a-vis NABARD's refinance programme (State-wise) under investment credit for the year 1991-92 are given in statement-I. NABARD also sanctions short-term credit limits for agriculture and other purposes, medium term (non-schematic) loans for approved agricultural purposes as also medium term (conversion) loans to the cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks. Similarly, long term loans are sanctioned to the State Governments for contribution to the share capital of co-operatives. The production/non-schematic credit limits are sanctioned by NABARD taking into accounts, among other things, the lending programme and eligibility of the banks, the extent of the resources available with them, the credit requirements arising out of various special programme launched by the Government of India/State Governments, etc. The details of the refinance sanctioned for the country as a whole by NABARD and utilisation thereof during 1991-92 for major purposes are given in statement-II.

## STATEMENT-I

Rs. in lakhs

State/U. T.	For the Year 1991-92			
	Estimates of group level credit as per PLP	National Banks Refinance		
		Allocation	Achievement (Provisional)	
1	2	3	4	
Chandigarh	22	12	6	
New Delhi	193	180	156	
Haryana	14639	8307	7850	
Himachal Pradesh	1669	925	1000	
Jammu and Kashmir	1452	760	608	
Punjab	20039	12740	10745	
Rajasthan	23675	10138	10362	
Arunachal Pradesh	298	251	238	
Assam	7062	3389	2565	

State/U. T.	For the Year 1991-92			
	1	2	National Banks Refinance	
			Allocation	Achievement (Provisional)
			3	4
Manipur		723	165	313
Meghalaya		NA	460	155
Mizoram		498	59	20
Tripura		1158	731	624
Nagaland		491	67	87
Sikkim		211	64	66
Bihar		20963	9145	8947
Orissa		9273	4296	4299
West Bengal		31196	3975	9433

Rs. in lakhs



For the Year 1991-92			
State/U. T.	Estimates of group level credit as per PLP	National Banks Refinance	
		Allocation	Achievement (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar	198	79	20
Madhya Pradesh	34774	14759	15866
Uttar Pradesh	64002	36790	38176
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38	21	29
Gujarat	13343	9989	10060
Goa	656	277	199
Maharashtra	56337	22190	24797
Andhra Pradesh	33625	21552	21552
Karnataka	45528	17001	15273

Rs. in lakhs			
For the Year 1991-92			
State/U. T.	Estimates of group level credit as per PLP	National Banks Refinance	
		Allocation	Achievement (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	15	-	-
Pondicherry	1882	114	107
Kerala	24420	8961	8457
Tamil Nadu	58620	14702	13639
	467000	207500	205649
NA- Not Available			

## STATEMENT-II

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Purposes	Period	Sanction	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5
<b>COMPERATIVE</b>				
1.	SAO (including-opp)	July 91- Jan., 92	2897.64	2025.61
2.	Production and marketing activities of PWCS and Procurement and marketing of cloth by Apex Societies.	April 91- Jan. 92	414.85	335.00
3.	Trading in yarn by Apex Societies.	April, 91 Jan., 92	19.04	11.72
4.	Medium Term (Non Schematic)	Jan., 91- Dec. 91	10.52	4.34
5.	Long Term loans to the State Govt. for contribution to the share capital of Cooperatives.	April, 91 Jan., 92	6.18	-

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Purposes	Period	Sanction	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5
REGIONAL RURAL BANKS				
1.	Short Term credit limits for SAO and other than SAO	July 91- Dec., 91	464.90	427.33
2.	Medium Term (Non-schematic)	July 91- Dec., 91	63.29	37.19
SAO	- Seasonal Agricultural Operation			
OPP	- Oilseeds Production Programme			
PWCS	- Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies.			

**N. C. C. Units in Uttar Pradesh**

6927. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of various N. C. C. wings in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the number of N. C. C. units in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Uttar Pradesh has the following NCC Units:

Army Wing	114
Naval Wing	4
Air Wing	4

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Raising of new units is not being considered due to paucity of resources.

[English]

**Creation of Additional Gang of Workers at Kandla Port**

6928. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ships at Kandla Port are detained and have to wait for berths due to

non supply of required number of gangs by Dock Labour Board; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to create additional gangs of workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Among many other reasons, on a few occasions, ships had to wait for berth for want of gangs.

(b) Shortage of gangs is artificially created on account of certain practices like posting of stand by gangs wills handling iron scrap, excessive manning scales etc., followed in the Dock Labour Board. The management of the Kandla Dock Labour Board has been asked to look into this aspect and take necessary remedial measures.

**Floor Level Cash Reserve Ratio**

6930. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India propose to prescribe a floor level cash Reserve Ratio;

(b) if so, the extent to which it will affect the present system whereby bankers increase and reduce cash balances in the fluctuating market thus distorting aggregates; and

(c) the criteria by which the floor level cash reserve ratio will be decided by the Reserve Bank of India and the individual banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that under Section 42 (1) of the RBI Act, 1934, all Scheduled Banks are required to maintain an average daily

balance during the fortnight with the Reserve Bank under the stipulated Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR). The maintenance of Cash Reserve requirement as prescribed can be only one of the reasons for fluctuations in the Money market. Variation in surplus funds with the banks and institutional players in the Money market as also over extended credit position of certain banks have also been responsible for volatility in the Money Market. The Reserve Bank has not stipulated any norms with regard to Floor Level for maintenance of cash balances with the Reserve Bank. Cash Reserve Ratio has to be maintained under statutory provisions on each day but the banks have been advised to avoid excessive fluctuations in their cash balances.

### **Export OF Tyres**

6931. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of different types of tyres exported during the last three years, country-wise; and

(b) the rate at which these were exported and the agencies through which exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SAL-MANKHURSHED): (a) Export of tyres and tubes picked up from Rs. 157.0 crores in 1989-90 to Rs. 195.0 crores in 1990-91 and reached a level of Rs. 158.0 crores during April-January, 1991-92. Share of cycle tyres and tubes in India's total export of tyres and tubes is around 14 percent as would be evident from below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export (in Rs. Crores)</i>		
	<i>Automobile Tyres and Tubes</i>	<i>Cycle Tyres and Tubes</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989-90	150.5	6.8	157.3
1990-91	182.6	21.0	194.6
1991-92 (April - January)	137.0	21.0	158.0

India export basically standard size bus and truck tyres which account for 85 percent of total export of tyres and tubes. Other types of tyres exported are motor cycle and scooter tyres and tubes (1.8%), tractor tyres (1.4%) OTR (1.5%) etc.

Major buyers of India's tyres and tubes are as under:—

- (i) *Cycle Tures and Tubes*: Mexico (21%); Iran (14%); Nigeria (11%);

Egypt (11%); Tanzania (7.5%); Chile (5%); Syria (4%); Malawi (2%); UAE (1.8%).

- (ii) *Auto Tyres and Tubes*: USA (38%); Bangladesh (12%); Afghanistan (9.8%); Nigeria (6.5%); Singapore (5.4%); Egypt (5%); UAE (4%) etc.

(b) Major firms exporting auto tyres and tubes alongwith details of their exports dur-

ing 1989-90, 1990-91 and April-January 1991- 92 are given below:-

(1) <i>Auto Tyres &amp; Tubes</i>		<i>Export (In Rs. Crores)</i>		
<i>Name of the Firm</i>		<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>April-January 1991-92</i>
1.	MRF Ltd.	28.4	40.7	23.3
2.	Ceat Ltd.	20.0	33.5	28.3
3.	Modi Rubber Ltd.	32.6	27.5	27.6
4.	Dunlop India Ltd.	18.4	26.3	16.5
5.	J. K. Industries	23.5	22.2	14.2
6.	Vikrant Tyres Ltd.	3.7	3.3	7.8
7.	Apollo Tyres Ltd.	13.5	18.1	6.8
8.	Bomay Tyres Ltd.	5.6	6.4	5.2
9.	Goodyear India Ltd.	2.6	3.2	5.4
10.	Others	2.2	1.4	1.9
Total:		150.5	182.6	137.0

(2) *Cycle Tyres & Tubes*

1.	Gobind Rubber Ltd.	1.7	2.8	7.2
2.	Eastman Industries	Nil	1.2	2.6
3.	Ralson India Ltd.	1.6	2.7	2.3
4.	Sunny Rubber Industries.	0.2	0.7	0.8
5.	Metro Tyres Ltd.	Nil	0.9	1.4
6.	Metro Tyres Ltd.	Nil	0.7	3.7
7.	Others	3.1	3.0	3.0
Total.		6.3	12.0	21.0

As per information available average F. O. B. export prices of cycle tyres and tubes ranges between Rs. 22/- to Rs. 32/- per tyre and specifications. Average export prices of truck tyres range between Rs. 1740/- to Rs. 2853/- per tyre depending on sizes, countries, volume or orders etc.

[Translation]

### Revenue from Lottery Business

6932. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State earn income from lottery business but the organisers of the States' lottery contribute nothing to the Central revenue;

(b) whether the income tax is deducted from prize money of the lottery but no deduction is made from the income of the agent; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir. Section 194G of the Income tax Act, 1961 provides for tax deduction at source from income by way of commission, remuneration or prize received by stockists, distributors, sellers etc., of lottery tickets, with effect from 1.10.1991.

(c) Question does not arise.

### Export of Steel

6933. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of steel products exported

to Japan and Sri-Lanka from the steel plants during 1991-92;

(b) whether these products are also proposed to be exported during 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): (a) Value of steel products exported to Japan and Sri Lanka from the main steel plants viz. SAIL and TISCO during 1991-92 was approximately Rs. 154.21 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) SAIL and TISCO propose to export mainly M. S. Plates, H. R. Coils Wire Rods and Structural etc. during the year 1992-93.

[English]

### Marine Engineering Training Collages

6934. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hand over the Marine Engineering Training Colleges to the Human Resource Development Ministry;

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

(c) whether the Government are also considering to upgrade these institutions as Universities; and

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE



**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government has set up a Committee on Maritime Education & Training under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. P. Srivastava, in October, 1991. One of the terms of reference of the Committee is to make recommendations regarding appropriate changes as may be needed in the institutional framework for imparting training, including feasibility and desirability of bringing the institutes or any future unit under a University type of structure. The report of the Committee is yet to be received. A final decision in this regard can be taken after the receipt of the Committee's report and examination of its recommendations.

**Pension to Soldiers of Second World War**

6935. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to provide pension to the living ex-servicemen of the World War II;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ex-Servicemen of World War II are not eligible for pension as they were engaged for short periods ranging from 2-6

years and did not have requisite qualifying service for pension. Several States have, however, instituted schemes for grant of old age pension to the needy persons which would cover the World War II veterans also. Financial assistance from Welfare Funds at the disposal of Ministry of Defence/Services HQs is also provided to such needy veterans.

[Translation]

**Action Plan to Increase Export of  
Agricultural Products**

6936. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating any action-plan to promote the export of agricultural products;

(b) if so, the names of the products and the countries which these products are proposed to be exported; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Government have already taken a series of measures to improve policy environment for exports, which is a continuous process. These measures have been further re-enforced by the new Import & Export Policy, which has come into force with effect from 1st April, 1992, for a period of five years.

Specific steps taken or proposed to be taken to encourage export of agricultural products are as under:

(A) **SHORT-TERM STEPS:** Schemes for market development, product promotion, quality upgradation, packaging improvements, competi-

tive pricing, market intelligence, development of infrastructure, removal of constraints and simplification of procedures.

- (B) **LONG-TERM STEPS:** Increasing production and productivity, penetration into new markets, product development, promotion of export oriented processing industries,

improving credibility and image of Indian food products.

The agricultural products presently being exported are Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Spices, Cashewnuts, Groundnut, Fruits and Vegetables, etc.

(c) The tentative target for export during 1992-93 are as below:-

(Value Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Commodity	1992-93 (Tentative Target)
1.	Rice	800
2.	Wheat	Nil
3.	Other Cereals	50
4.	Spices	350
5.	Cashewnuts	650
6.	Groundnut	50
7.	Sugar & Molasses	200
8.	Fruits and Vegetables	350
9.	Processed Fruits and Vegetables	125
10.	Misc. Processed Items	220

Export of Rice, Wheat, Cereals and Sugar depend on the availability of surplus for export after the requirement for domestic sector has been met.

[English]

**Pre-shipment Documentation Procedure**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4771 on December 20, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the new standardised pre-shipment documentation procedure has been reviewed by the Export Facilitation Committee;

6938. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the out-

come of the review made; and

likely to be implemented; and

(c) the steps taken on proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the shortcomings in the procedure, if any?

(d) the extent to which it is likely to help exporters and importers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Export Facilitation Committee has reviewed the new standardised Pre-shipment documentation procedure by meeting representatives of exporting organisations, Customs, administrative ministries and departments on 16.1.92. The system was generally reported to be working satisfactorily. However, it was felt that the 10 digit code being used by Customs at present be adopted by RBI for their CR forms. By this measure, the RBI need not print and supply the GR forms. Exporters will be in a position to print and submit to Customs & RBI, on their own. However, this suggestion is being examined both at RBI and at Revenue Department.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). The new Export & Import Policy for April 1992 - March 1997 has been announced on 31st March 1992 vide Public Notice No. 1-ITC (PN)/92-97 and copies of the same are available in the Parliament library. Chapter VII of the book deals with Duty Exemption Scheme (including Advance Licensing Scheme). All efforts have been made in the new Advance Licensing Scheme to make it simple transparent & easy to administer and to reduce the interaction with the Departments to the minimum. Value based advance licence system has also been introduced.

#### **Advance Licensing Scheme**

#### **Debt Service Ratio**

6939. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

6941. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to further enlarge the scope of advance licensing scheme;

(a) the debt service ratio of external and internal debt as on March, 31, 1992; and

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

(b) the percentage of Gross Domestic Product (G. D. P. ) as debt service payment as on the above date?

(c) the time by which the new scheme is

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) The debt service ratio is given below for internal and external debt separately:

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#### *Internal debt and other liabilities of Central Government.*

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Percentage of interest payment to revenue receipts in 1991-92 (RE)

37%

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As regards repayment obligations, under the prescribed accounting classification, the transactions are accounted for in the Capital Budget and are met from borrowings.

**External Debt**

Total debt servicing ratio to exports and gross invisible earnings in 1990-91 (latest available)

21.3%

(b) The information is given below:—

Total estimated debt services payment in 1991-92 in respect of

Percentage to GDP for 1991-92, as estimated.

-Internal Debt and other liabilities (interest payments and repayments)

11%

-External debt

2%

[Translation]

**Loans to Unemployed Youth in Rajasthan**

6942. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to advance loans under the Scheme for Self-employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) to educated unemployed youth in Rajasthan to set up small scale industries during the year 1992-93;

(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) to (c). Under the scheme for providing Self Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) financial assistance in the form of composite loan (term loan and working capital) to the extent of Rs. 35,000/- is provided for setting up of industries including small scale industries. Under the scheme, capital subsidy at the rate of

25% of the project cost i. e., maximum of Rs. 8,750/- is borne by the Central Government. The scheme extends to all State/Union Territories including Rajasthan except to cities having population of more than 10 lakhs as per the 1981 census. State-wise targets for the number of beneficiaries under the SEEUY scheme are fixed on year-to-year basis by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries in the Ministry of Industry who administers the SEEUY scheme. For the year 1992-93 they have not so far finalised the said targets.

[English]

**Marketing Complexes of National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC)**

6943. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.  
TOPIWALA:  
SHRI CHETAN P. S.  
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of marketing complexes set up by the National Handloom Development Corporation during 1990-91 and 1991-92, state-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up such complexes during 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) has set up two marketing complexes during 1990-91 at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat). The setting up of these two complexes spilled over to 1991-92.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. National Handlooms Development Corporation (NHDC) proposes to set up Marketing Complex (Phase II) in Quillon (Kerala) and another marketing complex at Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) in 1992-93.

#### Disposal of Cases in Rajasthan High Court

6944. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases disposed of by the Rajasthan High Court during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to clear the 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 (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The available

information about the number of cases disposed of by the Rajasthan High Court during the last three years, year-wise is given below:—

Year	Cases disposed of
1989	- 26974
1990	- 28686
1991	- 19993 (upto 30.6.91)

(b) The Judge strength has been increased from time to time. The various recommendations including procedural improvements and modifications made by the Arrears Committee, to tackle the problem of arrears in the Courts, have been commended to all concerned Central Ministers, the State Governments and High Courts including the Rajasthan High Court for necessary follow-up action. The courts are taking various measures like grouping of cases involving common questions of laws, constitution of specialised benches, giving priority to cases requiring quick disposal, etc.

#### Housing Loans by LIC to Rajasthan

6945. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation propose to set up some centres in Rajasthan for intensive grant of housing loans under 'Own Your Home Scheme';

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the places where these centres are likely to be set up; and

(c) the details of the loans proposed to be provided by LIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the LIC Housing Finance Ltd., a subsidiary of the LIC, proposes to open a third office at Jodhpur in additions to the offices at Ajmer and Jaipur, for more effective distribution of housing loans in Rajasthan. During the current financial year, the LIC Housing Finance Limited proposes to sanction 1,500 loans amounting to Rs. 12.5 crores in Rajasthan.

### **Zonal/Regional Offices of Banks**

6946. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the nationalised bank and State Bank of India including its associate banks have opened their new zonal and regional offices in the country, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the names of the places, State-wise;

(c) whether these banks have also decided to open any regional and zonal offices during the year 1992; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the names of the places where such offices are likely to be located, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The details of zonal/regional offices opened by public sector banks during the last 3 years viz. 1989, 1990, and 1991, as available with the Reserve Bank of India, are given in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d). Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not received any proposal for opening of zonal/regional offices during the year 1992 from any of the public sector banks.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	State	District	Name of the Bank	Centre	Controlling office	Date of Opening
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Andhra Bank	Tenali	Regional Office	10-3-1989
2.	-do-	Hyderabad	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Hyderabad	Zonal Office (Secunderabad)	01-09-1989
3.	-do-	Krishna	State Bank of Hyderabad	Vijayawada	Regional Office	28-09-1989
4.	-do-	Nizamabad	-do-	Nizamabad	-do-	24-02-1989
5.	-do-	Visakhapatnam	-do-	Visakhapatnam	-do-	24-02-1989
6.	Assam	Dibrugarh	Allahabad Bank	Dibrugarh	-do-	27-02-1991
7.	-do-	Jorhat	State Bank of India	Jorhat	Zonal Office	19-12-1990
8.	-do-	Nagaon	United Bank of India	Nagaon	Regional Office	30-08-1991
9.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Bank of India	Bhagalpur	-do-	16-10-1989
10.	-do-	Darbhanga	Allahabad Bank	Darbhanga	-do-	27-07-1989

S. No.	State	District	Name of the Bank	Centre	Controlling office	Date of Opening
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Bihar	Gaya	Punjab National Bank	Gaya	Regional Bank	13-06-1990
12.	-do-	Gumla	Bank of India	Gumla	-do-	07-01-1991
13.	-do-	Muzaffarpur	Bank of Baroda	Muzaffarpur	-do- (North Bihar Region)	07-05-1990
14.	-do-	-do-	Central Bank of India	-do-	Zonal Office	02-04-1990
15.	-do-	Patna	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Patna	Regional Office	22-04-1989
16.	-do-	-do-	Bank of India	-do-	Zonal Office	16-07-1990
17.	-do-	-do-	Canara Bank	-do-	Circle Office (Patna)	19-11-1990
18.	-do-	-do-	New Bank of India	-do-	Regional Office	17-08-1990
19.	-do-	Purbi Champaran	Central Bank of India	Motihari	-do-	28-03-1990
20.	-do-	Ranchi	Bank of India	Ranchi	Zonal Office	16-07-1990
21.	-do-	Saharsa	Central Bank of India	Saharsa	Regional Office	26-03-1990
22.	Bihar	Siwan	Bank of India	Siwan	Regional Office	03-12-1990



S. No.	State	District	Name of the Bank	Centre	Controlling office	Date of Opening
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Union Territory of Delhi	State Bank of	New Delhi	-do-	01-02-1989	
24.	Goa	North Goa	Bank of Maharashtra	Panaji	-do-	30-08-1991
25.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Ahmedabad	-do-	10-06-1991
26.	-do-	Kutch	Bank of Baroda	Bhuj	-do-	23-08-1989
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	State Bank of India	Bilaspur	-do-	22-07-1991
28.	-do-	-do-	Allahabad Bank	-do-	-do-	15-06-1989
29.	-do-	Gwalior	Bank of India	Gwalior	-do-	06-10-1990
30.	-do-	Indore	Bank of Maharashtra	Indore	-do-	24-06-1991
31.	-do-	Jabal	State Bank of Indore	Jabalpur	-do-	03-06-1991
32.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Bank of Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	-do-	25-06-1991
33.	-do-	Amravati	-do-	Amaravati	-do-	24-06-1991
34.	Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	State Bank of Hyderabad	Bombay	Regional Office	17-08-1989

S. No.	State	District	Name of the Bank	Centre	Controlling office	Date of Opening
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	-do-	-do-	State Bank of Indore	-do-	-do-	25-04-1989
36.	-do-	-do-	Canara Bank	-do-	Circle Office (Bomabay North)	01-08-1991
37.	-do-	-do-	Corporation Bank	-do-	Regional Office	02-07-1990
38.	-do-	Kolhapur	Bank of India	Kolhapur	Zonal Office	20-11-1990
39.	-do-	Latur	Bank of Maharashtra	Latur	Regional Office	24-06-1991
40.	-do-	Nagpur	Bank of India	Kamptee	-do-	08-12-1990
41.	-do-	-do-	Central Bank of India	Nagpur	Zonal Office	02-01-1989
42.	-do-	Nanded	State Bank of Hyderabad	Nanded	Regional Office	01-09-1989
43.	-do-	Nasik	Bank of India	Nasik	-do-	14-07-1989
44.	-do-	Sangli	-do-	Sangli	-do-	20-11-1990
45.	-do-	Wardha	-do-	Wardha	-do-	07-01-1991
46.	Mizoram	Aizwal	State Bank of India	Aizwal	Regional Office	23-08-1990

S. No.	State	District	Name of the Bank	Centre	Controlling office	Date of Opening
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47.	Orissa	Ganjam	Indian Overseas Bank	Berhampur	-do-	17-11-1990
48.	-do-	Kalahandi	State Bank of India	Bhawani-Patra	-do-	18-12-1989
49.	-do-	Koraput	State Bank of India	Jeypore	-do-	01-02-1991
50.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Bank of India	Ludhiana	-do-	03-10-1989
51.	-do-	Patiala	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Patiala	-do-	22-04-1991
52.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Bank of Baroda	Chittorgarh	-do-	20-08-1990
53.	-do-	Ganganagar	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Ganganagar	-do-	26-06-1989
54.	-do-	Jaipur	Allahabad Bank	Jaipur	-do-	01-12-1990
55.	-do-	Sawai Madhopur	Bank of Baroda	Madhopur	-do-	10-08-1990
56.	Tamilnadu	Chengai Anna	Indian Overseas Bank	Kanchipuram	-do-	05-05-1989
57.	Tamil Nadu	Chengai Anna	Indian Bank	Poonamalle	Regional Office	10-01-1991
58.	-do-	Chicambam	Indian Overseas Bank	Tuticorin	-do-	18-10-1990

S. No.	State	District	Name of the Bank	Centre	Controlling office	Date of Opening
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59.	-do-	Kanyakumari	Indian Overseas Bank	Nagarcoil	-do-	18-10-1992
60.	-do-	Madras	Indian Overseas Bank	Madras	-do-	29-09-1990
61.	-do-	Madurai	Bank of India	Madurai	-do-	11-10-1989
62.	-do-	T. Kattabomman	Indian Bank	Tirunelevelli	-do-	17-11-1989
63.	-do-	T. V. Malaisambuvur	Indian Bank	Tiruvennamallai	-do-	07-01-1992
64.	-do-	Thanjavur	Indian Bank	Kumbhakonam	-do-	16-11-1990
65.	-do-	-do-	Indian Bank	Thanjavur	-do-	26-10-1990
66.	-do-	-do-	Indian Overseas Bank	Tiruvarur	-do-	26-10-1990
67.	-do-	Tiruchirappalli	State Bank of India	Tiruchirappalli	Zonal Bank	27-06-1990
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Punjab National Bank	Agra	-do-	18-12-1989
69.	-do-	Baharaich	Allahabad Bank	Baharaich	Regional Office	28-06-1991
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Bank of Baroda	Fatehpur	Regional Office	28-12-1989

S. No.	State	District	Name of the Bank	Centre	Controlling office	Date of Opening
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71.	-do-	Haridwar	Punjab National Bank	Haridwar	-do-	10-08-1990
72.	-do-	Lucknow	Canara Bank	Lucknow	Circle Office	01-07-1989
73.	-do-	Meerut	Indian Overseas Bank	Meerut	Regional Office	22-10-1990
74.	-do-	Moradabad	Syndicate Bank	Moradabad	Divisional Office	08-03-1991
75.	-do-	Rae Bareilly	Bank of Baroda	Rae Bareilly	Regional Office	08-11-1990
76.	West Bengal	Bardhaman	Allahabad Bank	Asansol	Regional Office	09-02-1990
77.	-do-	Darjeeling	All-habad Bank	Siliguri	-do-	26-02-1990
78.	-do-	Jalpaiguri	Central Bank of India	Jalpaiguri	-do-	26-02-1990
79.	-do-	Jalpaiguri	Central Bank of India	Jalpaiguri	-do-	01-12-1990
80.	-do-	Medinipur	Allahabad Bank	Kharagpur	Zonal Office	01-01-1991

***Export of Jaggery***

6947. **SHR RAMA KRISHNA KON-ATHALA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the incentives and facilities provided by the Government to farmers to boost export of jaggery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): No specific incentive other than those provided on export of other commodities is being provided for boost in export of jaggery.

***Export of Handloom Cloth***

6948. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the quantity of handloom cloth exported during the last three years and the foreign exchange earned therefrom, country-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): Region-wise exports of cotton handloom fabrics during the last three years have been as follows:—

**STATEMENT**

Region-wise exports of cotton handloom fabrics during the last three years have been as follows:-

		Qty. in lakhs/Sq. mtrs./Value in Rs. Lakh					
		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92 (April 91- Feb. 92)	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Asia		284	4807	291	5291	339	7762
Africa		86	1451	105	2367	88	2511
Europe		82	1707	70	2000	68	2678
America		210	2807	158	2301	186	3375
Oceania		20	424	13	307	18	593

**Compulsory Printing of Price on Cloth**

6949. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to print the price per metre of the cloth on all clothes manufactured by the textile mills in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to make the printing of price compulsory to avoid cheating?

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

(b) and (c). According to the earlier Regulation of 1987 the manufactures were required to mark the retail price also. Subsequently a Committee including representatives of consumer forum, was set up to go into the regulations and after considering these recommendations of the Committee the existing notification of 1988 was issued. Under this notification it is not mandatory to print the price of cloth. The proposal is being re-examined.

**Trade Agreement with China**

6950. SHR C. SREENIVAASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bilateral trade agreement between India and China has been signed recent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the items proposed to be exported to and imported from China under the agreement?

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

(b) Following areas of economic cooperation were identified in the agreed minutes of 3rd meeting of India-China Joint Group on Economic relations, trade, science and technology held on 13th December, 1991.

- (i) To explore the possibilities for establishment of joint ventures.
- (ii) To explore possibility of bilateral cooperation in iron ore mining, railway sector, communication, aviation, water conservancy, construction, iron and steel processing.
- (iii) To participate in tenders for projects to be financed by World Bank, ADB or other international financial institutions, in either country.
- (iv) To explore the possibility of jointly participating in third country projects.
- (v) To explore the possibility of export of consultancy services from India.
- (vi) The items of export and import interest for either country were identified and included in the trade protocol for the calendar year 1992.
- (vii) A memorandum for resumption of border trade with China was also signed on 13.12.91.

(c) The following indicative list of items to be exported to and imported from China for calendar year 1992 was finalised during 3rd meeting of India-China Joint Group.

**Items to be exported from India**

Iron Ore including concentrates, Chrome Ore, Tobacco, Shellac, Tea, Coffee beans,



Medium and short fibre raw cotton, wheat and rice, spices, bulk drugs/drug intermediates and pharmaceuticals, oil field chemicals, dyes and dye intermediates, agrochemicals including pesticides, inorganic and organic chemicals, linear alkyl benzene, chemical fibres, Power generation equipment including boilers, wire ropes, track equipment machinery, signalling equipment and spare parts for railway rolling stock, oil field equipment, electronic components and computer software, textile machinery, transport systems such as commercial vehicles, instruments including process control instruments, telecommunication equipment, other engineering products like pharmaceutical machinery, pollution control equipment, automobile components, photocopier, Plywood, jewels and processed diamonds, Synthetic fibre and yarn.

*Items to be imported from China*

Raw silk and silk yarn, pulses, spices, resin, light industrial products and stationery, mercury and antimony, coking coal, other mineral products, chemical materials, dyestuffs, petroleum and petrochemical products, tyres and tubes, fresh water cultivated pearls, tools, power station equipment, oil drilling equipment, pharmaceuticals, pig iron and newsprint.

**Criteria for Selection of Members on Jute Panel**

6951. SHRI PARATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel on jute has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof with criteria for selection of members of the panel;

(c) the terms of reference and the functions of the panel; and

(d) the time by which the panel is likely to present its report?

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

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

**Abolition of Empowered Committee**

6952. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Empowered Committee to grant loans to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction related companies has been abolished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the alternate steps taken to assist the sick industries under BIFR scheme?

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

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

**Involvement of Foreigners in Smuggling of Narcotic Drugs**

6953. SHR JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases, involving foreigners in smuggling of narcotic drugs detected during the last three years;

(b) the details of those cases where persons charged with smuggling were acquitted by the courts during the above period;

(c) the number and details of other cases lost by the Customs, Central Excise and

Marcotics departments during the above period;

(d) whether any instances of connivance of officials of Customs, Central Excise and Narcotics departments with smuggling have come to notice during the above period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (e). Information has been called for from various Enforcement Agencies & field formations, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Income to DTC from Display of Advertisement**

6954. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have invited tenders for displaying advertisements on the buses and on the shades at bus stops of Delhi Transport Corporation?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of earnings received by the DTC from this scheme during 1991-92 and likely to be received during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). DTC had invited sealed tenders for appointment of sole concessionaire for display of advertisements on DTC buses and Bus Queue Shelters/Time Keeper Booths in June '89 and January '90 respectively. One party was awarded contract for 3 years on 21.8.89 for

display of advertisements on buses and three contractors were appointed sole concessionaire for display of advertisements on Bus Queue Shelters/Time Keepers' Booths for all four regions for a period of three years.

(c) The earnings from these advertisements during the year 1991-92 were Rs. 1.33 crores. DTC expects to earn Rs. 1.70 crores during the year 1992-93 from these advertisements.

[English]

#### **National Tripartite Committee on Cotton Textiles**

6955. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tripartite Committee on cotton textiles has submitted the report regarding sick textile mills; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Import of Capital Goods**

6956. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have done away with the licensing requirement for the import of capital goods under the scheme of direct foreign investment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SAL-

MAN KHURSHED): (a) and (b). The new Export & Import Policy for 1992-97 does not allow any Special dispensation in the case of direct foreign investment for import of Capital Goods. Under the Current Policy, Capital Goods may be imported without any restriction except to the extent such imports are regulated by the Negative List of Imports or any other Provision of this Policy or any other law for the time being in force.

### **RBI's Transaction with Banks for receiving Foreign Currency Deposits**

6957. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to enter into swap transactions with banks of its discretion for receiving foreign currency deposits at appropriate rates of interest; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The swap and deposit transactions are distinct from each other. Swap operations are undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India under which the RBI buys spot U.S. Dollars from the Authorised Dealers and simultaneously agrees to sell forward the same U.S. Dollar amount at a future date. The rates of exchange for spot and forward date deals are different. The Reserve Bank of India undertakes such swap deals with the Authorised Dealers at its discretion. Under the foreign currency deposit system, the Reserve Bank of India has opened a Dollar deposit window with effect from 25th March, 1992. Under this the Authorised Dealers are able to place funds in interest bearing U.S. Dollar deposits with RBI for periods of one month and above.

[Translation]

### **Launching of NAG Missile**

6958. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tests undertaken till date for successful launching of the NAG missile;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on these tests;

(c) whether any test is yet to be conducted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the missile is to be delivered to the services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Nine flight trials of NAG missile have been undertaken so far to prove various sub-systems.

(b) Rs. 100 lakhs, approx.

(c) and (d). Some more flight trials are planned to be undertaken during the coming three years.

(e) NAG missile is expected to enter the production phase in 1995 after users' trials.

[English]

### **Balance of Payments**

6959. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the safe amount of the foreign ex-

change reserves that should be available constantly with our country;

(b) the time frame required for building up such a reserve, independent of external loans and NRI deposits; and

(c) the possibility and means of striking favourable Balance of Payments in the coming five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) Conventionally, the safe amount of foreign exchange reserves that should be maintained by a country is taken to be the equivalent of the value of imports for three months.

(b) Level of reserves at a particular time is the net result of all the transactions in the external sector and can not be measured independent of loans or NRI deposit transactions.

(c) There is little likelihood of the country achieving a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments in the coming five years.

#### **Non-Performing Assets in Banks**

6960. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the gross profit vis-a-vis net profit of all public sector banks during 1990-91;

(b) the analysis of the difference between the gross profit and net profit of the same banks during the above period;

(c) what constitutes the non-performing assets portfolio of these banks;

(d) whether the difference between the gross and net profits in each case is ac-

counted for by the non-performing assets; and

(e) the steps taken to check proliferation of non-performing assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). All public sector banks are required to prepare their balance sheet and profit and loss account in the forms set out in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Banks, therefore, show profit as per form B of the Third Schedule of the said Act under the item 'Balance of Profit'. A statement of profits as shown by public sector banks in their profit and loss accounts for the year 1990-91 is annexed.

(c) and (d). Non-performing assets constitute those advances on which banks, as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India do not charge interest. In the profit and loss account, banks show income, after making usual and necessary provisions including provisions for bad and doubtful debts.

(e) Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been impressing upon the banks the need to strengthen their machinery for credit appraisal and for exercising effective supervision and control over the advances made. The banks have also been advised to evolve a strict time discipline so that irregular and sick accounts are discovered early and effective measures taken to reduce the portfolio of non-performing assets and incidence of bad debts. RBI have also advised the banks to institute a system of classification of advances into distinct categories according to health of advances at a given point of time for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up.

**STATEMENT***(Rs. in crores)*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Published profit</i>
1.	State Bank of India	107.01
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	5.50
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	8.51
4.	State Bank of Indore	2.94
5.	State Bank of Mysore	2.87
6.	State Bank of Patiala	14.59
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	4.50
8.	State Bank of Travancore	4.00
9.	Allahabad Bank	21.04
10.	Andhra Bank	8.21
11.	Bank of Baroda	35.05
12.	Bank of India	22.46
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	4.10
14.	Canara Bank	76.04
15.	Central Bank of India	12.53
16.	Corporation Bank	4.65
17.	Dena bank	8.51
18.	Indian Bank	21.00
19.	Indian Overseas bank	10.41
20.	Nw Bank of India	-45.00 (Loss)
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	23.68

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Published profit
22.	Punjab National Bank	43.69
23.	Punjab & Sind Bank	-5.45 (Loss)
24.	Syndicate bank	5.25
25.	Union Bank of India	11.56
26.	United Bank of India	5.78
27.	UCO Bank	-42.96 (Loss)
28.	Vijaya Bank	0.25

### **Settlement of Cash Compensatory Support Claims**

6961. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of claims of exporters on account of Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) are still pending for settlement;

(b) if so, the number and value and such claims;

(c) the number and value of claims finally settled so far;

(d) the amount required for the settlement of pending claims; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to settle the pending CCS claims expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (e). A total sum of Rs. 1520/- crores, was released to various

licensing offices for making payment of Cash Compensatory Support Claims against physical and deemed exports during 1991-92. It is hoped that with the release of these funds, majority of the pending claims will stand settled. Remaining pending claims, if any, will be settled from the budget provision for the year 1992-93.

### **Chartered Buses plying between Delhi and Noida**

6962. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 4000 chartered buses are plying regularly between Delhi and Noida;

(b) if so, whether all such buses have permits to run the buses from Delhi to another State (U.P.);

(c) if so, the total number of such licences and permits issued by the Government during the last one year;

(d) whether the Government have set up any vigilance cell to monitor the illegal running of buses;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(d) to (f). The Enforcement staff of the Delhi Administration regularly checks the illegal operation and violation of permit conditions of buses on roads and the defaulters are prosecuted in accordance with the law.

[Translation]

#### Enquiry Into Fire In Jabalpur Ordnance Depot

6963. DR. LAL BAHADRU RAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry conducted into the incident of a devastating fire that occurred in Jabalpur Ordnance Depot on March 23, 1988 has since been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the security arrangements made in the Ordnance Depot to avoid the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Court of Inquiry could not come to a definite conclusion about the exact cause

of the fire. The matter was further referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation. Their investigation has ruled out any possibility of sabotage but could not pin-point anything adverse against the Depot Authorities.

(c) Various measures have been introduced for a further tightening up of the security and fire fighting arrangements.

#### Report of Cadre Review Committee on E.M.E. Workshops Employees

6964. SHIR RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cadre review committee constituted for the industrial and non-industrial employees of E.M.E. Workshops has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement the recommendations of the committee;

(d) if so, the time by which these are likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee are required to be examined by various Departments/Wings of the Government, which work is currently in hand. Details of the recommendations of the Committee cannot be disclosed at this stage. It will not be possible at present to indicate

the time within which this matter can be finalised.

### **Exim Sales**

6965. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Exim sales made on the basis of stolen or fake documents, reported in the country since the introduction of exim sales scheme till February 19, 1992;

(b) the amount involved in these cases; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): (a) to (c). The Exim scrip licences which are found to have been issued on the basis of documents subsequently found to be forged or stolen as and when intimated by the licence holder, are cancelled immediately under intimation to all concerned. The Government do not maintain any data in regard to sale of freely transferable Exim scrip licences.

[English]

### **Presumptive Tax System**

6966. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shopkeepers and other retail traders likely to be covered under the presumptive tax system; and

(b) the additional revenue the Government expect to mobilise as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The presumptive tax system introduced in the Finance Bill, 1992 is optional and applies to persons not assessed to tax earlier. It is estimated that the number of tax-payers under this scheme may exceed 10 lakhs.

(b) The additional revenue expected to be mobilised from this simplified procedure is estimated to be about Rs. 150 crores.

### **Loss of Revenue Due to Raising of Income Tax Exemption Limit**

6967. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income tax payers likely to escape the income tax net as a result of raising the exemption limit from Rs. 22000/- to Rs. 28000/-; and

(b) the estimated loss of revenue to the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). As a result of raising the exemption limit from Rs. 22000/- to Rs. 28000/-, it has been roughly estimated that about 8 lakh taxpayers are likely to go out of the tax net and the loss to revenue is likely to be around Rs. 480 crores.

### **Training Institutes for Disabled Ex-Servicemen**

6968. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of running vocational training schools/institutions for disabled ex-servicemen at present and the number of students accommodated in each school;



(b) whether the Government propose to open some more such institutions in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have organised any survey during the last three years or propose to organise any survey regarding performance of these institutions and the ex-servicemen getting suitable jobs after training;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (f). Ministry of Defence is not directly running any vocational training school/institute for disabled ex-Servicemen. However, there is one autonomous institution called 'Queen Mary's Technical Institute' (QMTI) at Pune which has been recognised by the Government for providing vocational training to disabled ex-Servicemen. In addition, blind ex-Servicemen are sponsored for training at another institution called National Institute for Visually Handicapped at Dehra Dun. As per information available with the Directorate General Resettlement, the number of disabled ex-Servicemen/Servicemen trained at the two institutions during the past three years was 45 (upto 1991-92) and 7 (upto 1990-91) respectively.

2. There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Defence to open such vocational training centres.
3. Government have not organised any survey during the last three years regarding the performance of these institutions or the number of ex-Servicemen

getting suitable jobs after training at these institutes. While there is no proposal under the consideration of the government to organise any such survey, the position of placement of disabled ex-Servicemen/Servicemen in general is reviewed from time to time.

[Translation]

### Visit of Singapore Delegation

6069. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade delegation of Singapore is likely to visit India;

(b) if so, when and the issues proposed to be discussed with this delegation; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take for increasing trade with Singapore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a Business Delegation from Singapore accompanied the Deputy Prime Minister during his visit to India from march 22-27, 1992. This delegation held discussions with Confederation of Indian Industry for increased trade cooperation.

(c) Steps taken to increase trade with Singapore include bilateral discussions at government level, exchange of visits, delegations and participation in exhibition/trade fairs. Recently, a high level delegation of India Merchants Chamber had visited Singapore from 2-5 April, 1992 and they have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Singapore-Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. They also signed a Cooperation Agreement with the Singapore-Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI). These agreements

would help in fostering increased trade and economic ties between the two countries.

[English]

### Export of Handloom Products and Handicrafts of Rajasthan

6970. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handloom products and handicrafts made in Rajasthan have great demand in the international market;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the production and export of these items;

(c) the details of the agencies which are involved in the export of these items; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to encourage the rural artisans in Rajasthan to increase the production of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Handicrafted folklore textile products and other handicraft products of Rajasthan have good markets specially in Europe, U.S.A. and Canada.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

### STATEMENT

(b) to (d). Government is operating a number of schemes in the areas of training, marketing, exhibition, design and technological development, supply of raw material etc., for the development of Indian handicrafts. Two Marketing and Service Extension Centres are functioning at Jaipur and Jodhpur. Besides, 13 Carpet Weaving training Centres and 2 Handspinning Textile Centres are functioning in different parts of Rajasthan.

2. Government is running various schemes for the promotion and development of handloom sector and has been providing assistance to the handloom weavers both in the Co-operative and outside the Co-operative fold. Some of the major programmes in operation are as follows:

- (i) Yarn supply through National Handloom Development Corporation
- (ii) Janatha Cloth Scheme
- (iii) Market Development Assistance Scheme
- (iv) Workshop cum-Housing Scheme
- (v) Thrift Fund Scheme
- (vi) Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations.
- (vii) Publicity and Exhibition.
- (viii) Research and Development/Market Survey and Studies.
- (ix) Hill Area/Desert Area Woollen Handloom Development Export Production Projects.
- (x) Pre-loom/Post-Loom Processing Facilities.
- (xi) Loan Assistance to Handloom Weavers for becoming members of the primary weavers co-operative societies.

The Weavers' Service Centre based in Jaipur is documenting, preserving and developing the traditional handloom arts of the State by providing design input and technical supervision.

3. Government have been taking a number of steps to boost exports of handloom and handicraft items from all over the country, including Rajasthan, like sending sale-cum-study teams, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines, participation in fair in major markets, grant of export incentives etc. Besides, handloom fabrics and handicraft items are not covered by the quota restrictions.

### National Highways

6871. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment on the total kilometres of national highways which the country will be needing by the end of current century; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to develop the National Highways accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is having in mind the 20-Year (1981-2001 Road Development Plan prepared by a group of Chief Engineers under the aegis of Indian Roads Congress, which envisages *inter alia*, a National Highway network aggregating to 66,000 kms by the turn of the century. However, the Govt. has not made any independent assessment in this regard.

(b) Development of National Highways is a continuous activity. Keeping in view the recommendations made by the National Transport Policy Committee, the prescribed criteria of new N.H.s and availability of funds etc., it has been possible to add a length of 4,666 kms of National Highway grid since 1980. Further additions to the N.H. system

would depend on availability of funds in the 8th Plan or subsequent plans etc.

### Survey by Tfa for Export Potential in States

6972. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Fair Authority of India has conducted a survey on the export potential of different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Rajasthan; and

(c) the steps taken to promote exports from Rajasthan?

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

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

### Foreign Exchange for setting up of Petro-Chemical Project at Haldia

6973. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to provide necessary foreign exchange for setting up of petro-chemical project at Haldia, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Asian Development Bank and International Finance Corporation have been approached to finance the Haldia Petro-chemical Complex in West Bengal.

(b) International Finance Corporation

and Asian Development Bank lend directly to companies without Government guarantee on commercial terms and judgement. Further, in the light of the revised foreign exchange regime, such agencies are free to procure foreign exchange from the market at the market rate of exchange for the foreign exchange portion left uncovered by commercial borrowings and/or equity.

#### **D.T.C. Bus Passes**

6974. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether charges for all route/general passes of DTC have been increased recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all route/general passes are allowed in Green Line buses;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to allow all route/general passes in 'Green Line' and 'Limited Stop' buses also; and

(f) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. Charges on general all-route pass have been revised w.e.f. 28.12.1991.

(b) The details are as under:—

*Pre-revised*

*Revised fare  
fare (Rs.)*

*(Rs)*

General All – Route Pass:

100.00

150.00

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Green Line Services have been introduced with the objective of providing faster and comfortable travel facility to those commuters who can pay a little more than the ordinary fares. A flat fare of Rs. 4.00 per head per trip is charged in these services, and hence; a concessional pass is allowed in the Green Line Buses.

(e) and (f). There is no proposal before the Government to allow General All-Route passes in the Green Line Buses. However, the General All-Route Pass is allowed in the Limited Stop Services.

#### **Insurance amount of Central Government Employees**

6975. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the amount of insurance of the Central Government employees under group insurance scheme in view of the devaluation of the rupees twice during 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to raise the amount payable under the Group Insurance Scheme. The amount payable under the scheme has not nexus with the devaluation of rupee.

**Drug Smuggling in Assam**

6976. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of drug smuggling detected in Assam during each of the last three years and the details of the narcotic drugs seized;

(b) the number of prosecutions launched in this regard and the outcome of such cases; and

(c) the details of the disposal of seized drugs?

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

**Widening of Guwahati-Tezpur Section of National Highway.**

6977. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to widen and develop the Guwahati-Tezpur section of National highway to ease the problem of traffic congestion; and

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be sanctioned for the purpose during the year 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). there are two alternative National highway routes between Guwahati and Tezpur - one via Nagaon and other via Baihata Charali. Both these routes are two-lane wide. At present there is no proposal to widen these routes. Other development works on these routes

will be taken up during 1992-93 as per provisions in the 8th Five Year Plan which is yet to be finalised.

**Export Processing Zone, Visakhapatnam**

6978. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the project cost of the Visakhapatnam Export Processing zone;

(b) the progress made so far for setting up of the above zone; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The capital cost on account of land and development of the first phase of the zone is estimated to be Rs. 17.00 crores approx.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3.34 crores has been released towards the cost of land and development of requisite infrastructure. Work on the boundary wall, internal roads drainage etc. is in progress.

(c) The basic internal infrastructure of the zone is likely to be completed in the current financial year, subject to availability of funds.

**Exodus of Officers from Navy**

6979. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: -  
SHRI S.B. THORAT:  
SHRI SANAT KUAMR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether there has been mass exodus of officers from the Navy;

(b) if so, the number of persons who left the naval service from technical and non-technical sides during 1991-92;

(c) whether the Government have made any study into the causes of such exodus;

(d) if so, the result thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to check it; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (e). Naval officers are permitted to seek premature retirement on the following grounds:—

- (i) Supersession
- (ii) Compassionate reasons
- (iii) Permanent Low Medical Category
- (iv) Absorption in the Public Sector/ Re-settlement in civil life within a period of 2 years from the date of normal retirement.

All cases of premature retirement are approved by the Govt on the recommendations of the Chief of Naval Staff subjects to their fulfilling the laid down guidelines/criteria and after keeping the Navy's manpower requirements in mind.

The number of Technical and non-Technical officers upto the rank of Captain/Commodore who took premature retirement during the year 1991-92 is as follows:—

Technical Branches — 33

Non-Technical Branches — 64

These figures are lower than the corresponding figures for the previous financial year (1990-91).

#### **Increase in Road Tax in Delhi**

6980. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road tax in Delhi has been raised; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have revised road tax in Delhi w.e.f. 1.4.1992. The revision has been necessitated due to increase in the cost of maintenance of roads and collection charges.

#### **Export of Silk and Silk Garments**

6981. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:  
SHR K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of silk and silk garments exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there is a great demand for Indian Silk garments in the international market;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of silk and silk garments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The quantity of silk garments

and the total quantity of silk textile products exported during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Quantity (in lakh Sq. meter)	
	Silk Garment	Total silk textile products
1989–90	62.67	358
1990–91	60.74	325
1991–92	60.47	350

(upto Feb. 92)

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The quantum of exports of silk garments during the year 1991–92 (April–Feb.) were 9% more than the entire exports of silk garments during the year 1990–91.

(d) In order to boost the export of silk textile products including silk garments, the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council takes up various export promotion programmes including participation in trade fairs, organisation of buyer-seller meets in different countries, publicity campaign etc.

#### **Expenditure of Central Silk Board**

6982. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of administrative expenditure of the Central Silk Board during the last three years; year-wise

(b) whether there is a steady increase in the expenditure; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken to minimise it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The amount of administrative expenditure of the Central Silk Board (CSB) during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Amount (in Rs./lakh)
1989–90	379.31
1990–91	429.72
1991–92 (upto Feb. 92)	474.09

(b) and (c). The increase in the administrative expenditure of CSB is mainly due to implementation of the World Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project. However, the Board is taking measures to minimise the expenditure on travelling, overtime allowance, office expenses, creation of posts under its normal plan programmes etc.

#### **Seizure of Gold at Igla**

6983. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of gold seized

at the Indira Gandhi International Airport during February and March, 1992; and

(b) the number of persons arrested so far in this connection and action taken against them?

<i>Period</i>	<i>Quantity (in Kgs)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
February, 1992	6.5	26.2
March, 1992	40.9	163.8

(b) Nine persons in February '92 and five persons in March '92 were arrested in this connection and are liable for penalty in departmental adjudication and prosecution in Court of law.

#### **Sale of Shares of Public Sector Companies to Foreign Investors**

6984. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to sell shares of some public sector companies to foreign investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effect thereof on the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). A committee under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission has been set up to examine alternative modalities for the sale of shares of Public Sector Enterprises and various related matters. Government proposes to decide on the modalities of the sale after considering the recommendations of this committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The quantity and value of gold seized at the Indira Gandhi International Airport during February and March, 1992 are given below:

#### **Public Liability Policies by Insurance Companies**

6985. SHR GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Insurance companies propose to issue public liability policies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Insurance Companies have been issuing public liability policies for the last many years and recently, they have also introduced the public liability policies in terms of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991. While the traditional public liability insurance policy provides protection against tort liability arising under common law, the recently introduced policy under Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 provides coverage on 'no fault' basis as per provisions of the Act.

#### **Export Orders for Brass Handicrafts**

6986. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:



(a) whether export order worth crores of rupees for brass handicrafts are in jeopardy;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). It is evident from the export figures given below that the value of exports of metalware (including brassware) has gone up considerably:—

Year	Value in Rs. crores (Provisional)
1989-90	Rs. 124.73
190-91	Rs. 235.78
1991-92	Rs. 324.54

(April - Feb. 92)

Hence it is difficult to foresee that export orders for brass handicrafts worth crores of rupees may be in jeopardy.

While an increase in the import duty on copper and zinc may marginally affect the cost of production of brass handicrafts, it may be mentioned that such increase of excise/custom duty is generally compensated under the duty draw-back scheme. The exporters of metalware are at present entitled to receive duty draw-backed @ 24% of FOB value subject to a maximum of Rs. 37 per kg. w.e.f. 24.10.91.

#### **Widening of N.H. No. 5**

6987. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widening work on the Cuttack and Bhubaneswar section of National Highway No. 5 has been delayed considerably;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the widening work and

(d) the year by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Four-laning of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Section of N.H. No. 5 in Orissa is included in the proposed Second World Bank National Highway loan. Negotiations for the loan have been completed, but the World Bank is yet to sign the loan. However, meantime preliminary actions as regards prequalification of contractors, finalisation of tender documents etc. are under way in consultation with the Bank.

(d) Since bidding process for the project has not yet started, it is too early to say when the work of four-laning will be completed.

#### **Export of Marine Food**

6988. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast scope for increasing marine food export;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the yield of marine food for export;

(c) the technology proposed to be adopted and upgraded in Eighth Five Year Plan for growth in the exports; and

(d) the additional cold storage facilities proposed to be provided during the eighth five year plan for the preservation of marine products?

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

(b) MPEDA is implementing several schemes to encourage aquaculture and diversified fishing to augment export production.

(c) MPEDA is implementing several schemes for modernising Indian Seafood Industry and to export value added items. These schemes will be continued in the Eighth Five Year Plan period also.

(d) Cold Storages are established by private entrepreneurs. As of today, there is sufficient capacity available in the country. Any proposal for establishment of cold storage would be examined on merits.

#### **External Debt**

6989. SHIR JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase registered in the Government and private borrowings and the details of external debt in foreign exchange;

(b) the amount of money that was to be paid to repay the external debt upto December 31, 1991 and the amount that has been paid; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Govern-

ment to maintain the balance of payment schedule and to bring about drastic cut in the wasteful Governmental expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The external debt outstanding on account of Government borrowings has registered an increase of 26.49 percent during 1990-91 over that of 1989-90 while the debt outstanding on account of external commercial borrowings has registered an increase of 21.03 percent during 1990-91 over that of 1989-90. The external loans are being repaid on due dates according to terms and conditions of each loan. The currency-wise details of external debt outstanding as on 31.3.91 and the amount of external debt repaid upto December 1991 during the year 1991-92 is given in the statement attached.

(c) The steps taken to maintain the Balance of Payments schedule include Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS), Trade Policy reforms, easier access to imports particularly for import intensive exports, maximisation of foreign aid utilisation and arrangements for meeting the financing needs arising out of current account deficit, through the capital inflows. Government have also taken a number of steps to bring about improvements in revenue receipts and domestic savings, eliminate inessential and low priority expenditure, closely monitor administrative expenditures and exercise careful scrutiny of all ongoing programmes so as to ensure that it does not exceed budgetary targets. Details of other important measures taken in this regard are contained in the Finance Minister's Budget speech.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Currency (Govt. Account)	Debt outstanding As on 31.3.1991			(Donor Currency wise, in Millions)	
		1	2	3	4	External Debt Repaid
1.	U.S. Dollar			17902.33	533.94	
2.	U.A.E. Dirham			22.67	2.27	
3.	Aus. Shilling			632.34	34.60	
4.	Belgium Franc			3574.76	177.00	
5.	Canadian Dollar			660.20	7.56	
6.	Den. Kroner			977.69	12.79	
7.	French Franc			6476.80	283.29	
8.	Deutsche Mark			5158.27	98.63	
9.	Japanese Yen			460057.34	10740.67	
10.	Kuwaiti Dinar			55.32	5.80	
11.	Dutch Guilder			1902.62	53.53	

Sl. No.	Currency (Govt. Account)	Debt outstanding As on 31.3.1991		(Donor Currency wise, in Millions)	
		1	2	3	4
12.	Saudi Riyal		300.51		36.87
13.	Swiss Franc		184.43		3.86
14.	Swedish Kroner		360.23		-
15.	Pound Sterling		138.20		13.85
16.	Rouble		941.95		13.18
17.	India Rupee		523.67		4.98
18.	S.D.R.		3582.54		11.26
	(Non-Government Account)				
1.	U.S. Dollar		931.94		27.01
2.	French France		92.64		0.68
3.	Dutsche Mark		438.07		14.32
	I.M.F. Borrowings				
1.	Special Drawing Rights		1947.97		241.67

Sl. No.	Currency (Govt. Account)	(Donor Currency wise, in Millions)		
		Debt outstanding As on 31.3.1991		External Debt Repaid
1	2	3	4	
	<b>External Commercial Borrowings</b>			
1.	U.S. Dollar	6887.57	337.73	
2.	Deutsche Mark	2276.29	125.33	
3.	Swiss Franc	765.41	55.42	
4.	French Franc	239.07	63.10	
5.	Yen	5279952.86	22694.46	
6.	Pound Sterling	353.79	42.75	
7.	Other Currencies (US \$ Equivalent)	510.90	33.29	

### **Procurement of Iron Ore in MP for Exports**

**6990. KUMARI PUSHPADEVI SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the procurement of iron ore from Madhya Pradesh for export purposes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps taken and proposed to be taken to increase the procurement of iron ore in the State during 1991-92 and in 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Iron ore is procured from Madhya Pradesh for export purposes from Bailadila mines of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC). Exports of Bailadila ore have declined over the years due to increase in domestic demand for this ore, with the commissioning of Vizag Steel Plant and coming up of a number of pig iron/sponge iron units in the country.

(c) Measure like increased capacity utilization, opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines and removal of infrastructural constraints are being taken to increase production of iron ore to meet domestic and export requirements.

### **Export of Vehicles to Vietnam**

**6991. KUMARI PUSHPADEVI SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a good scope for increasing the export of vehicles such as three wheelers, two wheelers, buses, trucks and railway equipments to Vietnam;

(b) if so, the strategy developed to export these items to Vietnam;

(c) the efforts made in that direction in the past; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Government have sought to promote exports through providing inputs at international prices, following a support exchange rate policy, allowing partial conversion of export earnings at market determined exchange rates, reducing controls and effecting procedural simplifications. In addition, efforts made to increase export to Vietnam include participation in the Quang Trung International Fair at Ho. Chi Minh City in Vietnam, extension of Government credit to Vietnam for purchase of Indian engineering items and inclusion of these items in the Trade Protocol signed between the two countries. Future strategy for increasing exports to Vietnam involves promoting Indian exporters' potential and capability through display in trade fairs, exhibitions and product publicity campaigns etc. Export of vehicles is also sought to be increased through a Joint Commission between the two countries.

[Translation]

### **Supply of Oil by Iraq against dues of Indian Construction Companies**

**6992. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Construction Companies have some dues against the Government of Iraq;

(b) If so, the names of such companies alongwith the details of the amount outstanding;

(c) whether Iraq has proposed to supply oil against the outstanding amount; and

(d) If so, the action being taken thereon by the Union Government?

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

(b) Names of such companies covered under the Deferred Payment Arrangements are indicated in the statement. The total amount outstanding is US\$ 461.46 million.

(c) and (d). The Government of Iraq has from time to expressed its willingness to supply oil in repayment of its debts owed to Indian companies, provided the United Nations Security Council's Sanctions Committee permits the export of oil by Iraq for this purpose. The matter was taken up with the Sanctions Committee through the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations and the Committee has not given its approval to the proposed arrangement.

#### STATEMENT

*S. No. Names of Companies which have outstanding dues in Iraq in respect of projects covered under the Deferred Payment Arrangements*

1. AFCONS Ltd.
2. Ansal Properties & Industries Ltd.
3. Bhandari Builders Ltd.
4. Continental Construction Ltd.
5. Dalal Constuction & Engineering Pvt. Ltd.

*S. No. Names of Companies which have outstanding dues in Iraq in respect of projects covered under the Deferred Payment Arrangements*

6. Dodsai Pvt. Ltd.
7. Driplex Pvt. Ltd.
8. Engineering Construcion Corporation
9. Engineering Projects India Ltd.
10. Gammon India Ltd.
11. Hindustan Construcion Co. Ltd.
12. Indain Road Construction Corporation Ltd.
13. Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd.
14. Jaiprakash Industries Ltd.
15. Makers Development Services Ltd.
16. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.
17. NPCC Ltd.
18. Punjab-Cherni Plants Ltd.
19. Recondo Ltd.
20. Shah Construction Co. Ltd.
21. Som Datt Builders Pvt. Ltd.
22. UP State Bridge Corporation Ltd.
23. Triveni Structural Ltd.
24. Vijay Tanks & Vessels Pvt. Ltd.

*[English]***Procedure for appointment of Judges**

6993. SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI SHANKER SINGH  
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to  
amend the procedure of appointing judges  
of High Courts and Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the amendment is  
likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-  
TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY  
AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN  
KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The pres-  
ent procedure of appointment of Judges of  
High Courts and Supreme Court is working  
satisfactorily and at present, no change in  
the existing system is contemplated.

**Defence Purchase from PSUs**

6994. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA  
MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) the details of vendors from amongst  
the public sector undertakings for different  
purchase organisations of armed forces;

(b) whether the armed forces have not  
been encouraging the purchases from pub-  
lic sector undertakings;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the three wings of the forces  
have any common policy in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-  
RAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S.  
KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Purchases by and  
on behalf of the armed forces are made from  
a very large number of Central and State  
Public Sector Undertakings. A representa-  
tive list each of such Central and State Public  
Sector Undertakings are given Statement  
'A' & 'B'.

(b) to (e). As per the present policy,  
purchase preference is given to the public  
sector undertakings subject to their meeting  
the quality and delivery requirements. All the  
concerned purchase organisations of the  
Ministry of Defence /armed forces are fol-  
lowing this policy.

**STATEMENT 'A'***List of Central Public Sector Undertakings*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSU</i>
1.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
2.	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.
3.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.
4.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.
5.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
6.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Ves- sels Ltd.
7.	British India Corporation
8.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSU</i>
9.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
10.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
11.	Central Electronics Ltd.
12.	Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd.
13.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.
14.	Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation Ltd.
15.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
16.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.
17.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.
18.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
19.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
20.	Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd.
21.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
22.	Hindustan Computers Ltd.
23.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.
24.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
25.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSU</i>
26.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
27.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
28.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.
29.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
30.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
31.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
32.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
33.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
34.	Instrumentation India Ltd.
35.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.
36.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.
37.	Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Ltd.
38.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
39.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.
40.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.
41.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
42.	National Textile Corporation.
43.	Praga Tools Ltd.
44.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSU</i>
45.	Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.
46.	Tyre Corporation of India.

**STATEMENT 'B'***List of State Public Sector Undertakings*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSU</i>
1.	Gujarat Communication & Electronics Ltd., Vadodara.
2.	Gujarat Electro Medical Systems, Vadodara.
3.	HARTRON LTD., Ambala.
4.	Hyderabad Allwyn, Hyderabad.
5.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bangalore.
6.	KELTRON Ltd., Trivandrum.
7.	Kerala State Small Industry Development & Employment Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum.
8.	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Co. Ltd., Bhopal.
9.	Marathwada Anti-biotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Nagpur.
10.	Marine & Communication Electronics (India) Ltd., Vishakhapatnam.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the PSU</i>
11.	MELTRON Ltd., Pune.
12.	NGEE, Bangalore.
13.	Punjab Power Packs Ltd., Ropar.
14.	Punjab Recorders Ltd., Chandigarh.
15.	Punjab Wireless System Ltd., Chandigarh.
16.	Shalimar Works, Calcutta.
17.	UP State Leather Development & Market Corporation, Agra.
18.	UPTRON Ltd., Lucknow.
19.	West Bengal Electronics Ltd., Calcutta.

**New Replenishment Scheme**

6995. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to implement a new replenishment scheme in place of allotting financial assistance to States for foreign aided projects in the backward states;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide more funds from the foreign aid to the backward states;

(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) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

#### **Investors Protection Commission**

6996. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from Consumers Education and Research Centre (CERC) to set up an investors' protection commission.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have considered the proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) and (b). The Government have received a proposal from Consumers Education and Research Centre (CERC) to set up an Investors' Protection Corporation with the responsibility augmenting and managing investor protection.

(c) and (d). The Government have examined the proposal and consider the setting up of a Corporation unnecessary in view of the statutory provisions for investor protection incorporated in the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

#### **Upliftment of SCs/STs and Backward Classes**

6997. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for upliftment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in Andhra Pradesh with

World Bank Assistance is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) and (b). Government of Andhra Pradesh have evolved a project profile 'Andhra Pradesh Poverty Alleviation Project', primarily intended to benefit Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in Andhra Pradesh, for possible World Bank support. The project includes investments in agriculture and related sectors, irrigation, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, fisheries, education, women and child development, health etc sectors.

Further project processing including size and scope of the project, suitability, timing and extent of World Bank assistance would depend on mandatory clearances from the concerned administrative ministries from technical, feasibility angle and the Planning Commission from resource angle, detailed project preparation and donor preference and availability of committable funds with donor agency.

**12.00 hrs.**

[Translation]

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker Sir, today a very startling news item has appeared in the Hindustan Times in which it has been said that Delhi is going to be hit by a grave crisis..... (Interruptions)..... of drinking water. The report says that in the coming times, the crisis shall be so acute that rationing of water will have to be made in Delhi. Delhi is the capital of the country. If the problem will be so acute in Delhi, then one can imagine the intensity of the crisis all over the country during summer? Through you, I

would like to request the Government to let this august House know the steps it is going to take to solve water crisis in Delhi. This is not the problem merely in those areas where the hon. Members of Parliament or the Ministers live, but for the common man who face the water problem. The Government should take some concrete steps to supply them water and make a statement in the House.....(*Interruptions*).

**SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have drawn the attention of the House towards this many times. This is the factual position that Delhi is going to face acute water crisis, as stated by the hon. Member. This has created a lot of tension in the minds of people. We have been drawing the attention of the administration for many years towards this, but the Government has not done anything. This august House should apprise the Delhi Administration of acute shortage of water Delhi is going to face. There is a doubt that people might die of thirst. The administration should be directed to attend to it and solve the problem.

**SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Siwan):** Mr. Speaker Sir, an hon. Member of this House, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav's younger brother, Shri Surendra Yadav was killed on 9.4.92 at 5.00 a.m. in the morning in Phulparas market in Madhubani district by a bullet. Duty conscious and brave police Inspector of Phulparas nabbed the three culprits on the spot. The name of one of the assailant's is "---- who in the Bihar Vidhan Sabha.....

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** The name is not forming part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BRISHIAN PATEL:** He has been arrested. Arrests have been made. They have been nabbed. \* is related to the leader of the opposition in Bihar, Dr Jagannath Mishra. Because this is a case of political vendetta, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav's younger brother was killed deliberately. It is because Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav was about to inaugurate the Phulparas Sub-division. Those people did not want it and resented it. They thought that because of initiative being taken by Janata Dal Phulparas has been made a sub division and later this credit will go to them only. That is why quite deliberately a conspiracy was hatched and hon. Member, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav's younger brother was killed. There is a planned conspiracy in it. That is why I would like to request you to get it probed. The assailants should be punished. This is the only request that I would like to make to you.....(*Interruptions*).....

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh):** Mr. Speaker sir, one person has been arrested in connection with the murder\*.....

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't mention the names. They are not here to defend themselves.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** Congress (I) candidates in the assembly elections\* (*Interruptions*).....This is a political murder.....(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Such an allegation can

be made against you as well..... (*Interruptions*).....

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** You can delete the name. I would like to tell you that this is a political murder and this political murder is the work of the Congress(I) people in this area. It has two purposes—the first is political vendetta and the second is that they seek to destabilize the State Government. In any way they want to disturb the law and order situation and then allege that it has deteriorated. On the one hand, they are killing and on the other hand they want to show that peace in the State is disturbed. After coming to Delhi they want to give publicity to this thing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have been exposed, not once but many times. On the 2nd, this very group, the Congress(I) people had murdered two Yadavs and many people belonging to weaker sections. Such incidents have been continuously faking place in this area. Political murders are being committed. A few days back the question of murder of an M.L.A and massacre was raised here. All these things are happening, quite deliberately in Bihar and the Congress(I) is doing it. The stable Government in the State is sought to be destabilized. That is why I would like you to get this matter probed by the Home Minister. We shall request you to send a Parliamentary delegation to get all these incidents probed. All these murders and the law and order situation which is rapidly deteriorating should be probed by the Parliamentary delegation so that the truth may emerge. This is the conspiracy of the Congress(I). It will be proved and made public. Through you, I would like to present these facts before the House..... (*Interruptions*).....

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say two things in this connection for the last few days the Bihar Government is under attack and it is going on inside as well as outside the House. One such thing came before the

House. It is about the murder of an hon. Member's brother. During the last few days, especially all through the last week a furore over the murder of Shri Hemant Shahi was raised so much so that once the House had to be adjourned. It appears to me that the views about the individual's life are expressed in a strange way. If an hon. Member of a Legislative Assembly or an M.P. is killed, there is a furore in the House about this. It shall be talked in such a way as if the entire heaven has fallen. The same reaction is seen in the States also, but if an ordinary man is killed then the kind of psyche we have fill now is that his life was of little consequent. Every morning we read in newspapers that 25 people were killed in Punjab today and another 25 in Kashmir and are not at all disturbed by that. This has been proved. I shall not go into that, but a discussion on the life an hon. Member of the House is necessary. The Bihar Government has been attacked in the last few days and a demand was made that the Government should be dismissed and President's Rule should be imposed. This word was uttered in this House many times in the last few days by the people sitting on that side. I am not going to say anything about them. I have already said that some of them will raise Bihar issue today and at your instance they would attack Bihar and then some day they will go against you also and no body shall be left here to speak.

That is why I shall not go into that. I shall not go into those controversies. I would like to make a special request to you that I would like to thank the police official who nabbed those culprits in the above murder case. I would like to thank him through you. This incident took place at 5.00 a.m. in the morning and the police station was adjacent to the House. As soon as they came to know, they came there and arrested 3 people on the spot. But those people who have been arrested have links with political leaders and are their relatives. They are among the relatives of those people who are taking leader-

*ship in Bihar. I am not naming any party. The function was to take place there on the 14th. They were running away after murdering the Chief organiser of the function. The honourable Prime Minister is not here at the moment. I would like to know from him and the hon. Home Minister whether they would reassure this House regarding this matter that their party was not involved in any way in it. But it is clear and well known that their party had a hand in it. Then, are they willing to take up this matter and clarify it in the House. Because I fear that the work of engineering this kind of incidents shall take place every day and then they would say that our Government can not protect the life and property of our own people. So, we have no right to continue in power in the State. The issue can go upto this extent. First, these people talked about the murder of their own man. Now the murder issue of our man is being talked about in the State. We people have experienced all these things and that is why Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my most humble request to you that either the Prime Minister or the Home Minister should make it clear as to who are involved in this murder, who are their political relatives and who are their leaders. They should not say that these kind of incidents keep happening. As such it need not be discussed here.*

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the issue of killing is concerned, I am of the view that this issue just concerns Bihar. therefore, in this matter whatever the State Government wants to do and whosoever has been identified for the commission of crime should be arrested by the State Police. I would like to associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri George Fernandes. I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister, who is also the Congress(I) President, to call an all party meeting for discussions in view of this incident and other recent incidents as he had done in the past to discuss many such is-

*sues. It should be discussed in the meeting as to how growing criminalisation of politics and politicalisation of criminals could be checked. All the political parties should collectively evolve a code of conduct to check this malice, of which Bihar is a glaring example. This malice is not restricted to Bihar State only, but it is spreading to other areas also. Legislative measures may also be taken in this regard. Will we helplessly keep on watching the growing tendencies in this regard for want of solution.*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a time when criminals used to influence politicians from behind the curtain. But gradually the criminals entered the legislature and even became Ministers and are also noticeable in all the spheres of life. Is the Hon. Prime Minister prepared to take the initiative to check such a tendency? I think this question has wider ramifications and will also have a big impact on the political future of the country. In this regard collective thinking and collective decision of some sort or the other is essential.

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also connected with Bihar. Therefore, I may also be given an opportunity to say something on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say something on what the leader of the opposition has just now said. I would also like to make a submission that Bihar like situation is also developing in the districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh especially in the district of Deoria. All this I am saying because I hail from the area bordering Bihar. Sir, it is also correct that when any leader speaks like this it definitely has some bearing. Sir, in my area Shri Lalu Prasad paid a visit and said in his speech that... "... is to be done away with. (Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not going on record.

[Translation]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** If it is established, then we are prepared to undergo any punishment. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura):** If what has been said is established, then we are prepared to undergo any punishment to be decided upon by you. (*Interruptions*)\*

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is not farming part of the record.

[Translation]

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** When it has been publicly refuted, then why is the hon. Member raising it? (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** When it has not gone on record, then why are you bringing this on record.

(*Interruptions*)

**AN HON. MEMBER:** A similar speech was delivered by Shri Vajpayee in Uttar Pradesh (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the way Shri Surendra Yadav, brother of Shri Devendra Yadav, M.P. was murdered, is not only a matter of sorrow, but also a matter of concern. It is not simply a law and order issue. Killings and other condemnable acts takes place and action is also taken on them. The Police officers acted promptly and appre-

hended the culprits and this picture has emerged on that basis. The issue becomes a matter of serious concern when the persons active in politics are associated with the crime. The issue is not merely that of law and order, but it is also the question of public life. Our responsibility does not end with giving explanations or making arguments and counter arguments. In my opinion anyone with political background connected with such an incident, especially if his association is with the ruling party, then the Ruling party has got a special responsibility to act fast. Sir, through you, we strongly condemn this incident. The effective steps taken by the Bihar Government were in wider perspective. I think definitely there are evil designs behind levelling of many allegations and raising of discussion various types about Bihar. A number of State Governments of North-East were dismissed and I think Bihar is also on their agenda. While particularly not raising this issue, I would like to put on record the strong condemnation of the House. Facts may be collected from the Government of Bihar and brought before the House so that other side of the incident not connected with law and order and connected with public life could be debated upon it the House for arriving at some definite conclusion.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM LAL RAHI):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs is awaiting full report from the Government of Bihar about the incident of killing of brother of Shri Devendra Yadav, M.P. before arriving at any conclusion or taking any action. Something could be said only after that. So far as the concern expressed by Shri George Fernandes, the leader of the opposition and the former Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh on criminalisation of politics is concerned, I would like to submit that no particular individual or political party is totally responsible. It is clearly evident that

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\*Not recorded.

no particular party is insulated from the tendency of criminals joining its ranks from time to time and also every party gives patronage to such elements.....(*Interruptions*) I think the Leader of the opposition has rightly said that all the political parties should sit together and think as to how politics could be freed from such forces. The criminals who earlier used to approach politicians for favour to provide them protection from the oppression of Policed officials have themselves now unfortunately become Ministers, MLAs and MPs. I do not think in the prevailing circumstances the administration can take action against these criminal elements. It is a sorry state of affairs and we must think as to how we could get rid of these elements. If we succeed in this endeavour then we will be able to provide good administration to the country.

I think the Hon. Prime Minister is also worried about it and he has been continuously watching the situation. He will definitely try to find out some solution. Cooperation of all the leaders and all the political parties is required in this task.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit one more thing in this regard. I agree with the views expressed by Shri V.P. Singh, the Leader of the opposition and Shri George Fernandes. We are very much pained about such incidents in the country whether in the past or now. I totally agree that whosoever is behind such incidents should be dealt with severely. My party is never in favour of giving protection to persons involved in such incidents. I would like to submit that killing of the son of Shri L.P. Sah and the recent killing of the brother of Shri Devendra Yadav should not be linked with any other political party to divert attention from the happenings in Bihar.

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:**..... (*Interruptions*)..... porpoganda of various types is

being made. Destabilisation propoganda is being deliberately launcehd. You despatch a team to investigate all the incidents concerning Bihar, so that Shri Azad does not get an opportunity to say anything. Yesterday candidate of his party was caught red-handed..... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa):** Sir, as pointed out during the discussion just now and as stated by Ghulam Nabi Azadi, we have all along made a demand that whether it be the murder of Hemant Sahi or the incident that took place yesterday, you may constitute and send a Parliamentary Committee to Bihar for making an assessment.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Many incidents take place. Do you mean to say that a Parliamentary Committee should be send to each place.

[*English*]

**SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):** I would like to draw the attention of this House to a very serious matter. There is a very disturbing news that a lady Member of this Parliament has been mentally tortured and harassed because she belongs to a backward community. We speak a lot about the atrocities committed on women. We equally are vociferous when we talk about the atrocities committed on SC and other backward communities. But here is a case of an elected lady Member of this august House; she is being mentally tortured; she is harassed. A news item says that she has even resigned. As Speaker of this House you have the responsibility for the safety of every Member of this House.

She is a promising young lady. There are party differences; but as father of three children I would say that she is a promising young lady. A Member of this august House is undergoing mental agony because she



comes from a backward community. If the news that she has resigned is correct, it is very unfortunate. As the Speaker you should make an enquiry into the matter. I do not want to take any names. I only want the safety to be given to that lady Member. I would plead that that hon. Member may be contacted either on phone or by some other method and her safety be ensured. If there is anything untoward, that should be done away with.

[Translation]

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KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH (Raigarh): The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is present here. I would like to ask him either the police department is meant for the security of the public or for spreading terror among them? I would like to bring to your notice the instance of terror spread by police in my district Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh. A couple of days back in the village of Dhengurjor an *adivasi* was killed and an *adivasi* girl was gang raped. When she wanted to lodge a complaint no one paid heed to what she had to say. She wandered from one place to another in the police station but no one extended assistance to her. When the villagers endeavoured to collectively help her and take up her case, a villager was killed by the police. I would request you to conduct a C.B.I. enquiry into this case as the people of Raigarh have lost faith in the police of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI HARADHAN RAI (Asansol): The Hukum Chand textile mill situated in Madhya Pradesh is closed for the last 6-7 months. Six thousand five hundred labourers were employed in this mill but when they resorted to agitation and blocked the road in Indore for opening the mill, the B.J.P. Government took them into custody. In the cold nights of December they were neither provided blankets nor food. A labourer succumbed to his injuries in the hospital and another is still

lying unconscious in the hospital after being lathi charged by the police. The mill has not opened so far and the labourers are demanding to open it at the earliest. They are also demanding for full compensation in the case of the deceased and for the injured. Apart from this I would like to urge that an enquiry should be conducted into the beating of labourers and in manhandling them by the Police.

12.31 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

SHRI ASHTABHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the need to open a separate institution at national level to boost small scale industries in the country is being felt for a long time and a demand to this effect is being made. A Bill to establish an autonomous body under the full control of Indian Industrial Development Bank was brought in this House in May 1989 and was passed.

Sir, this Bill had the provision of making Lucknow the head office of this bank but unfortunately although this bank started functioning from 2nd April 1990 but the head office has not been transferred to Lucknow despite passing of two years. I would like to know from the Government as to why the head office of this bank has not been transferred to Lucknow inspite of the bill being passed and decision taken to this effect thereon? I urge the Government to establish the head office of this Indian Industrial Bank at Lucknow. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, right from the re-organisation of States in the 1950s, there is a border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka. Many towns and villages which ought to have come to Maharashtra are in Karnataka. Maharashtra

legislature has passed unanimous Resolutions more than twice. Late Prime Ministers – Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi – had also promised that this issue will be settled. In all the successive elections right from 1956, border areas are continuously electing. *Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti* Members as MLAs. They are conducting their agitation in a peaceful and democratic way.

Now, what is happening is that one of the MLAs from Belgaum Shri V.Y. Chavan has given a threat, saying that in spite of the democratic elections, since their voice are not being heard by the Government, he would do self-immolation. If he does it, again there will be a serious problem. Their main grievance is that there is cultural and educational assault on their social life by the Government of Karnataka.

So, I demand that the Prime Minister must intervene, he must call the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka and sort out the issue once and for all so that these things would not continue and the people in the border areas can remain in a peaceful way. That is my demand and the Government should make a statement on this. Thank you.

**SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY** (Kishnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is reported in today's Press that negotiation is going on with the World Bank in Washington the enhancement of loan for the National Renewal Fund and that the top officials of the Industry Ministry are conducting the negotiations. It is because of the fact that a number of, not only the sick and chronically sick public sector units, but also the profit making public sector units like BHEL, MMTC, STC, etc. are also going to be included in the hit list which will make a huge number of workers redundant. The number will be much more bigger than what was contemplated earlier. Hence the need for enhancement of the

National Renewal Fund. The so-called Fund is nothing but an integral part of obnoxious exit policy. All the national trade unions, including INTUC, along with a vast section of public opinion, are against this National Renewal Fund. But despite that, Government is negotiating on that. They are making appeals one after another.

I request you to ask the Government to desist from such activities.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU** (Barasat): Sir, it is reported in a section of Press today that some officials of the Industries Ministry of our Government are currently in Washington and having negotiations with the World Bank representatives. The issue is the question of increasing the National Renewal Fund quantum. It is very much related with the proposed exit policy of our country. The exit policy has not been properly defined by the Government as yet. This Parliament has not had the opportunity of knowing what are the different components of the exit policy which is hanging as a Damocles' sword on the heads of the working class as a whole.

It is further reported that Industries Ministry has prepared a detailed note in the matter of this Renewal Fund. This note incorporates the legal aspects. It incorporates the anticipated legal aspects. It incorporates the anticipated contribution from the Central Government, State Governments, financial institutions and private industries also. This note also includes the unitwise estimates of the surplus workers in various public sector undertakings. It is also hinted that the list of surplus workers will go beyond the 58 chronically sick units prepared by the Department of Public Enterprises. A note on it was circulated to the Members of Parliament by the Ministry of Labour.

In this case, I again bring it to your notice. Since this is a matter of policy, this Parliament has got the right to discuss about

the policy to accept it, to reject it, to modify it. Instead of placing before the Parliament for the final approval of this Parliament on a subject like exit policy, which affects the very large section of the working population of our country, the Government goes on starting negotiations.

This is a breach of propriety. This is in violation of the norms. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I want that immediately the negotiations should be stopped and exit policy should be revealed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHIR CHITTA BASU: After that, with the approval of the Parliament, the matter may be taken up. It should be discussed by the Parliament before negotiations with any foreign agency. This is a question of sovereignty of the Parliament.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, from the last year, there have been reports of military operations by the military regime of Burma on the borders of India and Bangladesh in the Arakan area. There have been horrifying reports about massacres and shifting of villagers. Consequently, there has been a stream of refugees both into India and Bangladesh. That has created a new focus of tension in this sub-continent and a threat to regional peace and security. The international community is already seized of the matter in the sense that the relief operations are being carried out with the help of international organisation. Mr. Chairman, Government of India which is committed to the pursuit of democratic values and peace in the region, have expressed their concern. But they have done precious little. I would like to request the Government of India, through you Sir, that as the largest State in the sub-continent, we have a definite responsibility. Therefore, we must do much more than what we have done and we should help to create a situation in which the

refugees can go back from the Indian soil, from the Bangladeshi soil back into the Burma or Myanmar. We hope that the Government of India shall use all good offices at its command to take diplomatic initiative, both bilaterally and internationally, in order to calm the troubled waters in our neighbourhood. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, the issue raised by the hon. Member is not only the question of refugees going back to Myanmar but the whole question of what is happening in Myanmar is worrying all the democratic people of our country. It is violation of democratic rights and all other forms of democracy. Now, Sir, we have expressed our moral support to the democratic movement in Myanmar before in this House. We have been receiving so many letters and appeals. I have a news with me that 85 year old former Prime Minister of Burma, Mr. U No, was placed under house arrest. An appeal has been made that we should join to demand the release of the leader of the Burmese people and also the courageous lady Suu Kyi who is also under house arrest. So, as the biggest democracy in the neighbourhood, we should give our moral support to their democratic movement and unequivocally condemn the violation of democratic rights in Myanmar. That is how, we should support the democratic movement of the people of Burma morally.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise the following matter of public importance through you Sir, in the Zero Hour.

Yanam in Pondicherry State is the most neglected part being far away from the main area. There are no communication facilities nor any developmental activities in this area. People belonging to SC/ST and BC communities are not given any encouragement for their upliftment either socially and or eco-

nomically. Particularly, the SC/ST and BC communities are discriminated in the field of providing employment, giving pattas to Lank lands, and providing house sites and implementing housing schemes. Besides, there is a strong urge from SC/ST people to instal a life size bronze statue of late Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Yanam during the centenary year but this too has not been given any consideration by the Pondicherry Government. Yanam has also got good potential for development as a tourist centre because of its location. People in this area are mostly fishermen belonging to BC community and there is no action from the Government to develop this place as a fishing harbour. When every year Godavari floods occur, there is no provision to prevent flood waters entering Yanam affecting the lives and property of people. Even in this case, Pondicherry Government is not releasing any funds to take preventive measures to see that flood waters do not enter Yanam.

Construction of a bridge over river Gautami as joint State project of Pondicherry Government and the Andhra Pradesh Government at Yanam and Yedurulanka ferry point is also necessary. It will also help both the States happy in improving transport, commercial and agro-based development and Yanam will become a very good market centre. So, I urge upon the Central Government through you, Sir, to consider the above problem of Yanam and take immediate steps to improve upon the situation for the benefit of the people of this area.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thousands of people led by State B.J.P. leaders are sitting on 'dharna' outside to protest against attitude of constant neglect adopted by the Central and State Governments toward Jammu and Ladakh regions. In the last few years Rs. 75 crores were given to the State of

Jammu-Kashmir by the Centre. The major part of this money was spent in the valley which has given rise to such a growing sense of dissatisfaction that at present the people of Ladakh are demanding a separate state and the people of Jammu are extremely agitated. They are demanding constitution of separate regional development council for Jammu and Ladakh and their share in the grant extended by Centre should be utilized in their respective regions. Ladakh should get its full share and the Government should immediately take concrete steps and give them satisfactory economic assistance to ensure that the people hailing from the Kashmir Valley who have turned refugees are repatriated.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me time (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out that the question raised by Dhumalji is extremely significant and serious. One thousand people have come from Jammu and they are staging a dharna outside. The migrants of that place have been facing this problem for years. The Prime Minister and Home Minister should go and meet them.

[*English*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman Sir, please allow me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow the same Member to speak again and again.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Central Government enacted the Indian Veterinary Council Act in 1984 under which only graduate doctors are eligible to get Government jobs. This Act is in force in all the states and Union Territories.

Maharashtra is the only State where this Act is not applicable. There are vested interests behind it. The Ministers and legislators of Maharashtra have their private colleges wherefrom Diploma and certificates are issued. There is a provision of giving the status of doctor to all the diploma and certificate holders after a period of ten years. They can be appointed as doctors in Government service, while they are simply compounders. If compounders become doctors, the lives of animals will be in danger.

The Government college students have been agitating on this point. The then Chief Minister Shri Shankarrao Chavan had constituted a committee in 1987 as he had found their demands to be justified. That committee had submitted its report to the Government, but it has not been implemented. In 1989 the then Chief Minister Shri Sharad Pawar also found their demands to be justified but nothing has been done in this case till now and the provisions of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 have not been made effective though period of eight years has already passed. Agitation is still going on.

A student was hospitalised when his condition deteriorated due to hunger strike. When his mother came to know about it, she could not tolerate this trauma and she also died. These students are still on hunger strike.

Cattle are a big asset of any country. If their treatment is handed over to inefficient, inexperienced, uneducated and incompetent people due to vested interests, only god may save them.

The Central Government should immediately intervene in this matter and if Maharashtra Government does not agree, the Union Government should implement Indian Veterinary Council Act in Maharashtra by its own order and should protect the interests of authorized, educated and competent doc-

tors. The hon. Agriculture Minister should hold talks with them with a view to end their agitation immediately. Keeping in view this policy of Maharashtra, delegation of Indian doctors was not allowed to participate in the Veterinary Doctors' Conference held abroad on the plea that status of our doctors was not of proper standard. Thus the whole country had to face humiliation due to this policy of Maharashtra.

At least Five lakh rupees should be given to veterinary doctors at four percent of concessional rate of interest for starting dairy farm, poultry farm, sheep goat farms etc. The private colleges, which are working like private shops and which are patronised by the politicians, should be banned and closed down immediately. Only then we can produce competent doctors and thus we can raise our status at the international level. The Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister should intervene in this regard so that the on going strike may be called off and justice may be provided to them.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, it is an important demand and I support him. The Government must come out with a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Zero hour, you need not to support.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an hon. Member of this House Shri Nitish Kumar has said in the House yesterday that the farmers from some region of Bihar are continuing their dharna on the Boat Club for the second day on the issue of the distribution of water from Sone Canal. This Sone Canal system is more than century old. It is 118 years old. 23 lakh acre fertile land of 8 districts of Bihar, i.e. Patna, Gaya, Jahanabad, Aurangabad, Rohtas,

Bhabhua, Buxar and Bhojpur is irrigated by this canal system. Sone Canal system is very old and as a result its irrigation capacity has declined very much. It provides livelihood to about one lakh people. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh had signed Ban Sagar agreement, but Uttar Pradesh is drawing water for its thermal power station from Sewan district by violating the agreement and as a result about one third land of Bihar remains unirrigated even today. It faces drought every year. So, through you I urge the union Government to hand over this issue to a tribunal or to the Supreme Court, otherwise a second dispute like that of Cauvery dispute may arise. I would like to caution the Government to take the most stern legal action so that the drought affected land of Bihar may be irrigated.

**SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH** (Jahanabad): Bihar is a backward State where only 19 percent of land has got irrigation facilities. My constituency Jahanabad has a scheme which covers five blocks. Its name is Punpum Dardha irrigation project. This scheme is pending before the Central Government since 1980. The Central Water Commission which examines the water projects has examined it and has approved this scheme. Bihar Government has allocated about Rs. 50 lakh for this project. I am urging the Government again and again to include this project in Eighth Five Year Plan so that of our blocks i.e. Jahanabad, Masodhi, Kurtha, Dhanrua and Karpi may get water and it could be protected from floods and drought. My demand is that it should be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You can raise only one issue in Zero Hour.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I spoke on the Bihar situation, an issue which was

raised by some other hon. Member. *(Interruptions)*

I have given notice for it.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR** (Khar-gones): Through you I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an issue of National importance 'Satyam Shivam Sundaram' has always been shown in the logo which is displayed before starting the programme on National channel of Doordarshan. Now it has been changed as 'Satyam Priyam Sundaram'. I had seen it yesterday and I have seen it even today. Has the Government of India changed its policy? Is there any allergy towards this word, because Shiva is the name of one of the Gods of the Hindus and who is worshipped by Hindus and as a result. There is perhaps allergy to word "Shiva" and that is why "Shiva" word has been changed. In Sanskrit Shiva stands for "Well-being". Through this maxim, the happiness and well-being of all the people is desired. Has the Government given up to pray for happiness and well-being of the people?

Under this policy, the word 'Durga Ashtbhuja Dharini' has been left from Vande Madram, our national song and it has been kept incomplete. Who are the officials who have done it? It has been reported in the newspapers that on being enquired on this point, the hon. Minister Shri Ajit Panja replied that he did not know as to who had done it. If this is not the Government policy and the officials themselves have changed it, I would like to know whether the Government would take action against those officers? Would the Government again show it as before by amending it? The Government should make a statement and explain as to how the officers changed it of their own? *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** (Muzaf-

farpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not take much of your time. I am very much perturbed and that is why I want to raise this issue here. It has been reported. Today that a meeting is going to be held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister in which some discussion is going to be held about Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi. It has been reported that Samadhi's of Mahatma Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and Indira Gandhi are sought to be included in a single complex, as all the three had attained martyrdom.

I am raising it with great pain and anguish. There are some institutions and some memories with which we should not make fun. I do not agree that people of India will accept if any other name is linked to Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi even though one might have been very close to him. The Prime Minister is not present in the House at the moment, but I urge him that he may indulge in any kind of politics and may carry any other programmes through Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, but he should not allow anything which is intended to do anything with Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi. Let this House tell him this thing in very clear terms.

[English]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly endorse what my colleague Mr. George Fernandes has said. I would like to see that this Government takes a new initiative both in the matter of residences of Prime Ministers as well as so-called Samadhis. What has been done till now by the successive Governments is very unfortunate and it is proper that the Prime Ministers residences should not become a travelling circus, shifting from here to there. Let us once for all decide, even if necessary by a legislation, that these are the Prime Ministers residences.

So far as Samadhis are concerned, I am strongly of the view and I am sure that

this House entirely would be of the view that Raj Ghat, the Samadhi of Gandhiji should not be in any way tampered with.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I also fully endorse the issue that has been raised by the hon. Shri George Fernandes and I hope that the news item that has appeared is totally unfounded. If it is true, it will be a great blunder and the Ministers who are present here or anyone from the Government side must clarify that there is no such proposal. That will be an affront to the people of this country and memory of the great Martyr that we have in this country.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here. I would like to tell him that the issue raised by Shri George Fernandes and Shri Advaniji is a very serious issue. People from all over the world, heads of different countries, Prime Ministers and Presidents come here. They visit Rajghat to pay homage to 'Rashtrapita' Mahatma Gandhi. It should not be linked to any other person. I could not understand how this thing struck the mind of the hon. Prime Minister or any officer. In reality all pay respect to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Nobody can have any objection if the Government wants to do anything for him. How this thing struck the mind to link it with the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.

[English]

I am at a loss to understand this.

[Translation]

We have come to know this thing from the newspapers. Through you, I would like to say, specially to Shri Ghulam Nabi Azadji, that the voice of the Parliament is the voice of the countrymen. It will greatly shock the

people of the country and it will be a setback to our reputation in the world. Keeping in view the sense of this House I would like to ask Mr. Azad to convey our feelings to the hon. Prime Minister that it is an unanimous opinion of the House that there should be no interference in Rajghat.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIGHULAM NABIAZAD):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I read this thing in the newspapers today in the morning. I don't know these things now, whether there was a meeting or not or whether it was included in that or not, whether it was an the agenda of that meeting or not. This issue is being discussed on the basis of newspaper report, but I will convey your feelings to the hon. Prime Minister.

**SHRI RABI RAY:** Thanks you for this.

13.00 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report and Review on the working of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta for 1989-90 and Statement for delay in laying the papers**

[English]

**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):** On behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act,

1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.
  - (ii) Annual Report of of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1782/92]

**Annual Report and Review on the Working of the Central Inland Water Corporation Ltd, Calcutta for 1990-91 etc.**

**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):** On behalf of Shri Jagdish Tytler, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the



year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1783/92]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Viskhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1990-91.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1784/92]

**Notification under Coinage Act. 1906**

**Reports of Ellaquai Dehat Bank.**

**Hazaribogh, Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Nawabganj for 1990-91 with Accounts and Auditors Report etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Commemorative Coins of Five Rupees, Two Rupees and One Rupees containing Copper 75 per cent and Nickel 25 per cent) coined on the occasion of "India Tourism Year, 1991". Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.Q. 716(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1991 under subsection (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1785/92]

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :-

(i) Report of the Ellaquai Dehat Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1786/92]

(ii) Report of the Hazaribagh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Nawabganj, for the year 1990-91 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1787/92]

(iii) Report of the Shivaik Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshiarpur, for the year 1990-91 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1788/92]

(iv) Report of the Marathwada Gramin Bank, Nanded, for the year 1990-91 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1789/92]

(v) Report of the Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizawl, for the year 1990-91 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1790/92]

(vi) Report of the Pandyan Grama Bank, Sattur, for the year 1990-91 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1791/92]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour for 1992-93**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Labour for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1792/92]

13.01 hrs.

### ASSENT TO BILL

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Bill, 1992 passed by the House of Parliament during the current session and associated to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd April, 1992.

13.01 1/2 hrs.

### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

#### Sixteenth Report

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of Estimates Committee (Ninth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting - Film and Television Institute of India.

13.02 hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

#### Fifth and Sixth Reports and Minutes

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): I beg to present the Fifth and Sixth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the (i) Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (Deptt. of Fertilisers) - Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Paradeep Phosphates and (ii) Ministry of Finance (Banking Division) - Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab National Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Minutes of the Sitzings of the Committee relating thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up matters under rule 377. Shri K.V. Thomas.

13.02 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to take steps for controlling 'Bee Epidemic' in Southern States

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Bee keeping is a substantial source of income to farmers in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. But the bee epidemic now spreading in the Southern States had made this home

based small industry suffer heavily. It is feared that a new high breed variety of bee brought to India from abroad a few years back is the cause of this epidemic. So far, no effective measures have been taken to control and prevent this epidemic.

I request the Central Government to take immediate steps to help the bee keeping farmers in South India who are badly affected by this epidemic.

**(II) Need to replace manual telephone exchange by an electronic exchange in Rajampet, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI A. PRATHAP SAI (Rajampet): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards lack of telecommunication development in Rajampet, Andhra Pradesh. So far not even a single manual telephone exchange has been replaced by an Electronic Exchange in Rajampet, Andhra Pradesh which is one of the most backward areas of the country. In spite of revolutionary developments in telecommunication people of this area are deprived of any such developments.

Hence, I request the Central Government to replace manual telephone exchange of an electronic telephone exchange in Rajampet, Andhra Pradesh.

**(III) Need to provide more railway facilities at Ganganagar Junction, Rajasthan**

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Ganganagar is an important district of the country in regard to agriculture products and there is only one train 'Ganganagar Express' as the main means of transport between Ganganagar and Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan. This train takes 15

hours to cover the distance of 582 kilometres. This train is always over-crowded because there is no other means of transportation. Therefore, tourist buses have dominated this route as a result of which there is loss of revenue and the passengers have to pay more fare.

At present the population of Ganganagar is more than 3 lakh and there are two cantonment of Army in this district and an Air Force Station at Suratgarh. This is an important district of the State from the point of view of irrigation facilities. There is network of canals and there are five circles. As it is leading to agricultural products, there is lot of commercial and trade activities and many people visit that district. From the point of view of security, agriculture and business Ganganagar is not only an important city of the State but also of the country. There is facility of only one train service from district head quarter Ganganagar to the capital of the State, Jaipur, therefore the passengers have to face a lot of inconvenience. Therefore, my submission is that a new train service should be introduced between Jaipur and Ganganagar.

The time of journey should be reduced to 10 hours by replacing existing steam engine by diesel engine and stoppages of the train should also be reduced so that the journey may become more comfortable as well as take less time.

A passenger shuttle train should be introduced between Jaipur and Sikar so that daily commuters may get some relief.

**(IV) Need to take over Krishna Mill at Beawar city in Ajmer district of Rajasthan by NTC**

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, life of thousands of labourers has become difficult due to closure of Krishna Mill in Beawar city of Ajmer dis-

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

tract. Kith and Kin of thousands of these labourers are not getting full meal. The dues amounting to crores of rupees of provident fund and insurance deposits of the labourers have not been paid. Different Cloth Mill Labour Organisations and political parties have repeatedly requested the Government to re-start this mill.

Therefore, to give employment to the Jobless labourers, to save their Kith and Kin from starvation and to save machines worth crores of rupees, the Government of India should take-over Krishna Mill immediately and start it under NTC and same the production.

**(v) Need for early construction of a lateral road in Sitamarhi district, Bihar**

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Sitamarhi, a backward district of Bihar State is far away from the developmental activities. Sitamarhi is on the border of Nepal. For a long time the construction of a lateral road is being demanded here. The construction of a lateral road is essential from the security point of view, because no road of this district is in a condition to be used for rigging defence supplies in case of need. 13th and 14th gates of Nepal open in this district. The construction work of highway in Nepal was done by the Government of India, which has its own importance. The roads of Saidpur, Pupari, Turkhand, Pahiwar and Bela of this district are already in a bad condition, where no vehicle can be driven speedily.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to get a survey of this road conducted by the Border Road Organisation and construct this road immediately.

**(vi) Need to provide STD facility at Jhargram Telephone Exchange in Midnapore district, West Bengal**

[English]

SHRI RUP CHAND MURMU (Jhargram): Jhargram sub-divisional town of Midnapore district of West Bengal is an important place in many respects. It is an area which is principally dominated by the tribal people. In this age of electronic development, communication system in this area is very much back-dated. In view of the various recent development programmes undertaken by the Government of West Bengal, it is rightly felt that the communications system should be modernised with extension of this facility to remote villages of this area. Government of West Bengal has installed one of its offices of an important Department, the Jhargram Development Parishad with a Minister there. There is no STD facility in that area. It causes a great difficulty to maintain day-to-day communication due to lack of this modern facility.

I urge the Central Government to provide STD facility to Jhargram Telephone Exchange immediately.

13.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED in the Chair]

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
 1992-93 CONTD.**

**Ministry of Rural Development; Ministry  
 of Food;  
 Ministry of Agriculture;  
 and  
 Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public  
 Distribution—CONTD.**

[English]

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): If the House agrees, the reply could be at about 2.35 P.M. so that we could complete the Demands. Of course, the time allotted is over long ago. But, I would request that the Minister could be permitted to reply at about 2.30 PM - 2.40 P.M. We could pass and consider the votings on the Demands before the Private Members Business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not have any objection. But, there are three-four hon. Members.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: You can call them. There is still time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If they can take only five minutes each then it is possible. Otherwise, it will not be possible. Please confine to five minutes. Shri Birbal.

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants relating to the Ministries of Rural Development, Food and Agriculture. Five things are most important for the farmer, the first is that he should have land, secondly, he should get seeds of good quality, thirdly, he should get good quality of fertiliser, fourthly,

there should be proper arrangements of irrigation and fifthly, this crops should be protected properly. Today, a lot of people work with land lords, and they do not have their own land. The Government should make every effort for those people, who are engaged in farming, as farm hands and there should be a proper distribution of land among them. In this way the surplus land should go to the farm workers and the land less labour, who work in the fields.

After Independence, the first Prime Minister Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru paid attention to the farmers. Huge dams, like Bhakra and Pong were constructed. Many dams were constructed in the country and canals were dug. The incomplete work of Nehruji was completed by Indiraji. Indiraji even went for the nationalization of banks for the farmers. It gave a new life to the farmers throughout the country. Today, they get every kind of loans. They get loans for sheep and goats, cows and buffaloes, camels and oxes and for carts and tractors. The economic condition of the farmer has improved but he does not get proper value of his crops in time. The Government should pay attention towards it. Besides, a Krish Vigyan Kendra should be opened in every district of the country so that the farmers may get all types of seeds and plants.

My area, Shri Ganganagar is on the border of Punjab and Haryana and generally the farmers complain that they get the fertiliser at a much higher price as compared to the farmers of Punjab and Haryana. The reason being that no tax and octroi is charged on fertilisers in Punjab and Haryana, while 6 per cent tax and 1 per cent octroi in Rajasthan, makes the fertiliser costly per wagon there. Therefore, the Rajasthan Government should be asked to abolish tax and octroi on fertilisers.

Today as compared to the other oil seeds the price of mustard is very low. It

[Sh. Birbal]

should, at least be Rs. one thousand per quintal. I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention towards it.

I want to say one thing more. There are some Bhakhra canals in my area but the farmers do not get adequate water from there canals since the Irrigation officers of Punjab discharge our share of water in the rainy season and after the raining season they do not give water to the farmers. As a result their crops are ruined every year. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Rajasthan Government had constituted one man commission, Moti Ram Committee for providing full water in the Bhakhara Canals. The report recommended that the Bhakhara canals which cross under the Indira canal, should be permanently connected with the Indira canal. Then the farmers drawing water from Bhakhara canals can get full water supply.

Among the major and important demands of the people of my area providing land to the landless people is the most important. The landless people have given representation many items in this connection but only a few families could get land. Rest of the families are still hoping for a piece of land.

They had high hopes after the Narasimha Rao Government came to power. The Rajasthan Government has made some rules for distribution of land. One is, after distributing land to the landless people of the district, the remaining land is allotted to the landless people of other districts of Rajasthan. The Indira Gandhi Canal passes through a big area of Ganganagar district. Large number of displaced persons of the Pong dam were given land, while this land should have been given in proportion to each district from where this canal passes.

Jetsar Farm has been set up in Ganga-

nagar district, which is not only beneficial for Ganganagar district but also for the whole of Rajasthan.

Suratgarh Farm has also been set up in this area, which has spread on thousands of acres of land and which is in the interest of the Rajasthan Government and the Central Government.

The forest department has taken over thousands of acres of land in village Kishanpura which is near Hanumangarh of this district.

This is a border district, where army cantonments and airports have been set up for the defence of the country and large tracts of land have been acquired.

The water of the river Ghaghar flows in this district which has rendered considerable land as follow land.

The ex-servicemen have also been given land in this district. Those who completed bachelors degree in agriculture, have also been given land in this district.

In this way the landless people of this district could not get land due to various reasons. In all the other districts of Rajasthan they can get land in the same proportion.

Therefore, my submission to the Government is that keeping in view the above mentioned things, the Government owned land in Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts should be given to the landless persons of Ganganagar district on priority basis so that this problem can be solved. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna

D.M.K. I would like to make a few points, as the time is limited.

Regarding the rural development scheme, the IRDP is an important one because the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are getting benefits from it. But I am sorry to point out that the attitude of nationalised banks is very painful and it is rather against the scheme itself. If we go to the villages we will find that the bankers even right from the Branch Manager of a bank up to even the Chairman of a nationalised bank, are behind in the same way. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the scheme is implemented with the help of nationalised banks who are not at all working in a proper way.

Secondly, housing is an important thing. In India, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes people are living in huts and many people don't have even housing sites. We are earmarking Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 18,000 per house to construct. What are the norms that we are following? It is because some sites are very strong, but some other sites are having very loose soil. Hence I request the hon. Minister to see personally that when we are building houses, it should be done in a proper manner. The life of inland fishermen is also not good. We should try to improve it. Even though the hon. Minister for Agriculture had replied yesterday, I would like to raise some important points here. The most important is the construction of percolation ponds under JVVTS scheme. This is a very good scheme, but I am afraid that this scheme is not being worked out properly by the officials. In the villages, we are trying to use the man power of the poor people. Even though the State Government is trying to implement all these schemes with the central assistance, the officials who are working there, do not use man power and they use bulldozers for these purposes. The norm is that 60 per cent of the

work, man power should be used. So, I would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to personally see as to what they are actually doing and something should be done for monitoring these works, because man power is not at all used for which this scheme has been drawn. That is why, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, our beloved and respected leader 'Puratchi Thalaivi' Selvi Jayalalitha is saying that the bureaucrats should also be accountable. If any mistake occurs, only the Ministers are answering whether it is in parliament or State Assemblies, whereas the officials are escaping very easily. So, the officials, that is, the bureaucrats should also be brought into accountability.

Then, every month Tamil Nadu is being given only 68,000 tonnes of rice and per year we are allotted only 9 lakh tonnes. This is not enough and it should be increased. Similarly, there is no stock of wheat in Tamil Nadu. So, the Government should allot more wheat to Tamil Nadu.

If you see the newspapers, you will come to know that our State Government has taken steps to take back the bogus ration cards and about five lakh cards were taken back. Now, they are implementing the scheme very well. Then, the farm loans waiving scheme announced by the previous Government headed by Shri V.P. Singh is an eye-wash. I will tell you the reason why it is so. The total loan amount waived in Tamil Nadu comes to Rs. 241 crores and the Central Government had to give Rs. 71 crores as the loan component to the State Government. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to give that loan as early as possible. The primary Cooperative Societies which have written off loans under the Agricultural Rural Debt Relief Scheme in 1990, are finding it very difficult to carry on their lending programmes on account of the nonrelease of Rs. 71.136 crores by NABARD. The lending programme will be jeopardised.

[Sh. A. Asokaraj]

ardised if the balance amount due to Cooperative Societies is not released. So, I request the hon. Minister to release the amount as early as possible.

The scheme for construction of percolation ponds is very good, but we should try to implement it in a proper manner and man power should be used properly.

I am seeing from 1977 that almost all the people in the rural areas do not have house sites and they do not get protected water supply. The Adi Dravidas, that is, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, they do not have even burial grounds and even if they have burial grounds, they do not have roads to go to the burial grounds. We have not done anything in this regard even after 45 years of independence. So, we should understand the emotions and the feelings of the people at least now.

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): Respected Chairman, I am grateful to you for offering me this opportunity to participate in this debate and to articulate my views on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rural Development.

At the very outset, I congratulate the Prime Minister who has launched our nation into a new frontier, the frontier of liberalisation and globalisation with the allowed object of posing a new look on our economy and on our nation. Let the new frontier be the safer place for the suffering millions. That is my wish.

Secondly, development has been re-defined in terms of eradication of poverty, elimination of illiteracy obliteration of unemployment and minimisation of inequality. In India, the rural have-nots amounts to 283.7 millions. It is 32.3 per cent of the total population of India. They have no creature com-

forts. As my learned friend, Shri Ashokaraj has said, they have on food, no shelter, and no clothing. This is indeed precarious.

Rural poor are the Cinderellas of the Socialist republic in this miserable milieu. The allocation for rural development is pathetic pittance. I beseech that the allocation for rural development should be increased. My request is not on charity but on the basis of parity. If poverty is to be alleviated, access to land and employment opportunities are essential. The access to land should be achieved by land reforms. There is a view that land reforms are to be diluted. There are Members who oppose land reforms. I would submit that those who are against land reforms or those who want to dilute land reforms are hide bound conservatives.

The implementation of land reforms is tardy and its impact is minimal. It should be implemented effectively. What are the reasons for the failure? Even the official statement says only two per cent of the total cultivable area of India is declared surplus. It is also stated by the Ministry of Rural Development that this is far fact short of the estimated surplus. What are the reasons? There is absence of commitment on the part of the Administration. There is absence of political will. There is absence of awareness among the rural poor, the intended beneficiaries of the land reform legislation. These maladies are to be remedied.

There is no functional sincerity and vigilant monitoring in the implementation of land reforms. Hence I suggest that the ceiling limit should be reduced.

Secondly, *benami* transactions are to be abolished. Those who are holding *benami* land are to be prosecuted. Those who file false returns are also to be prosecuted.

Regarding the works programme like IRDP and JRY, they are plagued with cor-



ruption, political favouritism and inefficiency.

[Translation]

These maladies are to be eschewed. In the JRY, there are a number of works programmes. We should give priority to those programmes which are absolutely necessary. We should give much importance for housing.

Lastly, I want to submit that development without education is useless. In India there are 50 million children in the age group of 6 to 14 out of school. 50 per cent of these 50 million children are not able to attend schools because of poverty and hence I suggest that residential schools should be started in every group of 10 to 15 villages and census of children of the have nots should be taken. Catch them young and teach them well in the residential schools up to 10+2 level and provide them all creature comforts and teaching materials, medical aid and what not. In a socialistic country, education must be free from primary to Phd level. Impart of them technical education or general education, according to the aptitude of the children. After education, provide jobs to them on priority basis or on the basis of reservation for have nots. In this way, we can achieve the constitutional mandate of universal elementary education and also eradication of poverty. Finally, I conclude my speech by quoting Shrimati Indiraji in the Algiers Conference of NAM countries. She said:-

"We must speak for those whose numbers are large but whose voice is mute. Their claim to just share of worldly goods, their right to life of dignity is indisputable and cannot be resisted.

Let justice be done to the have nots though the Heavens should fall.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the country is passing through an economic crisis. Under these circumstances, the Government is shifting organisations from Public Sector to Private Sector and some times from Private Sector to Public Sector. This movement is like the movement of pendulum from one extreme to other but the Government has never thought of bringing these organisations in the cooperative sector. The N.C.C.F. is associated with civil supplies, NAFED is also associated with and so is NABARD. Although all these three channels are three yet no work is being done. My suggestion is that if this trio, NAFED, NCCF and NABARD are joined together then the expenses on these organisations will be reduced. Besides, the interest on the amount given to farmers from NABARD, can be curtailed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, last year a question was raised in this House and the Agriculture Minister had assured that he was likely to announce the co-operative policy of the Central Government. Now, one year has passed but even then no announcement has been made. My submission is that more work should be allotted to the co-operative sector and there should be a separate Minister in charge of cooperative sector...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-  
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-  
BUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):  
Shri Ramchandran is there.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: He is there, but NCCF is with you which deals with P.D.S. I was saying that all the three organisations should be brought together and the work should be carried in a smooth way. Besides, the co-operative policy must

als be announced at the earliest and it should not be postponed on the pretext that it is a State subject as per the categorisation of subjects' in three lists. But you control the activities of N.C.C.F., NAFED and NABARD. These agencies are controlled by your Ministry and funds are allocated to the agency like NCDC without consulting the State governments. The state governments do not have any control over them. That is why, a specific policy is needed. This policy should be formulated by you. I want to submit only this much.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Harish Narayan Prabhu Zantye to speak. You will have to conclude your speech within five minutes and then the Hon. Minister will reply.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (Panaji): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I support the Demands for Grants. I will speak only two lines on Agriculture.

Yesterday, after hearing the beautiful speech from our dynamic Agriculture Minister, I have nothing more to say to him. I feel that there should be better co-ordination between the Commerce Minister and the Agriculture Minister.

Sir, I remember that I put a question and I have got the reply to my Starred Question. It was about fresh bananas exported to the Gulf countries for the year 1991-92. Our export was only of the order of Rs. 3 lakh whereas a small country like the Philippines is exporting fresh and dry bananas to the tune of \$/146 millions. That shows how much we are lagging behind. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into this and see how to boost our exports in this regard.

Secondly, I come to JRY. This is a dream of our late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi of giving power to the people. This dream, if it is fulfilled properly, we will achieve our goals, the great goal of giving power to the elected people. If it is executed properly, there is nothing like that. He wanted the elected people should come in the execution of the projects and not left to the bureaucrats alone. So, the JRY programme should be handled.

Today, the problems of JRY are many. I would like to give very few suggestions though the time is very short. Actually, I have noted many many things. But I want, in the whole process, the villagers should be taken into confidence. If the JRY has to be successful, the people of that locality should be involved; the labour force should be from that place; the semi-skilled and the skilled workers should be from that place. There should be awareness among the people that the work which is going to take place in the Panchayat will be theirs; they will get the fruits of it. For example, if the carpenters are not available in their locality, if masons are not available in their locality, through the RDA they should be trained in that field before the work begins. We have to see that the carpenters should be there; the masons should be there. So, I want that the JRY should be perfectly implemented through the local people only. Though I do not have time, I have got 12 suggestions to give. They are very important. Any way, I will write to the Hon. Minister in this regard.

Next, I come to Civil Supplies. This is actually very important. The Fair Price Shops and the Public Distribution System have become a profitable business. This whole system should be properly regulated.

I will give one example because it is very important. Recently, in Goa, a big scandal took place in the public distribution system.

Surprisingly, It has come to the notice that the Government officers in this department from top to bottom, many fair price shop owners and civil supplies inspectors said to be involved in it. So many people have taken anticipatory bail from the court. The investigation is going on.

I come from an area called Bicholi where I came to know that ten truck-loads of foodgrains were going out of Goa everyday. I request the Civil Supplies Minister to kindly look into it and to find out how this has happened and regulate the whole system. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You can write to the Minister.

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: I request the Minister to look into it so that the very purpose of giving subsidised food to the poor people does not get defeated.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been given very little time. That is why I would like to be very brief. Demands for grants in respect of agriculture, food and rural development, etc. have been placed before the House for discussion. But I would like to ask the reason as to why no work is being done properly.

I think that work can be done properly only when there is a proper policy. All the Budgets presented to the House, after independence, did not have any specific policy in regard to agriculture and rural development. As far as I know no proper policy has been formulated so far. No development can take place without proper policy. If we formulate policies and implement them properly, we

can over come the problems faced by us today.

The 70 per cent farmers in the country depend on land. The 40 per cent of the people who do not have any land can be settled on it but the ownership of land is concentrated in the hands of a few people. As per the Government, 8 per cent land is surplus, but the Government has actually received only 1.8 per cent surplus land. It is a matter of regret that the Government have not yet distributed even this much surplus land. Nothing has been mentioned or referred to in this Budget in this regard. In this connection, I would like to cite an example of a state which has registered a 34 per cent increase in foodgrains production in Seventh Five Year Plan as compared to Sixth Five Year Plan. The Government can bring about a major change in rural economic policy. This change was due to proper implementation of ceiling laws there.

The Government has not distributed the extra land under the land Reforms Act in a proper manner. More than 50 per cent people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been benefited. There is no such thing as atrocities on Scheduled Castes and tribes in West Bengal which we discuss here quite frequently. There is no discrimination between the high caste and the low caste people there, because a change in economic policy has been brought about there.

The share croppers are not able to get their registered in the records because tillers, zamindars commit atrocities on them. The tillers, zamindars have formed a land army. They are given licences for weapons. They use these weapons against share croppers and poor farmers.

More allocation of funds every year for agriculture or rural development as per the demands does not make the policy. There

must be proper land ceiling in order to bring about effective change in rural development. It is essential to distribute the surplus land properly among the poor and the landless farmers. It is also essential to make arrangement to protect the land belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. To provide protection to share croppers is also necessary.

The daily wage rate of agricultural labourer should be fixed and employment should be available throughout the year.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister to speak now. The Hon. Members may seek clarification after the Minister's speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): Sir, thank you very much.

In terms of money, the demand is a very small demand. But in terms of service that this Ministry is giving to the country, I can proudly say that this Ministry is trying to feed the poor people, trying to provide food at affordable price and along with that, it serves the entire consumers of this country. And when I say consumers of the country, I mean the entire population.

Sir, I am grateful to the Members who participated in the debate and gave very valuable suggestions. In fact, the points that have been mentioned here are the very desires that I have been putting before this House, all the time. Before I speak about the Public Distribution System and the Consumer Affairs, I would like to inform the hon.

House about some of the activities which are under the purview of this Ministry. And they are very important services that this Ministry is discharging.

I would like to mention first about the Bureau of Indian Standards. I am sure the entire House will agree with me that in the new industrial environment of the country, the quality and standardisation has become very necessary.

15.00 hrs.

With the liberalisation of the industrial policy the whole thing has been thrown open. If the products are of quality then only can they survive and compete in the international market. It is in this field that the Bureau of Indian Standards is giving a very good service. Apart from the mandatory certification of the products concerning the safety and health of the general masses, it is also doing the certification and standardisation in other industrial products.

The other thing which I would like to mention is about the performance of the Super Bazar. This Super Bazar has completed 26 years of its life. I am happy to say that over the years it has grown in size, involume and in service. I am proud to say that this Super Bazar is doing a business of Rs. 100 crores every year. Since this organisation is basically not a profit making organisation, it is serving the people and at the same time I would say that it is not incurring any loss. Without incurring any loss, the Super Bazar has been providing the commodities to the general public of Delhi, with its 137 branches all over the town.

Especially during the time of scarcity this organisation has been very useful to the poorer people. I would only quote the instance of two commodities. When onion was being sold in the general market at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 a kilogram, Super Bazar was selling it

for less than Rs. 3 a kilogram. The other thing is wheat flour. The price of wheat flour in the open market was over Rs. 60 and at that time Super Bazar sold the standard wheat flour of 10 kilogram bags for Rs. 48.50 each. The price has been further reduced. It is being sold at Rs. 43 now. This is the type of service the Super Bazar is giving. I can also say that the prices at Super Bazar are definitely much lower than the prices which are available in the other markets. For example, take the case of Khan Market, Jor Bagh or shops at Connaught Place. Definitely the prices in Super Bazar are very cheap and affordable to the general public. It is also selling good and authentic medicines at very very reasonable prices.

Another thing which I would like to submit is that our Ministry is concerned with the Forward Marketing Commissions. As the hon. Members are aware the Forward Marketing has been allowed in the commodities like Gur, Popper, Turmeric, Cotton Seeds, Potatoes and Jute and Jute products. This responsibility, the Ministry is discharging quite satisfactorily.

About co-operatives, which hon. Member Shri Syed Masudul Hossain was just referring to, our effort has been to entrust the maximum amount of work to the co-operatives.

But the problem about co-operatives which we are facing is, since the responsibility of public distribution is with the State Governments, the co-operatives are under the direct control of the State Governments. In some of the States they are doing very well; the co-operatives' role in very exemplary. In certain States, the co-operatives are in total failure. But my effort myself being a cooperator has been to see that the co-operatives get the proper weightage and that they are able to do some work in this field also.

Now, coming to the main responsibilities of this Ministry, I will first submit about the consumer protection. The Hon. Members are aware that the Consumer Protection Act came into force in 1987. I am happy to say that in this very House, during the last two weeks, there has been sufficient reference to the consumer protection. In that connection, I had also submitted to the hon. House that we are now examining the recommendations of the working group which was constituted by the National Consumer Protection Council and the group had been headed by the Civil Supplies Minister of West Bengal. They have given the recommendation; the recommendations have been considered by the Consumer Protection Council. Now, those recommendations have been sent to the Ministry and the Ministry is examining them. We are consulting the different Ministries involved with those recommendations. My effort is to see that this amendment bill comes here in this very Session. But I do not know whether I will be able to do that or not. I can assure the House that definitely we will be able to bring this bill in the next Session.

It is a very big field and the consumer protection has become very necessary particularly for the way the gullible consumer is taken for a ride by unscrupulous traders and the industrialists. The working group has gone into the details in minute details also and they have given some very specific suggestions about the working of the forums, about the working of the redressal machinery and about bringing the entire services and goods under the purview of the Consumer Protection Act. There has been no exemptions as such and the term 'services', even the 'health services' have been recommended to be brought under the purview of this Act. We will have to see as to whether it would be possible to bring those services urban health services, and the rural health services uniformly. We will have to

examine that. I can only, at this stage, say that we are consulting the Health Ministry. So, I would like to assure the hon. Members that the enforcement of Consumer Protection Act has been quite satisfactory. The number of cases that have been decided by the district forums, State Commissions and the National Commission is quite encouraging and I am also happy to say that majority of the cases have been decided and gone judiciously in favour of the consumers. That is one good aspect that I wanted to submit to the hon. House.

Coming to the public Distribution System, I need not say that PDS in this country has been there for more than four decades. It was started with the Second World War with the main object of preventing hoarding and blackmarketing and also to make the commodities available to the people to ensure the availability. It was with that main object it was started and it has passed through different stages. Now, it has taken its roots. It is available for the entire country. All the States are given the commodities specified under the public distribution system, some of the States have taken the full advantage of the public distribution system. The system is very very satisfactory and the general public, particularly the poor masses are getting the full benefit of the system.

In this regard, it will not be out of place to mention that the States of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka are the States who are taking the full advantage of this system. Whatever commodities are allocated to them, they draw the full quantities. When I say this, I am not trying to find fault with the other States. My only submission to you is that you kindly cooperate with me in requesting those States....

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY (Krish-

nagar): There always remains a gap between allocation and supply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can seek clarification after his reply.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I said, by and large. I used the word 'almost'.

So, now there is a necessity that this system has to be fully enforced in all these States and the benefits, which are envisaged by extending this system, should be available to the people.

Mr. Nitish Kumar mentioned about some report in the Press. It is a typical example of a misleading and misinterpreting write up.

15.12 hrs.

[MR.SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

I would like to prove through this newspaper report that how much damage can be caused and how far people can be misguided by giving misleading reports and headlines. As this report has not been tabled, I will not say much in regard to it. Since Shri Nitishji made a reference to a newspaper report, I consider it necessary to put things in the right perspective. It is very unfortunate that such a report has been published in the Indian Express. It is absolutely incorrect. The report has been released by U.N.I. and the Indian Express has published it. See the headline.

[English]

"PDS distributed foodgrains official sanction for adding impurities."

It is as if there is a general permission for adding the impurities.

[Translation]

This report is a typical example of concocting a story from possibilities. There is reference to impurities in it. 40 per cent impurities are procured for P.D.S. to this extent impurities are allowed in foodgrains. My submission is that no specific instance has been referred to. I understand that many hon. Members like me don't get sufficient time to go through the full report. After reading the whole heading, I realise that it is not true. It refers to the limit of such and such impurities allowed in it.

[English]

It is factually absolutely incorrect. I am denying it. What happens is that sometimes three or four types of wheat are grown by the kisans. Three or four types of paddy are grown. Some are superfine, qualities, some are fine qualities and some are ordinary qualities. So, the kisans would just say; if we can add a little more quantity of the inferior quality in the superior quality, it goes with that.

That sort of thing has been allowed. If an inferior wheat is added to the superior wheat, there is a limit for that. It is not impurity. There has been an Act of the Parliament. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is there. The rules have been provided. Under the rules, the limits have been fixed. I am only talking of the public distribution grains.

I will come to the procurement side and explain the actual position. Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, a limit has been fixed, that is, maximum 12 per cent in wheat and six per cent in rice is permissible. In wheat, they have defined the entire permissibility. They have said, "provided that the total foreign matter other than edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed 12 per cent of the weight." This is for wheat; for rice they have said, "provided that the

total foreign matter other than edible grains and damaged grains shall not exceed six per cent of the wheat."

[Translation]

There is no scope of adding more impurities than this prescribed limit. I request Shri Nitishji to go through the report again, that appeared in The Indian Express. No specific instance has been mentioned in it. There is one thing more relating to procurement.

[English]

There are number of States which are chronically flood hit and cyclone hit.

[Translation]

When floods and cyclones hit and damage the standing crops and there is a change in their colour also. They turn black. The crops are damaged, Moisture increases. Then the Chief Minister of that State and all of us represent to the Minister of Agriculture and request him that this quality of foodgrains is not saleable in the market. We request him to ask the Food Corporation of India to procure foodgrains of this quality.

[English]

When it has to meet that sort of a situation, Food Corporation is permitted to go up to a certain level.

[Translation]

If some grain is discoloured, it is permitted to a certain extent and it can be procured. It is the first stage. It is not that after procurement it is issued for Public Distribution System, as it is. Paddy is procured as paddy and it is issued as rice for the P.D.S. after getting it milled. So the news of impurities which you have read in the newspapers does not carry any weight. About wheat also,

[Sh. Kamaluddin Ahmed]

as I said just now that, there are 3-4 varieties of it, like W-47 and Dhara. There are such varieties of wheat which can be mixed with each other, but all the same a limit has been fixed for this purpose. It is issued to P.D.S. after adhering to that limit.

Sir, I would submit that neither the Food Corporation of India procures without payment nor does P.D.S. take the foodgrains without payment to the FCI. Foodgrains are procured from FCI only after payment to F.C.I. and it is done under a system. There is a provision of rejection also in this system, i.e., the agencies of the States can reject it in case it is found to be sub-standard and F.C.I. does not supply foodgrains direct to any Fair Price Shop. Foodgrains are given to the state Governments through the nominated agencies of the State Governments and it is upto the agencies to reject it in case of foodgrains being sub-standard. So my only submission is that the names of the Members of Parliament mentioned in it are, unfortunately, not the Members of our House, otherwise, I would have told them the whole thing. All the same, I would like to assure you that the present Report is merely a story based on presumption and possibilities alone. The story has appeared in the newspapers only under a journalistic scheme. I have nothing more to say.

As I said earlier, that the system of P.D.S. especially the new P.D.S., which has been launched since 1st January has been made successful by the cooperation extended by the states. While the expected number of the shops to be opened was 11, 194, within 4 months 6907 additional Fair Price shops have been opened and it is a matter of pride that all the States have adopted it. Similarly, additional ration cards, nearly one million additional ration cards, have been issued during this period ending 31st March. I am very much pleased to say that

through the P.D.S., the commodities are reaching the public especially the poor people and it was the hon'ble Prime Minister who launched this scheme. Identification of the deserving classes has been done in a scientific manner and 1700 blocks have been identified by the hon'ble Prime Minister. It was not possible through any other way by which poor people could have been identified and no better efforts other than this system would have been possible. My submission is to extend full support to us to strengthen this scheme. I would not like to mention the names of the states where this scheme is not functioning properly. In this connection I have written letters to the Chief Ministers and many a time Prime Minister has also written letters. Please extend your co-operation to extend this scheme further.

Secondly, Shri Nitish Kumar made a point that people should be advised to consume less quantity of edible oil. Agreed. The affording class, the people of which are overweight, can be advised to do so. But how can we advise the poor people who are lean and lank, for whom there are only sources of protein and nutrition, oil and pulses. On the contrary, we wish to provide maximum quantity of oil to them. The oil which can be made available locally may be made available that way and when there is a need to import it, in that case it may be imported. We have imported oil as well as allotted to the States and letters have also been written to the all States. With all that most of the States have not yet lifted their oil supply. I would not like to mention the names of those states but I am writing letters to them again.

With these words, I would once again say that I accept the suggestions give by the hon. Members about the PDS. Cut Motions have also been given in this regard. I would say that the P.D.S. is very strong in this country, and our efforts are that maximum commodities should be made available to



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(Gen.), 1992-93 *Ministries of Rural  
Development; Food; Agriculture;*

and Civil Supplies & 462  
Public Distribution

the public, maximum assistance should be extended to the poor people through the PDS. Therefore, I request the Members, especially the hon. Members from Rajasthan, that they should withdraw their cut motions and co-operate so that we may jointly render better services in the State. We are interested in extending our services.

With these words, I once again express my gratitude to all the hon. Members.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rural Development to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of the cut motions may be put separately.

I shall now put all the Cut Motions to vote

of the House.

*All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"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. 69 relating to the Ministry of Rural Development."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rural Development for the year 1992-93  
voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992	Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House
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Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

Ministry of Rural Development

69 Ministry of Rural  
Development

121687,00,000 8,00,000 189122,00,000 542,00,000

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of the cut motions may be

put separately.

I shall now put all the Cut Motions to the vote of the House.

463 *Demands for Grants (Gen.), 1992-93 Ministries of Rural Development; Food; Agriculture; All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.*

APRIL 10, 1992

and Civil Supplies & 464  
Public Distribution

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

" That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Accounts 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. 38 relating to the Ministry of Food."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food for the year 1992-93 voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<hr/>					
Ministry of Food					
38 Ministry of Food		44158,00,000	2310,00,000	220791,00,000	11551,00,000

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of the cut motions may be put separately.

I shall now put all the Cut Motions to the vote of the House.

*All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

" That the respective sums not exceed-

ing 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.1 to 4 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1992-93 voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands		Amounts of Demands	
		for Grants on Account		for Grants voted by	
		voted by the House		the House	
		on 26th March 1992			
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>					
1. Agriculture	35841,00,000	141,00,000	179367,00,000	706,00,000	
2. Offer Services of Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation	2527,00,000	9343,00,000	10873,00,000	9984,00,000	
3. Department of Agri- cultural Research and Education	6260,00,000	.....	31305,00,000	.....	
4. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	4169,00,000	1076,00,000	20932,00,000	5380,00,000	

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of the cut motions may be put separately.

I shall now put all the Cut Motions to the vote of the House.

*All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceed-

ing 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. 9 relating to the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution for the year 1992-93 voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account for Grants voted by the House on 26th March 1992		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution					
9 Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution					
		175,00,000	26,00,000	875,00,000	131,00,000

SHRI P.C THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): If I am permitted, I would like to seek one clarification. There is a provision in the Food Corporation Act to have 6 Directors who are not public men. Altogether there is a provision for 12 Directors. For the past very very many years these six posts have not been filled.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): I am going to appoint them.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, there is a call for strike by the Food Corporation employees who are holding about 95 per cent of the membership.

Now, if they hold an agitation, that will create a different situation. Will the hon. Minister see that they are called for a negotiation so that the matter could be settled? There will be no problem if they are called for negotiation.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: The Government is always keeping an open mind.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): One clarification from Mr. Kamaluddin Ahmed. Some

of us have been advocating for a very long time that the housewives should be associated actively with the Public Distribution System. If you have half a dozen housewives associated with at each of the Public Distribution Shops, it will ensure quality, price and proper distribution.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not husbands?

SHRI INDERJIT: If you bring in the husbands, you will have problem. If you do as I have suggested it will improve the Public Distribution System to a very large extent.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, in fact, under the revamped PDS, the Vigilance Committees of the beneficiaries are envisaged and that in each PDS, the woman should also compulsorily be there.

[Translation]

SHRI SONTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Licences were issued to sugar mills much earlier. I hope hon. Minister will very soon decide. Fifty applications from U.P. are pending. I am told that the licenses would be issued with effect

from January and will be issued very soon. I would like that some time limit should be fixed, and an announcement should be made in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bholpur): Have you faith in them?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA  
(Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, very soon "Simhastha Parva" is going to be held in Ujjain. Madhya Pradesh Administration has demanded more quota of foodgrains and sugar for this Parva to serve all the people coming on the occasion. The additional quota may be granted.

15.32/1/2 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS

##### Ninth Report

[*English*]

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th April, 1992."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

presented to the House on the 8th April, 1992."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.33 hrs.

#### NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY BILL\*

[*English*]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL (Amravati): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a national population policy and for measures to control the population in the country and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a national population policy and for measures to control the population in the country and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

15.33/1/2 hrs.

#### REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL\* (Amendment of Section 7)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): I beg to move for leave to introduce

[Smt. Dil Kumari Bhandari]

beg to move for leave to introduce bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

a bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

*The motion was adopted.*

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIP.C.THOMAS:** I introduce the Bill.

**SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI :** I introduce the Bill.

**15.35 hrs.**

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)**  
**(Insertion of new part XIA)**  
**by Shri Chitta Basu**

**15.34 hrs.**

**JUDGES (INQUIRY) AMENDMENT BILL**  
**(Amendment of section 3)**

[English]

[English]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a bill further to amend the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House shall now take up further consideration of the Following motion moved by Shri Chitta Basu on the 13 th March, 1992, namely:-

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

The time allotted for this Bill was three hours. The time already taken two hours and 30 minutes; 30 minutes remained to be taken.

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri Nitish Kumar was on his legs last time.

[Translation]

**15.34 1/2 hrs.**

**MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL**  
**(Amendment of section 166)**

[English]

**SHRI P.C.THOMAS (Muvattapuzha):** I

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank Shri Chitta Basu for bringing forward a constitution (Amendment) Bill, in the House in public interest. Its object is to confer constitutional Status on both the National Development Council and the planning commission for the planned development of

the country. The Bill provides for the appointment of the Hon. Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers of all the States as Chairman and Members respectively of both the bodies.

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED in the Chair]

It has been observed that with the change of the Government at the Centre the Planning Commission is always reconstituted. The Planning Commission was reconstituted thrice in the last two years and four times the Eighth Five year Plan was redrafted over the same period. These changes occurred during the regime of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri V.P. Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar and Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. The Planning Commission was set up through a general gazette notification. Had the Planning Commission been conferred with the constitutional status then a term for it would have been prescribed before which the reconstitution would not have been possible. At present on political grounds the fate of the Members of the Planning Commission is decided. It is correct that the winning party who forms the Government win the elections on the basis of its manifesto and it has got its own policies and programmes and these policies and programmes from the basis of planning in the country. Though apparently, it seems to be reasonable yet it has been decided that planned development approach will be adopted in the country. No political party in the country is against the adoption of the approach of planned development. On many an issue national consensus has been arrived at in the country. Since India is known for its diversity that's why any unilateral move on the part of the centre can prove to be disastrous for the country. Therefore, even in the matter of planning some sort of broad national consensus should be evolved. Though it is correct that the Planning Commission holds discussions with the State

Government's representatives and the Chief Ministers. However, now it is being observed that the Planning Commission is not playing its role independently in providing guidelines on planned development rather it is dancing on the tunes of the Ministry of Finance and the Central Government. All the Chief Ministers are called to the Planning Commission to plead their cases. The decisions are taken on political basis by giving least importance to the view points as well as the needs of the State Governments. The Governments of the opposition ruled States are taken to task by the centre. In this way many problems are cropping up. With the change of the Government at the Centre, the Planning Commission is reconstituted. Therefore, the Planning Commission has no such right as it should have got.

Thus the Planning Commission has lost its independent identity and has become a puppet in the hands of the Central Government. On the other hand, it has become a tool of the Central Government to harass the State Governments rather than Planning body. Therefore, I support the Constitution (amendment) Bill on the ground that providing the constitutional status to the Planning Commission will pave the way for the representation of the State Governments on it for the purpose of discussions. During the discussion it has also been mentioned to provide the Constitutional status to the National Development Council also. By obtaining his status the council will decide the approach of the plan and also fix the targets for the future plan. On these basis the Planning Commission will function.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now the situation of the country has changed. Those days have gone when there used to be one party Government for long. From now on wards the Governments will go on changing. It is good sign for the democracy. It reflects the maturity of our democracy as well as of our voters. The public does not intend to give

enough time to the Government to produce results. The public now want the Government to be tested on the basis of development and public welfare. In such a condition the Planning Commission should have a permanent status so that the welfare of the country may get the priority over the interests of the party. The experts will continue to formulate plans on the basis of targets fixed by N.D.C. on the basis of national Consensus. This will facilitate the Planning Commission to formulate and implement its plan and schemes on the basis of the suggestions given by the Chief Ministers in the meetings of the NDC and there will be no uncertainty in respect of the tenure of the members. Thus the members will remain in their posts for the period of five years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the prevailing situation in the society is that the people fear to annoy the persons who appoint them and never dare to disobey them. The Government has the power to remove people anytime and that's why the members of the Planning Commission who are highly educated just demonstrate their skills in flattery instead of showing their dexterity in other fields. I do not want to pinpoint anyone for this state of affairs and just want to apprise the House of the same. The Planning Commission just toes the line of the Central Government instead of examining the genuine demands of the States. In the circumstances the Bill introduce to provide constitutional status to the Planning Commission through this constitutional amendment is quite reasonable.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out one more thing regarding the provision appointing the hon. Finance Minister as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. I think it is not at all justified. Since the Hon. Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission, the Deputy Chair-

man should be a known economist, trusted by all, supported and helped by a team of talented persons who should work for the planned development of the country in conformity with the decisions of the NDC and the true picture of the development should be presented before the country. They should not only formulate the plans but its implementation should also be monitored. Nowadays the meetings of the NDC have become customary because suddenly the meeting of the NDC is convened and the documents relating to planning are kept before the NDC which approves it without any deep discussions. As a result no concrete decision comes out of the meetings. Whatever exercises are made by the Planning Commission are approved by the N.D.C. This sort of mere formality is not at all proper and particularly when the situation of the country is complex. While supporting this Bill I request Shri Chitta Basu to rectify the clause regarding the appointment of the Deputy Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister has always been repeating that he wants to run the country on the basis of national consensus. If he is really interested to run the country on the basis of nation consensus, he should try to take the country along on the issues on which national consensus has been arrived at and not on the issues where there is disagreement.

We have to proceed ahead on the path of socialism. We have to ensure our own development and uplift the poor above the poverty line. We will have to see that people depended less on agriculture. We have to provide employment to maximum number of people who are unemployed now and ensure accelerated development of the country. We must develop and become self-reliant so that not only we are able to lead the country but also take leadership of the Third World countries. The Government must pass the Bill if it wants to save the people from the monopoly of certain countries and to make



India self-reliant through development. The remaining shortcoming can be removed by constituting a Select Committee. Every issue can be discussed in this committee. The spirit behind the introduction of the Bill must be honoured. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA ( Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussion on the Bill that has been moved in Parliament has been going on for the last two days. I intently listened to the first part. I must thank Shri Chitta Basu for whom this serious subject could be discussed in this august House. There are two aspects in the objectives of the Bill. First, a provision to make a constitutional amendment should be made in the Bill so that the National Development Council and Planning Commission could be given statutory recognition and the work could be accomplished through constitutional means. I am sorry for one thing and that is despite moving a good Bill in the House they stretched their discussion from constitution upto U.S.A. There after , they dealt with World Bank and I. M. F. Along with constitution, emphasis was laid on all other matters. This indicates that their real objective was not to give constitutional validity but to cast aspersions on particular party by giving it a political colour through political manoeuvrings. I oppose this move, I understand that a time has come when a new thrust should be given to the working of Planning Commission and National Development Council. Because after independence, when only one party ruled both in the States and at the centre, it was easy to take decisions in the Planning Commission or National Development Council. Today the scenario has changed because different Governments rule different states and in the Centre too during the last two years a third Government has assumed power as the Government of our party. Keeping this in view it is felt that constitution of the Planning Commission and National Development Council should be done by holding discus-

sions at the national level and they should be accorded constitutional validity accordingly. I feel that if the Prime Minister convenes an all party meeting, a decision on how to constitute them in the right perspective can be taken alongwith deciding the implementation of the ongoing in the country. With that a unanimous decision on fixing the priorities of the schemes could be taken.

Similarly, I have a feeling that in the present circumstances a consensus should be reached while deciding the priorities of the nation instead of fixing individual priorities by individual parties. It is essential to hold discussions and seek opinions of each and every party.

The mover of this Bill, Shri Chitta Basu has rightly said that generally the Prime Minister becomes the Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Deputy Chairman is selected from among the economists. Till date we have observed that a person who has knowledge of financial systems and plans is appointed as the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission. If we look at the previous records we can see that our First Five Year Plan started with a budgetary provision of barely Rs. 2400 crores in constraint to the budgetary provision of Rs. 2 lakh crore in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The development of the country has become possible as a result of five year plans and we have become self reliant in agriculture sector owing to facilities provided in these plans, the priorities of which were fixed by the Planning Commission. Our Coal, steel and agricultural production has increased spectacularly. There has been enormous progress in agriculture marked progress has also been seen in other sectors and industries. Undoubtedly, we have made progress in all sectors of Planning. I want to say that there are no drawbacks in this financial system. It cannot be said that this system is not successful. You will have to agree that every party has an election manifesto and it is the

[Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta]

sole responsibility of that party to fulfil the commitments made in the manifesto when it assumes power. The party in power takes steps to fulfil the commitments made to the people in terms of various plans. As such, we should keep this aspect in mind that any party which assumes power is elected by the mandate of those people whom the party had made certain commitments in its election manifesto. If the party is not extended support for execution of the plans and given the right to run the financial systems, no party can fulfil its responsibility and implement the plans.

As such we should keep in mind the priorities and necessities of the country. When different parties assume power in the State and the changes that take place in the centre several times, we have to find out a system through deliberations regarding the assistance and right that should be given to the party which has assumed power for fulfilling the commitments it had made before the people.

In this regard, I consider it essential that in today's circumstances whenever financial system or any plan is considered for implementation, the support and assistance of other parties which are in power in the States should necessarily be taken. If it is not done, the centre will face many problems because no plan or financial system in the interest of the country can be implemented in the right perspective if the centre adopts its own ways and the State Governments their own in a manner which suit them.

I can see merit in the provisions of Bill that has been moved in this august House. There are many good provisions in it. As such, the Government should take them into consideration.

Since it is a Private Member Bill introduced by an hon. Member from the Oppo-

sition, it should not be thrown away lock-stock and barrel. Its contents should be discussed minutely in the interest of the country and I think Shri Chitta Basu and several other hon. Members have talked of the I. M. F. and the World Bank. He should not mix this issue with it and assuage its seriousness. He has introduced it in a nice manner. Its seriousness should not be assuaged by making references to foreign banks.

When he makes such references, others start realising that he criticises the Government only. Therefore, I would like to say that he has done a good job by giving us an opportunity to discuss this issue and draw the attention of the House to it. He should urge upon the Government on this issue keeping in view the interest of the country. Irrespective of party affiliations, we all shall stand by him.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and with these words, I conclude.

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in order to provide the Planning Commission a constitutional status, the senior-most hon. Member of the House Shri Chitta Basu has moved this Bill in the form of a Private Members' Bill to amend the Constitution.

It is true that the nation had envisaged that the country would proceed in accordance with a specific planning and its good results began to appear in the country. Unfortunately, our planning met several obstacles from time to time and it began to appear that we have, perhaps abandoned our Five Year plans. After the '70s it appeared in the country that we have abandoned our Five year plans and due to this, the progress came to a standstill at times. Even today, the Eighth Five Year Plan, which should have been started as per scheduled time, could not be started, and again we are going to have a discussions it from the current month.

It is very strange that the purpose of which we set up the Planning Commission do not appear to be projecting that very purpose. Therefore, the former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Shri Ramkrishna Hegde had expressed his views and said that the Planning Commission should definitely be given a constitutional status and the country should progress through it, but in the meantime the Government changed, Shri Ramkrishna Hegde resigned and he could not put his own concept before the country and the Government of his party as well. The new Government came and it seems that it has given up that concept of granting a constitutional status to the Planning Commission. I am also of the opinion that the country has almost given up the procedure of preparing development schemes of the country through the Planning Commission. It appears that the market oriented schemes, the changes in economy and all other arrangements have not been taken up with the hon. Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri Pranab Mukherji.

16:00 hrs.

This concept was placed before the country straightway. When we constituted the Planning Commission and on that basis decided upon a specific policy, there was no other reason to present all these opinions before the Planning Commission and formulate a different policy. It is the misfortune of the country that it has left such concept and there is new economy before us now. I submit that while we are going to grant constitutional status to several commissions, though a group of the country does not approve of such status to minority, majority commission, yet the country is going to grant it constitutional status.

16:01 hrs.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

We are going to grant constitutional status to the Women Commission, also. While constituting the Planning Commis-

sion, the renowned persons with expertise in policy and rules as well as intellectuals of the country should also have been included in it. The Five year plans chalked-out by the Planning Commission and the statistics it places before the country are not implemented in time. Commissions have been appointed in several countries but no where such situation has arisen that the targets fixed by the Planning Commission are not achieved in five years. What is the reason that despite the decision taken by the Planning Commission to eliminate unemployment within a specified period, the unemployment could not be eliminated.

Today the shape of economy in the country is that while one State has become rich, the other has been reduced to poverty. For example, even today Eastern Uttar Pradesh is a backward area. The Planning Commission may take these things into account while allocating funds.

The desert in Rajasthan is a big problem in itself. The Planning Commission never took the issue of combating the problem of the Rajasthan desert seriously. My submission is that when all the figures are available with the Planning Commission, the Chief Minister also should take these things seriously while discussing these issues.

I support the Amendment Bill moved by Shri Chitta Basu for granting the Planning Commission a constitutional status.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I broadly agree with the respected colleague Shri Chitta Basu and particularly with his linking the Preamble of the Constitution, the social and economic objectives of the Constitution with the process of planning. But it is rather ironical, Mr. Chairman, that he has come with this Bill, just a day too late, at a moment in our history when the Nehruvian framework of planned development is being abandoned and we are being thrown to the wolves, to the forces of the market. But,

[Sh. Syed Shahbuddin]

whatever it be, there cannot be any question that a developing society, in order to move forward, needs a planned course of development. Particularly in a country of our vastness, of our plurality and at the same time, of our segmentation, of the great inequalities in terms of class, in terms of levels of technology and in terms of the rural-urban divide, we cannot possibly obtain a uniform development of the entire country, of all its people without deliberation and without consideration and, therefore, without planning the course of development.

Sir what does development planning mean in its essence? It first means the definition of national objectives. Then it means a definition and consolidation of the available resources for development not only in terms of money, but also in terms of manpower. It also means the executed and monitoring of the implementation process. It also means a question of accountability for the results achieved.

Now, Sir, as a nation I think these are very close to consensus our national objective, that is to say, the objective of our national planning is first to remove poverty and second, to bring down inequality disparity. Everything also follows. For these two we have got to go into the question of production and distribution, we have to go into the question of investment on priorities and finally of reducing the inter-regional and inter-gareup disparities from time to time so as to envision whether the process of development is indeed being effective and taking us forward in the achievement of our national goals.

Sir, inequality, if left to itself, can never lead to equality. Inequality aggravates inequality because there cannot possibly be any equality of opportunity among unequals and therefore, a guiding hand is necessary and that is why I said the country does need deliberation and does need a purposive action, does need a sympathetic view of the totality of the national situation in order to

see who is to be brought up and who is to be kept down in order to bring about a certain levelling process. Unfortunately, Sir, the planning process in our country has been subjected to political changes as has been pointed out by many of our friends despite the consensus about the national approach that I have just mentioned.

Sir, on the one hand the Planning Commission in executive terms is an attached or subordinate office. On the other hand, perhaps because of that it has been converted into a pliable and ever-ready instrument in the hands of the centre to maintain a regime of centralisation, to maintain a regime of autocratic control over the States.

Now my point, Sir, is that this centralisation, can never bring about equality—and it is one of the reasons why we have not been able to achieve the equality that we have been seeking.

Sir, my friends here have mentioned the darbars held by the Planning Commission, Chief Ministers lining up with a begging bowl for being allocated their Central share. Every year we see the pathetic sight. They are being given their dessert as if that money did not belong to their States. In fact, Sir, the concept of a 'federation' meant that the resources are being collected for distribution to the wider nation, that the Central Government is largely acting in behalf of the country as a whole, which consisted of so many States and so many Union Territories in order to consolidate and collect resources in a planning manner. But on the other hand, as I said, it became like a super government. And not only that, Mr. Chairman, the Planning Commission, the way it has been functioning, became an obstacle in the process of development. So many thousands of Central schemes and Centrally sponsored schemes were brought into being, some of them would not deserve consideration as they were macro schemes, mini schemes are merely token schemes. Some of them were just politically motivated, they could not possibly make any dent towards attaining the objectives that we have adopted

for ourselves as a nation and yet, each one of those schemes meant that the Centre could dictate terms to every single State at every stage of the game and therefore, in that sense, the Planning Commission itself became an obstacle and a hurdle in the process of development.

Mr. Chairman, my contention is that in a country of our size, there cannot be total planning, there cannot be centralised planning only at one single point. Decentralisation is a must; decentralisation, not only in terms of allocation of financial resources, but also in terms of delegation of authority and in terms of devolution of power right down to the Panchayat level. If, in fact, we are planning for the people then to the people in that case, the Planning process must go down, must not be concentrated in the Centre, must not only go down to the State Capitals, it must go down further, it must go down to the block level, it must go down to the Panchayats, to the people themselves who are supposed to be the beneficiaries of the planning Process. And therefore, a role can be devised for the Planning Commission, a role to define the national objectives, the principles for the distribution of the national income and resources and perhaps, formulation of certain model schemes to be adopted at various levels of authority that I shall define subsequently at their option and at their will. The multiplicity of the schemes must go and if a scheme is to be implemented right down at the grassroot level, at the rural level, then the power of implementing it, the Power of executing it, the Power of controlling it must not rest with the Centre. The Centre is too far away and therefore, the present regime of corruption and the present system of leakages shall never end. You will allot from here Rs. 100/- and finally you shall have at the grassroot level, at the ground level real investment of only Rs. 25/-, nothing more than that; you may be lucky if you get Rs. 20/- in terms of the value of the actual concrete results achieved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to touch one more point. The formulation of the plan itself is defective. It has been traditionally

defective; sitting here in Delhi, they arbitrarily make out so many miles of roads are to be built, so many schools are to be constructed, so many CHULAS are to be introduced, so many this and so many that, without any reference to the actual felt needs of the people at the grassroot level. What do the people they want for themselves? I have been roaming around the countryside, Mr. Chairman, for the last 10 years and I have come to feel that the people regard these schemes as a waste, people do not want these schemes.... People want water, people want electricity, people want schools and people want roads. People want basic things. People want drinking water and here we are telling them, 'No, you do not need drinking water, but you should have toilet facilities. No, you should not have school buildings, you need bus stands' Yes, we also need bus stands, but at a later stage of the game. First we must construct roads. Therefore, the entire process has become topsy-turvy. Instead of starting the planning process from the top, Mr. Chairman, the entire process has to be completely reversed. The pyramid has to be turned upside down. I want a village plan for every single human habitation and then a Panchayat plan as a module and then by bringing together these modules and adding an element of what is needed for the block as a whole I would formulate a block plan. Then, by adding up the block plans and adding an element of what / the district needed as a whole, for example, a Teachers' Training Institute, for example, a Vocational Training Centre, we shall have a district plan. Further, by adding the district plans as a whole and then adding an element of what is needed for the State as a whole, we shall come to the State plan and then by adding the State Plan as a whole, one by one, all these bricks put together and then adding a national component to define what is needed for the nation as a whole, we shall come to the national plan. That will be real plan of the country, that will be the real plan for the nation and that will be the plan for the people in which would take into account people's desires, people's aspirations and people's needs and in this manner, we shall be able to mobilise the energies of the

[*Sh. Syed Shahbuddin*]

people the enthusiasm of the people and the will of the people. And this make a success of the planning process, I would like that when Mr. Chitta Basu's statutory Planning Commission comes into being, it shall define its role in this manner: In order to bring about a balanced appreciation of the real demands at various levels.

I would like that implementation or the execution of each scheme, each programme, each project to be defined by the five-tier system of planning must be left to the level at which the benefit is to accrue. For example, the number of primary schools have to be built, is a matter the village level the panchayat level. In that case, primary education must be the responsibility of the Panchayat. If the secondary school is to be associated with the blocks, in that case, secondary education planning and must be left to the blocks. They should serve as the planning agencies. They should serve as the execution agencies and the implementation agencies. The implementation agency not only should have funds but also free choice of the projects. Whatever they desire, they can choose. The shelf is open. They are a free customer. Gandhiji said, "Nobody is more important than the customer". The customer will choose freely at his option. He shall have the resources to implement the project. The control shall be provided only by the next higher level and not by distant Delhi, not by the distant-State capital. If it is the primary school plan, it shall be executed by the Panchayat and shall be subject to the control of the block. The block level plan shall be executed by the block and it shall be subject to the control of the district. The district level plan shall be executed by the district and it shall be subject to the control of the State. The State plan shall finally be overlooked by the Centre, not as a matter of intervention or interference on day to day basis but to see that it does fall into the national pattern and does contribute to the achievement of the defined national objectives.

Therefore, I feel that this Bill, reason-

able as it is, useful as it is, has to be supplemented by an —indepth constitutional amendment to bring about what I would call the *panch khamba raj*. A two-tier system but a five-tier system with well defined levels of powers and responsibilities. Therefore, the panchayat level the block level, the district level the State level and the national level have to be defined with their set of power and responsibilities and with a clear share of resources in the total national kitty and a list of subjects on which they shall exercise full authority.

I hope sometime Mr. Chitta Basu will sit down and frame such a bill for us. Today, however, I stand here to support the Bill that the Planning Commission be given a statutory status. I hope, once it is given statutory status in consultation with all the States it shall define a very clear cut role for itself and shall not serve simply as an instrument of intervention at the command of the central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Bill ends at 4. 15 P.M. There are a couple of Members to speak and the Minister has to reply.

Shall we extend the time by half- an hour, till quarter to five of the clock. The hon. Members who are going to speak now will restrict the time to about five minutes please.

SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI (Bengaluru) Mr. Chairman, Sir, India has a federal set up and the Centre provides financial aid to various States. The National Development Council, and the Planning Commission are the vital organs through which the financial distribution amongst the States and the Centre takes place.

The Bill brought forth by my learned colleague Shri Chitta Basu to confer constitutional status on the National Development Council and the Planning Commission is a very important and a significant move.

The NDC and the Planning Commis-

sion, as they exist now, are not constitutional bodies. NDC is the highest policy making body of social and economic issues and the Planning Commission is the instrument to implement the direction of the Council.

However, experience shows us that the NDC does not meet regularly and the deliberations made in this meeting are quite insufficient. The deliberations can be said to be mere formalities. There is also hardly any scope to discuss the social and economic problems in the NDC meetings. In a way, NDC finally approves the Draft Plan after the earlier approval by the Centre.

Similarly, in the Planning Commission as well, there is very little scope for discussion on these vital issues. It will not be out of place to highlight our learned Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission Shri Pranab Mukherjee's recent declaration on a very important issue involving the private corporate sector's mobilisation of its capital resources. He has rightly observed that a situation where equity was preferred to tax and also where both the investors and savers were willing accept risk in expectation of reward, should be created.

Further, on India's economic policy planning etc., there is much hue and cry and deep concern that India has succumbed to pressures from international financial institutions. If the conditionalities prescribed by the IMF, World Bank and the Asian Development Bank were good for the country, I dare say there is nothing wrong in same accepting them. At the time, it was not these international financial institutions that had inspired our new economic policy but the Congress party's election manifesto which, in turn, was originally piloted by our former Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi he had also advocated decentralisation of powers by providing more teeth for decision making at the panchayat level.

Therefore, the suggestion to make NDC and the Planning Commission constitutional bodies with well defined composition and functions by investing definite powers to

make them nodal agencies between the Centre and the various States is, in my opinion, a welcome measure.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (BAREILLY): Mr Chairman, Sir, it is the need of the hour to discuss the resolution moved by the hon. Member of Parliament. The controversial image of the Planning Commission has been questioned in the last few years and the character of the Planning Commission has changed considerably after it was formed for the first time. In the beginning Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru had remarked that regarding economic matters it should be in the interest of the nation. Then our former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi called it a pack of jokers. During the last few years all the appointments have been done on political basis and during this short period it has seen three deputy Chairmen. In such circumstances, it is worth consideration as to how our plans can be implemented. When Planning Commission was constituted, growth rate of Population this country was decided to be restricted to 125% but today it is 2.25%. It means no achievement has been made in this direction so far. When we have been unable to control this problem we must contemplate how we are going to plan our future. The problem of unemployment is on the increase and have failed to provide even the minimum basic needs to the population of our country. We have not been able to provide primary schools in Twenty five percent of our villages and half of our population is illiterate. We are facing such major problems and we will have to see how we can solve these problems. In the context of these problems we should decide the shape of Planning Commission. It is beyond doubt that it has taken a political form today. I do not say that constitutional status should be given to the Planning Commission but I would like to submit that there should be an open discussion on the utility of the planning Commission in view of the prevailing grave problems.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in 1992-93 Budget a

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provision of Rs. 1,000 *per capita* expenditure has been made for Union Territories while every low amount has been allocated for other States such as Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc. Provision has been made for only Rs. 80 *per capita* expenditure for Uttar Pradesh. Similarly for some State it is Rs. 300 *per capita* for others it is Rs. 400 and for some other State it is Rs. 700 *per capita*. In these circumstances, how a uniformity can be maintained. How would these states progress? Government is not taking into consideration the problems of the big States whose projects are at a stand still due to paucity of funds. Even after the passage of forty-four years after independence the shape of Planning Commission is still to be decided.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government of different political parties are in power in different States and the Centre wants that certain States governments may not function properly. It should not be allowed. we must decide what system we are going to have in this country and the direction where we want to lead it.

Through you, Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to submit that people of all the political parties should sit and discuss and decide the character of the Planning Commission. Even the Sarkaria Commission has submitted that appointments in the Planning Commission are being made on the political basis since 1980. Only the economic experts should be appointed in Planning Commission but the Government is following the Contradictory policy in this regard. after taking over by the new Government, it took eight weeks to constitute the Planning Commission. So our five year plan has lagged behind. We would have to pay attention to these facts and function in a proper order.

In the end, I would like to State that I do not think that the Government would approve the resolution moved by Shri Chitta Basu but it is the need of the hour that an open debate should be organised to decide

the character and nature of the Planning Commission so that it may help the rural India to develop.

I thank you, for allotting me time to speak.

DR. S. P. YADAV (SAMBHAL): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Private Member's Bill brought forward by Shri Chitta Basu is a very appreciable one for the planned development of the country and there are no two opinions in this regard. But is it possible to give practical shape to his proposal? We have been observing that with the change of the Government the Chairman of the Planning Commission is also changed and with this exercise the whole plans undergo a vast change. The plans look rosy only on paper but these plans never take a practical shape.

In Morababad district of Uttar Pradesh, Hasanpur Dam was being constructed. The Engineers constructed 3-4 Thokar Bundhs there in such a way that the major portion of the main dam was washed away by Ganges. Government did not pay any attention. I raised the matter in this House but even then no attention was paid to the matter. Whatever information we could get against the Junior Engineers of Uttar Pradesh, we sent it to Uttar Pradesh Government. I paid a visit to the site of the Dam and came to the conclusion that there was a large scale corruption in the construction of dam. Complaints were made in this regard. The Chief Engineer of the Uttar Pradesh Government, who himself was very corrupt, transferred other Junior Engineers and no action was taken against anybody except these minor transfers. Corruption has reached its peak. In this way the corrupt big officers give minor punishments to their subordinate officers. In the District level meetings we raised a point regarding the misuse of funds allotted for the development of villages under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and pointed on as to how much amount out of the total allocated funds was really spent on rural development and how much was being misused. But nobody pays any attention in this regard. Corruption makes inroads in the plans even before their formulation. Government is not even aware



about the number of plans and the expenditure incurred on them.

It has become very difficult to implement these plans due to growing indiscipline. The hon. Minister has already told the House about the corruption prevailing in Railways. In Moradabad, the DRM has made fictitious appointments. The candidates were appointed on the basis of false experience certificates. This matter has already been taken up and workers are sitting on hunger strike. But the Government is unmoved. What is the good of such a planning?

"Now into the field of education. congratulate the U.P. Government for taking initiative to check cheating in examinations by living in forward a Bill. But is this problem of copying prevalent only in Uttar Pradesh. Even in the Central Schools of Delhi and in I.A.S. examinations the same problem exists. How many plans would be formulated by the government and how would it implement them? I am surprised to note that the double standards are being adopted in the Uttar Pradesh examination centres also. In high school examinations, the rule applies but will it apply in University examinations also, which are going to commence on twenty-fifth. I have my own doubts because no enhancement has been made to this effect. My submission is that planned development of the country is possible only when there is a clear cut draft of the planned development before the Government. It will prevent the Governments and the Chairman of the Planning Commission to implement these plans and programmes without making any changes in them. This is the only way through which the Planning Commission can lay down target for planned development.

We find today that our problem of education is closely linked with the growth of population. The growth rate of population in India is so high that just in one year an addition equivalent to the total number of inhabitants of Australia is made to the certain of our country. This is the situation in our country.

What are our schemes? Has the Government taken any steps to check population growth? Why education is not being included in the Concurrent list? It is a State Subject it should have been included in the Union List. There should be uniformity of education all over the country.

The problem of unemployment is also linked with it. What are the schemes that the Government is formulating for unemployed youth. Today terrorism, extremism and provocative feelings are spreading all over the country. All this is being done by the youth who are unemployed. The country will enter the 21st century with 21 crore unemployed youth in the century. What are the schemes for them? I do not want to say much. But it is a good legislation for the planned development of the country. I support it and demand from the Government to take some effective steps on it so that there could be some development in the country.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Constitutional Amendment Bill brought forward by Shri Chitta Basu. I know that if the plans had not been implemented, the country would not have made this much of progress. There was no agricultural development, no factories in such numbers, no roads, and no drinking water in the country when the Britishers left. Jawahar Lal Nehru's effort for the planned development of the country has now bore fruit. This is the reason that the far off hill areas have made some progress. Ours is a small State. The village roads of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh were connected with main roads and the electrification work was expanded. Today Himachal Pradesh is capable of generating 20,000 MW of power. This capacity should be utilised. There was a proposal to construct a canal for Haryana and Punjab and Rajasthan was benefited by it. That work remains incomplete. Haryana has completed its part but there are some difficulties in its completion. A huge amount has already been spent on it. It should be fully utilized and the work should be completed under a time bound programme. All the

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democratic institutions right from the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Zila Parishads, the Legislative Assemblies up to Parliament are engaged in development work. Each Panchayat receives grants accordingly and prepares schemes. They hold meeting after every six months. The Sarpanch of the Panchayat presents its report to its executive body and then it is considered in block, zila Parishad and Legislative Assembly levels people say that nothing has been done. It means that all this development in the country has taken place automatically. But it is not so. All this development has taken place in a planned way. There is a demand to merge the Development Council with the Planning Commission. It is also alleged that State Chief Ministers are not consulted in the matter of allocation of funds. In fact, the Chief Ministers participate in the meetings of the Planning Commission when the budget is finalised. The funds are allocated as per their demand. A question has also been raised as to why such a huge amount was spent. It is because the Chief Ministers attend the Development Council meetings. Their officials also come with them mostly by aeroplanes and participate in meetings here three to four times a year. But it has been of no use. I would like to make a submission about hill areas. It rains heavily in our areas. Heavy rain causes soil erosion. Sufficient funds should be provided to the State Government to check soil erosion.

There is a campaign in Himachal Pradesh for taking up afforestation and for increasing land under agriculture. I think that the State Government should be directed from here that it should not involve its party members only in this work. There should be a ban on B.J.P. from forming an association of its own for this purpose.

The State government has started Antyodaya programme. The purpose is to raise the person who is at the bottom and has lost everything. One lakh people have been identified. I don't think that one lakh people

would have been brought under this category. Some officers have been deployed for selection of people. Their M.L. As are also involved in it. These families have been selected on this basis. I think it is not good for the nation. The unemployed people should be identified. Several unemployed people have gone to high court and obtained stay order. I think it is not a party programme, a but national programme and action should be taken to implement it.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur):  
On which subject you are speaking?

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: I am speaking on planning. The hill region in Himachal Pradesh gets more rain. I demand that large tanks should be dug to store water near the villages which lie on the hill, so that greenery can be maintained throughout the year. So far as the question of schools is concerned, the position is that if there are public schools at places, at some others there are ordinary schools.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.  
Your time is over.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:  
Every effort should be made to provide education to people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please speak on the bill which has been brought by Shri Chitta Basu. You are placing your demands. Thank you for raising a matter concerning Haryana.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:  
I think the hon. Minister will have separate meetings and consult all concerned about the proposal to amalgamate the Planning Commission and the National Development Council a demand for which has been made by several hon Members. I request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I support the Bill in principle. I think the issue raised by Chitta Basu de-

serves very serious consideration. Regrettably, indeed tragically, the Planning Commission today is not what it was intended to be. The original concept of the Planning Commission was to have a body of experts. In fact that is why the first planning Commission was de-facto headed by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. In fact there was a talk initially that Pandit Nehru as Prime Minister was disinclined to be the Chairman. The idea was that the Planning Commission must be a body of experts it must give its opinion as experts, as an independent body and make its recommendations in the best national interests, not in the interest of any one political party or another. That was the whole concept. Panditji was then persuaded to become the Chairman because it was that there must be some linkage with the Government.

In fact initially there was to be no Planning Minister although personally I am very happy that we have a Planning Minister in Shri Bharadwaj. The Planning Minister was inducted only for a very limited purpose. That limited purpose was to be able to answer questions in Parliament relating to the planning Commission. This is what the original concept was. It was not the concept that the Planning Minister would be a separate administrative body, perhaps having some say or otherwise in the Planning Commission. In other words, the basic concept was that it was intended to be a body of experts. At one stage, the concept was again revived and we had Prof. Lakadawala appointed as the Deputy Chairman. Then Dr. Manmohan Singh— he was not in Politics at that time and he was not inducted into public life— was the Deputy Chairman. Therefore, I fully support the Principle, but I do not go along with the details of what my friend Shri Chitta Basu says.

Shri Chitta Basu wants that the Union Minister of Planning shall act as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. In his own Statement of objects and Reasons he says,

"The Planning Commission has similarly been transformed into an ap-

pendage of the Union government".

If you are going to have the Prime Minister as the Chairman and the Planning Minister and the Deputy Chairman, what else will it be, if it is not to be an appendage of the Union Government? Therefore, we should try and revive the original concept, the original concept of an independent Planning Commission which will plan in the best national interest of the country and not in accordance with any particular ideology.

One other point is that I would like the Planning Commission to have a statutory basis. I would have liked to say much more. But time does not permit. I am very grateful to you for your kind indulgence in allowing me this opportunity. I would also like the Planning Commission to be a statutory body, because I would like the Planning Commission to be able to inform the country adequately with authentic information, authentic facts which we can all accept. Today, we have an extra-ordinary situation where one Government comes in and another goes and out; a second Government comes in and the third Government goes out each Government blames the previous Government for all the economic ills. The country has the right to know as to what the facts are. Today, those facts are not available. Panditji had again thought of setting up, what he called, - the National Statistical body. Something like that should be created or such a body should be there in the Planning Commission so that can have an independent Planning Commission and that it should be able to provide the people with facts that they can trust.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, at the very outset, I would like to express my thanks to hon. Members who have participated in the debated— Shri Chitta Basu, the Mover of the Motion, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat, Shri Vadde, Shri Sudhir Giri, Shri Oscar Fernandes, Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhattacharya, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, Shri Joshi, Shri

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Syed Shahabuddin, Shri Gopi Nath Gajapati, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Shri Yadav, Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri and lastly Shri Inderjit. (Interruptions) I am sorry, Nitish Kumar. I have noted your points also very carefully. (Interruptions) I have noted the points raised by all the hon. Members. I would like to put on record that the discussion has been motivated purely by the desire that we should have a very effective planning in the country. Even the Mover, Shri Chitta Basu has said that. He is a very senior Member of this august House, a great parliamentarian, freedom fighter. He is a Member of the Forward Bloc. We know the philosophy of Forward Bloc. They are always faster, very dynamic, very vibrant than any other persons. I appreciate when he says that the Planning Commission should be strengthened, it should be made more dynamic. I know that and for some time, I have been working in the Planning Ministry. So, that is the need of the hour. If the planning process in the country is not dynamic, then, the whole system of the Centre-State relations gets affected. Then, the areas demarcated for the States are encroached by the Centre or some areas where the Centre has to make a national policy, the States have an objection that it should not do so. These are the areas where the institutions do not function properly. Planning Commission, National Development Council, as bodies, there is nothing wrong. What is the Planning Commission's constitution? The Prime Minister is the Chairman. No body can deny that when we talk of national planning, the Prime Minister ought to be and should be the Chairman of that body because he is the leader of the nation. Similarly, if the Deputy Chairman is not an economic expert, there is no use of such a person sitting in the Planning Commission. Similarly, there are other Members, and so on. So, nobody disputes this aspect that the constitution of the Planning Commission should be as efficient as possible. I have no hesitation in conceding this aspect.

The second aspect is National Development

Council. The National Development Council also, you will see, is a very very important institution headed again by Prime Minister in which Union Ministers are also Members. All Chief Ministers, along with their Planning Ministers, Governors, Reserve Bank and other important functionaries of the Government and financial institutions also participate. But I do say that the type of deliberations that are required by the planning Commission and by the NDC, they do not get that time. I also concede that planning only two-tier, namely the Centre and the States, is not enough considering the vastness of this country.

I must congratulate Shri Syed Shahabuddin. He has put in more elaborate terms the need of the hour. The need of the hour is we have seen that vast areas of this country are ocean of poverty. Many a time, I face difficulties in this august House to defend this poverty rampant in the country. When the hon. Members put questions to me, I feel that it is time now that we must awake and do something. Otherwise, the poor people will become impatient. Already we have got some sort of impatience being shown in the anger of the people in many places in India. Therefore, I congratulate the hon. Member, Shri Chitta Basu, for having moved this bill because it is time now that we are facing so many economic crisis and other problems. At the same time, I must remind this august House that our planning process, as was pointed out by the mover of the Bill is a product of our Constitution. Our Constitution defines the powers of the centre, States and other institutions like judiciary; executive, legislatures and so on. But one thing is definite that has got a two-tier system of administration. There is a Union Government and there are State Governments. And we must see that the relationship between the State and the Centre always goes on in harmony and it should be projected. When there is a matter relating to planning of a State, it should be the idea of the State that should be given priority. That is what the State wants to do in the State. The Chief Minister is representative of the people. He must be given due respect. His views must

\* be given due respect by the Centre that look, this is what the Chief Minister has, because his party also gets a mandate from the people on their promises made to the people. So, no Planning Commission or any person should neglect or ignore the request of the Chief Minister with regard to the priorities of the State.

But so far as nation is concerned and national perspective is concerned, the Centre must get priority. And it is here the Prime Ministers- Central Government's view- must prevail. Administrative Reforms Commission or committees have gone into it. I need not waste the time of the House. They have emphasised like that.

To this extent, if you see, what is needed today? We have seen that there is a tension in the judiciary. We have seen that there is a tension in Parliament. We have seen there is tension in the Planning Commission. There was fortunately no tension in the NDC. I was present. It went on in great harmony. It was unique. Why? I was surprised. People expected fireworks in the NDC. But the Chief Ministers and Prime Minister were aware of the danger the country was facing. So, everybody cooperated. The historic deliberations of the NDC, if I may say so, went on very peacefully with full cooperation from the Chief Ministers, Ministers, and officers. Prime Minister got cooperation from all corners. I must congratulate them because this was the need of the hour. So Sir, if we are really serious, we must give our serious thought to this that the planning process must be made more dynamic. I had studied this issue earlier during my tenure as the Law Minister. I know where is the difficulty. The difficulty is the same that we have become too much centralised. We want to keep everything for ourselves. And bureaucratic snags are also there. I had pointed even then, in the Nagar Palikas and panchayats Bill that once it is in List II, List II must be given respect. Local self-government is the job of the State Governments. The local self-Government must be administered in the States and Central Government cannot interfere in local self-government and there-

fore, Nagar palikas, panchayats, zila parishads, panchayat samitis or whatever name they are given, should be strengthened. Mahatma's dream of the village republic and village panchayat must be strengthened. I know the problems of the poor rural folk of this country having come from a rural area. How can we plan for them without knowing their problems? We do not know their problems and the problems of the cities and those of the rural areas are totally different. As was pointed out, we have hundreds and thousands of schemes. Why can't we pick up five or ten schemes like drinking water, sanitation programme, education and medical facilities? People would not like to come to cities as they have got their whole-some meals in the village with a good climate to live. Cities are now polluted and so, nobody would like to come to cities for litigation or for medical treatment. What has become of our courts and hospitals? You would not love to live in cities if you will not develop your rural areas. I must congratulate Mr. Syed Shahabuddin. He had actually worked on the problem. Planning must be decentralised immediately. But for that, I do not see what is the efficacy of giving statutory status to the NDC. NDC is more than statutory. It is the product of the Constitution, under the mandate of the Directive Principles. It is the duty of the State to promote this type of social emancipation of the poor masses. If you make it more rigid and bound by a statutory status, then there will be no flexibility.

SHRI INDERJIT: Is it not a fact that the Planning Commission today is constituted on the basis of a Government resolution? It is an executive decision. What we want is a statutory resolution.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Inderjitji wants a separate article for the planning Commission. I appreciate what you want. You want that a situation like which had been emerging during the last two to three years should not be there. Every year, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and other Members are appointed and then the Government goes; they also became wid-

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ows. If the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission resigns, the Members also resign. That type of a situation should not be there. For two months, I did not have Members of the Planning Commission in my own Ministry. That situation is very bad. I am very happy to see the Planning Minister, I have no say in the working of the Planning Commission. I have adhered to a principle. I have not participated in any deliberations with any State Chief Minister. It is only the Planning Commission which participated. I had been invited. But I adhered to what the Committee headed by Shri R.R. Morarka said. They have suggested that the Planning Minister should keep apart. But I do feel the difficulty of a Minister answering Parliament without knowing what is happening in the Planning Commission. I do know. I have my difficulties but I get the cooperation of the House. They understand that this Minister is a handicap of not being a fullfledged or active Member of the Planning Commission. I am their spokesman in Parliament. That is a great privilege on me. But the question is of developing the institution. If you really want to have development of the institution of planning, then it is time for all political parties to come together and see what kind of planning you want.

17.00 hrs.

Shri Gangwar has just now spoken and I have listened to him very carefully. The solution does not lie in amending the Constitution. We have amended the Constitution to stop defections. Has it served the purpose? It has not, because political parties have not adhered to the spirit. You must adhere to the spirit of a law, if it were to be properly implemented. If it suits me, I will encourage defections; if it suits you, you will encourage defections. so, where does it lead to?

To build an institution, what is really needed is courage and dedication. That is the need of the hour and we are all open to discussion. I am quite confident the our

hon. Prime Minister will be ready to discuss this issue with all the political parties because he feels that, keeping in view the enormous problems of the country, it is the job of everybody, to participate in nation building. And planning is a process of nation building. Planning is a process whereby we can wipe the tear from the eyes of the poor and the weak. Planning is for the poor, whose limbs are weak and who are not in a position to stand on their own. Planning is needed for the poor men in the street. The rich have no problems. This problem has to be addressed by all of us. That is why I say, that if you are really keen on this, devote some more time to it. I do not agree with your philosophy that the historic perspective of planning is given a go by, by participating in negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank. We are members of the IMF and world Bank. I listened to Shri Vajpayee's speech on the other day. This great country cannot be cowed down by any power in the world. This is a country where parliamentary democracy thrives. Our socialism is not like that of Soviet Russia or China. The aim of our democratic socialism is to remove the vast oceans of poverty. The aim of our socialism is to ensure food, clothing and shelter for all. And this is where the integration of the State is required. If we are all equal, there is no need for State intervention. Everybody will have a free market. But free market does not suit those who are backward, under-privileged and down-trodden. A laborer gets Rs. 30 as a minimum wage. If food prices go high in the free market, how can he get a minimum of four or five kilograms of flour with this Rs. 30? This is where the need for public Distribution System through state intervention arises. State will plan in such a way that the poor man gets two square meals a day. That is why we are proud of our national perspective and the planning process in this country is very successful. The moment there is drought, our relief machinery gets into motion. The moment there is a flood, our national machinery gets into motion to fight the calamities.

I quite see that the public sector must not be treated with contempt. The public sector is the saving grace of this country over the last 40 years. We have put our money into the public sector. But we cannot cling to a public sector which is unproductive and which creates budget deficits. If we do not apply our mind to these things, where will our country go? After all, we have to pay through our nose.

Sir, Planning is a conciliatory process between the States and the Center. Since it is in the Concurrent List, the job has to be done both by the States as well as the Center. And I invite Basuji to make some more research on this. Representatives of all the parties—the CPI, the CPI (M), Forward Bloc, BJP—have spoken on this issue and all have spoken very well indeed. I accept the spirit of their arguments. I give an assurance that whenever you want to discuss the issue, we are ready to discuss, so that the process of planning becomes more effective. Ultimately, if it is the wisdom of the House or wisdom of all the political parties that our planning should be given such a shape or that the NDC should meet more and more frequently, well, it is fully acceptable to us. Discussion always leads to better results.

I want you to appreciate one fact. You know that this country has faced many challenges before. However severe they may be, there is no question of our surrendering to any powers. It is a vast country and it is a great country. We are not to be cowed down by anybody in the world. I also say that it is in our own interest to take the present day situation into account. We used to be so proud of our great friend the Soviet Russia. But because of their rigid planning and rigid structure, they broke into pieces. But we are very flexible. The framers of the Constitution brought in the fundamental rights and directive principles. Had we not incorporated the fundamental rights in our Constitution, we would have been like China where even students could shock the nation. But here so many times people come in lakhs and lakhs

and demonstrate at Boat Club, we stand very comfortably before them and listen to their demands. That sort of situation has never arisen in our country. This is because the moment any person lands on the Indian soil, he is given protection under Article 21. This all comes in the planning. I do not want to make it a partisan issue but I would like to say that the freedom movement was essentially led by the Indian National Congress.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: (Barsat) Planning was also a part of it.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Yes, that is why I congratulate you. At the outset it was conceived that planning was necessary for the poor men and that is the commitment even today. No political party says that they do not stand for the poor. All the political parties say that. I would like to have a consensus on this.

Shri Gangwarji has given a clear signal and I accept it. If you want to have a real democratic planning then you have to take into consideration the views of all. Prime Minister believes in consensus. Many issues on Center-State relations are still pending. This is not the time when I can invite you nor anybody will take my invitation seriously. But, I personally feel that the Center-State relations must be discussed and planning must also be discussed.

I request Basu ji to withdraw it. I have taken note of all the points. When we will discuss all these issues, this will also get more attention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will, gentlemen, we overshot the time a little bit. The hon. Minister was speaking with such a conviction that I did not feel like interrupting him. Therefore, I request the House to complete the procedural work the time for this Bill be extended by another half-an-hour. The time was extended till quarter to five. Now, we extend the time for this Bill up to 5.20 hours.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. The object of the Bill is very simple. As all the Members have already observed planning is essential for a country of the size of India having multiplicity of cultures, languages and ethnicity. Therefore, we cannot do without a planning system in our country and there has been a complete agreement on this issue. What I have sought is that the planning process being very important and essential and imperative, it must be a part of the Constitution itself.

I quite appreciate when our planning Minister was saying that there is a Bill pending before the House for the amendment of the Constitution for constituting penchaynt Raj Nagar palika. Sir, there are different views on it. The penchant Raj, Local self-Government is within a State List and when the earlier penchaynt Bill was before the House, many of us objected on the ground that it was an interference into the State subject. Now, the new Bill is before the joint Soleect Committee. The purpose is to have the constitutional basis of the panchayati Raj. This is good. This is a welcome move. what shape the legislation will take is a different thing. But I referred to this because an urge was felt that panchayati Raj should have a constitutional basis. A Gram penchaynt is also a constitutional body after the amendment of the Constitution. I do not know whether it was 73rd or 74th Amendment.

Sir, if that is the position of the Government, then I have got no quarrel. If you accept the great importance that is attached to the Planning Commission, then it is good. If we attach so much great importance to the Planning Commission, then why don't you give it a constitutional sanctity or constitutional status?

Some hon. Members have pointed out that many Commissions have been given constitutional status. The Finance Commis-

sion is a constitutional body. Then, there are so many Commissions which have been given the constitutional status. My point is that, an important body like the planning Commission should have some constitutional basis. Nothing more and nothing less.

Sir, I think, the Government should not object to that idea. I am sorry to say this. Of course, he has responded well. But, he has also taken firm position which is inflexible that there is no need of providing a constitutional status to the Planning Commission.

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ:** May I just clarify the position? It is not a firm attitude at all. I have said that in the gambit of Center-State relations, this issue can also be discussed. When you can make Constitutional Amendment on Panochayati Raj and Zila Parishads, this can also be discussed. After all, this Bill is before the Joint Committee. So, issues cannot be considered in the Private Members Bills. My attitude is that we may need an overall discussion.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I think, the hon. Minister did say that the Prime Minister is ready to discuss it with the Leaders of the Opposition.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I referred to his remarks only to see that he clarifies his position and a wrong signal is not emitted from here. The Government is willing to consider the proposal. I think, this is the position of the Minister. It is a matter also to be considered in a different situation, in a different forum. There is nothing wrong in it.

Therefore, I feel, the Government should give a proper thinking to the suggestion of having a constitutional basis of this very important institution, like the planning Commission and the National Development Council.

Sir, the matter was succinctly pointed out by the Sarkaria Commission, although



the Sarkaria Commission did not recommend for the constitutional status for the Planning Commission and the National Development Council. But, I would only like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Paragraph 11.743 (page 382) of the Report. "Conclusion; We are, therefore, of the view that being the supreme inter-Governmental body for all matters related to socio-economic development, it is necessary that NDC should remain and re-constituted as National Economic and Development Council by Presidential Order, under the provision of Article 263 so as to have a direct moorings in the Constitution."

At present, the Planning Commission is constituted by an Executive order.

I think there is a difference; I think you will appreciate the difference. At present, the Planning Commission and NDC are constituted under the Executive Order.

Sarkaria Commission has not accepted what I recommend; but it also felt that there should be a constitutional basis. I have always been stressing upon the word 'basis'; and he has mentioned the President can issue an order under Article 263 of the Constitution. This is a recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission. I point it out only to stress upon that. The Commission like Sarkaria Commission has also felt the need of providing some kind of constitutional basis to the Planning Commission. Therefore, I think the Government should think about it in a better way.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I may put all apprehensions to an end. I have said in a very eloquent voice that this is the most favourable time when any issue which concerns nation as a whole, the Government will discuss it with any political party including the Centre-State relation at any given time. Because this issue touches the Centre as well as the States. Even otherwise in the parliament we cannot decide and sit over it

that we are going to have this type of planning Commission or NDC, because it is a concurrent subject, I think nothing better can be said by a Minister on this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: All right. Thank you very much. You have provided a forum for a discussion of this nature.

So far as other points which have been raised are: one is regarding people's Participation in the Planning. It is only for that purpose I have sought a constitutional status. There has been a question raised regarding decentralisation of planning process. It is for a constitutional status is required.

I am prepared to accept what my hon. Friend, Shri Syed Shahabuddin has suggested that this entire planning process mechanism needs to be restructured, revamped; and for that, everybody is agreeable; we are all agreeable to that suggestion. But the only point is that I sought by this Bill to have a constitutional recognition of this very important Institution.

The hon. Minister has raised a question of China and Russia. I do not criticise it. China has its own problems; they have their own system of planning; they have got their own problems; and they would have to find solution of their own problems.

So far as Russia is concerned, they have their own planning system. Whatever achievements they have made, it is all right; it is open to us; whatever defects were there, they were responsible for them; and we are taking a lesson from them also. My idea is not to say follow China's line or accept Russian line. It is India. We have got our own problems; our problems are Indian problems; and solutions are also to be Indian solutions. Therefore, it is unnecessary, I think it is futile to raise a question what has happened in China, what has happened in Russia; it is immaterial and it is irrelevant, and it is not germane to the subject which is under discussion.

SHRI INDER JIT: We could draw a lesson from China.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We are drawing a lesson in our own way. Since all sections of the House have expressed their views broadly supporting the principle underlying the Bill, it is a happy moment for me.

It is a happy moment for me that the entire House has given its support. It is for the Government to decide. I am quite alive to my limitations. This is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It requires a special majority and in the present composition of the House as it is today, it is also not possible for them to have a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I have got that little amount of maturity after working for so many years in this august House. Therefore, I will not venture for the Division of the House knowing fully-well the fate of the Bill.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (katwa) : If all the Members were present here the Bill would have been adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Not necessarily. Anyway, I would urge upon the Government to bear in mind the commitment they have made now. At least an arrangement should be made for creating a forum for discussing the future of the planning Commission, the planning process with cooperation and greater understanding between the Centre and the States in so far as the planning process is concerned. I hope that the Government will make appropriate response to this and I, with your permission, withdraw this Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I withdraw the Bill.

17 23 hrs.

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)  
By Shrimati Dil kumari Bhandari

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now go to the next item, Item No. 11. This is again a Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shrimati dil kumari Bhandari. The time allotted for this Bill is two hours and there are a number of speakers. Therefore, I request all the speakers to kindly make very, very brief speeches.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): The day on which voting on the Bill takes place, I request the Government to issue a whip asking all the Members to be present and vote on this Bill. We will also do the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which Bill?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: This Bill, the present one about inclusion of the Nepalese language in the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How do you presume that they will not make their Members available?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Because in the case of a private Member's Bill, what happens is, even when the Government is in agreements, all that it says is to announce in the House that it is willing to move a Bill of that kind on its own as an official Bill. In this case, I am sure if you see the content of the Bill you will agree that it is very limited. If the Government can make up

its mind, it is quite possible that this Bill itself can be adopted. There has been just one precedent perhaps, Shri Feroze Gandhi's Bill, which was an unofficial Bill, and which was accepted by the Government and incorporated in the statute book.

Similarly, in this case, if the Government makes up its mind that can be done, it is necessary because it is a Constitution Amendment Bill and the required majority has to be there. The requisite strength has to be there. It will always be a Friday on which this Bill will be considered. So, unless the Government takes it up and we also, the various political parties also take it up, it cannot be done. There is complete unanimity on this. Then, a second process for the Government bringing in a fresh Bill would not be necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a precedent to that effect.

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. Chairman, Sir, I do appreciate the views and sentiments expressed by the Leader of the Opposition and my hon. friend Shri Saifuddin Choudhury. I can assure them that the Government would no way be lacking in so far as the requisite necessary presence of Members in the House to keep the House functioning.

I think as Advaniji has said, there is a general feeling and unanimity on this issue. We can discuss about it. There is enough time for that. We can work out the procedure. But there is no need for us to ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, I am sure that adequate presence of Member will be there for the Quorum. But the Leader of the Opposition wanted to know whether this Bill would be converted into a Govern-

ment Bill. You can discuss about that matter.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Let us not create any debated at the present moment... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot jump the gun. We cannot decide on this at this stage.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I said very clearly that there is enough time for us to work out on this... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support your view that we should not jump the gun. Certain views have been expressed about unanimity. I am not so terribly sure about the unanimity because the Constituency from where I come has a particular view in the matter. And therefore I do think that we ought to have a full-fledged discussion first the Government should make up its mind, then I do not think we should push the Government into a position that it should mobilise all its strength to adopt a Bill which has not yet been discussed.

Mr. Chairman, how long are we sitting today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Upto 6 O'Clock. "Now, Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Before I go into my formal speech, I would like to speak in Nepali which is understandable by all the people who speak Hindi.

[Translation]

"Bhasha Ho sabhyata Hamro, Sara

[Smt. Dil Kumari Bhandari]

Udai Unnati, Jeet Vaibhav, vachhdan,  
Bhasha Me pchisamm Yee".

It means that language is our culture. Our progress depends on it and our victories and prosperity will continue to live in it.

With this perspective, I am going to introduced this private Member's Bill. I hope that all will agree with it.

[English]

The Bill which I am presenting before the House today for consideration is a simple, non controversial and most imperative in nature. This Bill seeks to include two more languages, that is, Nepali and Manipuri. In the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

This is not the first time that such a Bill had come here for discussion. Many time the Bills were withdrawn on the assurance of the Minister. Many times the Bills were put to vote and negatived. Of course, they were brought in the House by Opposition party Members.

Sir, I fervently hope that it will be passed without any opposition. I say this with confidence that there be no opposition to the proposal of inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule from any side in this House.

Sir, during the last winter Session, 104 hon Members of Parliament belonging to all Parties including all the Leaders of the Opposition Parties supported the demand for inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution by signing the representation addressed to the hon. Prime Minister.

Of course, Shri Chandra Shekharji, the former prime Minister, did not sign the representation but he wrote a separate letter

supporting this case. I am grateful to all the hon. Members for supporting this just demand.

Hon'ble Shri Arjun singh, Minister of human Resources Development while addressing the 4th All India Official language Conference organised by Rastriya Hindi Academy at Gangtok on 2-4 October, 1991 said and I quote:

[Translation]

It is an irony that this language has not yet been given constitutional recognition

[English]

The same Conference unanimously resolved that Nepali language should be included in the 8th Schedule forthwith.

I would like to apprise the House what other great leaders had to say about the Nepali language. The great son of India, late Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, had written to Shri Morarji Desai, the former Prime Minister of India, about the Nepali language. I quote:

"I feel that inclusion of Nepali in the Eighth Schedule may help the process of cultural integration of the Nepali speaking population with the National Mainstream."

Late, shrimati Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister had also written a letter. I quote:

[Translation]

our congress wishes that Nepali language should now be given constitutional status as per your demand."

[English]

Shri Chandra Shekharji also said and I quote:

[Translation]

[English]

"This issue has been under consideration for a long time. I am sorry that no decision has been taken in the matter. I do not see any reason for not giving constitutional status to Nepali language."

[English]

Shri Santa Ram, Hon'ble chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh also said and I quote:

"Nepali is a rich language spoken by a large part of our population in India. It should be instantly recognised by the Centre as its case has been pending for long."

Shri Samar Mukherjee, Member of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha had written to Shri p. v. Narasimha Raoji. I quote:

"It is high time Government of India should reconsider the issue and implement the assurance given by the Prime Minister that Nepali language should be given constitutional status in the larger interest of unity of country."

Recently, Dr. Ratnakar Pandey, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha also wrote a letter to Shri S. B. Chavan, Home Minister. I quote:

[Translation]

In the capacity of honorary Chairman of National Hindi Academy, I request you to maintain national unity and integrity as also peace in North-Eastern State of Sikkim. I also request you to respect the aspirations of one crore Indian Nepali people and to include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution by introducing a bill during the current session of Parliament. It will be a historical step aimed at serving the national interest.

So, the national consensus on the protracted demand of Nepali language recognition has been made clear on more than one occasion.

Therefore, I am confident that this Bill will meet a hundred per cent approval of this august House and will be passed. The long standing demand for the inclusion of Nepali and Manipuri languages has been more than four decades long. These demands are very constitutional also.

In Article 351 of the Constitution it has been stated that these languages will be included in the Eighth Schedule which will ultimately help in the development of Hindi. For further development of Hindi and enrichment of Hindi it is very necessary to include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule not only because the Nepali language has its origin in Sanskrit but also it is written in Devnagari Script. In fact, according to the eminent linguist of the country, Prof. Mamwar Singh, I quote:

"This aspect of Nepali language is both unique and unparalleled which can act as a catalyst to the development of Hindi".

Prof. S. Chakladharan from Calcutta, Prof. R.N. Srivastava and Prof. Namwar Singh, while addressing the All-India Conference of Bharatiya Nepali Rahtriya Parishad last month at the Constitution Club, New Delhi, said that the inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule will not only help the emotional integration of the people speaking this language but also help to enrich Hindi. In the same Symposium, the President of Rashtriya Hindi Akademi Shri Swadesh Bharati also forcefully extended his support for the case. Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution provide protection for the interests of linguistic minorities. So, to uphold the spirit of these articles, it is necessary to accord recognition to other languages

[Smt. Dil Kumari Bhandari]

also. So as to protect the interests of those speaking Nepali and Manipuri, it is necessary to include these languages in the Eighth Schedule. There is hardly any economic involvement in according recognition to these languages. This does not Jeopardise India's security but enhances the feelings of Nepali-speaking Indians in the country that are equal partners in the nation-building process. This will also recognise their massive contribution to the shaping of modern India. Therefore, there is no valid reason why this language be deprived of Constitutional recognition.

I am happy to know from some newspapers that the Government has decided to consider the long- standing demands of including Manipuri, Nepali and Konkani languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. If it is true, I am very grateful to the hon. Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Raoji and the change in the thought is very much welcome. I only reiterate that this thought should be instantly concretised as a policy directive. So far in the past, the Government have been putting forward, as Syed Shahabuddin had once very rightly put, senseless arguments against extension of the Eighth Schedule. If inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule is not important, then why Eighth Schedule? If the Eighth schedule is to there - and I feel it has to be there - there should be logical criteria for inclusion of more languages. In fact, the Eighth Schedule represents the changing and varied character of cultural development in the country. It is dynamic and not static. That is why the Eighth schedule should also change both in spirit and content.

During the last monsoon Session of this parliament, while replying to my supplementary question, hon. Shri M.M. Jacob, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, had said that there is no criteria and the Government do not have any proposal to create any at present. so, on what basis the government

are deferring and refusing the inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule?

As far as Nepali and Manipuri languages are concerned, both have been recognised by the Sahitya Akademi of India. As to the statement supplied to me by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the criteria for recognition of languages by Sahitya Akademi as decided by the Executive Board of the Akademi in 1984 on the recommendation of Gokak Committee, are: (i) socio-linguistic aspect; (ii) literary aspect; (iii) educational, administrative and political aspect. Nepali and Manipuri both fulfil all the conditions on the basis of which fifteen other languages were included in the Eighth Schedule.

As regards the linguistic importance of Nepali, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, an internationally renowned scholar and linguist of India had this to say, and I quote:

I quote:

"The tale of languages that really has an important place in India is reduced considerably, we can say that we have some 15 literary languages only for whole of India".

He listed them as Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Teluge and Urdu besides two more, that is English and Sanskrit which have a special place.

I do not want to take much time of this august House explaining how rich the Nepali language is- the opinions of learned people like Dr. Chatterjee should suffice that. But it is unfortunate that Nepali, despite being a very rich language apart from Hindi- the national language- could not find place in the list of languages which are constitutionally recognised.

Dr. Chatterjee had also opined that other Indian languages are to be added in the

Eighth Schedule following the wishes of the speakers of these languages, namely Sindhi and Nepali. We are happy that Sindhi was included in the Eighth Schedule way back in 1967. However, Nepali has been denied the recognition.

Nepali is an Indian language. This is only too clear. This language has its birth in India the North- West part of India, to be precise, when there was no present-day Nepale as a political entity.

As to the question whether the Government considers Nepali as foreign language, the Ministry of Home Affairs, in their reply to a question on 4th December, 1991 stated that Nepali was not treated as a foreign language.

With regard to the point that the relations between India and Nepal will be affected if Nepali language is included in the Eighth Schedule or whether it will adversely affect the relations between the two countries, we had asked the Ministry of External Affairs. We have received a reply and I quote from it:

"The Ministry of External Affairs have no objection to the proposal for inclusion of Nepali in the Eighth Schedule since this is an internal issue which does not involve our relations with Nepal with which this Ministry is concerned".

Nepali is a language of more than 10 million citizens of India, spread over Sikkim, Darjeeling and Dooars of North Bengal, all North Eastern States, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Furthermore, Nepali is spoken by many more as their second language. I would like to give some explanation here to what hon. Member Shri Inderjit pointed out with regard to certain things. I do not want to indulge myself in any controversy regarding this unnecessary and insignificant controversy which has been raised.

SHRI INDER JIT: But, Sir, I have not spoken as yet on this subject. ... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Before you speak, I want to remove your presumptions in anticipation of the same.... (Interruptions)

Language has very important place in one's life. This involves so much of emotional issue infact the Whole existence of a perdon It is not a correct thing to play cheap gimmicks. If I indulge in such cheap gimmicks, posterity will never forgive. I, for that matter all the people who speak Nepali languages, are not that weak that we will change the name of our mother tongue merely by suggestions of some ignorant and fabricated arguments put forward by some vested interests.

In this respect I would like to quote from one document released in 1973 by Shri Subhash Ghising. I do not know whether I am allowed to take his name or not. But I will read from his own document. I quote:

"Jhoota Jati Gorkhali prate Nilojhanda ka general Secretary, Subash Ghising ka Ghor Birod".

He again said:

"Hami Gorkhali F'ni No"- We are not Gorkhas-

"Hami Nepali"—"We are Nepalis.

"We are Nepalis and can preserve our language and culture by remaining Nepali."

I do not want to say anything more, I leave it to the wisdom of this august House and the knowledgeable hon. Members of this august House.

Sir, Nepali is the official language of Sikkim and Darjeeling sub- division of West

[Smt. Dil Kumari Bhandari]

Bengal. As far back as on 8th January 1927, Nepali was recognised by the then Government, vide Notification No. 422 dated 8th January 1927.

As for Sikkim, Nepali had been the national language till its merger with India in 1975. Unfortunately, this language of national stature has not been accorded recognition.

Sir, the State Legislative Assemblies of West Bengal, Tripura, Sikkim and now very recently Himachal Pradesh, have passed unanimous resolutions for inclusion of Nepali language in the 8th Schedule. No other language, even those listed in the 8th Schedule have this kind of support. Of course, it was not necessary for them to show such support at the time when recognitions were conferred upon them.

Sir, Election manifestoes of National Parties—Congress(I) of West Bengal, Sikkim and Assam, the BJP, the Left Front and other regional parties, have included programme for constitutional recognition of Nepali and Manipuri. Very recently the BJP in its Convention at Sarnath reiterated their support for the demand. I hope the sanctity of the manifestoes will be upheld by all.

Sir, it goes to the credit of Nepalispeaking people of India that despite being strategically scattered all over the country, they have made uninterrupted and substantial contribution right since the freedom struggle to give this robust shape to Modern India.

Our contributions have distinct mark on India's cultural and literary heritage and on all other aspects.

More than four decade long movement of Nepali language has been the most peaceful movement. This shows our commitment towards the democratic process and integrity of the nation.

Sir, My people in Sikkim are also getting increasingly restive to Government's dilly-dallying policy. I am afraid for how long we can politically and emotionally control their passion and commitment to their mother-tongue.

Sir, Mahipuri is also the official language of Manipur. As I have already mentioned, its richness has also been a consistent demand for inclusion of Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Sir, though the elders have approached the Central Ministers and met the Prime Minister with a Memorandum to this effect and staged a peaceful dharna at Boat Club. The frustrated youth have started urging the people of Manipur not to pay any taxes as a part of civil disobedience movement.

Therefore, Sir, I should like to request the Government to accept this Bill and include Nepali and Manipuri in the 8th Schedule and fulfil the numerous verbal assurances given on various occasions. I appeal for full support to this Bill from all sides in this House.

Now, let me speak in Nepali. While concluding I want to say:

[Translation]

I will speak one sentence in Nepali language:

"Bado Durlabh Janos Bharat-bhoomiko Janam Janle"

It means that it is very difficult to take birth in India. Is it justified to keep such a language out of the Constitution a language, first poet of which had expressed such feelings. It is an irony that we have not included it in the Constitution of India.

Therefore, in this perspective, I would request the Hon. Member of all sections of the House to support it and extend their cooperation in getting this bill passed.



**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill presented by Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari. I would like to express my gratitude to her. We have also included both the languages and problems of North-East India in our manifesto. I consider them important. A Private Member's Bill has been introduced to achieve this purpose.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Eighth Schedule of the Constitution specifies the languages which have been given recognition by the Constituent Assembly. That Schedule was revised once in 1967. When this schedule was passed in 1950, it did not include the Sindhi language. I also speak Sindhi. Thus it looked awkward to us as it did not include the Sindhi language. We became the Members of Bhartiya Jan Sangh. At that time, a commitment was made in the manifesto of Bhartiya Jan Sangh to include this language in this schedule. \*Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who is my senior colleague, was elected to Lok Sabha in 1957 for the first time and I remember that he had introduced a Private Member's Bill in this regard. It was a Constitutions (Amendment) Bill which sought to give recognition to the Sindhi language by including it in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Government did not concede the demand at that time. A mass movement was launched throughout the country. Sindhi speaking people had come from Pakistan and were spread throughout the country. They also launched agitations. Thereafter, an amendment was made to the Eighth Schedule and Sindhi language was recognised. I remember that an argument was advanced in those days about the difficulty in recognising Sindhi language. It was said that there were many languages in India. Not only dialects but a number of languages are there. It is true. But why was it considered necessary to limit the languages to 14? It was argued that we had included only those languages to which were spoken by majority of people in any State and recognised as the official language of that State. They used to argue that there are problems

in including the other languages. Different questions used to be asked as to which languages should be included in the Schedule and which should not. Today, it is all right. But tomorrow it may create problem. This was their argument. We people used to argue that Sanskrit was neither spoken in any State nor was the official language of any State. But it has been recognised. Those days, English was not the official language of any State. It was made official language when Nagaland and Mizoram were formed. At that time, English and Sanskrit language were not official languages of any State. We used to argue though I don't consider it an important one. I am referring to it because today the situation is such that both the languages Nepali.....my hon. Colleagues Shri Inderjit may have some objection in my calling it as Nepali. He has a logic behind this argument. You may call it Gorkhali, I don't have any objection. Nepali is a separate country. Therefore, Nepali is a foreign Language so we should not include it as such rather we should call it Gorkhali. I am not adamant. If somebody wants and the Government agrees then it may be called Nepali-Gorkhali. So I don't have any objection. I am not fighting for the word I am fighting for the language. Today, we are discussing it. The status of full-fledged State was given to Manipur in 1971. Sikkim became part of our country in 1975 and Nepali is the recognised language of Sikkim and Manipuri is the recognised Language of Manipur. Thus the arguments which can be given in support of other languages can also be given in support of these languages. There is another language "Konkani". Goa also became a State after that so I have no objection if Konkani language is also included in the Schedule. I am referring to all these things because at times reaching to such Bills or Resolutions it is asked as to how many Languages the Government should recognise their number is very large. Then the names of those languages are mentioned. I can also give the names of many languages. But I would like to make a request to consider those languages which are official language of any

State and include them definitely in the Eighth Schedule. I do not see any reason of opposing or delaying it. In this very conviction I had gone to Imphal recently. I witnessed the situation there. The agitation being launched there has not yet taken a negative turn. They have decided that no Hindi films will be shown there, no sign board in Hindi will be allowed to put up there. Not only Hindi but all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule will be discarded, only Manipuri will be accepted. This is taking a negative turn now. One or two incidents have taken place there also. It is my request that the Government should think of many things that if any demand is just, then will it be accepted only when the popular movement in its favour takes a violent form or should the Government report anticipating and recognizing the popular feelings and the constant demand and in this case four legislative assemblies have made a demand. Not only Manipur but also West Bengal and just now our Himachal Pradesh has also passed a resolution. Another legislative assembly Tripura has also made a demand and we were sitting passively and we are not doing anything. I understand that before the bill is passed, the Government should give a clear assurance, and before adjournment of this house and before the budget session ends that we shall bring up this topic, it is not a matter of inconvenience. I understand that the entire house shall agree on this and this work can be done without this bill. The common opinion about both the languages is such and I was surprised when Indrajit stood up to say that say that there is no unanimity..... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDERJIT: There is no dispute on language. We have full respect for the language. People speak the same language but the rest of the things which I have to say, I shall say afterwards. As you spoke about the name. The word 'Nepali' is identified with the nationality of another country. That is why when Morarji Desai was the Prime

Minister and when people said that the Nepali language should.... (Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barsat): Bangladesh is a sovereign country. But in Bangladesh, Bengali is the official language. Bengali is the official language of the State of West Bengal also.

SHRI INDERJIT: In Bangladesh, they can call it as Bangladeshi. (Interruptions)

18.00 hrs

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: I would like to apprise Mr. Inderjit that while speaking I had narrated from the reply of the Home Ministry that they have said that it is not a foreign language. This is the language of the people of India.

SHRI INDERJIT: I will have my chance to speak. The Leader of the Opposition was gracious enough to Yield to enable me to make a very simple point that there is total respect for Bhasha. There is no Problem for the Bhasha.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: It is very unfortunate. Is it that we Nepali-speaking people have to change today the nomenclature of our language simply at the suggestion of the non-Nepali man who belongs to the state in which people do not speak Nepali?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is entirely in agreement with your point of view.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: It is very unfair on his part. It is not very fair on his part. We won't take it lying down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the time of the British, I think it was known as Gorkhali. But after British left, it has been renamed Nepali.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman has served the Army and he is aware of it. I know all this.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I served in Gorkha regiment for 15 years and I think I can speak as good Gorkhali or Nepali as Mrs. Bhandari.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, by saying one thing, I would like to dispel your illusion. Today, in Darjeeling, which is represented by our friend Shri Inder jitji, very few people are saying that this language should be known as 'Gorkhali'. I do not believe this that everyone is saying this but only some people are saying that it should be called the 'Gorkha' language. What is the logic behind it, it should be called gorkhali or Gorkha language. They are saying that by calling it Nepali, every Indian thinks that we people are Nepali nationals whereas if we call it Gorkhali we will be known as Indians. You yourself tell us, you just said that you worked

in the Gorkha regiment for 15 years. You please tell us in all the Gorkhas of the Gorka regiment are Indians? How many per cent are Indians? Most of the people are Nepali nationals, then will they be considered Indians only if they speak the Gorkha language and if we speak Nepali, shall We be considered to be Nepalīs?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhandariji, Innerjitji is expressing his conscience with your views, but his way of talking is his own and he has the right to express his views.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the house stands adjourned. The Leader of the Opposition was on his feet. He will continue. The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 20th April 1992 at 11.00 hrs. Gentlemen, enjoy yourself during the good break.

April

18.02 hrs

*The lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 20, 1992/ Chaitra 31, 1914 (Saka)*

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