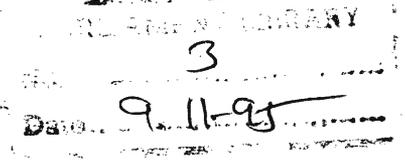


LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते



777

(Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 21 to 24)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XXXV, Eleventh Session, 1994/1916 (Saka)]

No. 24, Friday, August 26, 1994/Bhadra 4, 1916 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference	1-2
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Question Nos.: 461 to 465	2-38
Written Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Question Nos.: 466 to 480	38-61
Unstarred Question Nos.: 4489 to 4688	61-326
Re: Incident of an explosion in Jammu	326-331
Re: MPs Local Area Development Scheme	332-340
Re: Bofors Gun Deal	340-345
Statements by Minister	354-356, 516-518
(i) Bombay blast investigations	354-356
Shri S.B. Chavan	354
(ii) Incident of an explosion in Jammu on 25.8.94	516-518
Shri S.B. Chavan	516
Papers Laid on the Table	395-412
Departmentally Related Standing Committees (1993-94)-A review - <i>Laid</i>	• 413
Messages from Rajya Sabha	413-414
Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Bill As passed by Rajya Sabha - <i>Laid</i>	414
Leave of absence from the Sittings of the House	414-415
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	415
Minutes - <i>Laid</i>	

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

Estimates Committee	416
(i) Forty-fifth Report and Minutes – <i>Presented</i>	416
(ii) Action Taken Statement – <i>Laid</i>	416
Committee on Government Assurances	417
Twenty-third Report – <i>Presented</i>	
Matters Under Rule 377	417–423
(i) Need to provide work to the tribals in scheduled areas and protect them from epidemic and malnutrition	
Shri K. Pradhani	417
(ii) Need to distribute surplus land among the landless SC/ST people in Assam	
Shri Dwaraka Nath Das	418
(iii) Need to increase frequency of trains between Kharagpur junction and Gidni in West Bengal and provide other facilities at Gidni station	
Shri Rup Chand Murmu	419
(iv) Need for early commissioning of T.V. studio and setting up of T.V. Camera Unit at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh	
Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	420
(v) Need to take immediate measures to repair National Highway 31-A in Sikkim	
Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari	420
(vi) Need to revive National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd. by providing necessary infrastructural facilities	
Shri Sharad Dighe	421
(vii) Need to release funds for early completion of 132 KW power sub-station at Dumariaganj (U.P.)	
Shri Rampal Singh	422
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Bill	423–448
As passed by Rajya Sabha	
Motion to consider	
Shri Arjun Singh	424

	COLUMNS
Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav	426
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	429
Shri Indrajit Gupta	433
Shri Anadi Charan Das	435
Shri Tej Narayan Singh	436
Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri	437
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	437
Shri A. Asokaraj	439
Shri G.M.C. Balayogi	440
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	441
Shri Mohan Singh (Deoria)	441
Clauses 2 and 43 and 1	
Motion to pass	
Shri Arjun Singh	448
Bills – Introduced	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill	448
(Amendment of Article 371)	
by Shri Dharmanna Mondayya Sadul	448
Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill	449
(Insertion of new Chapter XXIV)	
by Shri Kashiram Rana	449
Constitution (Amendment) Bill	449–450
(Amendment of Article 51A)	
by Shri Kashiram Rana	449
Reservation of vacancies in Posts and Services (For	
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes converted	
to Christianity) Bill	450
by Shri Mohan Singh (Deoria)	450
Constitution (Amendment) Bill	451
(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)	
by Shri George Fernandes	451
Constitution (Amendment) Bill	451–452
(Amendment of Article 4)	
by Shri M. Krishnaswamy	451
Constitution (Amendment) Bill	452
(Insertion of new Article 16A)	
by Shri Chitta Basu	452

	COLUMNS
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 73)	453
by Shri Chitta Basu	453
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 356)	453-454
by Shri Chitta Basu	453
Uniform Primary Education Bill	454
by Shri Mohan Singh (Deoria)	454
Youth Welfare Board Bill	454-455
by Shri Mohan Singh (Deoria)	454
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 330, etc.)	455
by Shri Kashiram Rana	455
Payment of Unemployment Allowance Bill	456
by Shri Ramesh Chennithala	456
Beedi Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new section 4A)	456-457
by Shri Ramesh Chennithala	456
Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 5B)	457
by Shri Ramesh Chennithala	457
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 20)	458
by Shri Syed Shahabuddin	458
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 3)	458-459
by Shri Syed Shahabuddin	458
Backward Classes (Proportional Representation in Services and Educational Institutions) Bill	459
by Shri R. Anbarasu	459
Lord Buddha National Creativity University Bill	459-460
by Shri Ram Nihor Rai	459
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of articles 15 and 16)	460-461
by Shri P.G. Narayanan	460
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new article 16A, etc.)	461
by Dr. P. Vallal Peruman	461

	COLUMNS
Declaration of Assets by Ministers Bill	461–462
by Shri Mohan Singh (Deoria)	461
Youth Commission Bill	462
by Shri Chitta Basu	462
Rehabilitation of Dependents of Victims of Terrorism Bill	462–516
by Prof. K.V. Thomas – <i>Withdrawn</i>	
Motion to consider	
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	463
Dr. S.P. Yadav	467
Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique	470
Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam	474
Shri Uddhab Barman	476
Shri Balraj Passi	479
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	484
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	492
Shri Nawal Kishore Rai	495
Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri	498
Shri Mritunjaya Nayak	503
Shri Tej Narayan Singh	506
Shri Srikanta Jena	508
Shri Rajesh Pilot	512
Prof. K.V. Thomas	512
Valedictory References	518–536
Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	521
Shri Jaswant Singh	523
Shri Sharad Yadav	525
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	528
Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav	531
Shri M.R. Kadambur Janarthanan	533
Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	534
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	534
Shri Satynarayan Jatiya	535
National Song – <i>Played</i>	536

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, August 26, 1994/
Bhadra 4, 1916 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House with profound sorrow of the passing away of one of our former colleagues, Shri N.P. Kesharwani.

Shri N.P. Kesharwani was a member of Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79. He represented Bilaspur Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh. Earlier he was member of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1974-77.

He was an advocate by profession. He started his political activities as a Student Union Leader of Nagpur University. Apart from other organisations, he served as the Director of Land Development Bank, Bilaspur and as Chairman of Mugeli Municipal Council during 1968-72.

An active parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the

House and also served as a Member of Committee on Government Assurances.

Shri Kesharwani passed away on 8 February, 1994 at New Delhi at the age of 64 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences of the bereaved family.

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

11.03 hrs.

*The Member then stood in silence for
a short while.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.05 hrs.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance From Germany

+

*461. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:
DR. RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Federal Republic of Germany have recently agreed to provide financial,

assistance to the tune of 460 million Deutsche Mark;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions under which the assistance is likely to be given by that country; and

(c) the areas in which the assistance is likely to be utilised by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Under an agreement signed on 28.7.1994 between Government of India and Government of Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). Government of FRG have agreed to provide financial assistance to the tune of Deutsche Mark 460 million to Government of India.

(b) Out of the total financial assistance of DM 460 million. DM 245 million will be provided as soft loan at 0.75% p.a. rate of interest to be repaid over a period of 40 years including 10 years moratorium, DM 70 million as grant and the balance DM 145 million as a composite financial cooperative loan at an interest rate ranging from 2.2% to 4.4% p.a.

(c) The assistance will be utilised in the areas of coal mining, fertilisers, health, minor irrigation, environment protection, power, water supply and small scale industries.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: It has been stated in the reply that Government of India will get 460 million Deutsche Mark from Germany as financial assistance. This amount will be utilised by the Central and the State

Governments. The terms and conditions on which the Government has taken this assistance and the terms and condition on which this assistance is provided to the State Governments are different. So, will the terms and condition on which the assistance is given to the State Governments for utilisation remain the same or would be different?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India gets external assistance. A part of it is utilised, in the Central sector and a part of it is utilised in the State sector. It is certainly true that the terms on which assistance becomes available to the Government of India, do not, necessarily are the same with the terms on which this assistance is passed on to the State Governments. That is because, not all the State Governments get the benefit of Central assistance. For example, for various reasons — we have the North-eastern States — we do not pose many projects for external assistance. So, we get the external assistance, we pool it and give it on standard terms to the State Governments, because the balance is available for utilisation for other States. So, it is certainly true that the terms of assistance on which loans are passed on to the States are not necessarily the same. But that is for wider policy reasons.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: It is being given to the State Governments but nothing is known about it. The second problem which comes up before the State Government is that at first it spends the amount and later on, it is claimed. For example in Kharla

development in Maharashtra, E.C. is to pay Rs. 36 crore but three years have passed and the amount has not been received because they have not completed Phase-I. In this way we can not get the foreign assistance we are to get. Is there any monitoring mechanism of the Central Government for utilisation of the foreign assistance by the State Government?

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, we do monitor the process the of projects funded by external assistance. In fact, this year, we are planning for extensive discussions with most of the State Governments where project execution is not up to the mark. So, we do monitor these projects on regular basis. Whenever, there are problems, we do bring it to the notice of the State Governments.

The other issue that has been raised by the hon. Member is with regard to procedures for reimbursement. We collect this external assistance only when it has been actually disbursed. We started a process of giving some advance assistance to the States, but there are limitations with the Central Government. The Central Government is itself in a very severe financial resource crunch. Therefore, we have limitations to give advance assistance for execution of these projects.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: The Government of India has reached an agreement on 28.07.94 with the Federal Republic of Germany. I would like to know by when the amount of assistance will be received by the Government of India? I would also like to know whether the projects regarding coal mining,

fertilizers, health, small scale irrigation, environment presentation, electricity, water supply and small scale industries on which this amount is to be spent, have been prepared so that this amount can be utilised properly?

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, before commitments are made, a mission comes from the Federal Republic of Germany to look at the possible projects, which may be included in the protocol for a particular year.

This year's agreement does have an indicative list of projects and sectors. We have today an adequate pipeline and although these are subsequently firmed up by individual project agreement, as of now, this is the protocol list of various projects as well as sectors ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are backward areas in the country because of lack of water supply, electricity and small scale industries in those areas. Therefore, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether major part of the assistance will be spent on the backward areas of the country like the projects of Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh to remove the backwardness of these areas?

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: While posing various projects for external assistance, due care is taken to see that there is a proper regional balance. But, I will be candid enough to say that in

some of the States which are really very backward, where there is such a problem of absorption, the project implementation is not as effective as it should have been. And, if project implementation is not that effective, it affects the whole climate for proper disbursement of external assistance. So, the answer to the hon. Member's question is while we do take adequate care at the time of posing the project to see that there is a broad regional balance but it is not always possible to adhere to that schedule because some States, for various reasons, do not have adequate absorption capacity.

DR. B.G. JAWALI: The money that is borrowed from Germany in particular and perhaps other international agencies, is passed on to the States for various developmental schemes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any interest is recovered from the State Government for that amount. Secondly, whether the Government have any monitoring agency to see as to whether proper utilisation of this fund is there or not because we often hear stories that the money meant for various projects gets unnecessarily wasted?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have already said that there is a monitoring mechanism in the Department of Economic Affairs. We do monitor the progress and pace of implementation of these projects. As regards the terms of assistance, these are the standard terms and interest rate is charged on them.

Rubber Tree Projects

*462. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the demand for several parts

of a rubber tree like wood, latex, seeds and its oil in the foreign markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any commercial production of rubber seed oil in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to start commercial production of rubber seed oil and research on the potentiality of these items being exported to the foreign markets?

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

STATEMENT

India is yet to explore full potentials in foreign markets for export of by-products of rubber plantation like rubber wood, rubber seed and its oil as most of these products are in the high demand inside the country. The commercial production of rubber seed oil was only 4500 MTS in 1993-94, which is consumed internally and there is not much scope for export at the moment. However, there is some possibility of treated rubber wood to be exported, provided internationally accepted specifications are achieved.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Speaker, Sir, the rubber wood, if treated chemically, can be used as good as any other wood—like the teak wood—for making furniture or any other such use. By using proper technology, as is used by Japan,

it can be used as a pulp for the paper industry. Malaysia, which is the largest rubber producing country, is exporting 80 per cent of the rubber wood and is making a huge foreign exchange out of it. In the reply it has been stated that there is some possibility of treated rubber wood to be exported provided internationally accepted specifications are achieved.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not expected to read out the question.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I am referring to the reply given by the Minister. Though it has been mentioned that there is a scope for export, it is unfortunate that the export of rubber wood is not allowed even now. It is even now in the negative list. So, my question is, considering the high scope for its export—just as other countries are exporting—and also considering the reply given by the Minister that there is a scope, may I know whether the Government will consider putting the rubber wood export in the positive list of export so that it can be exported.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, under the Export Import Policy, the export of timber is banned. The only things that are exportable are the processed timber and things made of timber such as handicrafts and such other products. The same principle is applicable to the rubber wood also. According to the information that we have, out of the production of about 1.24 million cubic metres of this wood, about 40 per cent of other wood, that is branch wood, is used domestically for fuel purposes. Out of the remaining, the only known use for this timber or wood is as packing-material.

To our knowledge, even in the other countries this wood is used only

for the packing-material. Whatever quantity of wood could be used for handicrafts is already being used. During the last three years about two crores worth of treated wood and other wood products have been exported.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I am afraid the statistics available with the Ministry are not fully correct. I have obtained the statistics from the Rubber Board. According to them 3.4 million cubic metres of rubber wood is available in the country and not the quantity the hon. Minister has stated. The use of rubber wood is not limited to pulp alone. If properly chemically treated, it can be used for very good furniture and many other purposes. There are already 26 factories which are working ...

MR. SPEAKER: The policy of the Government of India is not to export wood.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: That policy has to be changed, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is not willing to do it, because the forest has to be protected.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: This not forest, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, let us not argue.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: There are 26 factories which are working with this rubber wood and the Rubber Board has encouraged 24 more factories which are coming up. There is very high scope for employment and very good earnings by way of foreign exchange can be obtained. So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: You will ask the question.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I would appeal and then put the question.

Sir, I would appeal once again to consider allowing export of rubber wood as timber itself...

MR. SPEAKER: Will you allow it? That is the question.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I have already submitted that the treated wood is allowed to be exported.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is taking any initiative for production of rubber on a large scale in our country; what steps are being taken by the foreign markets. Sir, till now the foreign markets are not explored for want of production. The production is scanty for which they could not be explored, even though the market is very high. So, what steps are being taken by the Government?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, as on today, the production of rubber is just to the local requirement of this natural rubber. The planted area of rubber has grown very steadily over the years. It has travelled a long way from 50 thousand hectares to 500 thousand hectares now. The Rubber Board is meant for that. The main objective of the Rubber Board is to guide the farmers in increasing this planted area.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, according to the information available with the Commerce Ministry, rubber-wood is used only for packing cases and for fuel purposes.

Unfortunately, you have supplied an incomplete information. This scenario is fast changing. The recent findings by Malaysian Rubber Research Institute proves that chemical treatment of rubber-wood can be upgraded and it is as good as hard-wood used for furniture and for house-building. This is the most potential area which is being totally ignored by the Commerce Ministry.

I would like to ask a specific question from the hon. Minister whether the Government will give incentives to the rubber-wood based products for exports because this is an area which is totally ignored.

I want a specific answer from the Government.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Already, the Rubber Board is extending assistance to the various processing units that are coming up. I will see that the Rubber Board collected all the information with regard to the treatment of rubber and the use of this rubber-wood. I will also ask them to extend all possible help to the processing units.

Monetary Growth

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*463. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken initiatives to keep the monetary growth within limits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Government have taken a major initiative to strengthen both fiscal discipline and the capacity of Reserve Bank of India to conduct effective monetary policy. It has been proposed in the Budget for the current financial year that Government's access to ad-hoc treasury bills will be phased out over a period of three years. In 1994-95 the budget deficit is being limited to Rs. 6,000 crore. Normally, net issue of ad-hoc Treasury Bills for the year as a whole should not exceed this amount. It has also been agreed with the Reserve Bank that the net issue of ad-hoc treasury bills should not exceed Rs. 9,000 crore for more than ten continuous working days at any time during the current financial year. If this happens, the Reserve Bank will automatically sell treasury bills in the market to reduce the level of ad-hoc treasury bills.

The Reserve Bank of India has also initiated several steps to keep the monetary growth within limits as part of its credit policy announced for the first half of the current financial year:-

- (i) Upward revision in the Cash Reserve Ratio from 14 per cent to 15 per cent of the net demand and time liabilities of the scheduled commercial banks;

(ii) reduction in export credit refinance facilities with a view to slowing the growth of reserve money;

(iii) tightening of the credit control on bank advances against cotton and kapas, oilseeds, vegetable oils and pulses.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had claimed that the fiscal deficit would not exceed 4 or 5 per cent. It has been increasing continuously for the last three years. It has reached 7.6 per cent this year. It results in price rise. The hon. Minister in his reply has accepted the need of fiscal discipline but has the Government taken any step to reduce the unproductive expenditure of various Central Government Ministries and State Governments. The hon. Minister has not mentioned this in his reply. I would like to know about the steps taken to reduce the unproductive expenditure in various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and the extent to which these steps were found to be successful.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): This is a question about the growth of money supply and not a question about unproductive expenditure in the Government. If the hon. Member is interested in knowing what is happening to monetary aggregates, I have the data. As of 12th August, 1994, the budget deficit of the Central Government was a negative figure of Rs. 917 crore as against positive figure of Rs. 21,750 crore in the corresponding period for 1993-

94. There is a sharp improvement in the budgetary situation.

As regards the current fiscal year, the net Reserve Bank credit to the Central Government has grown by only Rs. 624 crore as against a growth of Rs. 15,951 crore in the corresponding period of last year.

Sir, in the fiscal year up to 5th August, 1994, reserve money has grown by only 6.6 per cent as against the growth of 10.6 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. Even money supply and the growth has slowed. The growth rate over the fiscal year up to 5th August has gone down from 6.6 per cent in 1993-94 to 6.4 per cent in 1994-95. So, it has come down.

So, judging by the monetary data, the fiscal situation, this year, shows a sharp improvement as compared with the last year.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a rosy picture has been painted through the data and last week there was lot of publicity about the rate of inflation coming down to a single digit. But the economists claim that it is being done on the basis of provisional estimates. When the final data is known, it is expected that the rate of inflation would touch 10.8 per cent. The steps taken by the hon. Minister have been mentioned in the reply. I would like to know if these steps will not reduce the production? Does the Government intend to make loan facilities more rigid to curb the inflation?

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from all indications, the overall trend of production this year is such that as of now it is reasonable to assume that the Indian economy will grow at a minimum rate of five per cent this year. The figure of industrial production also shows a sharp rise. The latest figure that we have is for the month of April 1994. The industrial production has grown by a healthy rate of eight per cent.

Judging by the data of customs revenue as well as excise revenue, all indications are that this year, the industrial performance is going to show a very considerable improvement over the past year.

The monetary action that has been taken by the Reserve Bank will curb inflationary expectations, but it will not hurt the growth of national economy.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said in the reply that various steps have been taken to keep the rate of inflation within limit including tightening of credit control on bank advances against cotton, oil seeds and vegetable oils. It has resulted in the price rise of these items in the market and the price index has also gone up. Besides, the Government could not control inflation to the desired extent even if you claim that it has come to one digit instead of two digits. The hon. Minister has not achieved the desired success in keeping the budget deficit

within Rs. Six thousand crores, so I would like to know whether a second thought would be given to these steps?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have already mentioned that this year the budget deficit that is built into the Budget of 1994-95 is Rs. 6000 crore. But up till the 12th August, 1994, in fact, we had a surplus and not deficit. Judging by the progress made thus far, I feel confident that we will be able to contain the budget deficit to the budget figure of Rs.6000 crore.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: The second part of my question has not been replied to the prices of these commodities are increasing on account of the restrictions imposed by the Government. What steps are proposed to be taken to curb this hike?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: The purpose of selective credit control is not to let prices increase; their purpose is to discourage hoarding by traders and manufacturers; and to the extent this selective credit controls are successful, they should help to moderate the increase in the prices, not that they would lead to a further increase in prices.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: On the one hand the financial deficit was initially sought to be reduced by the Government by reduction in the fertiliser subsidy to the farmers. On the other, proper control over the mismanagement of the banks

was not there. You had pumped in about Rs.5000 crore to revive banks and cover up their losses.

What are you going to do about strictly observing the proper functioning of the banks which are now increasing their rates on collecting cheques and other things?

MR. SPEAKER: Your supplementary should come out of the main question.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: You have mentioned about tightening the credit control on bank advances against cotton, oilseeds, vegetable oil and pulses. These are all agricultural products and essential commodities. Are you going to reconsider tightening of control over them and taking other measures for controlling fiscal deficit?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: These selective credit control measures are not designed to control fiscal deficit; they are designed to control the growth of credit against sensitive commodities whose prices have risen exorbitantly. So, they are not means of reducing the fiscal deficit; they are means of discouraging hoarding, excessive hoarding and thereby help to moderate the increase in prices.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an established theory of monetary economics that a nice balance must be maintained between the supply of money and the demand for money denoted by goods and services produced in the country. So I would like to know from hon. Finance Minister whether such types of steps have been taken by the Government of India in order to have control on the issue of

currency so that excess currency may not be injected into the body polity of the economy. At the same time inflation is not enhanced because inflation is considered to be a hidden robbery which cannot be dragged to a court of law. I would also like to know what steps are being taken by the hon. Minister in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly what he explains all the time.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have already explained it and I do agree with the hon. Member that inflation is the worst tax and therefore, everything possible should be done to reduce the rate of inflation.

In so far as the growth of money supply as a contributory role to the inflation is concerned, this year all the variables that I have mentioned whether it is Budget deficit or growth of net Reserve Bank credit to Government or growth of reserve money, even the growth of money supply this year, the growth is much less than in the last year. At the same time all indications point to increase in supply possibilities.

This year, as I mentioned earlier, our economy should, as a minimum, grow at the rate of about five per cent. Industrial production data in the month of April show that the country is now out of the industrial recession and in April our industrial production increased at the rate of eight per cent. Our revenues are also growing at the expected level from all accounts. There may be a better balance between the aggregate demand and aggregate supply this year and as a result I expect the inflationary pressures to be further moderate.

[Translation]

Accident Prone Mines

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*464. SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:
SHRI LALL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified accident prone mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any measures have since been taken against the coal mines where disaster accidents occurred during the period from 1989 to 1993;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the court of enquiry constituted by the Government to ascertain the causes of accidents is likely to submit its report?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). *Accident prone mines* have been identified only in two coal Companies viz. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.(BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(ECL). The number of such mines is 10 and 12 in BCCL and ECL respectively.

(c) and (d). During 1989-93, no disastrous accident *i.e.* accident involving ten or more fatalities, occurred in any of the coal mines. However, prosecution and to other actions in the form of issue of letters pointing out contraventions, withdrawal of work permissions, issue of improvement notes and imposition of orders prohibiting employment have been taken in respect of coal companies in whose coal mines fatal accidents took place.

(e) At present there is only one Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government which is enquiring into the New Kenda Colliery accident. Since the inquiry proceedings have been stayed by the High Court of Calcutta it is not possible to indicate any specific time by which the report would be submitted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:
Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the basis of the number of serious accidents in coal mines, 10 coal mines under Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and 12 Coal mines under Eastern Coal Fields were identified as accident prone mines between 1989 and 1993.

From the reply given by the hon. Minister, it seems that special action has not been taken against these accidents. Not only that, targets fixed for safety measures in mines during 1993-94 would also not be achieved fully. The number of serious accidents in coal mines is on the increase.

Therefore, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether Director General, Coals is going to conduct a comprehensive survey on the basis of time-bound programme for

old coal mines and discuss with the coal mine management the issues regarding punishment to those found guilty and adopting safety measures to prevent such accidents in future.

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, the hon. Member sought information about disastrous accidents and disastrous accidents are normally defined where more than ten people die. That is why in that particular period there has been no disastrous accident

In 1994, there was an accident...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You will just reply to the supplementary questions put by the hon. Member and not to the interruptions.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: As far as overall accidents in the country are concerned and if all taken together like minor accidents, serious accidents, fatal accidents and disastrous accidents, the number is quite large, I must admit. But it is not a fact that it is going up. In fact, it is coming down... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Stop interrupting like that.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: But inspite of the fact that it is coming down, the number is still very large, I must say that. For example, in 1986, the total number of accidents in the country was 1,347. In 1991 it came down to 941; in 1992 it was 975; and in 1993 it was 951. Therefore, the number is still large, I agree with that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, though I am not satisfied with the reply given to my first question, I am asking my second supplementary question.

Coal Mines Safety Rules, 1985 are applicable to all those mines, where more than hundred labourers work under ground. The management of these mines are responsible to set up safety cells in such mines. I would like to know as to what remedial measures and rules are available for safety in those mines where less than 100 labourers are working under-ground. Whether the management of these mines are responsible to set up safety cells in such mines?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: It is true that in every mine there is a safety cell functioning and it is not only the safety cells, but we also have workers' inspectors, which is a new concept that has been brought in. In each mine we also have a tripartite committee which reviews from time to time the actions taken by the respective managements. So, the involvement of the workers has been found to be very very good. It is an effective idea. So, it is not only the safety cells which exist but even the workers' inspectors are appointed and workers are fully involved in the safety measures.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the Minister is misleading. After the accident

in Kenda mines, the then coal Minister had made an announcement in this august House that safety audits will be appointed in each and every mine. Reports of those safety audits have already been submitted and I have studied them carefully.

Eastern Coalfield Ltd. has 105 mines and the safety rules are violated in all the mines. The D.G.M.S. appointed in various departments do not work at all. Despite the violation of safety rules at such a large scale, these mines are functional. As a result, a safety manager in Samsunderpur colliery died this month and later that mine was closed.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Due to staining logging, fire broke out in Amritnagar Colliery for which that mine had to be closed. The Management is not making any arrangement for safety ventilator in Basra colliery because of water logging in the mine, thus the safety rules are being violated and fire often breaks out in the mine. Labourers get injured due to site fall and caving in of roof and sometimes they die due to these accidents.

55 mines under Eastern Coal field Ltd. in West Bengal have stopped production due to which these mines and coal are going waste and labourers have become unemployed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any action has been taken to punish those officers found guilty in the safety audit.

MR. SPEAKER: What action has been taken on the audit reports?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Actually, it is for the managements. It is the Ministry of Coal and Coal India who are responsible for complying with the provisions. Our duty is to make inspections from time to time, pointing out the defects to the managements and telling them that they must rectify them. In case there is an accident, we institute an inquiry. Regarding that part of it the hon. Member was very kind to say that he has already got the information from the Minister of Coal. I do not have that information. (*Interruptions*)

What I would like to impress upon this House is that in our country today we have a total number of 2,373 mines—coal, metal and oil together—which come under the purview of the DGMS; as far as safety is concerned. Unfortunately, we have only 147 inspectors to cover the whole country. So, we have a problem of manpower.

MR. SPEAKER: Who will increase the number of these persons?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I am going to take it up with the Ministry of Finance.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot burden the Minister of Finance for everything.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: That is my problem. But in spite of not having a sufficient number of inspectors with us, they have been doing a good job and more than five thousand inspections are being carried on every year. I have the full figures about the precise number of

inspections carried out for all the years. But there has been no year in the last five or six years where inspections have been less than five thousand. So, inspections are being done.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that the problems explained by the hon. Minister are really genuine because I have also worked in that Ministry for some time.

MR. SPEAKER: So, you also have not done that work?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I had suspended all the D.G.M.S. Once in the early morning I had issued orders for immediate suspensions of the concerned Director and Deputy Director in Delhi because safety rules were being violated openly. When I was the Minister, I had gone 1½ km. below the ground in the Dhanbad Coal Mines and found that the miners working there were in miserable condition. There was no arrangement for oxygen, lights and there was no safety arrangement for labourers. Labour Minister looks after the problems relating to labour only whereas the Ministry of Coal and Mines is actually responsible for it. They look after the management and there is always a confrontation between the management and the Labour Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as deceased are concerned, Government as a whole is responsible to look into the matter.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, through you I would like to ask the same

question from the hon. Minister. During my tenure as minister, coordination of work was done in all the three Ministries, i.e. Coal Ministry, Mines Ministry and Labour Ministry. Responsibility of each person was reviewed. Action was taken against the officials found guilty. I would like to know whether the same arrangement still exists there because the reply given by the Minister reveals that it is not so and there is lack of coordination. The Ministries of Coal, Mines and Labour take separate decisions. I would like to know about the number of officials against whom action have been taken in the last one year for lack of coordination?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, it is true that a lot of improvements are required both from the inspection side as well as from the management side and a lot of care has to be taken. But above all these things, what is very important is to educate and involve our workers themselves. I had myself been to many underground mines when I was the Minister of Coal. When I was the Labour Minister earlier I found that workers were not very much aware of what they should do to protect themselves. I would like to tell about one instance which I came across, which is very interesting and which I want to share with the hon. Members. We have a particular equipment—I do not know the name of that equipment—which is a life-saving equipment having oxygen also which worker has to carry, which will sustain him for one hour or more in case he is trapped. Now, there are cases where workers refused to carry that equipment because they do not feel it necessary.

In the last National Tripartite Conference which was held on 14th and 15th May, 1993, emphasis was made on the workers' education because nobody can save oneself better than himself. That is most important. That is why we are involving the workers. At every mine we have set up a Tripartite Committee and workers' inspectors have been appointed. So, education programme has to be taken up in a big way.

As far as the second part of the question in respect of punishment is concerned, we have taken action against those people who are responsible for this. I have all the figures. In 1989 the number of people was 239. In 1990 when Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was the Labour Minister, the number of people against whom the action taken was 197. In 1991-92, it was 219 and in 1992-93, it was 948.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister that since 1991, how many labourers have died due to accidents in Northern Coal Field Singarauli, and the number of regular labourers and Bihari labourers among them. How much compensation was paid to the families of the deceased labourers. Whether the dependents of those labourers were given employment?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not have the information you can send it later on.

[Translation]

Customer Service In Banks

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*465. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about the poor customer service in the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have inquired into the complaints;

(d) if so, the action taken against the banks found guilty in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve customer service in the nationalised banks keeping in view the hard competition with private foreign banks?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Complaints by customers against nationalised banks are received by the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time. These complaints usually relate to delay/refusal in updating

of pass books, issue of cheque books, encashment/collection of bills and instruments, issue of drafts, misbehaviour of staff, levy of service charges etc.

Government/RBI refer these complaints to the banks concerned for appropriate action/redressal/comments. RBI deputes, wherever necessary, officers from its Regional Offices to the concerned banks for further investigations.

With a view to improve customer service in banks, a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M.N. Goiporia, the then Chairman, State Bank of India, was constituted by RBI in 1990 to suggest measures to improve customer service in banks. The Committee in its report made wide ranging recommendations covering various aspects of customer service. Necessary instructions have since been issued by RBI to all banks for implementation of the accepted recommendations of the Committee.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all suffering because of the poor service in the nationalised banks. But in spite of the poor and inefficient service, the Indian Banks Association has advised the banks to increase the service charges. The increase in the service charges is between 20 per cent and 400 per cent. Service charges on collection of outstation cheques have gone up by 233 per cent. Some banks have implemented these service charges while the others have not. There is total confusion prevailing in the banking industry whether these increased service charges should be implemented and, if so, how much should be the increase. Some of the banks are waiting for instructions from the head office. There is an uproar by both the depositors and the borrowers. Nearly all

the associations of trade, industry and small depositors have complained against the increase in these charges. I would like to ask the Minister, through you, what is the basis of increasing these service charges, whether any cost analysis exercise has been done by the Reserve Bank of India or by the Finance Ministry or by the different banks.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, the service charges for all scheduled commercial banks were last revised in July, 1990. Since then there has been increase in the cost of providing services and the banks have been considering the revision of service charges. The Indian Bank Association had constituted a Costing Group in 1993 to assess the cost of various services provided to customers by banks and to recommend benchmark tariff for such services. The Group consisted of representatives with required background from banks in different sectors, that is, public sector, private sector, foreign sector and cooperative sector. The recommendations of this Group were moderated by the Managing Committee of the Association, consisting of Chief Executives of different sectors of banks in several rounds of meeting spread over many months. So, the answer to the hon. Members is that costing was, in fact, done by the Indian Banks Association. I would also like to mention that in view of the various representations, the increase in service charges that was announced by the Indian Banks Association, has been temporarily withdrawn. This matter is once again under consideration by the Indian Banks Association.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Sir, on the one hand, the services in the banks are going down and, on the other

hand, the information is that nearly 25,000 bank employees are involved in the union activities during the working hours. The head offices, zonal offices and regional offices of the banks are over-staffed but there is shortage of staff in the branches. Especially in rural areas there is only one officer, one clerk and one peon who are working. They are not able to cope up with the work in most of the rural branches.

Sir, the customers grievance cell was also set up to look after the complaints of the customers. I want to know whether it is functioning effectively and I would like to ask how many complaints are pending for more than six months. In second part of my question I would like to ask: has the matter been discussed with the unions of the nationalised banks to improve work culture and also to improve the quality of services in the banks?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I do share the concern of the hon. Member about the quality of customer services. There have been persistent complaints about the quality of these services and I myself feel very unhappy about these services. I have discussed this matter both with the unions at my level and I have discussed this matter with the Chief Executive of the public sector banks on a number of occasions. The Reserve Bank of India has also been concerned about this matter and a High Power Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Goiporia, former Chairman of the State Bank of India, was appointed to go into this question. They have made a large number of recommendations about improvement of the customer services. Many of these recommendations have, in fact, been implemented. But I do concede that the quality of customer services in our banks is not what is ought

to be. I had myself discussed this matter with the Chief Executives of the banks.

Recently the banks have taken a decision that they will computerise at least 400 branches to improve the quality of their services. Thirty six customer service centres exist. But I would also admit that these customer service centres have proved mostly to be post offices. They get complaints from the customers and then they send them on the the various banks. Therefore, they are not acting as efficiently as they ought to be.

Last year, I suggested to the Chief Executives of the public sector banks that each bank should have an institution like ombudsman so that if people have grievances against banks, they can go to that ombudsman who would then institute a proper enquiry. I understand the State Bank of India have already taken a decision to have a Lokpal type of institution which would receive these complaints. This matter is actively under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India as well.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Sir, there is too much of staff in the head office and in the administrative offices of the banks. Is the Ministry considering this aspect?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not asking the Minister to reply to it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has expressed anguish over the issue. He, himself is dissatisfied with the service being rendered in the nationalised banks.

14 banks were nationalised on 19th July 1969 and 6 banks were nationalised on 15th April 1980. Today while admitting it orally as well as in the written reply, he has forgotten to mention a major reason behind the shortcomings in consumer service rendered by banks, which is corruption. The (b) part of my question was that "if so, the action taken against the banks found guilty in this regard." He has not mentioned anything about him in the written reply.

There were some social objectives behind the nationalisation of banks. Those social objective are losing their meaning today. Corruption in rural banks have crossed every limit and at present, it is affecting the common man. Sir, in part first of my question, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the foreign International banks are being brought in banking sector. If it is so, then in comparison to the consumer service provided by the international banks, how the nationalised banks will try to compete against them. To compete with the foreign banks you are introducing computer system and mechanised banking system. It will create the problem of surplus banking staff. I would, like to know as to whether you have any action plan in this regard.

This is the second part of my question.

In reply to the (b) part of my question you have admitted that a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri M.N. Goiporia, the former Chairman of the Central Bank of India. This Committee has given suggestions to bring multifarious improvements in banking services. Some of these were accepted. Nationalised Banks were asked to implement them but

no action is being taken on them. I would like to know the recommendations which were accepted for implementation and those which were rejected.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, this list runs into hundreds of recommendations. I would make this available to the hon. Member. If you like I shall read that out, but it will take a long time.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Sir, the first part of the question was very important... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if anyone is most unwelcome to the gentlemen behind the bank counters it is the beneficiaries under various self-employment schemes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such beneficiaries are treated as customers at all, because there are instances where their cases have been turned down simply on the ground that the sponsoring agency had, in a different case, sponsored the name of a person who had defaulted and for that reason, a fresh applicant, who has nothing to do whatever with the earlier applicant, is denied the benefit through it is otherwise recommended to the Bank.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I do concede that from time to time we do receive complaints about the functioning of various schemes, the relative indifference of the banks in helping the self-employed people, but there is no generalised solution to this problem. There is ultimately such a thing as the State of the mind. We have to recognise that

in our banking system the quality of customers services is not what it ought to be. I think both the unions and the managements are to blame for this. At the Government level, at the Reserve Bank level we have been concerned and we have taken several measures. But I do concede that the quality of customers services is not as good as it ought to be.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to my first question, hon. Minister has stated that increase in service charges has been withdrawn. We are thankful to him but he has said that it is under consideration so it will be raised again in future. Sir, in hilly and tribal areas and in rural areas, people make small transactions through cheques from one bank to another. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards increase in service charges on such small transactions. I would also like to know whether he will reconsider it? Would you fix an amount, Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 on which service charges will not be increased?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, the issue of service charges is not something which is decided by the Government. It is an issue decided by the Indian Banks' Association which consists of representatives of public sector banks, private sector banks and cooperative banks. I would like to point out that the service charges were last revised in July, 1990. Since then, there has been an increase in the cost and you cannot expect the banks to say that all these cost increases will, somehow, be

absorbed by the banks. Several banks are already incurring losses. Sooner or later, they will have to recoup this by way of adjusting their service charges. But I do take note of the suggestion of the hon. Member that when these service charges are adjusted, the special need of tribal areas and other backward areas should be taken into account. This will be conveyed to the Indian Banks' Association.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on the point of the Goiporia Committee Report. This Committee had made many recommendations and very valuable suggestions for improvement in the quality of services of the banks. But the fact remains that some banks have made greater progress than the other banks. My question to the hon. Minister is, what mechanism does the Ministry of Finance have to see that the banks implement these recommendations in a very serious manner? Is the Minister going to be a silent spectator and wait for the banks like the State Bank of India's initiative of appointing Ombudsman? Will you take specific action like what you have taken in appointing the Chief Vigilance Officers in banks where a bank officer from a different bank comes in?

Will you appoint a senior person, a quality assurance manager, to see the service in banks?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: There is no simple way which Government can monitor the quality of customer services. Ultimately we must have a mechanism in the banks themselves that banks are sensitive to the needs of their customers. With greater competition and with greater freedom for customers to choose the banks, I am confident that over a period

of time, banks will become more conscious of providing quality services. It is not necessary nor is it, in my view, feasible for the Government to appoint such customer service officers as Government nominees in the banks. The banks must take appropriate action themselves. This we will certainly ensure.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Committee on Drug Problem

*466. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
Will the Minister of FINNACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high level committee constituted to review the present arrangements for dealing with the problem of drug abuse has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in submitting its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to
(d). The High Level Committee has not
submitted its report as yet. Committee is
expected to submit its report shortly.

[English]

Child Labour in Carpet Industry

*467. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Cess on export of carpets likely" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated July 23, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the number of children employed in the carpet industry particularly in the main carpet centres like Mirzapur, Bhadohi and Varanasi;

(d) whether the Government have received any report on the educational and welfare needs of the children working in the carpet industry to eliminate child labour; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The news item refers, *inter-alia*, to a proposal to create a welfare fund to meet educational and health needs of child labour in the carpet industry; to the view of the carpet manufacturers that child labour has been abolished in some villages in the carpet belt; and to the social security schemes introduced by LIC. The news item also stated that 3 districts collectors were asked to submit a report on the educational and welfare needs of the children.

(c) No separate data regarding the number of children employed in carpet industry are maintained. However, the estimated total number of child labour in Mirzapur is 50,510 and Varanasi (including Bhadohi which is a separate district now) 46, 702 as per 1981 census.

(d) Government have not received any such report so far.

(e) Does not arise.

Hub-and-Spoke Arrangement

*468. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines and the Air India are operating flights under hub-and-spoke arrangements;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the routes covered under the arrangement;

(c) whether the performance of the Indian Airlines has been satisfactory under the scheme, particularly in regard to strict adherence to time-schedule;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Indian Airlines operates flights on behalf of Air India, on the following sectors:-

Bombay - Ahmedabad - Bombay -
Once a week.

Bombay - Hyderabad - Bombay -
Thrice a week.

Delhi - Amritsar - Delhi - Twice a
week.

Delhi - Ahmedabad - Delhi - Twice
a week.

The aircraft and crew are provided
by Indian Airlines but the flights operate
with Air India flight numbers.

(c) to (e). Due to operational
problems, either on account of delay of
Air India's long haul international sector
flights or due to non-availability of Indian
Airlines crew/aircraft, a number of hub
and spoke flights could not be operated
as per schedule. However, both Airlines
are making efforts to achieve better on
time performance by reducing the number
of delays/cancellations.

[Translation]

Repayment of Foreign Loan

*469. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:
SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether more amount would
have to be arranged constantly during
the ensuing years to repay the amount
of foreign loan in the country;

(b) if so, the projected amount
to be paid as installment towards payment
of the loan including interest during the
year's 1994-95, 1995-96, and 1996-97.

(c) whether Government have fixed
the percentage of more foreign loan and
indigenous resources for payment of the
above amount; and

(d) if so, the outline of the proposed
scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)
and (b). The Government do not regard
external loan as substitute for mobilisation
of resources through domestic efforts.
However, external resources have to be
mobilised to bridge the gap between total
investment outlays and internal resources
available for the development of the
economy. Future debt service payments
would depend not only on past loans but
also on current and future loans. It
is, therefore, difficult to indicate the exact
future debt service schedule but as of
today, the country's liability on debt
service payment towards repayment of
principal and interest amount on foreign
loans is US \$7997 million in 1994-95, US
\$ 8915 million in 1995-96 and US \$,
10531 million in 1996-97. Financing of
these debt service obligations will depend
upon a number of factors in both the
current and capital account of our balance
of payments including the growth of
exports and other foreign exchange
earnings. The Government does not
envisage any difficulty in fulfilling its
repayment obligations.

(c) and (d). Government is
conscious about the country's external
debt liability and keeps a constant watch
on the level of country's indebtedness
and likely burden of debt servicing. While
contracting foreign loans, it is always
kept in view that the debt burden and
the debt servicing liability of the country

does not exceed the capacity of the economy to service such loans. Government has already introduced programme of economic reforms aimed at stabilisation combined with longer term restructuring. These reforms would improve the economic condition of the country and revitalise our growth process, including our export earning capacity, so as to enhance our capacity to repay the loans and to ensure that this debt servicing burden does not exceed the capacity of economy to service such loan.

Cancellation of Loans by World Bank

*470. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has cancelled 750 million dollars power loans to India due to bad performance of the State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the project likely to be affected due to cancellation of this loan, State-wise; and

(d) the alternative arrangements made by the Government to continue the projects likely to be affected due to non-availability of the World Bank loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The details of projects of State Electricity Boards of which loans were cancelled by World Bank together with reasons for the same are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Implementing agencies	Opening date	Closing date	Amount of cancellation (US \$ M)/Year	Reasons for cancellation
1.	Kerala Power Project KSEB, Kerala	5.3.86	31.3.94	35/(93-94)	Savings due to exchange fluctuations.
2.	Karnataka-I KEB/KPCL, Karnataka	28.12.87	31.12.95	250/(93-94)	Non-compliance with loan covenants by the State Electricity Board with the agreements on the basis of which the loan was negotiated and which were accepted by the State Governments.
3.	Karnataka-II KEB/KPCL, Karnataka	27.7.88	31.12.96	218/(93-94)	- do -

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Implementing agencies	Opening date	Closing date	Amount of cancellation (US \$ M)/Year	Reasons for cancellation
4.	Chandrapur Thermal Power-MSEB, Maharashtra	20.2.86	31.3.94	80/(94-95)	Non-compliance with loan covenants by the State Electricity Board with the agreements on the basis of which the loan was negotiated and which were accepted by the State Governments.
Total			583		

(d) For the Karnataka Power Project-I and Karnataka Power Project-II the State Government of Karnataka has initiated section to explore the possibility of completing these projects through involvement of the Private Sector, in respect of Chandrapur Thermal Power Project, the State Government of Maharashtra has taken up the matter with the World Bank with a view to complying with loan covenants of the Bank.

[English]

Child Labour in Tea Gardens

*471. SHRI SHARAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of children working in tea gardens in different States;

(b) the manner in which this data is collected; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the education, training and welfare of the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.

SANGMA): (a) and (b). While authentic data is available in the Decennial Census regarding total number of child labourers in the country, there is no separate industry-wise break up of child labour population. Therefore, estimated number of child labour employed in tea gardens is not separately available. However, the total number of children employed in livestock, fishing forestry, hunting, plantation etc. is 7,04,000 as per 1981 census (Which is inclusive of the figures of child labour working in tea gardens). It comes to 6.3% of the total child labour employed in respect of above occupations was 8,85,000 which was 8.25% of the total child labour population.

(c) No exclusive steps have been taken for the education, training and welfare of children working in tea gardens. However, the projects taken up under the National Child Labour Policy, Grants-in-aids Schemes and the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) contain programmes for education, Vocational training and provision for additional nutrition of the working children including the plantation. In the case of programmes taken up under National Child Labour Policy, the children are given an additional benefit of stipend of Rs.100/- p.m. during the course of their non-formal education.

Incentives for Exports

*472. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the State Governments to provide special incentives for boosting exports from their respective State;

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

(c) whether the Government have formulated any schemes in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHAMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Requests and subquestions received from the State Government for grant of special incentives and assistance for boosting exports from their respective States, and the response there upon of the Central Government *inter-alia* include the following:-

1. In response to suggestions and based on interaction with States, a scheme by Central Govt. was evolved based on which must of the State Governmnet have nominated one of their State Agencies/Export Corporation for grant of Status of Export House irrespectives of export performance/level.

2. A Centrally sponsored scheme for setting-up Export Promotion Industrial Parks(EPIP) has also been formulated in consultaion with State Governments and Planning Commission. So far 20 State Governments have indicated their interest in setting-up EPIPs during 1994-95.
3. Some States have also requested for setting-up of Foreign Post-Offices, and these are being established by Department of Posts on an on-going basis.
4. Based on suggestions from States for improving Inland transportation for trade, Centre has been according approval to the establishment of Inland Container Depots/Container Freight Stations by State Govt. Enterprises as well as private sector.
5. Suggestions have also been received for improvement of infrastructural facilities in Export-Oriented townships such as Tiruppur, Moradabad etc. concerned Central Ministries are identifying specific steps to be taken in this direction.
6. Suggestions have also been receivd from State Governments requesting that provision should be made through which a percentage of the Export earnings can be made available to the State Government, as a special assistance for creation of infrastructure facilities for export as well as for export promotion and export incentives to be provided by State Governments. Central Ministries concerned as

well as Planning Commission has been addressed in this matter and State Govts. also asked to provide details/schemes.

Cooperative Banks

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

(a) whether the guidelines regarding the rate of interest on borrowing prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time are strictly complied with by the cooperative banks;

(b) if not, whether complaints regarding violation of the above guidelines have been received by the Government during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details of such banks; and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported on borrowings by Cooperative Banks. However, instructions/directives on rates of interest on deposits and advances are issued by RBI to all State and Central Cooperative Banks from time to time. The Cooperative Banks are required to strictly adhere to these instructions/directives of RBI. The compliance of RBI instructions/directives is looked into by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during its inspection of Cooperative Banks. Whenever, violations of RBI instructions/ directives are observed by NABARD or whenever any complaint is received by NABARD directly or through Government in this regard,

the same is taken up by NABARD with the concerned Cooperative Banks for rectification/corrective action.

Customs Duty Collection

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

(a) whether the customs duty collection has fallen during 1993-94.

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

(c) the remedial steps being taken by the Government to maximize the Customs duty collection during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The revenue collection from customs duties during the year 1993-94 have fallen by 1.82% of the revised estimates. Two major reasons for this marginal shortfall are the duty concessions announced in budget 1994-95 which affected the collections in the month of March, 1994 and slight fall in the value of imports against the expected level. The year 1993-94 is already over. However, Government has taken a number of steps to maximize the revenue collection in the current financial year.

[Translation]

Buddhist Tourists

*475. SHRI BHEEM SINGH
PATEL:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any special programme/scheme to attract the Buddhist tourists from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the actual number of such tourists visiting India during each of the last three years;

(e) the names of the spots in the country placed on the world map as Buddhist tourists spots;

(f) whether Government propose to place some more spots on the world as Buddhist tourism spots;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The Government has formulated a two pronged strategy to attract Buddhist tourist traffic to India from foreign countries

firstly by undertaking extensive marketing and publicity campaigns through Government of India Tourist Offices located in Japan, Malaysia, Singapore and Bangkok and secondly by strengthening of existing infrastructural facilities along identified Buddhist Travel Circuits in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which are directly related to the life and times of Lord Buddha.

The Government has signed a Loan Agreement with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan to the tune of Rs.9.244 billion Japanese Yen for infrastructural development in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Government has also signed a Loan Agreement with OECF to the tune of Rs. 3734 million Japanese Yen for a Conservation and Tourism Development Plan for Ajanta & Ellora in Maharashtra.

The National Park Service (NPS), U.S.A. has been commissioned to prepare a concept plan for Buddhist Heritage sites at Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Rajgir and Sarnath.

(d) The tourist arrivals and the names of the principal countries from which such tourists visited India during the last 3 years is given below:-

	1991	1992	1993
Indonesia	4209	4918	4593
Japan	46655	60137	49616
Sri Lanka	70088	71935	76898
Thailand	11354	12620	12806
China(Taiwan)	1081	2199	2676

(e) to (h). The names of the Buddhist Centres/Spots connected directly with the life and times of Lord Buddha include Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Rajgir and Vaishali in Bihar and Sarnath, Kushinagar, Piparawah and Sravasti in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Import Duty on Indian Goods

*476. SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Union has devised modulation and graduation concept to deny India, zero import duty benefits on its goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new generalized scheme of preferences being introduced by the European Union will end the duty free access for agro products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). The European Community is in the process of revising its scheme of generalised preference as applicable from 1995 to 2004. The draft guidelines forwarded by the European Commission to the Council of Ministers for consideration and decision include, *inter-alia*, proposals on "tariff modulation"

and "graduation". As per the modulation proposal, the existing volume restrictions in the form of fixed amounts, tariff quotas or tariff ceilings would be replaced by tariff modulation reflecting the sensitivity of different sectors (products or groups of products). The eligible products would be categorised into sensitive and non-sensitive sectors (products) and these would be subjects to different rates of preferential duty. Under the new "graduation" policy, the exporting countries which have achieved a degree of trade specialisation in certain sectors will be denied GSP in those sectors. While applying graduation, in addition to the specialisation criterion, development factor would be taken into account.

The new proposals are likely to adversely affect a number of beneficiary countries. The possibility of India being adversely affected in the sectors such as textiles and leather can not be ruled out. As regards denial of duty-free access for agricultural products, there is no indication to this effect in the proposals submitted by the European Commission. Government is maintaining constant dialogue with the European Commission as well as the Member States of the European Community with a view to safeguarding India's interests.

[Translation]

National Housing Bank

*477. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of deposit collected by the National Housing Bank under various deposit schemes;

(b) the amount of assistance provided by the above bank for the expansion of housing facilities; and

(c) the details of the schemes launched by the Bank for the middle class and the weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) National Housing Bank (NHB) has reported that the deposits collected by it under its various schemes launched from time to time are as under:

- (i) A loan linked deposit scheme known as 'Home Loan Account Scheme' was introduced in July, 1989 and is being operated through public sector banks, some scheduled banks and certain recognised housing finance companies. A sum of Rs. 358.29 crores, as on 31.3.1994, has been mobilised under the scheme by implementing institutions.
- (ii) 9% Capital Gains; Bonds Scheme was launched in July, 1990 and discontinued on 30th September, 1992. A sum of Rs.159.73 crores was collected under the scheme. As the bonds had three years maturity, the redemption of these bonds has started.
- (iii) Voluntary Deposit Scheme was launched on 1.10.1991 and closed on 31.1.1992. A sum of Rs. 154.55 crores was collected under the scheme, of which 40% (i.e. Rs. 61.82 crores) was transferred to NHB special Fund, as per the scheme.

(b) and (c). NHB has provided cumulative refinance of Rs.2006.64 crores

to eligible institutions upto June,1994. NHB provides refinance to scheduled banks, housing finance companies and State level apex cooperative housing finance societies in respect of eligible housing loans disbursed by them. Besides NHB also subscribes to Special Rural Housing Debentures issued by State Land Development Banks covering eligible housing loans. Refinance is also extended by NHB for project loans for Land Development and Shelter Projects (LDSP) undertaken by various agencies. LDSP guidelines *inter-alia* stipulate that 75% of the houses constructed should be of the size not more than 50 sq.mts. or with a cost not exceeding Rs.3 lakhs per dwelling unit. Eligibility criteria for NHB refinance schemes is aimed to favour middle class. Further, in order to cater to housing for weaker sections, NHB has been extending a line of credit to Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

[English]

Financial Sector Reform

*478. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank in its report on India economy had made some critical comments regarding slow progress in financial sector reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

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

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

Child Labour

*479. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum age limit of child labour and the occupations for their engagement differ from State to State;

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

(c) the details of the Government machinery to monitor the implementation of the various labour laws on the employment of child labour in State both the public and private sectors; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to plug the loopholes in the labour laws and their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) As per Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 a child is defined as a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age. Further by making suitable provisions in the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 the definition of "child" in certain other enactments namely the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and the

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 have also been amended to bring the same in line with that under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. All these enactments are applicable to the whole of India except the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 which is not applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The age limit of child labour therefore does not differ from State to State.

The schedule appended to the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 contains two parts, part A and B. The occupations and processes where child labour is prohibited are mentioned in parts A and B respectively of this schedule. The schedule can be amended only by the Central Government and not by the States. In areas where child labour is not prohibited, the same is subject to regulations under the act.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To enforce the various labour laws, inspectors have been appointed. The implementation of these labour laws is monitored through the quarterly reports received from the State Government. For effective enforcement, enforcement officials are trained. More than 600 inspectors have been trained so far. Apart from this, review meetings are held with State Government officers which *inter-alia* review the enforcement of labour laws concerning child labour. Any loopholes observed in the laws are plugged with formal notifications in the Gazette wherever the laws so permit.

(d) Amendments of certain provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act. and other enactments are under active consideration of the Government to plug certain loopholes to ensure protection to child labour.

Trade with Sri Lanka

*480. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATES-
WARA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trade balance
between India and Sri Lanka during each
of the last three years;

(b) the main problems being faced
by India and Sri Lanka in regard to
bilateral trade;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be
taken to improve the trade with
Sri Lanka; and

(d) the extent to which the
improvement in trade between the two
countries is likely to be achieved during
1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES,
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN
AHMED): (a) Following are the details of
trade balance between India and Sri
Lanka during the last three years:-

(Rs. in crores)

Years	Exports to Sri Lanka	Imports from Sri Lanka	Trade Balance
1991-92	429.43	28.22	(+) 401.21
1992-93	718.30	39.86	(+) 678.44
1993-94	897.48	62.19	(+) 835.29

Source: DGCI&S Reports

(b) to (d). There are no major
problems faced by India and Sri Lanka
in carrying out bilateral trade.

Steps taken/being taken to improve
our trade between the two countries
include:-

- (i) Signing of a bilateral trade
agreement with Sri Lanka
- (ii) Holding official and business level
talks at periodic intervals.

(iii) Reduction of import duty on
Sri Lanka cloves to 25% *ad-
valorem*.

(iv) Participation in trade fairs and
exchange of trade delegations.

(v) India is a signatory to the South
Asian Association for Regional
Cooperation (SAARC) Preferential
Trading Arrangement (SAPTA)
and a member of SAARC
Chamber of Commerce & Industry
alongwith Sri Lanka amongst
others.

- (vi) India and Sri Lanka are also members of the Asian Clearing Union Mechanism.

The present upward trend in Indo-Sri Lanka bilateral trade is likely to continue during 1994-95.

Foreign Banks

4489. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Foreign banks have to bear the brunt of RBI penalty" appearing in the Business Standard, New Delhi dated July 28, 1994;

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

(c) whether some of the foreign banks have been quick to get some external support against the proposed action of the Reserve Bank of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Standard Chartered Bank at Kanpur has again been found to have squandered its funds beyond the comprehension of Indian laws;

(f) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken to protect Indian money market and laws of the land?

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

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has issued show cause notices to 20 banks, including 9 foreign banks, which had undertaken Portfolio Management Services (PMS) operations and certain securities transactions in violation of RBI's instructions. The aggregate amount of interest that may be recovered as well as penal interest, which may be levied for which show cause notices have been issued to the banks, amounts to about Rs. 147 crores.

RBI has further reported that apart from this action, RBI has also withdrawn in the case of 35 scheduled commercial banks, including 20 banks referred to above, the exemptions given to them from the maintenance of 10 per cent incremental Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) with effect from the fortnight beginning 6th August, 1994 until further notice.

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

Child Labour

4490. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken a comprehensive survey, State-wise at the present status of exploitation of child labour in various parts of the country;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to monitor the enforcement of the provision of the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986 by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the number of cases against employers filed for violation of the Act during 1993-94 and the status thereof as on June 30, 1994.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. To implement the various Labour Laws, inspectors have been appointed. State Governments are required to send reports every quarter. For effective implementation of the Labour Laws, enforcement officials are trained. More than 600 inspectors have so far been trained. Apart from this, review meetings are held with State Government officers which, *inter-alia* reviews the enforcement of Laws relating to Child Labour.

(c) As per reports made available by the State Governments 38,630 inspections have been conducted in 1993-94 and 1,596 prosecutions have been launched and 494 convictions obtained. Status of various cases in all the States as on June, 1994 is not available.

S.I.D.B.I.

4491. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has joined hands with the development countries to engage consultants for devising unit specific plans for individual small scale entrepreneurs to assess their export capabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of individual units likely to be directly assisted by the SIDBI during 1994-95 and the amount of loan proposed to be given to each unit for preparing the above plan;

(d) whether SIDBI has prepared a plan for the women entrepreneurs for the establishment of industry;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the allocation made for the women entrepreneurs under 'Mahila Udyam Nidhi' during 1994-95; and

(g) the guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has joined hands with Developing Countries Trade Agency (DeCTA) for promotion of exports for small enterprises in India to Western Europe and North American markets. DeCTA is an export development agency funded by the British Government Overseas Development Administration for managing an export development programme in India. Under the envisaged arrangement, DeCTA will engage consultants to make unit specific plans of individual Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units which will assess the export capabilities, suggest strategic alliances and measures for improving quality of products, introduction of new technologies and enhance the market reach.

(c) To start with, 25 SSI units are proposed to be covered by SIDBI during 1994-95 for export development programmes under the collaboration with DeCTA. So far, nine units have been

enlisted for the purpose of intensive study and preparation of plans.

(d) to (g). SIDBI has been operating special schemes for Women Entrepreneurs to enable them to set up units in SSI sector. The assistance

sanctioned and disbursed by SIDBI during the last four years to women entrepreneurs under its Mahila Udyam Nidhi (MUN), Mahila Vikas Nidhi (MVN) and Women Entrepreneurs Scheme (WES) as also under refinance schemes till March 31, 1994 is as follows:

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	Number	*(S)	*(D)
Mahila Udyam Nidhi	1,006	669	465
Mahila Vikas Nidhi	60	231	150
Women Entrepreneurs Scheme	1,608	6,241	4,590
General Scheme	6,643	8,302	5,462

* (S) Sanctions *(D) Disbursements

As the above schemes are open ended schemes, all eligible proposals would be provided assistance during 1994-95 as well. Accordingly, no special allocation has been made for assistance during 1994-95 for the women entrepreneurs under MUN and other schemes.

[Translation]

ITDC Investment

4492. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state;

(a) the amount invested by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation

in its enterprises in Maharashtra during each of the last three years and the locations for these enterprises;

(b) whether the Corporation has formulated new schemes for the development of its units in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Details of year-wise and unit-wise capital plan investment made by ITDC in the State of Maharashtra are given as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Total
Renovation of Hotel Aurangabad Ashok	1.14	2.10	11.45	14.69

nit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Total
Renovation/setting up of Duty Free Shops at Bombay Airport	2.10	30.48	100.91	133.49
				148.14

(b) and (c). ITDC'S Annual Plan 1994-95 does not envisage any specific plan scheme/provision for setting up new plan project in the State of Maharashtra.

Portfolio Management Rules

4493. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector banks have violated the rules of portfolio management ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has taken up the issue with the concerned banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Some public sector banks have violated Reserve Bank of India instructions/guidelines on Portfolio Management Schemes (PMS). These banks are Syndicate Bank, State Bank of

Hyderabad, Central Bank of India, Vijaya Bank and Corporation Bank.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank of India has taken up the issue with the concerned banks. Show cause notices have been issued to first four banks as to why the funds accepted under Portfolio Management Schemes and deployed by the banks should not be treated as deposits and included in demand and time liabilities in calculating the minimum average daily balances for the period from 9th August, 1991 to 26th June, 1992. The banks were also asked to show cause as to why the interest on minimum balance paid to them should be recovered from them.

In addition the exemption given to these banks from the maintenance of ten per cent incremental Cash Reserve Ratio has been withdrawn with effect from the fortnight beginning 6th August, 1994 until further notice. This action relates to the first four banks.

In case of Corporation Bank, the irregularities have been brought to its notice and data has been requested by Reserve Bank of India for issue of show cause notice. In all these cases the banks had accepted funds under Portfolio Management Scheme offering a guaranteed rate of return against Reserve Bank of India guidelines that PMS should

be in the nature of investment/ consultancy/ management, for a fee, entirely at the customers risk, without guaranteeing either directly or indirectly a pre-determined return.

(e) All scheduled commercial banks have been advised that no bank should restart or introduce any new PMS or similar scheme in future without obtaining specific prior approval of Reserve Bank of India.

Unemployment in Maharashtra

4494. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons in Maharashtra as on March 31, 1994 and the classification thereof;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to provide employment to those unemployed persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to the Planning Commission, the number of unemployed persons in Maharashtra as per current weekly status based on the latest comprehensive survey on employment and unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) (43rd Round) in 1987-88 was 10.91 lakhs. Their distribution by sex and rural/urban areas is given below:-

(In lakhs)

Male		Female		Total
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
3.33	5.21	1.19	1.18	10.91

(b) to (d). Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). Accordingly a growth strategy for accelerated employment generation through faster grow of sectors, sub-sectors and areas with relatively high employment potential is envisaged. Individual State Governments formulate employment and development strategy appropriate to each State. Employment in Maharashtra as in other States, depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State for which the State Government is mainly responsible. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for creation of employment opportunities

through Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Special Employment Programmes.

[English]

Anti-Beedi Legislation

4495. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale of unemployment is expected after implementation of anti-beedi legislation of Health Ministry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the employment level of Beedi workers in Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is felt that the legislation proposed by the Ministry of Health may not significantly affect employment situation in the Beedi Industry for the present.

Indian Overseas Bank

4496. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether branches of Indian Overseas Bank in Calcutta have instituted legal proceedings against some small account holders who were obliged to discontinue operation of their accounts almost for a decade while seeking moratorium on interest charged in respective accounts;

(b) whether the bank and its headquarters did not take any action on such pleas of constituents and have started taking up courts proceedings since January 1993 due to issuance of orders by the Union Government on non-performing assets of bank;

(c) whether the Government propose to call for details of all such cases from Indian Overseas Bank in order to ensure that banks do not incur expenditure on litigation and to resolve issues out of the courts; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) have reported that they resort to litigation only as a last resort when their attempts to recover their dues out of court fail. IOB have further reported that they have not initiated any proceedings against small account holders during 1993, except in one case relating to Ballygunge Branch.

[*Translation*]

Pension Scheme for Beedi Workers

4497. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cess collected from the Beedi factories from Gujarat during the last three years and the amount spent for the welfare of the Beedi workers out of it during the said period;

(c) whether the Government propose to start pension scheme for the Beedi workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) A *Statement* is annexed.

(b) and (c). The Central Government have decided to introduce a suitable Pension Scheme for all the EPF subscribers including the subscribers employed in Beedi Industry. A Bill to amend the EPF & MP Act, 1952 for empowering the Government to frame a Pension Scheme has already been introduced in Rajya Sabha. The Scheme

provides for payment of montly pension in the contingencies of death, permanent total disablement, superannuation, retirement etc.

STATEMENT

Year	Cess Collection in Gujarat	Expenditure incurred in Bhilwara Region* (Rs. in Thousands)
1991-92	164	6437
1992-93	146	6912
1993-94	168	9073

* Bhilwara Region covers the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana. Expendiure incurred various schemas as per Colum (3) above meant for Beedi Workers, refer to all the three States jointly since, budget allocation is not made Statewise.

[English]

Reports Against RBI Officers

4498. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has received reports against some of its officers in Bombay about siphoning off high value cheques from the National Clearing Centre, Nariman Point, Bombay;

(b) whether the practice has been continuing for years together without any notice to the RBI;

(c) whether the Government have determined the reasons for such action by the officers;

(d) whether any steps has been taken in this regard; and

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that it is investigating a case of suspected fraud involving stealthy removal on different dates, of some cheques drawn on various banks in Bombay from the National Clearing Cell (NCC) at Nariman Point Bombay. This is the first ever fraud detected on 30th July, 1994 in NCC, Bombay. Three Class III employees suspected to be behind the fraud/beneficiaries of the fraud have been placed under suspension. A First Information Report (FIR) has also been lodged with the CBI, Bombay for undertaking an investigation into this fraud. The Department of Supervision of RBI has undertaken a snap inspection of the concerned branches of banks in Bombay to trace out the movement of the funds drawn through the cheques which were fraudulently removed. RBI has also undertaken a Systems Inspection of the NCC at Bombay to decide the additional steps, if any, necessary for safeguarding the interests of Member banks. Instructions have also been issued

by RBI to all its offices cautioning them to take appropriate steps against such fraudulent tampering of clearing instruments.

Loan to SSIs

4499. SHRI S. GANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the above banks have provided loans to the applicants/small scale industries in time to avoid sickness in the industry;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

Reward to Departmental Officers

*4500. SHRI RAMASHRAY
PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI KRISHAN DUTT
SULTANPURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(A) whether the Collector of Central Excise, New Delhi had sanctioned rewards during 1991 to the departmental officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not disbursing the reward to the officers even after the required vigilance clearance in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to initiate action against the officials for delaying the disbursement of rewards; and

(d) the time by which the reward amount alongwith the interest on late payment is likely to be made to the officers?

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

Banking System

4501. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study sponsored by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on the banking system has held that the quality of fiscal adjustment is not sufficient for ensuring success of reforms in this sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the other important recommendations made in this report on the restructuring of the financial sector so far as the role of RBI is concerned; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they have not sponsored any such study. However, Finance Ministry had invited Shri D. Khatkhate to submit a report which is currently under examination.

Unit Scheme, 1964

4502. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India has decided to stop sale of its US-64 to banks and non-banking financial companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom; and

(c) the value of US-64 already purchased by banks and non-banking financial companies in July and till date in August, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Unit Trust of India (UTI) has reported that it has taken a conscious decision to discontinue sale of units under the Unit Scheme, 1964 in a phased manner by August 16, 1994 to the corporate sector, including manufacturing companies, banks and financial institutions. This decision has been taken to prevent the corporate sector from parking surplus funds for short terms gains in the scheme, resulting in the dilution of the Net Asset Value of the scheme to the disadvantage of small investors.

(c) During the month of July, 1994 the face value of units sold to the corporate sector amounted to Rs. 3005 crores out of the total sales of Rs. 3319 crores. Sales in the month of August, 1994 (upto 16th August) to the corporate sector amounted to Rs. 112 crores, out of a total of Rs. 300 crores.

Tax on Hospitals

4503. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received request from forum of hospitals for recognition of hospitals as an industry and rationalisation of tax structure that would enable the hospitals to provide health care of international standards; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Vijaya Bank

4504. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had conducted a detailed scrutiny of Vijaya Bank in 1990;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had conducted a financial review of Vijaya Bank for the year ended 31st March, 1990. The major irregularities observed during the review were brought to the notice of Vijaya Bank for taking suitable action and for setting right the irregularities. The Bank was also asked by RBI to place the report before the Board of Directors of the Bank for information and necessary action, alongwith timebound programme for improving qualitatively the mangement of funds and investment and credit portfolios.

Compliance by the Bank has also been received by Reserve Bank of India and commented upon in the Annual Financial Review for 1991.

Production of Electronic Goods

4505. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constraint of resources is the main hurdle for the growth in the production of electronic goods;

(b) whether the Government propose to create a special fund for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to remove these constraints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

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

Foreign Exchange earnings from Tourism

4506. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the targets set for foreign tourists inflow and foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the achievements made in this regard so far;

(c) whether the targets are likely to be achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The terminal year targets for tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings from tourism for 8th Five Year Plan are 2.57 million tourists and Rs. 7000 crores of foreign exchange respectively.

(b) The tourist arrivals during 1993-94 were 1.87 million and the estimated foreign exchange earnings from them were Rs. 4573 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Posting of Officers and Staff of
Erstwhile N.B.I.**

4507. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent on the merger of the New Bank of India with Punjab National Bank, large number of officers and staff of the New Bank of India were posted to far official has in the interior of Bihar and some other adjoining States;

(b) whether some of these employees had applied to the Punjab National Bank for transfer on humanitarian and compassionate grounds meriting serious consideration in certain cases;

(c) if so, whether their requests have been considered sympathetically by the Punjab National Bank in the light of the evidences produced by these affected employees alongwith their representations;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of such mercy petitions are pending with the Punjab National Bank; and

(f) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken thereon;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (f). Punjab National Bank has reported that consequent upon amalgamation of erstwhile New Bank of India with it, it become necessary for the bank to re-deploy the surplus officers and clerical staff of erstwhile New Bank of India on account of closure of several

administrative offices where Punjab National Bank's administrative offices are also located. As a result thereof, a few officers have been transferred to Bihar and other adjoining States. However, the bank has reported that no clerical employees has been transferred to Bihar. The bank has further reported that certain officers/clerks have requested for transfer on grounds of their ill-health and on other compssionate grounds. These representations have been duly considered and depending upon on merits of each cases, the Zonal Managers of the bank have been advised to deploy them at places where medical facilities are available. The bank has reported that at present, there is no such petition pending decision with it.

Double Taxation

4508. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the particulars of the countries with whom India has so far signed agreements to avoid double taxation and to prevent fiscal evasion with regard to the taxes on income indicating the effective dates of these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): A *Statement* giving the information is enclosed.

STATEMENT

*India's Double Taxation Avoidance
Agreements*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Effective From Assessment Year
1.	Australia	1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Effective From Assessment Year	Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Effective From Assessment Year
2.	Austria	1963-64	20.	Kenya	1985-86
3.	Bangladesh	1993-94	21.	Libya	1983-84/84-85
4.	Belgium (Original)	1975-76/1976-77	22.	Malaysia	1973-74
	Belgium (S.Protocol)	1988-89/1989-90	23.	Mauritius	1983-84
	Belgium (Revised)	Yet to be Notified	24.	Mongolia	Yet to be Notified
5.	Brazil	1994-95	25.	Nepal	1990-91
6.	Bulgaria	Yet to be Notified	26.	Netherlands	1990-91
7.	Canada	1987-88	27.	Newzealand	1988-89
8.	China	Yet to be Notified	28.	Norway	1988-89
9.	Cyprus	Yet to be Notified	29.	Philippines	Yet to be Notified
10.	Czechoslovakia	1986-87	30.	Poland	1991-92
11.	Denmark	1990-91/1991-92	31.	Romania	1989-90
12.	Finland	1985-86	32.	Singapore (Revised)	1995-96
13.	France (Original)	1970-71/1971-72	33.	South Korea	1987-88
	France (Revised)	Yet to be Notified	34.	Spain	Yet to be Notified
14.	F.R.G. (Original)	1958-59	35.	Sri Lanka (Revised)	1981-82
	F.R.G. (Protocol)	1984-85	36.	Sweden (Revised)	1990-91
	G.D.R.	1985-86	37.	Syria	1983-84
15.	Greece	1984-85	38.	Tanzania	1982-83/83-84
16.	Hungary	1989-90	39.	Thailand	1987-88/88-89
17.	Indonesia	1989-90	40.	U.A.E.	1995-96
18.	Italy (Original)	1978-79	41.	U.A.R.	1969-70/70-71
	Italy (Revised)	Yet to be Notified	42.	U.K. (Revised)	1995-96
19.	Japan (Revised)	1991-92	43.	U.S.A.	1992-93
			44.	U.S.S.R. (Now Applicable to Russia)	1991-92
			45.	Zambia	1979-80

Cooperative Banks in Assam

4509. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

and (b). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that as per the latest details available profit of the Assam State Cooperative Bank catering to short term credit requirements was Rs. 15.62 lakhs in 1991-92 and Rs. 20.25 lakhs in 1992-93. The Sibsagar District Central Cooperative Bank which is the only DCCB in Assam had incurred loss of Rs.3.65 lakhs in 1989-90, Rs. 4.71 lakhs in 1990-91 and Rs. 15.66 lakhs in 1991-92.

Assam State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (ASCARDB) Ltd. which caters to long term investment credit requirements in the State has been incurring losses for the last 2 years as detailed below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Losses incurred	Accumulated losses
1991-92	41.34	40.93
1992-93	59.62	100.60

At primary level, accumulated losses of all 21 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDBs) at the end of 1992-93 stood at Rs. 65.90 lakhs.

(c) With the view of improving the financial viability, operational efficiency and managerial competence of the ASCARDB, a Development Action (DAP) has been prepared and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is proposed to be signed between the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the State Government of Assam for implementation of the DAP. The State Government will be required to contribute to the share capital of the

PLDBs to strengthen their capital base. NABARD will consider sanctioning of loan to the Government out of NRC (LTO) Fund for contributing to the share capital of PLDBs.

Duty on Leather Goods

4510. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the waiver of countervailing duty on imported leather chemicals, has placed the local manufacturers of such chemicals at considerable disadvantages;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received complaints from indigenous manufacturers of such chemicals about the imminence of their going sick preventing expansion and future investment; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to help the indigenous leather chemical industry to sustain itself and develop while meeting competition from foreign producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Government received representations from Leather Chemicals Manufacturers Association for imposition of countervailing duty on certain leather chemicals allowed for import at concessional rate of duty under notification No. 45/94-Customs, dated 1.3.94 stating that this had placed the local manufacturers of such chemicals at a disadvantage. While determining tariff, the interests of domestic industry and manufacturers are constantly taken into account.

Jamnagar Airport

4511. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the night landing facilities for civil aircraft at the Jamnagar Airport have been withdrawn recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received requests for continuance of civil aircraft night landing facilities at the Airport;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e). Jamnagar Airport belongs to Indian Air Force (IAF). National Airports Authority is maintaining a civil enclave. Air Traffic Management is provided by IAF and watch hours are also regulated by them. No request has been received from Indian Airlines for night landing facilities at Jamnagar Airport.

Contract Labour in IA

4512. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of contract labour employed by the Indian Airlines at Hyderabad Airport have submitted a memorandum regarding their regularisation in service;

(b) whether the Labour Commission has already submitted a report in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to regularise the services of these employees?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Pension of N.T.C. Mills Employees

4513. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give pensionary benefits to the employees of National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Labour Ministry has reported that the Government has decided to introduce a Pension Scheme for all the E.P.F. subscribers employed in the NTC Mills. The Scheme provides for payment of monthly pension in the contingencies of superannuation retirement, death etc.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Textiles Industry

4514. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commissions and committees appointed by the Government with a view to suggest measures to improve the working of textiles industry during the last three years;

(b) the details of main recommendations made by those committees/commissions; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government on the recommendations made by above mentioned commissions/committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Only one such committee has been appointed during the last 3 years with a view to suggest measures to improve the working of textiles industry.

(b) and (c). Advisory Committee on Handloom Reservations was constituted vide notification 18.8.93. However, the Advisory Committee is yet to submit its report.

Encashment of Payment Instruments

4515. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI TARIT BARAN
TOPDAR:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of persons found involved in fraudulent encashment of refund orders, cheques, dividend warrants and other payment instruments in Bombay during the last two years;

(b) the action taken against them; and

(c) the manner in which the affected bank customers are proposed to be compensated?

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

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it had received complaints during the latter half of the year 1993 from companies/investors against interception of the interest/dividend warrants, refund orders, etc. issued by various companies/institutions by unscrupulous persons who got them encashed at the branches of commercial banks by opening accounts in fictitious names/benami accounts. The information furnished by the public sector banks to RBI revealed that fraudulent encashments have taken place in 214 accounts during the period from 1st April, 1992 to 30th

October, 1993 in 18 public sector banks. The bank-wise information in respect of these transactions is given in the *Statement* enclosed.

RBI have reported that the banks have been advised that once a bank is convinced that an irregularity/fraud had been committed by its staff towards any constituent, it should acknowledge its liability and pay the just claims. According to the information available with RBI, the banks have since settled claims amounting to Rs. 7.30 lakhs. The banks have initiated necessary action for settlement of other claims also.

STATEMENT

Details of Fraudulent Encashment of Refund Orders, Interest/dividend Warrants, etc. as Reported by the Public Sector Banks

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of accounts	whether staff connivance found	Action taken against the erring official
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Bank of India	30	Only in one case involvement of staff is suspected.	FIR lodged with Police.
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	4	No.	—
3.	Allahabad Bank	3	No.	—
4.	Andhra Bank	3	No.	—
5.	Bank of Baroda	14	Yes	2 Branch Managers have been suspended-3 other officers transferred.
6.	Bank of India	28	No.	—
7.	Bank of Maharashtra	10	No.	—
8.	Canara Bank	11	Only in one case	The bank has lodged complaint with Police.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Central Bank of India	56	Yes	Manager/Assistance Manager of Girgaum branch; Assistance Manager of Zaveri Bazar branch, Bombay, suspended, Manger of Null Bazar branch trnsferred.
10.	Corporation Bank	4	No	-
11.	Dena Bank	1	No	-
12.	Indian Bank	19	No	-
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2	No	-
14.	Punjab National Bank	15	Involvement suspected in 4 accounts	Complait lodged with CBI
15.	Syndicate Bank	4	No	-
16.	Union Bank of India	6	No	-
17.	United Bank of India	2	No	-
18.	Vijaya Bank	2	No	.
Total		214		

Languages of Cheques

4516. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scheduled commercial banks have been instructed to issue cheques in each of the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the banks which have issued such cheques; and

(c) the language in which such cheques are at present available?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cheques are presently available in bilingual form *i.e.* in Hindi and English.

[*Translation*]

Seizure Of Gold

4517. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of smuggled gold seized at major airports of the country during the year 1993-94;

(b) the value thereof;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this regard; and

(d) the concrete measures adopted by the Government to check the smuggling of gold.

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

Seizure of Gold and Silver

4518. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of smuggled gold and silver seized in Gujarat during 1993-94 and the value thereof;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this regard and the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check smuggling of gold and silver?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The quantity and value of smuggled gold and silver seized in Gujarat during the financing year 1993-94 are as follows:

Name of item	Quantity (in Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Gold	7.099	30.53
Silver	507.800	29.43

(b) Three persons were arrested in this regard and prosecution against them has been sanctioned.

(c) The anti-smuggling agencies are alert against smuggling activities, including that of gold and silver. Sophisticated equipments such as metal detectors and X-ray machines are being increasingly utilised. Close coordination is being maintained among all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling.

Accidents In Mines

4519. SHRI GAYA PRASAD
KORI:
SHRI HARI KEWAL
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of fatal accidents occurred in mines during each of the last three years;

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

(c) whether some accidents occurred due to non-compliance of safety measures in the mines;

(d) if so, whether any accountability has been fixed on the employees responsible for the occurrence of such accidents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Iron Ore exports to Japan

4520. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the export of iron ore to Japan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) and (b). Export of iron ore to Japan is being made keeping in view the quantities of iron ore available that are surplus to domestic requirements.

[English]

Loan to sick Units

4521. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Banks to harden stance against funding sick units" appearing in Financial Express dated June 10, 1994;

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

(c) whether only 20 per cent of revival schemes sanctioned by BIFR are successful; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this poor success rate?

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

(b) As per the provisions of the sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA), sick industrial companies are required to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for determination of remedial and other measures which need to be taken in respect of such companies. Where a scheme for rehabilitation of a company is sanctioned by BIFR under Section 17(2) or Section 18(4) of SICA, public sector banks/financial institutions provide facilities in terms of the sanctioned scheme. In other cases, banks/financial institutions extend need-based support and allow 'holding-on' operations on a case to case basis.

(c) and (d). BIFR have reported that as on 31.07.1994, the number of successful cases of revival of sick industrial companies was 103 as against 454 approved/sanctioned cases.

ESIC

4522. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Regional Director of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) of Bangalore region has directed the industries to be more responsible

towards their employees with better compliance of ESIC requirements;

(b) if so, the main points of ESI requirements; and

(c) the extent to which industries have been asked to comply with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The power using factories employing 10 or more persons and non-power using factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons located in the notified areas are coverable under the ESI Act, 1948. The Regional Director, ESIC, Bangalore has requested the employers to comply with the provisions of the ESI Act by making timely payment of contributions, submission of Declaration Forms in respect of newly covered employees and returns about contribution etc. as prescribed under the Act/Scheme.

National Institute of Fashion Technology

4523. SHRI P.C. CHACKO:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Kerala for setting up a branch of National Institute of Fashion Technology in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala sent a proposal for setting up a branch of the National Institute of Fashion Technology in Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala). However, in order to consider the proposal the Government of Kerala have been requested to give their consent for making available the following facilities:—

- (i) Rent-free accommodation of about 2000 Sq.m. till the institute's permanent building is constructed.
- (ii) Land measuring 2 to 2.5 hectares free of cost for the permanent campus of NIFT.
- (iii) To share one third of Non-recurring cost and recurring cost.

Magnum Multiples Plus 93 Scheme

4524. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:—

(a) the total amount collected by the State Bank of India through Magnum Multiples Plus 93 Scheme;

(b) the amount invested during 1993 and upto June, 1994 separately and the reasons for not utilising the balance money;

(c) the profit earned so far and the reasons for not declaring the dividend so far;

(d) whether the net asset value is Rs.17.16;

(e) if so, whether SBI propose to purchase these at this price ;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the reasons for low price in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The total amount collected by SBI Mutual Fund (SMF) under Magnum Multiplier Plus 93 Scheme(MMPS-93) is Rs.967.83 crores.

(b) SMF has reported that the amounts invested by December 1993 and June 1994, inclusive of profits, were Rs.1,021.23 crores and Rs. 1,049.48 crores respectively. SMF has further reported that as a matter of policy 3% to 5% of the corpus money is kept in money market instruments.

(c) The profit earned as on 30.6.94 stood at Rs. 124.02 crores. The objective of the Scheme is to give to the investors attractive capital growth which on realisation will be reinvested thereby offering cumulative appreciation. In view of the objective of capital growth no annual dividend has been distributed.

(d) New Asset Value(NAV) as on 30.6.94 was Rs. 17.16.

(e) and (f). As per the Offer Document, re-purchase of the units at NAV related prices is to commence from 1.3.1996 onwards only. At present, the Magnums are being quoted at a discount to NAV in the market. Hence with a view to providing protection to the investors the SMF, with approval of Securities and Exchange Board of India(SEBI) has been

repurchasing Magnums at the discounted price.

(g) SMF has reported that the reasons for low market price are as follows:-

- (i) Poor investor sentiment for Mutual Fund Schemes especially in the secondary market.
- (ii) High level of liquidity by way of supply not matched by demand.

Border trade with China and Myanmar

4525. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for opening the international borders with Myanmar and China for trade and transit was repeated at the thirty seventh meeting of the North-Eastern Council by the seven member States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However steps to operationalise the Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Agreement, signed in January 1994, are in progress. The Indo-China Border Trade Agreement which was signed in December 1991 has been operationalised.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

4526. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report in the Times of India dated August 2, 1994 that relief could not be given to freed bonded labourers numbering about 246 who were freed from Bedi Bunder Coast in Gujarat, as a certificate from the district authorities who freed them could not be furnished;

(b) if so, whether Government have made investigation regarding the correctness of the report;

(c) if so, the findings of the investigation;

(d) whether the Government have taken any measure to correct these defects in the procedure of giving relief to freed bonded labourers under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). According to the report received from the State Government of Gujarat, 512 inter-state migrant workers were rescued by the district authorities from the ships at Bedi Bunder, Jam Nagar, out of which 418 inter-state migrant workers hailing from Tamil Nadu and willing to go back to their native places were paid their arrears of wages amounting to Rs. 5,96,165/- and were also provided railway tickets worth Rs. 86,000/- for their journey to their native places. The entire cost was borne

by the concerned ship owners/contractors etc. The remaining 94 labourers who were not willing to go back were provided some alternative employment of their choice and were paid back their wages totalling Rs. 1,17,795/-. This was also borne by the ship owners/contractors. Police complaints have been filed under the relevant provisions of the concerned Act against the companies and persons found employing these labourers.

Identification of bonded labourers is being done by the State Governments concerned who are competent under the bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 to do so. The Central Government has been advising the State Governments to conduct periodic surveys through their existing agencies.

[*Translation*]

IDBI Assistance

4527. SHRI ARJUN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI HARI KEWAL
PRASAD:
PROF. RASA SINGH
RAWAT:
SHRI KHELAN RAM
JANGDE:
SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of financial assistance received by the Industrial Development Bank of India during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned and rejected, State-wise; and

(c) the details of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IDBI to industries during the above period, State-wise?

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

Import of Newsprint

4528. SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of news-print imported by the State Trading Corporation during 1993-94;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaint from the newspapers regarding non-supply of newsprint from STC during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide incentives to those newspapers who could not get the required quota of newsprint from STC during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) STC has imported 23,000

MT (approx.) of newsprint during 1993-94.

(b) to (d). Prior to 1.4.1992, STC had been the canalising agency for import of newsprint. However, w.e.f. 1.4.1992, import of newsprint has been decanalised and STC is no longer a canalising agency for import of this commodity. Under the decanalised regime, actual users are allowed to import newsprint directly based on the entitlement certificates issued by the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

Sericulture Training Institutes

4529. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sericulture training institutes functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons getting training in those institutes every year;

(c) whether the Government propose to start more such institutes in near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). At present, 19 Sericulture Training Institutes

(including Sericulture Training Schools) of the Central Silk Board (CSB) are functioning in the country as per State-wise details given below:-

Sl. No.	State	No. of Institutes/ Schools
1.	Assam	1
2.	Bihar	3
3.	Gujarat	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
6.	Karnataka	4
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1
9.	Maharashtra	1
10.	Orissa	1
11.	Rajasthan	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1
13.	West Bengal	1
Total		19

During 1993-94, a total number of 3,682 persons were trained in these institutes/schools.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The VIII Plan proposals of the CSB *inter-alia* envisage the establishment of two more institutes, one each in Assam & Meghalaya.

*[English]***National Transport Safety Board****Export Promotion Industrial Park**

4530. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-
RAGHAVAN:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI P.C. CHACKO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the Government of Kerala for setting up of Export Promotion Industrial Parks at Ernakulam and Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for the early clearance of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Export Promotion Industrial Park (EDIP) at Ernakulam is proposed to be developed at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.51 Crores, while the one at Trivandrum is projected to cost Rs. 18.90 crores. The former is planned as a multi-product Park and the latter intended mainly for the manufacture of items related to electronics and information technology.

(c) The proposals will shortly come up for consideration.

4531. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Transport Safety Board and a National Air Safety Board to give impetus to air safety in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***IDBI Loans to NTC Unit**

4532. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan provided to National Textile Corporation (W.B.A.B.O. Ltd.), Calcutta by the Industrial Development Bank of India for modernisation schemes during the last three years;

(b) whether modernisation schemes of unit of National Textile Corporation (W.B.A.B.O.Ltd.), could not be implemented in time due to inordinate delay caused by the Industrial Development of Bank of India in providing loan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The IDBI has not sanctioned any loan to the NTC (WBABO) Ltd., Calcutta for modernisation schemes during the last three years.

(b) and (c). The NTC (WBABO) Ltd., had submitted three schemes to the IDBI in 1991. However, the IDBI did not sanction the loans because the NTC had not cleared the past dues and the NTC (WBABO) Ltd. subsidiary had also been referred to the BIFR, which had declared it to be a 'Sick Industrial Company' under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

[English]

Indian Overseas Bank

4533. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited as messengers in Indian Overseas Bank on temporary or regular basis during the year 1991, 1992 and 1993;

(b) the details as to number of reserved vacancies declared and actually filled up by the Indian Overseas Bank during the above period;

(c) whether services of a large number of persons including SCs/STs recruited in aforesaid years have been terminated and fresh recruitment process initiated to fill up such vacancies; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of the above SC/ST persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). information supplied by the Indian Overseas Bank is as under:—

Year	Total no. of messengers recruitment	Vacancies reserved for		Vacancies filled by	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1991	195	59	7	59	7
1992	155	22	1	20	1
1993	151	32	6	32	6

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Power Plants in A.P.

4534. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India has conducted any technical or financial feasibility study of the private sector power plants in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals from the private sector power plants in Andhra Pradesh have been received by the ICICI.

(d) if so, the details thereof and during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far;

(e) the number of proposals accepted/rejected; and

(f) the amount of loan advanced during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI) has reported that it has not conducted any technical or financial feasibility studies with regard to private sector power plants in Andhra Pradesh separately. However as a part of the process of granting financial assistance, ICICI conducts, technical, financial and commercial evaluation of project proposals submitted to it by private sector companies, in consortium with the Industrial Development Bank of India and/or the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited.

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

Loan Schemes

4535. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any review of the implementation of loan schemes for weaker sections in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s guidelines on priority sector advances by banks, all Indian Banks including public sector banks are required to extend at least 10% of their total advances to weaker sections of the society. No State-wise targets have been stipulated in this regard. The target of 10% is to be achieved by the concerned bank on an all India basis. However, the performance of the banks in this regard is continuously monitored at State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC)'s meetings regularly. As per information available in the SLBC papers for the State of Madhya Pradesh, the share of outstanding advances extended by all banks in the State to total credit as at the end of March '91, March '92 and March '93 (latest available) was 17.88%, and 18.20% 21.32% respectively.

Operating Agency

4536. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI V.SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the financial institution appointed by the BIFR to act as Operating Agency for some of the Public Sector Undertaking whose cases have been pending before the board have not been cooperating with the BIFR to complete the revival schemes;

(b) if so, the details of such Public Sector Undertakings and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the concerned administrative Ministries have been silent over the issue and have not been giving information required for the development of such schemes with the concerned financial institutions;

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

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

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

(b),(d) and (e). Do not arise.

E.P.F. Dues

4537. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of Employees Provident Fund dues are unrecoverable;

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

(c) the steps taken to ensure the full realisation of Provident Fund dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 71.45 crores of the EPF dues is not immediately recoverable on account of stay orders given by High Courts, closure of establishments, BIFR proceedings etc.

(c) Necessary legal and penal action as provided under Sections 8B, 8G and 14 of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 etc. is already being taken to recover the outstanding PF dues.

Foreign Assistance to North – Eastern States

4538. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have accorded approval to some development projects in the North-Eastern States;

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

(c) the amount propose to be spent on those projects; and

(d) the amount of assistance provided from the World Bank/IMF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be furnished.

[Translation]

**Incentives and Financial Assistance
for Export**

4539. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:
SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
granted Export House status to some
Corporations in public and private sectors;

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

(c) whether the Government have
provided any incentives and financial
assistance to these Corporation;

(d) if so, the details thereof during
each of the last three years; and

(e) the criteria fixed by the
Government for releasing such incentives
and assistance to these Corporations
annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES,
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN
AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. This is being done
in accordance with the provision outlined
in Chapter XII of the Handbook of
Procedures and Import Export Policy
(92-97) revised upto 30th March, 1994.

(b) State-wise details are as under:—

	Export House	Trading House	Star Trading House	Super Star Trading House
1. Andhra Pradesh	18	3	1	—
2. Assam	1	—	—	—
3. Bihar	2	—	—	—
4. Chandigarh	1	—	—	—
5. Delhi	193	26	3	1
6. Goa	5	4	—	—
7. Gujarat	20	1	—	1
8. Haryana	15	2	1	—
9. Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—
10. Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	—	—
11. Karnataka	24	4	1	—
12. Kerala	29	2	—	—

	Export House	Trading House	Star Trading House	Super Star Trading House
13. Maharashtra	300	39	6	—
14. Madhya Pradesh	5	3	—	—
15. Orissa	2	—	—	—
16. Punjab	33	3	1	—
17. Pondicherry	1	—	—	—
18. Rajasthan	14	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	107	6	—	—
20. Uttar Pradesh	97	4	—	—
21. West Bengal	97	11	3	2
Total:	971	108	16	4

(c) and (d). Incentives & facilities available to such status holders are:—

- (i) Special Import Licence for imports of items listed in Appendix XXXV of the Handbook of Procedures under normal customs duty.
- (ii) With effect from 1.4.94, the Export House, Trading House, Star Trading House & Super Star Trading Houses are also allowed to import car on normal customs duty payable in free foreign exchange out of status holders exchange earning foreign currency (EEFC) accounts as one time facility for their official use.
- (iii) Import of gold & silver against payment of commercial rates of

customs duty in free foreign exchange.

- (iv) Market Development Assistance for export promotional activities abroad.
- (v) Exemption from pre-shipment inspection form customs & other agencies.
- (vi) Facility of submitting legal Undertaking instead of Bank Guarantee to import duty free raw-materials/capital goods for the purpose of manufacturing items of exports under Duty Exemption Scheme and EPOG Schemes respectively.

(e) (i) Special Import Licence either on fob basis or on NFE basis

as per the following rates entitlements:-

Category of exporter	Entitlement rate on FOB value of exports realised in the preceding licensing year	Entitlement rate on NFE on the exports in the preceding licensing year
Export House	3%	5%
Trading House	4%	7.5%
Star Trading House	5%	10%
Super Star Trading House	10%	15%

(II) Entitlement for one time import of cars is as under:-

Export House	-	1 Car
Trading House	-	2 Cars
Star Trading House	-	3 Cars
Super Star Trading House	-	5 Cars

(III) Entitlement for MDA is as under:-

	Air fare	D.A.	Publicity
Manufacturing SSI, Export House	60%	30%	—
Trading House, Star Trading House/Super Star Trading/Large Scale Units/ Merchant Export House	25%	12.5%	—
For participation in fairs/exhibitions through IIPO/EPC	50%	25%	25% not exceeding 10,000

Development of Rural Areas

4540. CHATURPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural banks have been set up for development of the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress achieved in this regard during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were set up in terms of the provisions of the RRB Act, 1976 with a view to developing the rural economy by providing, for the purpose of development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities in the rural areas, credit and other facilities particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs.

(b) The deposits made and loans 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are shown disbursed by RRBs during the year in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

State-wise total deposits as at the end of March, 91 March,92 and March,93 and disbursements of loan during the years 1990-91,1991-92 and 1992-93 in all RRBs in the country

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

State	Deposits as at the end of			Loans disbursed		
	March,91	March,92	March,93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Haryana	16812.37	20678.53	25079.05	1957.96	3440.74	3842.42
Himachal Pradesh	6160.71	7600.05	9389.06	660.26	862.41	1035.49
J & K	6419.30	7667.45	9738.56	72.10	46.91	131.96
Punjab	7860.98	9698.71	11935.12	2093.81	2705.49	2346.51
Rajasthan	29707.88	36494.32	43710.29	3053.79	4211.77	4546.52
Arunachal Pradesh	329.23	421.75	501.81	109.56	182.48	193.64
Assam	11663.99	13504.56	15232.33	765.41	522.86	1261.17
Manipur	214.09	270.18	344.55	16.19	14.71	9.77
Meghalaya	1436.16	1879.41	3648.35	106.08	99.37	152.56
Mizoram	902.73	1011.50	1275.23	135.72	67.39	115.44
Nagaland	66.96	69.17	123.20	0.06	1.61	3.03
Tripura	4768.75	5850.23	5973.57	212.53	227.61	236.28
Bihar	69038.52	77869.17	88067.20	6468.92	4473.13	3958.98
Orissa	17455.28	21313.04	28089.78	2702.06	4731.36	4417.04
West Bengal	36439.57	43775.54	51052.76	4995.51	5534.69	4402.39

State	Deposits as at the end of			Loans disbursed		
	March,91	March,92	March,93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Madhya Pradesh	39197.54	43510.54	49103.27	4039.69	4660.47	3243.05
Uttar Pradesh	144080.51	165326.95	196147.72	18477.53	19470.74	16665.06
Gujarat	8640.54	10594.20	13633.84	2438.96	3111.31	3376.94
Maharashtra	12274.20	13929.51	16292.15	2279.81	2276.65	2141.24
Andhra Pradesh	40007.89	47297.31	54678.54	12059.42	21412.25	24814.06
Karnataka	29738.08	37850.69	44720.01	5468.18	12656.74	19381.17
Kerala	10751.00	13813.76	16784.43	3668.03	14862.00	17177.00
Tamil Nadu	4956.74	6356.55	8013.23	2968.05	5212.20	6338.72
All India	498923.02	586783.12	693534.05	74749.63	110784.89	119790.44

[English]

Mangalore Airport

4541. SHRI A.ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise the Mangalore Airport and expand its runway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the land for this purpose has been acquired; and

(e) the amount of money spent for the purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e). National Airports Authority (NAA) had planned to re-orient the runway and upgrade the airport. With this in view, NAA wanted to acquire adequate land and therefore, had deposited Rs.50 lakhs with the State Government. Rs.44.00 lakhs have been spent for provision of High Intensity Runway Lights and Precision Approach Path Indicators. Now in the changed scenario, Government of Karnataka is keen to develop a private airport for Mangalore for which NAA is issuing No Objection Certificate.

[*Translation*]

Deposits By N.R.I.s

4542. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount deposited by the N.R.I.s in various public sector banks in Uttar Pradesh during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far; and

(b) the banks in Uttar Pradesh in which maximum amount has been deposited by the N.R.I.s?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The total outstanding deposits by N.R.I.s under schemes such as the Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts (FCNRA), Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Banks) [FCNR(B)], Foreign Currency Non-Resident Ordinary Non-Repatriable (FCON), Non-Resident Non-Repatriable Rupee Deposit (NR(NR)RD), and Non Resident External Rupee Account (NREERA) as on March 31, 1994 amounted to USD 1.6317 billion. During the financial year 1993-94, the net flows of N.R.I.s deposits are estimated at USD 0.94 billion. State-wise details are not maintained.

[*English*]

Pension Scheme In LIC

4543. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a scheme for payment of pension to the officers and employees of the Life Insurance Corporation who are in service and also to those who have

retired on and after January 1, 1986 provided they repay the employer's contribution towards provident fund with a certain percentage of interest;

(b) if so, the basis of fixing the cut-off date as January 1, 1986 for eligibility for pension;

(c) the objection in allowing pension to all the officers and the employees of the Corporation irrespective of their date of retirement;

(d) whether the serving Officers and employees are likely to be given the option to opt for the proposed pension scheme or to continue to serve under the provident fund scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e). Pursuant to the Government agreeing in principle to the grant of pension to the LIC employees, the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) have forwarded a draft pension scheme by virtue of which employees joining the services of the Corporation on or after 01.11.1993 will be granted only pension; and those who are in service as on 31.10.1993 are allowed to opt for the pension scheme or to continue to be covered by the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme. The draft pension scheme also envisages covering employees who retired from service on or after 01.01.1986 subject to fulfilling certain conditions. The cut-off date was chosen by the LIC as 1st January, 1986 as the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission in respect of Central Government employees were accepted from this date as also the Reserve Bank

of India adopted this cut-off date for the pension scheme in respect of their employees. The draft pension scheme furnished by the LIC is under consideration of Government.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to NTC

4544. SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have released or propose to release any additional funds as a special assistance to National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the purpose for which such funds are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). The NTC was recently given a special release of financial assistance for payments of wages from out of an amount of Rs.30 crores lying frozen with it. The NTC have utilised this release for payment of wages for April, May and June, 1994.

Pay and Allowances of Employees of R.R.Bs.

4545. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of rural banks are paid the pay and allowances like the employees of the nationalised banks; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The employees of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are getting their pay and allowances as per respective sponsor banks' pay scales.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Tyres

4546. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity of tyres exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): A *Statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT

Export of automobile tyres & tubes both in quantity and value during the last three years are as under

Year	Quantity in '00 Nos.	Value (Rs. in crore)
1991-92	14534.3	231.4
1992-93	34307.2	564.9
1993-94 (Estimated)	31187.9	674.6

Country-wise export figures are as under

Sl. No.	Country	India's export of tyres (in crores)		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	21.4	103.9	78.3
2.	Argentina	0.6	2.4	4.1
3.	Bangladesh	25.6	37.6	45.4
4.	Brazil	0.1	2.3	2.4
5.	Burma	0.1	-	4.5
6.	Canada	1.6	7.0	9.7
7.	China Rep. (Taiwan)	0.5	1.5	5.4
8.	Egypt	13.3	26.5	21.9
9.	Ghana	0.1	1.0	4.9
10.	Hong Kong	2.0	7.6	8.4
11.	Iran	3.6	10.3	9.9
12.	Kenya	0.3	2.0	1.4
13.	Mexico	4.2	2.7	8.8
14.	Nepal	5.7	4.5	3.8

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Nigeria	17.5	31.4	19.2
16.	Oman	0.7	3.2	5.7
17.	Philippines	1.4	5.5	8.0
18.	Singapore	10.8	55.9	57.8
19.	Sri Lanka	3.4	5.3	17.8
20.	Tanzania	6.6	9.2	16.3
21.	UAE	7.6	14.1	41.6
22.	UK	1.5	3.8	6.8
23.	USA	74.9	151.2	187.7
24.	Uganda	2.3	3.3	7.4
25.	Venezuela	0.2	0.8	1.1
26.	Vietnam S.R	-	5.3	19.0
27.	Zambia	0.2	5.5	0.7
28.	Others	25.2	61.1	76.6
TOTAL		231.4	564.9	674.6

Source : Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.

**Voluntary Retirement Scheme in
NTC**

4547. SHRI TEJSINGH RAO
BHONSLE : Will the Minister of Textile
be pleased to state :

(a) the funds earmarked for the
voluntary retirement scheme for the
workers of National Textile Corporation
mills during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) whether it is compulsory for the
workers of NTC for seeking voluntary
retirement;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether complaints have
been received by the Government in
regard to charging the amount by the
trade unions from the workers who seek
voluntary retirement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) Rs. 40 crores were provided during 1993-94, and an amount of Rs. 84 crores has been earmarked for 1994-95 for the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for the workers of the NTC.

(b) As per the Voluntary Retirement Scheme of the NTC, it is not compulsory for the workers of the NTC to send their applications through recognised trade unions for availing of VRS. However, agreement are entered into by various subsidiary managements with the trade unions wherever it is obligatory as per the respective Industrial Relations Act in the State such as Maharashtra and M.P., which provide that in the case of reduction of posts, it is binding on the management to enter into an agreement with the respective unions and for workers to route such applications through such unions.

(c) to (e) : Complaints had been received that a portion of the ex-gratia payable to employees availing of Voluntary Retirement Scheme was being paid to the representative Trade Union of the NTC Mills in Bombay. This amount is being deducted only on the basis of a formal letter of authorisation by the worker concerned. This is essentially a matter between the individual worker and the representative Trade Unions.

[English]

Monitoring of Export to Russia

4548. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to check dubious deals including switch trade Government is considering for preparing mechanism for monitoring export to Russia during the current or next year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (c). With a view to ensuring transparency in Indo-Russian bilateral economic and commercial relations with strict adherence to bilateral agreements it has been agreed by both sides to monitor carefully export from India to Russia particularly on the debt repayment track. This would *inter alia* prevent 'switch trade' which is prohibited in bilateral agreements and which both sides are keen to avert. Both sides have also agreed to evolve systems to ensure that the commodity-wise break-up of export of goods and services are available in a timely manner and transactions are effected only in keeping with the bilateral agreements. A mechanism to monitor debt repayment exports from Indian side is being evolved and will be put in place shortly for the common benefit of the governments and trading communities of both sides.

[Translation]

Import based Projects

4549. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether import based projects have been adversely affected due to devaluation of rupee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI (M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The effect of devaluation on projects cannot be seen in isolation. While devaluation makes imports expensive, the actual impact on projects depends upon the import intensity of projects, the availability of domestic substitutes and the overall costs of imports which may come down as a result of reduction in import tariffs. In the past three years from 1990-91 to 1993-94, while the Rupee has depreciated by about 43 per cent against the US Dollar, the average import-weighted tariff rates for capital goods have reportedly come down from over 90 per cent in 1990-91 to less than 40 per cent in 1993-94. Thus, import-based projects may not have been adversely affected. There are a large number of projects in this country and the impact of the above factors varies for each project and, therefore, it is not possible to estimate the overall impact of devaluation, adverse or otherwise, on import-based projects.

SC/ST Employees in LIC

4550. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of the employees recruited in class I, II, III and IV posts in the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the last three years and the number of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees recruited therein;

(b) the quota prescribed for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the extent to which the quota prescribed for them has been filled in the said recruitment;

(c) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies as per the quota prescribed for these categories.

(d) whether the Union Government have issued any directives to the L.I.C. in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e). For recruitment to Class I posts on All India basis, reservation for SCs/STs is made at 15% and 7½%, respectively. For other classes, reservation is made on the basis of State-wise Rosters maintained for this purpose. In case vacancies reserved for SCs/STs are not filled up for want of suitable candidates in certain recruitment centres, periodical Special Recruitment Drives are undertaken to clear the backlog. Induction of SC/ST candidates recruited in Life Insurance Corporation of

India (LIC) during the last three years is given below as reported by LIC:—

Year	Total No. of candidates recruited.	No. of candidates belonging to SC/ST recruited	
		SC	ST
1990-91	10458	1702	922
1991-92	11476	1818	757
1992-93	11379	2000	844

[English]

India Development Bonds

4551. SHRI JAGATVIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from Non-Resident Indians about problems being created by income tax authorities loan from Scheduled Banks in India against collateral security of India Development Bonds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) A complaint dated 24.11.1993 was received by Government of India that Indian Income Tax Authorities were asking Indian firms and companies who had been advanced loans by Scheduled Banks in India against collateral security of India Development Bonds pledged by Non-Resident Indians and Overseas Corporate Bodies to disclose the names

and particulars of the holders of India Development Bonds. It was contended that this was against the immunity granted to Non-Residents Indian under the Remittance of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities & Exemptions) Act 1991.

(c) In their letter dated 16.12.1993 to the complainant, copies of which were sent to the Income Tax authorities, the Central Board of Direct Taxes clarified that once a scheduled bank certifies in writing that the loan has been taken against the collateral security of India Development Bonds belonging to a Non-Resident Indian an Overseas Corporate Body or a Bank holding India Development Bonds in a fiduciary capacity or against collateral security of such India Development Bonds gifted to an Indian citizen the Indian Income Tax authorities are precluded from instituting further inquiries.

Subsequently, on 21.3.1994, the Central Board of Direct Taxes further clarified that the Income Tax authorities will, however, be free to inquire from the Indian resident availing the loan from a bank the consideration. If any, paid to the bank or to the holder of security for arranging and providing the collateral security and the terms of this arrangement.

Small Cardamom

4552. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average productivity of small cardamom in India is 37 kg. per hectare as against 250 kg. per hectare in Guatemala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase its productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) The average productivity of cardamom in India has increased from a level of 53 kg. per hectare during 1989-90 to a 110 kg. per hectare during 1993-94. This is against an estimated productivity of around 200kg. per hectare in recent years in the case of Guatemala.

(b) The reason for low productivity in India are:

- (i) presence of large extent of senile and uneconomic gardens;
- (ii) recurrence of natural calamities like drought, floods etc.;
- (iii) problems of pests and disease; and
- (iv) lack of improved varieties suitable to different agro-climatic situation.

(c) For increasing the productivity of small cardamom, Spices Board has implemented short and long term programmes like production and distribution of planting materials, replantation of old and senile gardens, promotion of irrigation and post harvest improvement and imparting of technical guidance to farmers by the Field Officers. Further, Indian Cardamom Research Institute of Spices Board has released two high yielding varieties of cardamom viz. ICRI -I and ICRI -II for Kerala. Another variety viz. SKP - 14 has been released for Karnataka region.

World Bank Meet

4553. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank organised a meeting of Indian businessmen and some prominent Western Investors under the aegis of the India Development Fund;

(b) if so, the main points discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The India Development Forum provided an open platform for the Government and a senior delegation of Indian Industry and banking to meet with over 100 senior officers of investment banks, emerging market funds and multinational corporations with strong interest in India's development. In the course of the meeting it became evident that private sector investors, domestic and foreign, are fully supportive of the

course of policies charted three years ago. Domestic and foreign investors alike commended the Government for the skill with which it engineered a major transformation of policies and opened the economy to private investment. They also expressed confidence in the Government's ability to carry the process forward. Some Indian Industrialists stated that they find it easier now to invest and operate in India than in East Asian Countries. The consensual, democratic manner, underpinning the government's pursuit of economic reforms was also highlighted in the discussions.

Tourism promotion in Karnataka

4554. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of tourism projects submitted by the Government of

Karnataka for approval and assistance during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) the estimated cost of each of those projects alongwith the amount of assistance sought for each project;

(c) the details of projects cleared so far alongwith the amount of financial assistance sanctioned for each project; and

(d) the steps being taken to clear the remaining projects at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). The Central Department of Tourism sanctioned ten projects/ schemes amounting to Rs.177.44 lakhs for development of tourism in the State of Karnataka during 1993-94. The details of the projects sanctioned are given hereunder :

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Public convenience at 8 Tourist Centres Bidar, Bijapur, Badami, Pattadakal, Soundatti, Aihole, Subramaya, Gokarna	25.68
2.	Sulabh Shouchalaya complex at Basavakalayan	3.21
3.	Yatrika at Hanumanthnagar	24.70
4.	Upgradation of Golf Course at Mysore	37.30
5.	Floodlighting of St. Philomena's Church at Mysore	20.00
6.	Coorg Festival	2.85
7.	Mahamastabhisheka Festival	10.61
8.	Pattadakal Festival	4.44
9.	Publicity Support	9.65
10.	Upgradation of Golf Course at Bangalore	39.00

The Central Department of Tourism received two proposals namely Construction of Yatri Niwases at Gulberga and Dharwad during the current financing Year.

Indian Airlines

4555. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of people in the country travelling by the air who are travelling by the Indian Airlines flights after the starting of operations by the air taxi operators;

(b) the percentage utilisation of the Indian Airlines aircraft;

(c) the international standard, if any, in this regard; and

(d) the average capacity filling in the Indian Airlines flights?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The percentage of people travelling by Indian Airlines flights in 1993-94, after starting of operation by air taxi operators, is approximately 75%.

(b) Percentage utilisation of Indian Airlines aircraft in June, 1994 is as under:-

Aircraft	Utilisation
A300	60%
A320	77%
B-737	78%

(c) No such international standard has been laid down in this regard.

(d) The average capacity utilisation of Indian Airlines flights was approximately 71% during June, 1994.

[Translation]

Functioning of R.R.Bs

4556. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to replace the Chairmen of the Regional Rural Banks whose performance/working is not found satisfactory, as reported in Jansatta, dated August 1, 1994;

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

(c) whether the Government have identified the number of banks which are not functioning properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to improve the functioning of these banks?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). In the context of comprehensive restructuring of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

(NABARD) has issued a circular to sponsor banks of RRBs on 27th July, 1994 indicating the criteria to be followed in selection and appointment of RRB Chairmen. The sponsor banks have been advised to review the suitability of RRB Chairmen in the light of the guidelines.

(c) and (d). Out of 196 RRBs functioning in the country, 172 have incurred losses amounting to Rs. 327,76 crores as at the end of March, 1993.

The following steps have been taken by the Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and NABARD to avoid losses and improve viability in general:

- (i) With effect from September, 1992, RRBs have been allowed to finance non-target group borrowers to an extent not exceeding 40 per cent to their fresh loan which has since been raised to 60 per cent;
- (ii) All sponsor banks have been instructed to pay a minimum of 13.5 per cent interest on SLR term deposits and short term deposits of RRBs kept with them;
- (iii) With effect from April, 1993, all commercial banks have been advised by RBI to revise upward the interest rates on current account balances maintained by RRBs from 6.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent;
- (iv) RRBs have been allowed to draw cent per cent refinance upto Rs. 10 lakhs for their loans to small and tiny industrial units with outlay not exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs;

(v) Cent per cent refinance is also available to the RRBs for financing of small road transport operators;

(vi) Further, with a view to improving their viability in the short term, a package of measures have also been announced by RBI in December, 1993. The measures include raising non-target group financing from 40 per cent to 60 per cent, increasing non-fund business, freeing RRBs whose disbursements during 1992-93 were less than Rs. 2 crores from service area obligations and permitting them to relocate loss making branches at places like Mandis, Taluk/district Headquarters, agriculture produce centres, etc. and to open extensive counters at premises of institutions for which the RRBs is the principal banker. The RRBs have also been permitted to install safe deposit lockers.

(vii) 49 RRBs have been identified for comprehensive restructuring. These RRBs have prepared Development Action Plans in order to attain sustained viability, over a period of five years.

[English]

Full Convertibility of Rupee

4557. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposed to make rupee fully convertible in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Trade Corridor between India and Malaysia

4558. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Malaysia has proposed a trade corridor with India for better trade promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the similar arrangements will be extended to SAARC countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) : No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Smuggling of Gold from Dubai

4559. DR. P.R. GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the smuggling of gold into the country from Dubai;

(b) if so, the quantum of smuggled gold seized during 1992-93; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the gold smuggling from Dubai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Total quantity and value of gold seized during the financial year 1992-93 is as follows:

Quantity	Value
2339 Kgs.	Rs. 95.75 crores

(c) Anti-smuggling activities have been intensified at all vulnerable areas. Flights coming from sensitive airports including from Dubai are rummaged. Close coordination is being maintained among all agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling .

Law to improve the conditions of Workers

4560. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Contract Labour Act (Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether Government also propose to enact any new law to improve the socio-economic condition of the workers engaged in agriculture and construction works; and

(d) if so, the time by which a law is likely to be enacted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposals for amendment of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 mainly relate to expeditious settlement of wage claims, enhancement of penalties for violation of the provision of the Act, etc. The proposals for amendment of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 mainly relate to streamlining of licensing procedures, provision of welfare facilities, enhancement of penalties for violation of the provisions of the Act, etc.

(c) and (d). The Government has proposals for enactment of central legislations separately for agricultural and construction workers to regulate their employment and conditions of service. It is difficult to specify a time frame for enactment of these legislations at this stage.

[English]

Bonded and Child Labour

4561. SHRI N.DENNIS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to undertake an All India Survey of Bonded Labour and Child Labour in the country, to curb this menace;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Survey of Bonded Labour is done by the State Governments through their existing agencies. Census of India 1991 contains information about child labour also.

[Translation]

Violation of Labour Laws

4562. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the insecticides manufacturing companies are violating the existing labour laws and security measures;

(b) if so, the names of such companies against whom action has been taken for such a violation during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the working of such companies to ensure the proper implementation of the existing labour laws/security measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Loans from International Sugar Organisations

4563. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to take external loan under International Sugar agreement for 1994-95;

(b) if so, the loan amount and the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the amount of loan already received through International Sugar Organisations which is still to be repayed by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). No loans are given by the International Sugar Organisation to member-countries. However, two projects on sugarcane submitted by India in 1992 had earlier been sponsored by the International Sugar Organisation for funding from the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities. Later on, one of the projects was withdrawn on account of procedural difficulties in its mode of implementations. The other project is being recast keeping in view the observations of the Common Fund for Commodities.

Graded Duty on Copper

4564. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Raja Chelliah Committee Report has recommended a graded duty on copper ;

(b) if so, whether the Government have implemented the recommendation in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Chelliah Committee has recommended that the import duty for copper cathodes, wire bars, wire rods etc., should be brought down gradually to 20 per cent by 1997-98. Regarding articles of copper, the duty should be reduced gradually to 30 per cent.

(b) to (d). The recommended levels, according to the Chelliah Committee should be implemented by 1997-98. In so far as copper is concerned, for the present, the Government has unified the import duty structure on copper and articles thereof at 50 per cent.

[Translation]

Revenue Stamp

4565. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued orders to start the practice of affixing rupee one revenue stamp instead of 20 paise revenue stamp;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the date from which these order would be effective?

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

(b) Since revenue stamp duty was payable earlier on all transactions exceeding Rs. 20, it was felt that the affixing of revenue stamps was an obstacle of the smooth flow of transactions. The limit for levy of stamp duty has accordingly been raised to Rs. 500. In keeping with the raising of this limit, the rate of stamp duty has also been raised to Rs. 1/-

(c) The orders were made effective from 13th May, 1994.

[English]

Fiscal relief to Small Scale Sector

4566. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request to grant necessary fiscal reliefs for the small scale sector in Punjab which is under severe stress;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

RRBs in Assam

4567. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional rural banks in Assam are in a poor condition and some of them are at the verge of closure due to lack of working capital; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). There are five Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the State of Assam and all are running into losses. While Pragjyotish Ganolia Bank is one among the 49 RRBs selected by Government for comprehensive restructuring on the basis of the recommendations of a Committee set up by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard, Development Action Plans (DAPs) are to be prepared by all RRBs with a view to help them plan their operations in a structured and systematic manner, with the aim of achieving long term viability within a reasonable period of time.

RBI and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in consultation with the Government have been taking steps to check the losses of RRBs and to bring about improvement in their viability. The recent steps taken *inter-alia* include raising non-target group financing from 40 per cent to 60 per cent, increasing non-fund

business, freeing RRBs whose disbursements during 1992-93 were less than Rs. 2 crores from service area obligation and permitting them to relocate loss making branches in places like Mandis, Taluk/district headquarters, agriculture produce centres etc. and to open extension counters on premises of institutions for which the RRB is the principal banker. Further RRBs have been permitted to install safe deposit lockers.

U.S. Investment

4568. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-US relations which have now become more stable due to the new economic relationship between the two countries have an unexpected underpinning investments made by the RBI in US Government bonds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent upto which the US investment in India has improved and the projects on which they have agreed to set up in India;

(d) whether any assessment has been made about US investment during 1994-95; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c), (d) and (e). Foreign Direct investment approved from USA firms during the period from 1991 to 1994 (upto July) is as follows :

(Rs. in million)

Years	No. of financial approvals	Investment approved
1991	53	1858.50
1992	154	12315.00
1993	151	34618.80
1994 (upto July)	98	9871.56

Among the Projects which received approvals in 1994 are in the sectors such as energy chemicals, electronics, etc. It is, however, neither possible to quantify the levels nor specify areas of investment by the foreign countries as this would depend on foreign investors' perceptions and interests.

Restructuring Of RRBs

4569. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding restructuring programme of Regional

Rural Banks in Maharashtra and implications thereof;

(b) the details regarding reforms proposed to strengthen institutional structure for cooperative units in semi-urban or rural areas in Maharashtra during the current plan period; and

(c) the special financial incentives are proposed for cooperative agro-based industrial ventures by members of SC/ST communities and details of funds provided therefor for units in Maharashtra during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Two Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), namely Aurangabad Jalna Gramin Bank and Thane Gramin Bank sponsored by the Bank of Maharashtra have been taken up for comprehensive restructuring in the State of Maharashtra. These RRBs were advised to prepare Development Action Plans (DAPs) with the aim of achieving viability within a reasonable period of time. These RRBs have prepared in consultation with the sponsor bank DAPs analysing the present position and making future projections for a period of 5 years within which they will attain sustainable viability.

(b) In order to strengthen the institutional structure for cooperative units in semi-urban and rural areas in Maharashtra during the current Plan period, DAPs for each District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB) and State Cooperative Bank (SCB) have been prepared based on the guidelines issued by NABARD. The objective of these DAPs is to ensure that (DCCBs) attain current viability within a year or two and sustainable viability in about 6 years. To

ensure satisfactory compliance with the important items of the action plan and as a pre-condition for continued financial and other support from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to be entered into by NABARD with the State Government and State Cooperative Bank.

(c) NABARD has reported that refinance to the tune of Rs. 6.00 crores has been allocated by it for Agro-processing Scheme in Maharashtra for the year 1994-95, Allocations for refinance of Rs.6.21 crores, Rs.8.00 crores and Rs.7.63 crores have also been made to Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank, Maharashtra State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank and ten RRBs respectively towards IRDP beneficiaries, at least 50% of which are required to be SC/ST beneficiaries as per guidelines.

[Translation]

Expenditure In Ministries

4570. SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a list of those Ministries which have incurred expenditure far in excess of the sanctioned budget and supplementary grants;

(b) if so, the names of these Ministries and the amount of funds spent out of grants;

(c) if so, the reasons for which the expenditure exceeded the limits of sanctioned budget/supplementary grants during the last three years;

(d) whether his Ministry has enquired into the matter;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(f) the details of the steps taken to exercise a check on incurring expenditure in excess of the stipulated limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Ministries/Departments which have incurred expenditure in excess of the sanctioned provision in a year are reflected in the Appropriation Accounts which are laid in both Houses of Parliament. The Appropriation Accounts for the year last tabled in the Lok Sabha (which was on 10th May, 1994) were for the year 1992-93. The Appropriation Accounts revealed occurrence of excess expenditure under the Grant as shown in the *Statement* enclosed.

(c) The reasons for excess expenditure in 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in the excess Demand statement, which were laid in the Lok Sabha on 5.8.1994 and passed by the House on 9th August, 1994. The reasons for excess in 1992-93 are given in the Appropriation Accounts at pages referred to in the *Statement* enclosed.

(d) and (e). The Appropriation Accounts and the Audit reports thereon are examined by the Public Accounts Committee and further actions are taken on the recommendations made by the P.A.C.

(f) Instructions contained in the General Financial Rules of the Government specifically provide that no expenditure shall be incurred which may have the effect of exceeding the total grant or appropriation authorised by Parliament by law for a financial year. These instructions are to be strictly followed by the Ministries/Departments.

STATEMENT

(in thousands of Rs.)

Ministry/ Department	Grant No.	Sanctioned Provision		Excess		For reason for excess please see Appropriation Accounts for 1992 at page
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	
Agriculture & Cooperation	1. Agriculture Charged	-	367,40,00	-	19	22-23
Economic Affairs	25 Department of Economic Affairs Voted	549,68,00	-	4,77,08	-	84-85
Expenditure	33 Pensions Voted	682,80,00	-	15,87,72	-	119-120

Ministry/ Department	Grant No.	Sanctioned Provision		Excess		For excess please see Appro- priation Accounts for 1992 at page	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital		
Surface Transport	75	Roads Voted	—	542,39,00	—	6,46,17	280-281
Home Affairs	95	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Voted	—	14,08.00	—	2,58	392
	97	Chandigarh Voted	238,82,00	—	1,11,77	—	399-400

[English]

NTC Mills

4571. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick textile mills
taken over by the National Textile
Corporation since the date of its inception;

(b) the number of such mills
modernised and expanded so far;

(c) whether the performance of
these mills have improved after their
taking over by NTC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.
VENKAT SWAMY): (a). The NTC was

incorporated in 1968 and since then has
taken over 125 mills. Of these, the period
of takeover of management of one mill
was not extended beyond 22-6-1988.
Subsequently, 4 mills in West Bengal
were merged into two. Thus, there are
at present 122 mills under the NTC (107
nationalised and 15 taken over mills).
The nationalised mills include two mills
which were not re-started after takeover.

(b) to (d). Over the years funds,
in varying amounts, have been invested
in most of the nationalised mills under
the NTC to keep up the operations. The
spindleage has increased as compared
to the time when these mills were taken
over. However, the loomage has come
down as a result of shedding of
uneconomic activity in some mills. The
NTC mills have been incurring losses
due to, *inter alia*, old and obsolete
machinery, inadequate modernisation,
acute shortage of working capital, low
capacity utilisation, high man-machine
ratio, etc.

Tourism Development in Orissa

4572. SHRI ANADI CHANRAN
DAS :
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI :
SHRI K.PRADHANI :

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

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for approval and financial assistance to develop tourism centres in the State during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far;

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

(c) the details of proposals that have been sanctioned so far;

(d) the details of proposals that are pending with the Government; and

(e) the steps being taken to expedite the clearance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a). Four proposals for grant of financial assistance were received from the Govt. of Orissa during 1993-94. However, no proposal for grant of financial assistance during 1994-95 has been received.

(b) and (c). The details of these schemes alongwith their locations are as under:

Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs.)
1. Tourist Complex at Gopalpur	38.23
2. Tourist Complex at Paradip	32.50
3. Illumination of Jagannath Temple	10.00
4. Assistance for fairs and festivals at;	
(a) Beach festival	5.00
(b) Bali Yatra	12.05
(c) Garden festivals	0.50
(d) Konark festival	3.24

(d) No proposal is pending with the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Exports Insurance

4573. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to have a national export insurance account for exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). There is a proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up of a National Export Insurance Account (NEIA) to be operated by EOGC of India Ltd. The cover under NEIA is proposed to be extended to the following cases, provided they could not be covered by EOGC on commercial considerations:—

- (i) All proposals involving short terms credit to countries currently facing difficulties and where our presence is required to be maintained as a part of long term export strategy;
- (ii) Export to countries which are not likely to be covered on purely commercial considerations but as part of export strategy cover is to be provided beyond certain

country exposure limits prescribed by EOGC for commercial/financial reasons.

(iii) Large value projects involving medium long term credit which may be won by Indian bidders under the International competitive bidding procedure and which have local financing components; and such other projects which are covered by the policy of the Government on project exports.

(iv) Export in respect of which cover would be provided by EOGC on purely diplomatic considerations.

SCs/STs in RBI

4574. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Dispensary Supervisors on the roll of the Reserve Bank of India as on date and the number of Supervisor belonging to SCs/STs among them;

(b) the criteria adopted by the RBI for appointment of the above category for SCs/STs and general category separately, during the last three years;

(c) whether all attempts have been made by the RBI to fill up such reserved posts by relaxing the rules as per instructions issued by the Government from time to time;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether some posts of Dispensary Supervisors were dereserved by the RBI;

(f) if so, whether all the formalities were completed by RBI before dereserving such posts;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor;

(h) the action proposed to be taken by the RBI to rectify the violation of the orders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that there are four dispensary Supervisors in the bank and none of them belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe categories.

(b) to (d). Reserve Bank of India have further reported that criteria/eligibility conditions prescribed for promotion from the post of Pharmacist to Dispensary Supervisor are : candidate should have minimum academic qualification of Matriculation/SSC examination passed should be a registered pharmacist and have 15 years of experiance as pharmacist, and that no relaxation is applied by Reserve Bank of India for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the above criteria as the post is a technical one.

(e) Reserve Bank of India have reported that they filled up a post of Dispensary Supervisor in 1989 by a general category employee, as no Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employee was eligible for being considered. The vacancy reserved for Scheduled Caste was carried forward.

(f) to (h). The issues raised are being examined by the Reserve Bank of India.

Urban Cooperative Banks

4575. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued fresh guidelines to the primary urban cooperative banks regarding the need to extend financial assistance to the sick small scale units for their revival;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the above banks are implementing the guidelines?

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

Excise Duty Exemption

4576. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given any exemption in excise duty on the materials which are being utilised for the rehabilitation of the earthquake victims of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cut-off date for the expiry of the exemption;

(d) whether the Government propose to extend this date of exemption because the rehabilitation work in some places has not been completed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Government had provided excise duty exemption to all the goods donated or purchased out of cash donations for the relief and rehabilitation of the people affected by the earthquake in the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka vide notification No. 97/93-Central Excise, dated 19.10.1993.

(c) 30th June, 1994.

(d) and (e). The matter is under consideration.

Excise Duty on Electronic Goods

4577. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reduced the excise duty on electronics and electronic goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the companies, particularly Philips India Ltd., Bajaj Auto, BPL and Crompton Greaves Ltd., have not been giving the benefit of the above reduction to the consumers;

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government against such companies;

(e) the amount of duties/taxes paid by the above companies during each of the last three years;

(f) the amount of taxes/duties evaded by the above companies, separately; and

(g) the amount of taxes/duties outstanding against the above companies, separately and the steps taken to recover the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Details of some important electronics/electric goods on which excise duty was reduced in recent Budget are given as under:-

1. Audio & Video magnetic tapes	specific rates to 30%
2. TV combination sets with VCR/ VCPs etc. Central Excise Tariff Heading (CETH) (85.28)	25% to 20%
3. Goods falling under CETH— 85.18 - Microphones. Loudspeakers etc. 85.19 - Certain types of record players, cassette players etc. 85.20 - certain types of magnetic tape recorders etc. 85.22 - parts of record players/ VCRs/VCPs etc.	25% to 20%

4.	85.21 - VCRs/VCPs	specific rates/ 25% to 15%
5.	TV Cameras (CETH) (85.25)	25% to 20%
6.	Computers parts (CETH) (84.73)	25% to 20%
7.	Vaccum cleaner Floor Polisher Gyaser Shavers Hair driers Grillers Ice Cream Churners Domestic ovens (other than microwave oven) Rectangular beverage jugs (hot)	25% to 20%
8.	Cooking ranges and Microwave ovens	30% to 20%
9.	Goods (other than Domestic appliances) of heading 85.09, 85.10 & 85.16	25% to 20%
10.	Certain types of lamps	35%/40% to 15%
11.	Household Washing Machines	30% to 20%

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

Pilgrims to Amarnath Shrine

4578. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pilgrims visited the Amarnath Shrine during this year till date; and

(b) the number of such pilgrims visited during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). According to the information available from the Government of J&K, the number of pilgrims who visited Amarnath Shrine during the last 3 years and up to 18th August, 1994 were as given below:-

Year	Number of Pilgrims
1991	15599
1992	54638
1993	56000
1994 (upto 18th August, 1994)	37000

Punjab and Sind Bank

4579. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of branches of Punjab & Sind Bank (PSB) in Delhi/New Delhi Zone (s) having excelled during the last three years in deposits, advances, non-fund business, profitability and house-keeping year-wise;

(b) the details of deposits, advances, non-fund business, profits of the above branches during the above period, branch-wise;

(c) whether PSB management has awarded Managers/Officers of the above branches for their performance during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any of Managers/Officers have also been suspended/punished during the above period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The names of the branches of Punjab & Sind Bank in Delhi and New Delhi Zones which have excelled during last three years in terms of deposits, advances, non-fund business profitability and housekeeping and also the details thereof regarding deposits, etc. have been given in the *Statement* enclosed.

(c) and (d). Punjab & Sind Bank has reported that four branches, of their bank located in Delhi have been awarded under the Bank's Special Incentive Scheme for the year 1992-93 to encourage development of business. The names of these branches are (1) Branch Office, Roshnara Road; (2) Extension Counter, Shalimar Bagh; (3) Green Park Extension Counter; and (4) Extension Counter, Khalsa College, University Campus.

(e) and (f). The bank has further reported that one of their Senior Managers of New Delhi Zone was suspended on the charge of having committed misconduct of not ensuring the devotion of duties of all persons working under this control and authority.

STATEMENT

Branches which have excelled during the last three years

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Position as on		
	March, 1992	March, 1993	March, 94
A. In term of Deposits			
<i>ZO New Delhi</i>			
Green Park	1101	1792	2077
Paschim Vihar	1004	1355	1728
Nehru Place	1686	2641	5072

	Position as on		
	March, 1992	March, 1993	March, 94
Hemkunt Colony	953	1494	1404
Janpath	3024	3667	5559
Defence Colony	1068	1168	1390
<i>ZO Delhi</i>			
Anand Vihar	814	1086	1461
Roshnara Road	679	1254	1181
Extension Counter Shalimar Bagh	109	188	276
Extension Counter University Campus	523	653	725
Krishna Nagar	863	1085	1272
B. In terms of Advances			
<i>ZO New Delhi</i>			
Asaf Ali Road	461	469	1161
Green Park	441	413	585
H-Block	6186	6634	8245
G-Block	2998	3648	4145
Nehru Place	2222	3404	4284
Janpath	1701	4098	2752
I.B.D.	11647	11800	15450
<i>ZO Delhi</i>			
Anand Vihar	65	62	124
Roshanara Road	725	762	944
Krishna Nagar	83	127	165
C. In terms of Non Fund Income			
<i>ZO New Delhi</i>			
Asaf Ali Road	1.67	3.55	10.72
Defence Colony	1.06	2.94	8.88
Green Park	2.28	8.67	14.27
Janak Puri	1.58	4.74	9.88
Kirti Nagar	1.32	2.15	4.69
Motia Khan	1.30	2.66	5.33

	Position as on		
	March, 1992	March, 1993	March, 94
Paschim Vihar	2.00	6.33	12.33
H. Block	30.00	39.13	69.81
Janpath	12.00	20.94	40.65
Nehru Place	37.46	31.21	66.28
I.B.D.	33.00	74.00	200.30
<i>ZO Delhi</i>			
Anand Vihar	1	4	8
Roshnara Road	4	5	14
Krishna Nagar	2	3	5
D. In terms of Profit			
<i>ZO New Delhi</i>			
Asaf Ali Road	25.27	35.81	63.02
Defence Colony	47.25	27.37	108.97
Green Park	39.34	20.32	64.34
Kirti Nagar	0.56	5.93	13.81
Rajinder Place	25.36	2.65	32.53
Vasant Vihar	18.52	15.58	42.71
H. Block	66.65	124.14	167.12
Nehru Place	51.92	97.20	201.04
<i>ZO Delhi</i>			
Anand Vihar	23	10	32
Roshnara Road	37	15	30
Krishna Nagar	10	5	9
E. In terms of Balances (House Keeping)			
<i>ZO New Delhi</i>		<i>ZO Delhi</i>	
Mayapuri		Anand Vihar	
Janakpuri		Roshnara Road	
Defence colony		Extension Counter	
Safderjung Enclave		University Campus	
		Krishna Nagar	
		Extension Counter	
		Shalimar Bagh	

Excise Duty on Soaps

4580. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether industries like washing soap had charged the Excise Duty from the consumers by increasing the prices of their products even when no Excise Duty was leviable on them in the Budget 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details of such washing soaps industries in Delhi which collected the excise duty by way of increasing the prices of their products but not depositing the same with the Government and at the same time cheating the consumers;

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(d) the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Laundry soap is chargeable to duty at the rate of 10% in terms of budget Notification No. 12/94-CE dated 1.3.1994. There is a general exemption from payment of excise duty on washing and other soaps only when manufactured by a factory owned by the Khadi & Village Industry Commission or a Small Scale Unit.

(b) to (d). Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a) of the question.

Leasing out of I.T.D.C. Restaurants

4581. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) hotel chain in New Delhi has been inviting tenders for leasing out various restaurants on the basis of contractual yearly rents or so in its hotels to disengage the workers and staff;

(b) whether the ITDC management has proved itself to be incapable of running catering business due to in fighting amongst its officers and highly paid executives;

(c) whether the Government propose to initiate action against deficient management to improve its professional catering business as is done in the hotel chain of their groups in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. ITDC has invited tenders for leasing out some restaurants to private parties. The concerned employees would, however, be deployed either in the same unit or in some other units of ITDC.

(b) No Sir, the prime objective of leasing out certain restaurants is to introduce speciality cuisines as a marketing strategy so as to attract more guests and generate additional business/revenue.

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

[*Translation*]

Production of Mulberry

4582. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the main places where mulberry is produced in Gujarat;

(b) the incentives given by the Government to increase the production of mulberry in Gujarat State, specially in the tribal areas;

(c) the details of the targets set for production of mulberry during the last three years and during this financial year; and

(d) the targets achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Mulberry sericulture is mainly practised in Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Vadodra, Kheda, Panchmahal, Ahmedabad, Mehasana & Sabarkantha districts of Gujarat.

(b) The following incentives/subsidy schemes are being implemented by the

Central Silk Board to encourage development of mulberry sericulture in various States, including Gujarat:-

- (1) Providing subsidy for establishment of multi-end silk reeling units.
- (2) Payment of incentives bonus to bivoltine cocoon and raw silk producers.
- (3) Supply of rearing kit to small and marginal farmers.
- (4) Free distribution of rearing equipments of SC/ST sericulturists and landless labourers.
- (5) Supply of mulberry cuttings at subsidised cost.

(c) The targets set for mulberry acreage and production of raw silk in Gujarat are as follows:-

Year	Mulberry Plantation (Hectare)	Raw Silk Prod. (M.T.)
1991-92	276	09
1992-93	531	09
1993-94	551	10
1994-95	586	12

(d) The achievement in mulberry acreage and production of raw silk in Gujarat upto 1993-94 are 106 hectares and 367 kgs. respectively.

[English]

Misuse of World Bank Aid

4583. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various city development authorities constituted for urban development in Uttar Pradesh, getting World Bank loan, through the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of World Bank loan provided to the aforesaid authorities during the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any complaints regarding

misuse of such loan by the concerned authorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, A World Bank assisted project *i.e.* U.P. Urban Development (signed on 21.12.1987) is under implementation in Uttar Pradesh. The project would *inter alia* support institutional strengthening, urban shelter and infrastructure developments. The present value of IDA credit for project is US \$ 120.9 million. Disbursement in last three years (US \$ million) has been as under:

1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
16.5	12.6	8

(c) No complaints regarding misuse of funds have been received by this Department.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

[Translation]

Air Services

4584. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of measures taken by the Government for strengthening air travel services, better

utilisation of the aircraft fleet, safety and aircraft operations;

(b) the amount earmarked by the Government to be spent in this regard during the current year; and

(c) the estimates of the Government regarding the improvement in the position of income and expenditure in aviation sector as a result of above measures?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Rewards to Officers

4585. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of anti-evasion cases booked by the Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi during 1985 and 1986 adjudicated in favour of the Department;

(b) whether in such cases the officers are eligible for rewards after adjudication as per the reward rules;

(c) if so, the reasons for staying the rewards after final adjudication and recovery; and

(d) the time by which these cases are likely to be reviewed and rewards paid to the officers?

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

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

ADB Lendings

4586. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite initial opposition, Union Government have accepted the Asian Development Bank (ADB) proposal linking future landings with social conditionalities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the rationale behind accepting ADB social clauses.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). India has all along been expressing its reservations on linkage of Policy/Operational issues with any conditionality. On the issue of General Capital Increase-IV, which unlike previous capital increases was linked to certain policy prescriptions and operational directions, India abstained along with 13 other Developing countries when this issue came for consideration in the meeting of the Board of Directors in April, 1994. Subsequently, this was considered by Governing Board of ADB and in the light of the clarification received by India that policy issues were open for discussion by the Board and in consideration of action taken by other Developing Countries, India supported the proposal in the final stage.

Cooperative Banks in Tamil Nadu

4587. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development propose to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Tamil Nadu to strengthen the Cooperative Banks in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance proposed to be provided by the NABARD for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) propose to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank (TNSLDB), which caters to the long term credit structure to strengthen the cooperative banks in the State. The MOU will be executed after obtaining the concurrence of the State Government and the TNSLDB to the draft MOU. The main objective of the MOU is to help the cooperative banks to attain viability and make financially strong for maintaining continuous flow of credit for agriculture and rural development. Some of the aspects proposed to be covered in the MOU relate to viability, increase in the share capital contribution losses, management and organisation, audit systems and procedures and monitoring.

(c) NABARD has proposed to provide assistance by way of share capital loans to the tune of Rs. 14 crores to the State Government subject to compliance with the relative terms and conditions of the MOU. Additional refinance support is also proposed to be provided by NABARD to the extent

necessary for achieving the lending programme.

Foreign Tourist Inflow

4588. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 182 on August 5, 1994 and state:

(a) the percentage of inter-annual increase of tourist arrivals from 1991-92 to 1993-94 from the territory covered by each foreign office;

(b) the total expenditure on the foreign offices during the above three years, year-wise; and

(c) the time by which the proposed offices at Seoul, Johannesburg, Tashkent and Tel Aviv are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The percentage of inter annual increase of tourist arrivals from 1991-92 to 1993-94 from the main countries covered by the over-seas offices are as given below:

	Tourist Offices	Main countries covered	Tourist Arrivals		%age of annual increase
			1991-92	1993-94	
1.	New York and Los Angles	United States, Mexico, Barazil and Argentina	139205	173516	11.6
2.	Toranto	Canada	39931	50895	12.9
3.	London	U.K.	220748	297731	16.1
4.	Geneva	Switzerland	29956	31027	1.8
5.	Madrid	Spain and Portugal	19387	26763	17.5
6.	Paris	France	72726	72074	-0.5
7.	Frankfurt	Germany, Poland, Austria, Israel, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and C.I.S.	138420	170601	11.0
8.	Stockholm	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Ireland	32181	38863	9.9
9.	Amsterdam	Netherland and Belgium	35508	43924	11.2
10.	Milan	Italy and Greece	51958	45038	-6.9
11.	Dubai	Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran and Syria	49788	40765	-9.5

	Tourist Offices	Main countries covered	Tourist Arrivals		%age of annual increase
			1991-92	1993-94	
12.	Bahrain	Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain, UAE, Oman, Yemen, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya Tanzania, Zambia and South Africa	137435	127821	-3.6
13.	Sydney	Australia, Newzealand and Fizi	29759	39769	15.6
14.	Tokyo	Japan, China, Taiwan, North Korea and South Korea	65127	78339	9.7
15.	Singapore	Singapore, Hong Kong, Phillippines and Indonesia	47372	61375	13.8
16.	Kuala-lumpur	Malaysia	30266	37706	11.6
17.	Bangkok	Thailand	12199	14784	10.1

(b) The expenditure on overseas offices during the last 3 years were as given below:-

Year	(Rs. in lakh) Expenditure
1991-92	3397.08
1992-93	4748.66
1993-94	4999.20

(c) The proposal for opening of tourist offices at Seoul, Johannesburg, Tashkent and Tel Aviv are yet to be approved by the Government.

Beedi Workers

4589. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Beedi Workers Unions have started agitation against the proposed ban by the Health Ministry on their products;

(b) if so, whether the Government have called such unions for a discussion; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, such report has been received.

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

Fund for Development of Sericulture

4590. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide any financial assistance to States for development of silk industry in their respective State; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided for the purpose during the last three years; State-wise particularly to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The programmes for development of sericulture are primarily formulated and implemented by the State Sericulture Departments and allocations for the purpose are made directly by the Planning Commission in the Annual Plans of various States.

As far as the Union Government is concerned, it supplements the efforts of the State Governments by extending necessary R&D, extension, training and infrastructural support for the development of sericulture through the Central Silk Board's countrywide network of units. Since the financial assistance is provided to the Central Silk Board for its countrywide activities, it is not feasible to indicate its State-wise breakup.

Restrictive Legislation on Tobacco

4591. SHRI RAM CHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from tobacco growers of Karnataka and other States to oppose the proposed restrictive legislation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Tobacco Board has taken any action to highlight the impact of such restrictive legislation on the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (e). In view of the health of tobacco use, the Health Ministry propose to enact a legislation providing for restrictions on sale of tobacco and products in certain specified areas, and also ban smoking in identified public places. Government have received several representations for and against the proposed legislation. The Tobacco Board have also passed a resolution on this subject which has been conveyed to the Ministry of Health for due consideration. Government would take a balanced view of all interests and concerns while finalising the proposed legislation.

Foreign Exchange Allowances of Executives Visiting Abroad

4592. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the current scale of per diem and entertainment allowances admissible in foreign exchange for Chief Executives and other functionaries for their visits abroad;

(b) whether the Government propose to raise these allowances in view of the risen expenses in the foreign countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The current scale of per diem allowance admissible to Chief Executives and other functionaries for their visits abroad is at a rate not exceeding US\$ 500 and US \$ 350, respectively. The entertainment allowance admissible to the Chief Executives and other functionaries per trip is US \$ 5000 and US \$ 2000, respectively.

(b) to (d). The per diem allowance has been revised recently. There is no proposal at present to increase the entertainment allowance as the amount admissible is considered adequate. The Companies are, however, free to approach to RBI with requests for additional amount for entertainment expence which are examined on merits.

Export of Tea

4593. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of tea exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): *Statement* indicating country-wise exports of tea during the past three years is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Export of Tea from India

(Qty. in Million Kgs.)
(Value in Rs. Crores)

Country	1991-92 (Actual)		1992-93 (Actual)		1993-94	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Russian Federation			49.51	269.33	55.17	366.36
Kaazakhstan			7.79	37.96	3.06	21.42
Ukrain			0.97	6.22	0.84	5.64
Azerbaijan			0.01	0.05	—	—
Other CIS			0.01	0.03	0.11	0.64
Total CIS	107.59*	574.25@	58.29	313.59	59.18	394.06

Country	1991-92 (Actual)		1992-93 (Actual)		1993-94	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
U.K.	24.16	135.51	29.78	168.65	24.19	133.96
Ireland	2.64	15.85	2.52	15.57	1.80	10.29
Netherlands	4.65	24.90	3.39	24.63	1.93	13.94
Germany	5.15	60.09	6.08	66.42	5.78	63.58
Poland	11.62	46.17	14.98	65.81	18.57	102.99
U.S.A.	3.17	20.72	4.38	32.39	5.03	45.91
Canada	0.47	3.52	1.06	6.28	0.70	3.96
U.A.E.	6.94	46.32	5.45	40.85	14.25	115.17
Iran	17.56	105.66	17.02	96.31	5.31	32.60
Saudi Arabia	3.91	27.94	4.93	39.74	1.61	14.83
A.R.E.	8.12	36.62	12.93	55.10	2.73	13.85
Morocco	0.80	3.24	0.66	4.28	1.36	9.32
Afghanistan	1.93	9.28	0.70	2.79	0.67	2.88
Japan	1.82	19.43	3.03	32.07	2.10	25.48
Pakistan	0.40	1.63	2.28	9.19	0.77	3.49
Australia	0.82	3.84	0.74	3.79	0.80	4.60
Other countries	14.70	77.30	12.47	81.24	14.39	88.79
Total	216.45	1212.27	180.69	1058.70	161.17	1080.10

* Estimated

@ Relate to erstwhile USSR

Privatisation of Jute Mills

4594. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to privatise some jute mills functioning under the operation of public sector;

(b) if so, the details of jute mills proposed to be privatised; State-wise;

(c) the number of workers likely to be affected in the event of the privatisation of those jute mill; and

(d) the alternative steps taken to protect the interest of those workers ?

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

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

Seizure of Antique Coins

4595. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some antique coins have been seized by the Air Customs (Prevention) Wings at Indira Gandhi International Airport recently;

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

(c) whether any gang involved in collection and dealing with the antique coins unearthed by the Government with this seizure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Custom Officials at IGI Airport initially seized 6656 antique coins on 22.6.94 from two passengers. In the follow up search in town, 34,149 antique coins were seized.

(c) and (d). Investigations have not disclosed the involvement of any gang.

(e) Three persons, including two passengers were arrested.

Foreign Exchange

4596. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities/misappropriation in releasing foreign exchange by the bank staff to the passport holders wishing to go abroad have been noticed by the Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far alongwith the value of foreign exchange and the details of persons involved therein; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Import of Gold

4597. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has prepared a scheme to sell gold to the NRIs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has proposed a scheme for import of gold on a consignment basis for the purpose of delivery in India to NRIs against payment of the cost and admissible duty in foreign exchange. The scheme will obviate the need for physical carriage of gold by the passengers concerned.

Illicit Trade of Narcotics

4598. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop/conference was held in Delhi to discuss the matters relating to illicit trade of narcotics recently;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and suggestions made therein; and

(c) the action take/proposed to be taken by the Government in regard to the suggestions made in the conference/workshop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). India hosted a Training Workshop for middle rung law enforcement officers of SAARC countries from 18.07.94 to 22.07.94 in New Delhi. This workshop was attended by 10 foreign participants and 25 participants from India. Since it was a training workshop, where the participants were imparted training by various experts in the field, there is no such report on which action is required to be taken.

[*English*]

Bonus

4599. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Kerala seeking amendment in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The Central Government have not received any formal request from the Government of Kerala seeking amendment in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

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

[*Translation*]

Import of Cow-Dung

4600. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI RAM PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Netherlands Gobar Aur Leed Ka Ayat Hoga" appearing in Jansatta dated July 30, 1994;

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

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent on such import; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to make the availability of animal excreta in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Under the current Export and Import Policy, import of animal dung or animal excreta is not permitted except against an import licence. At present, there is no proposal to import animal dung or animal excreta.

Registered Recruiting Agents

4601. SHRI LALL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.7511 dated May 13, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding frauds committed by the registered recruiting agents during the last two years has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tourism Development in Maharashtra

4602. DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE:
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

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

(a) the details including locations of the tourism projects/schemes prioritised in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra for 1994-95;

(b) the amount of financial assistance sanctioned for each project;

(c) the details of tourism projects/schemes submitted by the Government of Maharashtra which are pending; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to sanction these projects at the earliest?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). The Government of Maharashtra have selected eight places for development of tourism infrastructure during 1994-95. The places are:

1. Karla, Dist. Pune;
2. Tarkarli, Dist. Sindhudurg;
3. Vijayadurg, Dist. Sindhudurg;
4. Panhala, Dist. Kolhapur;
5. Gaganbanwada, Dist. Kolhapur;
6. Kelshi, Dist. Ratnagiri;
7. Kudal, Dist. Sindhudurg;
8. Alephata, Dist. Ahmednagar.

On the specific request of the State Government of Maharashtra, the above eight places have been included for

extending central financial assistance for the development of tourism infrastructure facilities during the year 1994-95. No project proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra so far.

[English]

Current Account Deficit

4603. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of current account deficit as on date and as in 1990-91; and

(b) the debt service ratio during 1993-94?

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

(a) The details of current account deficit during 1990-91 and 1993-94 are given below:

	(\$ Million)	
	1990-91 (P.E.)	1993-94 (T.E.)
1. Exports	18477	22700
2. Imports	27914	23900
3. Trade Balance	-9437	-1200
4. Invisibles (Net)	-242	970
5. Current Account	-9679	-230

P.E. Preliminary estimates.

T.E. Tentative estimates.

(b) Debt service payments as a per cent of current receipts is estimated to be 25.1 per cent during 1993-94.

NTC Losses

4604. SHRI ANANTRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE:
SHRI SHIV SHARAN
VERMA:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the losses/profit incurred by each NTC unit during the year 1993-94;

(b) the reasons for the losses; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be

taken by the Government to make them profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The net loss/profit of each of the mills under the NTC is indicated in the *Statement* enclosed.

(b) The mills have incurred losses due to, *inter alia*, obsolete machinery, lack of modernisation, shortage of working capital, low capacity utilisation, and shortage of working capital.

(c) The Textile Research Associations had prepared plans for modernisation of the NTC mills involving an investment of Rs. 2005.72 crores. The Labour Ministry's Special Tripartite Committee on the NTC recommended that the NTC mills as well as its taken over mills can be made viable by modernisation as proposed by the Textile Research Associations. Action is underway to formalise the Government stand for acceptance by the BIFR so that the turn around plans can be implemented.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Net loss/profit (Rs. in lacks)
1.	Dayalbagh Textile Mill	- 273.96
2.	Suraj Textile Mill	- 105.86
3.	Bijay Textile Mill	- 247.62
4.	Kharar Textile Mill	- 68.82
5.	Udaipur Cotton Mill	- 56.29
6.	Ajudhia Textile Mill	- 1113.29

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Net loss/profit (Rs. in lacs)
7.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mill	-331.63
8.	Edward Textile Mill	-452.68
9.	Panipat Woollen Mill	-352.14
10.	Hira Mill	-1148.90
11.	Swadeshi Cotton Mill	-971.25
12.	New Bhopal Textile Mill	-596.70
13.	Bhurhanpur Tapti Mill	-317.88
14.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mill	-390.94
15.	Indore Malwa United Mill	-1536.68
16.	Kalyanmal Mill	-1198.44
17.	Vikram Textile Mill	-435.77
18.	Bijli Cotton Mill	-294.31
19.	Swadeshi Cotton Mill Haunath Bhanjan	-72.00
20.	Raebareli Textile Mill	-137.51
21.	Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Naini	-652.10
22.	Muir Mill	-1523.57
23.	New Victoria Mill	-1738.12
24.	Lord Krishna Textile Mill	-959.34
25.	Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur	-1958.20
26.	Barshi Textile Mill	-9.32
27.	Apollo Textile Mill	-589.24
28.	Bharat Textile Mill	-603.67

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Net loss/profit (Rs. in lacks)
29.	Digvijay Textile Mill	-725.89
30.	Jupiter Textile Mill	-1268.83
31.	New Hind Textile Mill	-1329.27
32.	Mumbai Textile Mill	-1197.34
33.	Aurangabad Textile Mill	-105.99
34.	Chalisgaon Textile Mill	-25.50
35.	Dule Textile Mills	-350.22
36.	Nanded Textile Mills	-265.43
37.	India United Mills No.1	-1340.03
38.	India United Mills No. 2	-1135.02
39.	India United Mills No. 3 & 4	-1391.81
40.	India United Mills No. 5	-677.96
41.	India United Mills Dye Works	-413.52
42.	Model Mills, Nagpur	-1099.16
43.	R.S.R.G. Spg. Mills	-430.37
44.	R.B.B.A. Spg. Mills	-262.83
45.	Savatram Rai Prasad Mills	-334.10
46.	Vidarbha Textile Mills	-427.49
47.	Rajkot Textile Mills	-327.93
48.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	-896.97
49.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	-1071.64
50.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills	-1425.10

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Net loss/profit (Rs. in lacks)
51.	Petlad Textile Mills	-539.78
52.	Jehangir Textile Mills	-1111.00
53.	Rajnagar Textile Mills 1 & 2	-1327.84
54.	Viramgam Textile Mills	-681.80
55.	New Manekchoc Textile Mills	-651.97
56.	Himadri Textile Mills	-521.77
57.	Netha Textile Mills	-89.29
58.	Natraj Textile Mills	-147.60
59.	Anantpur Textile Mills	-31.47
60.	Turyoatgu Textile Mills	-93.03
61.	Yallamma Textile Mills	-65.47
62.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	44.03
63.	Kerala Textile Mills	95.94
64.	Vijay Mohini Textile Mills	12.52
65.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Mahe	47.07
66.	Adoni Textile Mills	-14.02
67.	Algappa Textile Mills	72.01
68.	Mysore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	-525.95
69.	Minerva Textile Mills	-389.72
70.	M.S.K. Mills, Gulbarga	-350.52
71.	Parvathi Textile Mills	-95.93
72.	Azamjahi Textile Mills	-336.13

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Net loss/profit (Rs. in lacs)
73.	Om Parasakthi Textile Mills	130.42
74.	Combodia Textile Mills	117.23
75.	Krishnaveni Textile Mills	41.08
76.	Rangavilas Textile Mills	66.98
77.	Pankaja Textile Mills	155.87
78.	Pioneer Textile Mills	102.70
79.	Balaramverma Textile Mills	38.69
80.	Kaleeswar 'B' Unit	86.86
81.	Coimbatore Murugan Textile Mills	-313.46
82.	Somasundaram Textile Mills	-35.67
83.	Kaleeswar 'A' Unit	-273.81
84.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	18.52
85.	Sri Sarda Mills	-8.96
86.	Sri Bharti Mills	-213.45
87.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	-298.48
88.	Minindra Textile Mills	Merged with Bengal Textile
89.	Laxminarayan Mills	-219.85
90.	Arti Cotton Mills	-136.22
91.	Bengal Fine Textile Mills No. 2	-93.00
92.	Kanoria Industries	Merged with Bengal Fine No. 2
93.	Sadepur Textile Mills	-87.86
94.	Associated Textile Mills	-152.06

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Net loss/profit (Rs. in lacks)
95.	Bihar Co-operative Mills	-139.38
96.	Orissa Textile Mills	-112.84
97.	Central Textile Mills	-385.83
98.	Bengal Fine Mills No. 1	-298.28
99.	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	-301.17
100.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	-357.80
101.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	-419.18
102.	Bangasari Cotton Mills	-176.11
103.	Jyoti Wvg. Mills	-125.42
104.	Gaya Cotton Mills	122.18
105.	Bengal Luxmi Textile Mills	-231.65
U.P.MANAGED		
106.	Luxmirattan Cotton Mills	-1727.50
107.	Atherton Mill	-1267.23
T.O.M. BOMBAY		
108.	Elphinstone Textile Mills	-872.02
109.	Finlay Mills	-341.65
110.	Gold Mohur	-387.17
111.	Jam Mfg. Mill	-1278.78
112.	Kohinoor Mill 1 & 2	-1232.55
113.	Sri Madhusudan Mill	-873.67
114.	New City Mill	-26.38

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Net loss/profit (Rs. in lacks)
115.	Podar Mill	-172.74
116.	Podar Process Mill	-305.38
117.	Sitaram Mill	-632.92
118.	Tata Mill	-580.09

Airworthiness of Aircraft

4605. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Pilots Guild has directed all airbus pilots of the Air India not to operate flights in case the aircraft is not certified as airworthy by an aircraft maintenance engineer; and

(b) if so, the repercussions of this decision on the punctuality and operations of the Air India flights?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Air India has not reported any such directive given by Indian Pilots Guild. As per statutory regulations, certification of aircraft as airworthy by suitably qualified and approved aircraft engineer in a mandatory requirement prior to every flight.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of I.A. Tickets

4606. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the staff in ticketing and sales offices of the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether there is any proposal to privatise totally ticket sales of the Indian Airlines;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any study has been conducted of the likely gains to the Indian Airlines by total privatisation of the ticket sales; and

(e) if so, the finding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A total number of 977 traffic staff has been deployed in the ticketing and sales offices of Indian Airlines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

[English]

Import of Consumer Items

4607. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
taken any decision to allow the import
of various consumer and other items
against the special import licences;

(b) if so, the details of items
included in this list;

(c) the time by which the import of
these items is likely to be allowed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES,
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN
AHMED): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. In terms
of Public Notice No.223(PN)/92-97 dated
26.7.1994, import of few additional items
has been permitted against Special Import
Licences granted to the Export Houses
Trading Houses/Star Trading Houses/
Super Star Trading Houses etc. Copy of
the aforesaid Public Notice is available
in the Parliament Library.

**Unemployed SCs/STs and
Handicapped**

4608. SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicapped and
SC/ST persons registered with various
employment exchanges in Madhya
Pradesh as on March 31, 1994;

(b) the number of handicapped and
SC/ST persons provided with employment
during the last three years;

(c) whether the reservation quota
fixed for the handicapped and SC/ST
persons is filled up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHIR P.A.
SANGMA): (a) and (b). A *Statement*
containing available information is
enclosed.

(c) and (d). Up-to-date statistics
regarding vacancies filled up against the
reserved quota is not available. However,
3% vacancies have been reserved for
physically handicapped persons in Central
Government Services in Group C & D
posts and comparable posts in Central
Public Undertakings. The filling up of the
posts reserved for the handicapped
persons is a continuous process under-
taken by Ministries/Departments/Public
Sector Undertakings and in addition
special drive to fill up the backlog of
reserved vacancies for the visually
handicapped and hearing handicapped
were undertaken in 1988, 1989 and 1990
and another drive to fill the backlog of

vacancies for visually handicapped and Group C & D posts will be undertaken shortly.

As regards reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons, steps taken by the Government are as follows:-

- (i) Government has banned dereservation in all cases of direct recruitment to fill the vacancies in group A.B.C.& D. According to this if SC/ST candidates are not available to fill the vacancies reserved for them, the vacancies will not be filled by other candidates and will be kept vacant to be filled in subsequent recruitment attempts by SC/ST candidates.
- (ii) Special Recruitment Drives have been conducted (1989,1990 and

1991) to fill exclusively the backlog vacancies reserved for SC/ST.

- (iii) To make up shortfall in the intake of SC/ST candidates, in posts filled by promotion in grades having direct recruitment quota, due to non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates, vacancies are temporarily diverted to the direct recruitment quota for SC/ST till such time suitable SC/ST candidates from the feeder cadre are available.
- (iv) Various concessions and facilities like relaxation in upper age limit, exemption from payment of examination/application fee, more number of chances for appearing in an examination, relaxation the standard of suitability etc. have been provided to improve the intake of SC/ST candidates.

STATEMENT

Number of handicapped, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes job-seekers placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh and their number on Live Register (all of whom were not necessarily unemployed)

(Figures in Hundred)

Category	Number on live register as on 31-12-1993 (latest available)	Number placed in employment during		
		1991	1992	1993
1. Handicapped applicants	193	3	2	5
2. Scheduled Caste applicants	2738	22	25	32
3. Scheduled Tribe applicants	1900	32	39	47

[Translation]

New Currency Notes

4609. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new currency notes are not distributed by the Reserve Bank of India according to the rules;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware that some officials of RBI are selling the packets of the currency notes of 2, 5 and 10 rupees denomination in black; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The packets of new currency notes are being distributed by the RBI according to the rules.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are not aware of any case of Bank officers selling note packets of two, five and ten rupee denominations.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Taxation on Foreign Companies

4610. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent circular issued by Central Board of Direct Taxes directing payments overseas by foreign companies to their employees working in India to be taxed in India, has caused much flutter;

(b) if so, the details of the directions issued in this regard; and

(c) the response of the foreign companies thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Central Board of Direct Taxes have issued a circular no.685 dated 20th June, 1994, regarding defaults committed by employers, including foreign companies, in the matter of deduction of tax at source from salaries/allowances paid abroad, and, perquisites provided abroad, to their employees for services rendered in India. As all such payments/perquisites are taxable in India, the CBDT, through the said circular, gave a chance to all such employers, including foreign companies, to pay the due amount of tax, alongwith interest leviable thereon, by the 31st of July, 1994 in which case no penalties or prosecution would be initiated against them. The Board are not aware of any flutter having been caused amongst the foreign companies due to the aforesaid Circular. On the other hand, the Board's directive appears to have been taken, as it should, in the right spirit by the foreign companies, some of whom approached the Board for extension of the last date for payment, prescribed in the circular. This request has already been acceded to by the Board and the last date for making payment has been extended upto 31st August, 1994.

[Translation]

Loan to Priority Sector

4611. SHRI GUMAN MAL

LODHA:

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have directed the nationalised banks to compulsorily advance 40% of their total loans to the stipulated priority areas;

(b) if so, the areas accepted as priority areas by the Government;

(c) whether any percentage has been fixed for advancement of loan compulsorily to different areas under priority sector;

(d) if so, the extent of percentage fixed in this regard;

(e) whether the Government have checked that banks have followed the directive regarding advancement of Government loan;

(f) if so, the percentage of total loans advanced to priority sector during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(g) the names of nationalised banks failing to implement these directives?

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

(a) to (g). Advances under priority sector has been classified under the following categories:-

1. Agriculture

2. Small Scale Industries

3. Other borrowers—the other borrowers in the priority sector are: (a) Small Road & Water Transport Operators (b) Retail Traders (c) Small Business Operators (d) Professional and Self Employed persons (e) Students for education purposes (f) SC/ST and Weaker Sections borrowing loans for housing purposes upto Rs. 5000/- (g) Borrowers belonging to weaker sections taking pure

consumption loans. (h) Housing Finance, In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s guidelines on priority sector advances by bank all Indian Banks including public sector banks are required to extend at least 40% of their total advances to priority sector. The RBI guidelines referred to above also stipulate certain sub-targets within the priority sector. Finance extended to agriculture (including allied activities) is to reach 18% of their total credit and the advances to weaker sections, which include (1) Small and marginal farmers, tenant farmers, share croppers landless labourers; (ii) Artisans and Village and cottage industries. (iii) Beneficiaries of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); (iv) persons belonging to SC/ST communities; (v) Beneficiaries under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme; and (vi) Beneficiaries under the Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) are to reach a level of 10% of their total credit or 25% of the priority sector advances. Further, 1% of total credit of the banks will be provided at the Differential Rate of Interest of 4% of loans upto Rs. 6500/-. It is also been provided that 40% of the total credit to small scale industries should go to smaller borrowers in SSI sector. The percentage of total loans advanced to priority sector by the 20 Nationalised Banks as at the end of March '92, March '93 and March '94 was 40.42%, 38.36% and 38.82% respectively. As per provisional information of RBI, out of the 20 Nationalised Banks, only four banks, namely Andhra Bank, Bank of India, Syndicate Bank and UCO Bank could not achieve the average percentage of 38.82% as at the end of March, 1994. The remaining banks either crossed the above average or were nearer to the same.

The performance of public sector banks in the matter of extending credit assistance to priority sector is reviewed by the Government as well as RBI

periodically and suitable steps are taken to make up the deficiencies noticed. The matter is also monitored by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) and State Government on regular basis. The performance was last reviewed by the Govt. in May, 1994 and the banks were advised by the Government to take necessary steps to achieve the stipulated targets under priority sector as well as Government sponsored programmes.

[English]

Development of Handicrafts

4612. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation has submitted any proposal to provided financial assistance for the works like woodcraft, bronze craft, hand printing, carpet weaving, clay sculpture, Bamboo craft; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). In Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation is the agency which functions for the development and promotion of the handicrafts in the State. During the current financial year, the corporation has submitted proposals relating to opening of an emporium in Calcutta, renovation of the existing emporia at Allahabad and Kanpur holding of fourteen exhibition on various crafts, setting up of craft development centres for zari, zardozi and jute handicrafts, training in cane crafts and organisation of crafts bazar-cum-exhibition in Delhi.

The proposals in respect of all the exhibitions except one have been sanctioned and the other proposals are at various stages of process.

Disbursement of Credit

4613. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4412 on April, 22, 1994 regarding Disbursement of credit by Central Bank of India and state;

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has completed investigations into irregularities in respect of two groups of accounts;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) if not, the time by which the investigation is likely to be completed;

(d) the details of the above two groups accounts;

(e) the details of five officers who were identified as involved in sanction and disbursement of advances, and who have retired/resigned; and

(f) the action taken against them?

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

Impact of GATT

4614. SHRI RAMKAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to utilise the services of experts to analyse the benefits of the Final Act of the Uruguay round of talks and to identify the products in which the country will have maximum advantage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and the time by which a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The Uruguay Round results were authenticated at the Marrakesh Ministerial Conference in April,

1994. Market access schedules in respect of goods and services have been received only recently. These schedules are proposed to be sent to apex trade bodies and research institutions for detailed examination and analysis with a view to identifying goods, services and markets in respect of which we have the greatest export potential.

[Translation]

Raids on Petroleum Based Industries

4615. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Petroleum based industries in Baroda and other places were raided in April, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the undeclared property unearthed during the raids, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. During the month of April, 1994 the business premises of M/s. Rinki Industrial Oils Limited and M/s. Rinki Petroleum Private Limited and the residential premises of the Directors, Shri S.K. Gandhi and Shri C.K. Gandhi were searched at Baroda and Bombay by the Income-tax Department. In course of the

search the following *prima facie* unaccounted assets were seized:-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Assests	Value
Cash	23.70
Jewellery	13.45
Other Assests	56.52
Total	93.67

The group has disclosed undeclared income of Rs. 200 lakhs under section 132(4) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

India Japan Study Committee

4616. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the suggestions made by the tourism sub-committee of the India Japan Study Committee in October, 1993;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to implement these suggestions; and

(c) the details of suggestions on which the Government have initiated action for implementation so far?

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

STATEMENT

The main suggestions made by the India Japan Sub-Committee on Tourism and the actions taken thereon are as follows

S.No.	Suggestions	Action taken
1.	Hotel with Japanese cuisine	The Japanese food is available in Ashok Hotel, New Delhi. The availability of Japanese food in the private sector hotels cannot be

S.No.	Suggestions	Action taken																								
		ensured by Govt. of India and it depends on the demand for it.																								
2.	Japanese speaking tour guides.	The Japanese knowing guides are available in various cities as per details given below:																								
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of the city</th> <th>No. of available Japanese Knowing guides</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agra</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delhi</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jaipur</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Varanasi</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calcutta</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khajuraho</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Madras</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aurangabad</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bombay</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Udaipur</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shekhavati</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of the city	No. of available Japanese Knowing guides	Agra	2	Delhi	8	Jaipur	2	Varanasi	4	Calcutta	7	Khajuraho	5	Madras	7	Aurangabad	13	Bombay	11	Udaipur	1	Shekhavati	1
Name of the city	No. of available Japanese Knowing guides																									
Agra	2																									
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Khajuraho	5																									
Madras	7																									
Aurangabad	13																									
Bombay	11																									
Udaipur	1																									
Shekhavati	1																									
3.	Air conditioned coaches & cars	The Ministry of Finance has issued a notification whereby approved travel agencies, tour operators, tourist transport operators and the State Tourism Development Corporations may import upto 1500 air conditioned cars and upto 250 air conditioned coaches at a concessional rate of total customs duty of 110% and 50% respectively as against the normal rate of 137%. In accordance with this policy decision, permission has already been granted for improving 628 cars and 229 coaches.																								
4.	Safe, reliable shopping facilities with complete redressal process.	The Consumer Protection Act already provides an effective complaints redressal system.																								
5.	Improved roads	Improvement of roads is a continuous process.																								
6.	Improved toilet facilities at airport, stations and other facilities.	Adequate toilet facilities are available and improvement is done as and when necessary																								
7.	Creation of totally new destinations	New circuits have already been identified in the National Action Plan on Tourism.																								

No.	Suggestions	Action taken
8.	Exclusive duty free stores.	ITDC is already running 29 duty free shops at different airports.
9.	Eliminate the visa requirement.	It has not been found possible to eliminate the visa requirement.

Duty Free Shops

(d) No, Sir.

4617. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

[English]

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

BIFR

(a) the details of duty free shops
being run under the India Tourism
Development Corporation;

4618. PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) whether these shops are running
in loss;

(a) whether the World Bank has
made a specific suggestion that BIFR be
converted into an effective mechanism
for closing ailing enterprises;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if so, whether the Government
have agreed to this suggestion;

(d) whether the Government
propose to hand over these shops to
private parties;

(c) if so, the revised role of BIFR
to fit into the liberalised economy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the details thereof?

(f) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL
AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI
GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a): ITDC is
running 29 Duty Free Shops both in
arrival and departure lounges of the
International Airports at Delhi, Bombay,
Calcutta, Madras, Trivandrum and Goa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to
(d). No, Sir. However, the World Bank
in para 25 of their Report No.11761-IN
dated 24.05.1993 captioned 'India
Progress and Challenges in Economic
Transition' did make a mention that a
programme to deal expeditiously with the
sick public sector enterprises be adopted
in the near term, in order to allow for
timely disposal of assets and

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

compensation of affected workers. Possible measures would include an increase in the number of Benches at the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), and granting the BIFR power of liquidation under an amendment to the Companies Act.

Commercial Foreign Loan

4619. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received by the Union Government seeking clearance for external commercial loans during the last six months;

(b) the number of such applications cleared during the above period; and

(c) the amount of commercial loans cleared during the current year till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). During the period February 1, 1994 to July 31, 1994, 233 applications were received by the Government of India for availing of external commercial loans of maturity greater than one year but excluding defence debt. Out of these 86 have been given final clearance under approved guidelines for external commercial borrowings. The total amount of external commercial loans cleared during this period aggregate to USD 1503.86 million equivalent. During the current financial year, April 1, 1994 till August 19, 1994 the total amount of external commercial loans approved aggregate to USD 1485.86 million.

ESI Corporation

4620. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation has decided to make advance payment to the Karnataka Government for medical care;

(b) if so, the amount released towards first instalment ending June, 1994; and

(c) the amount proposed to be released during 1994-95 to Karnataka by ESI Corporation for medical care?

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

(b) Rs. 340.35 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 1361.42 lakhs (Estimated).

[Translation]

Cancer and T.B. among Bidi Workers

4621. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of Cancer and T.B. is higher among Bidi workers;

(b) if so, the various arrangements made for treatment of T.B. and Cancer among Bidi workers; and

(c) the amount spent for welfare of Bidi workers during the last three years

indicating the schemes on which the money has been spent?

[English]

Trade with Myanmar

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). There are no reports to indicate that there is higher incidence of Cancer and TB among beedi workers than for general population/other workers at a similar economic level.

4622. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

There is one 50-Bedded TB Hospital at Karma (Bihar) and one Chest Clinic at Nimita (West Bengal) for treatment of beedi workers suffering from TB. Besides this, the various dispensaries set up for beedi workers also provide anti-TB drugs to the workers suffering from TB. There is a scheme for reservation of beds in Government/TB Hospitals for beedi workers suffering from TB. There are also schemes for providing financial assistance to beedi workers including reimbursement of cost of Medical treatment for Cancer and TB.

(a) the details of prospective items of goods and services for export and import between India and Myanmar have been identified; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to start border trade with Myanmar?

Expenditure incurred during the last three financial years on various welfare schemes for providing health, education, recreation, housing facilities & group insurance for beedi workers is as under:-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) There are a large number of goods and services which have the potential for being exported from India to Myanmar and imported by India from Myanmar. Those that can be exported from India include engineering goods, construction materials, pharmaceutical items, transport equipment, consumer goods/etc. Goods and services that India can import from Myanmar include agricultural commodities and forest produce.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure
1991-92	804.70
1992-93	1215.48
1993-94	1586.01

(b) India and Myanmar have signed a Border Trade Agreement in January 1994 and it has been decided that the border trade would commence from the second half of October 1994. In the meantime, both the Governments are

taking steps necessary for operationalising the Border Trade Agreement.

Strike in PSUs

4623. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the estimated loss suffered by the PSUs as result of one day nation-wide strike held on July 14, 1994; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Women Labour Cell

4624. PROF. (SMT.) SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Women Labour Cells functioning in Kerala State;

(b) the details of achievements so far after the implementation of Women Labour Cells under the planned scheme;

(c) whether the said cells are meant for throughout the country; and

(d) the details of the functions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Exemption to Foreign Banks

4625. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has withdrawn the exemption given to foreign banks from maintenance of some percentage of incremental Cash Reserve Ratio(CRR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some scheduled commercial banks have also been brought under the purview of this new restriction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India(RBI) has reported that it has withdrawn from 35 commercial banks, including 12 foreign banks, the exemption given to them from the maintenance of 10 per cent incremental Cash Reserve Ratio(CRR) with effect from the fortnight beginning 6th August, 1994 until further notice. The names of these banks are given in the *Statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT

Names of the 35 scheduled commercial banks from whom exemption from CRR has been withdrawn

1. State Bank of India
2. State Bank of Hyderabad
3. State Bank of Mysore

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|---|---|
| <p>4. State Bank of Patiala</p> <p>5. State Bank of Saurashtra</p> <p>6. Allahabad Bank</p> <p>7. Andhra Bank</p> <p>8. Bank of Baroda</p> <p>9. Bank of India</p> <p>10. Canara Bank</p> <p>11. Central Bank of India</p> <p>12. Corporation Bank</p> <p>13. Indian Bank</p> <p>14. Punjab National Bank</p> <p>15. Syndicate Bank</p> <p>16. UCO Bank</p> <p>17. Vijaya Bank</p> <p>18. Vysya Bank Ltd.</p> <p>19. Bank of Madura Ltd.</p> <p>20. Federal Bank Ltd.</p> <p>21. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.</p> <p>22. Nedungadi Bank Ltd.</p> <p>23. Karnataka Bank Ltd.</p> <p>24. Citi Bank N.A.</p> <p>25. ANZ Grindlyas Bank Plc.</p> | <p>26. Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation</p> <p>27. Standard Chartered Bank</p> <p>28. Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association</p> <p>29. Americal Express Bank Ltd.</p> <p>30. ABN AMRO Bank N.V.</p> <p>31. Banoue Indo-Suez</p> <p>32. Banque Nationale de Paris</p> <p>33. British Bank of the Middle East</p> <p>34. Deutsche Bank</p> <p>35. Oman International Bank S.A.</p> |
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Beedi Workers

4626. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Beedi workers in the unorganised sector;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide any welfare benefits to them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to the State Governments, there are about 44.72 lakhs beedi workers mostly in the unorganised sector;

(b) A Beedi Workers Welfare Fund has been set up to finance the welfare schemes aimed at providing education, health, housing, recreation facilities and Group Insurance to beedi workers.

(c) A list of Welfare Scheme in operation is given in the *Statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Welfare Scheme
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Health

1. Scheme for reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals for beedi workers.
 2. Scheme for provision of Mobile/Static-cum-Mobile/Static Medical Unit.
 3. Reimbursement of actual cost of treatment to beedi workers suffering from Cancer.
 4. Scheme for grant of financial assistance to beedi workers (including Gharkhata workers) for purpose of spectacles.
 5. Scheme for leprosy relief for beedi workers.
 6. Treatment of workers suffering from Mental Disease.
 7. Domiciliary treatment to the T.B. Patients.
 8. Family Welfare Programme for payment of Monetary compensation for Sterilisation to the beedi workers.
 9. Maternity benefit scheme for female beedi workers.
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Sl. No.	Name of the Welfare Scheme
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10. Scheme for reimbursement of expenditure as a financial assistance to beedi workers suffering from heart disease.
11. Scheme for reimbursement of expenditure as a financial assistance to beedi workers for Kidney Transplantation.

Social Security

1. Group Insurance Scheme for beedi workers.

Education

1. Award of Scholarship to the Children of beedi workers (including Gharkhata beedi workers).
2. Financial Assistance to the primary school going children of beedi workers for supply of one set of dress and books.

Recreation

1. Establishment of Audio Visual Sets/Cinema Vans/Exhibition of films.
2. Organising sports, games, social and cultural activities for beedi workers.
3. Holiday Home Scheme for beedi workers.
4. Supply of T.V. Sets to the Beedi Co-Operative Societies.

Housing

1. Build Your Own House Scheme (BYOHS) for beedi workers.
 2. Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker Section of Beedi workers.
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Sl. No.	Name of the Welfare Scheme
3.	Grant of subsidy to Co-operative Societies of beedi industry for construction of worksheds and godowns.
4.	Group Housing Scheme for beedi workers.

Ind Bank Housing Limited

4627. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ind Bank Housing Ltd., a subsidiary of Indian Bank, plans to form a research and development fund which will identify cost effective material for housing;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Indian Bank holds 51 per cent stake in the housing subsidiary;

(d) the number of branches of above housing subsidiary in Southern India;

(e) the amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed by it during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far; and

(f) the extent to which it has helped to work out the plans for cheaper housing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Indian Bank has reported that Ind Bank Housing Limited plans to form a Research and Development Fund. The modalities for the fund are to be worked out.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Ind Bank Housing Ltd. has 14 branches in Southern India at present.

(e) The amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed by Ind Bank Housing Ltd. during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto July 1994) is indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

Years	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1992-93	54.92	30.16
1993-94	36.44	23.65
1994-95 (upto July 1994)	10.93	11.54

(f) According to Indian Bank, Ind Bank Housing Ltd. has lent a helping hand in development of Group Housing Scheme in Madras and Hyderabad wherein cost effective technology is being used in the construction activity by making use of hollow blocks instead of conventional bricks. Use of hollow blocks will result in reduction of construction cost which in turn will facilitate cheaper housing. The Company also arranged training programmes to propagate the use of cost effective building materials and technology in the construction activities. Through these programmes the Company was able to drive home the effectiveness of these techniques and use of locally available materials.

Foreign Investment in Civil Aviation and Tourism Sectors

4628. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign investment proposals in civil aviation and tourism

sectors cleared by the Government during the last three years and the current year so far, year-wise;

(b) the details of amount of investment and main terms and conditions in case of each of these proposals; and

(c) the progress made so far in regard to these projects, project-wise, particularly in Maharashtra?

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

Bank Irregularities

4629. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of details of the cases relating to irregularities registered against the officials of public sector banks during the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) the number of cases dealt with the Vigilance Division of the banks against the Bank Managers and Accountants and the action taken against them during the above period, bank-wise;

(c) the number of cases handed over to C.B.I.; and

(d) the number of cases pending in the courts, and the cases disposed by the courts and punishment awarded, bank-wise?

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

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Trade with Holland

4630. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade agreement has been signed between India and Holland;

(b) if so, the details of areas in which Indo-Holland joint collaboration has been established;

(c) whether the Government propose to expand Indo-Holland trade relation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a). The Agreement signed between India and the Netherlands in February, 1983 provides for trade and economic cooperation.

(b) Major areas of Indo-Dutch industrial collaboration include polyester filament yarn, effluent treatment processes, oil water separation systems, tissue culture, agro-processing, heavy-duty gas turbines, pneumatic power tools and pharmaceuticals.

(c) and (d). It is Government's constant endeavour to expand bilateral

trade. Step taken in this direction include the visit of a high level business delegation from the Netherlands and the proposal to set up a trade and distribution Centre in Rotterdam to facilitate marketing of Indian goods in that country.

Medical Examination of Pilots

4631. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to get all Indian Airlines/Air India Pilots medically examined by doctors before carrying out flights;

(b) if so, whether this practice is strictly followed in all the flights of Indian Airlines/Air India including those originating from abroad;

(c) if the practice is not being followed, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of flights carried out without medical examination of pilots during the last one year; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that all pilots are invariably medically examined?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In accordance with Indian Airlines Operation Manual, all Crew, i.e. Pilots/Flight Engineers/Navigators/Cabin Crew/Supernumerary Crew shall be subjected to a pre-flight medical examination for trace of alcohol in their breath as per laid down procedure.

Air India conducts the pre-flight medical examination on random basis for their pilots on their flights.

(b) to (d). The matter is being examined.

Hotel Management and Catering Technology and Foodcraft Institute

4632. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Hotel Management and Catering Technology and Foodcraft Institute in the North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). Government have set up two Foodcraft Institutes at Guwahati, and Darjeeling in the North East area and one at Gangtok in Sikkim. One more Foodcraft Institute has been sanctioned for the State of Meghalaya at Shillong.

Powerloom Service Centres

4633. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Powerloom Service Centres functioning at present in the country, particularly in tribal areas, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more such centres in the country particularly in Kerala;

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

(d) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

set up a Powerloom Service Centre in Kerala.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) A *Statement* containing locations of Powerloom Service Centres in the country is enclosed.

(c) The location of new Powerloom Service Centres will depend upon the proposals to be received from the State Governments and areas of powerloom concentrations.

(b) During the remaining period of the 8th Five Year Plan ten Powerloom Service Centres are to be set up in the country. There is no proposal so far to

(d) A one time Capital Grant of Rs.3 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 4.50 lakhs yearly is given by the Central Government.

STATEMENT

Name of State	Location of Centres
Maharashtra	1. Malegaon 2. Ichalkaranji 3. Vita/Madhavnagar 4. Bhiwandi 5. Sholapur 6. Bhiwandi
West Bengal	1. Calcutta
Uttar Pradesh	1. Maunath Bhaujan 2. Tanda 3. Meerut 4. Kanpur 5. Jalalabad
Madhya Pradesh	1. Burhanpur
Rajasthan	1. Kishan Garh 2. Bhilwara
Bihar	1. Gaya

Name of State	Location of Centres
Punjab	1. Amritsar
	2. Ludhiana
Tamil Nadu	1. Erode
	2. Sankarankoil
	3. Palladam
	4. Trenchengode
	5. Komarapalayam
Orissa	1. Cuttak
Kerala	1. Trichur
Karnataka	1. Belgaum
	2. Dodaballapur
	3. Bangalore
	4. Betagiri
Gujarat	1. Surat
	2. Ahmedabad
	3. Dholka
	4. Sachin
J & K	1. Srinagar
Assam	1. Noapara
Haryana	1. Panipat
Andhra Pradesh	1. Nagari
	2. Huzurabad (Karimnagar)
Total	38 centres

Tourism Promotion in Assam

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

4634. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance for tourism promotion extended to Assam during the last three years, years-wise;

(b) the names and locations of projects in Assam sanctioned by the Union Government on the basis of complete proposals received from the Government of Assam during the said years, year-wise;

(c) the amount sanctioned and released for said projects, during the said years, project-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether there are wide gaps between amounts sanctioned and amounts released; and

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Department of Tourism sanctioned 15 projects/schemes amounting to Rs. 174.79 lakhs during 1991-92, six schemes for Rs. 78.66 lakhs during 1992-93 and four projects/schemes for Rs. 78.11 lakhs during 1993-94 for developing of tourist facilities in the State of Assam.

(b) and (c). The projects/schemes sanctioned during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 for Assam with details of its location, amount sanctioned and amount released are given in the *Statement* enclosed.

(d) and (e). Funds to the extent of 50% of the sanctioned amount subject to availability of funds are released to State Governments as first instalment to enable them to commence project work.

STATEMENT*Projects/Schemes Sanctioned during 1991-92*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
Assam			
1.	Tourist facilities at Hot Spring Garampani	15.62	8.00
2.	Wayside facilities at Jakhbanda	16.50	9.00
3.	Wayside facilities at Bokakhat	10.00	5.00
4.	Wayside facilities at Moran	10.00	5.00
5.	Wayside facilities at Biswanath Charali	10.00	5.00
6.	Wayside facilities at Jagiroad	10.05	5.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
7.	Restauranat/Waiting Hall at Chandubi	10.04	5.00
8.	Yatari Niwas at Guwahati	49.32	20.00
9.	Purchase of Water Sports Equipment for Chandubi Lake	5.00	4.50
10.	Rock Climbing equipment	3.92	3.00
11.	Para Sailing equipment	7.54	7.00
12.	Mountain Bikes	6.80	5.47
13.	Upgradation of tourist lodge Kaziraga	4.20	2.00
14.	Upgradation of facilities at Guwahati	12.91	6.00
15.	Purchase of Gypsy & Canter Mini bus	2.89	2.00
Total		174.79	91.97

Projects/Schemes Sanctioned during 1992-93

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
Assam			
1.	Pilgrim cottages at Kamakhya	27.09	14.00
2.	Tourist lodge at Bardaloni Bird Sanctuary	14.00	7.00
3.	Wayside facilities at Kalain	11.73	5.00
4.	Purchase of angling equipment	4.40	2.00
5.	Water sports equipment for River Brahmaputra	5.56	2.00
6.	Tented accommodation	15.88	7.94
Total		78.66	37.94

Projects/Schemes Sanctioned during 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
Assam			
1.	Tourist Cottages at Hajo	24.35	12.00
2.	Tourist resort at Biswanath Ghat	15.45	8.00
3.	Tourist lodge at Tinsukhia	23.54	2.00
4.	Tented accommodation at Kaziranga, Manas and Bholukpang Umronse	14.77	6.83
Total		78.11	28.83

*[Translation]***Employees Provident Fund**

4635. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employers of Gujarat have not deposited the amount of provident fund of their employees with the regional Provident Fund Commissioner;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received by the Government during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to realise this amount?

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

(b) According to the EPF Organisation 1500 establishments have defaulted in payment of the EPF dues in Gujarat during the last 3 years.

(c) The EPF Organisation is already taking necessary legal and penal action as provided under Sections 8B, 8G and 14 of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 to recover the outstanding dues.

*[English]***EPF of Sick Public Sector Units**

4636. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Public Sector Undertakings which have since been referred to the BIFR have not been depositing the contributions of workers on account of Provident Fund, ESI to the competent authority due to dearth of funds;

(b) whether Government propose to provide funds on their behalf in order to ensure that workers in no way harassed;

(c) whether concerned PSUs have been notifying their inabilities to pay off the total contributions in the above account; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be on the Table of the House in due course.

[*Translation*]

Reserve Fund

4637. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a separate body for 'Reserved Fund' like 'Provident Fund Organisation' and 'Employee State Insurance Corporation' so that withdrawal of money can be made more easy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government so far in this regard; and

(d) the present status of the proposed decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). There is no proposal to set up a separate body for 'Reserve Fund'. There is a proposal for reorganising the existing Labour Welfare

Organisation which administers the Reserve Funds meant for beedi, mines (Lime Stone/Dolomite, Iron/Manganese/Chrome ore and Mica) and Cine Workers. The proposal is at present at a formative stage.

[*English*]

Preferential Allotment of Shares

4638. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines intending to curb the issue of discounted shares to foreign promoters on a preferential basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these directives are not being followed strictly and promoters of foreign and Indian Companies have enriched themselves by staggering Rs. 5000 crores by allotting themselves shares and warrants on a preferential basis at heavy discounts on market prices; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to correct the damage already done and to prevent such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). According to RBI guidelines dated 3rd June, 1994 the preferential allotment of shares by companies shall be at market related price.

(c) The directives are being strictly followed.

(d) Does not arise.

Tourism Promotion in Tamil Nadu

4639. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:
SHRI A.ASHOKARAJ:

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

(a) the details including locations of the projects for tourism promotion in Tamil Nadu which have been sanctioned by the Union Government for financial assistance during 1994-95;

(b) the amount of financial assistance sanctioned for each project; and

(c) the amount of assistance released so far, project-wise?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism have recently received five proposals from the State Government of Tamil Nadu seeking central financial assistance during 1994-95. The proposals are:

1. Tea and Tourism Festival;
2. Mamallapuram Dance Festival;
3. Natyanjali Festival;
4. Ooty Summer Festival;
5. Madurai Chitrai Festival.

Indebtedness of Bihar

4640. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the level of indebtedness of the State of Bihar to the Central Government, the RBI and other Central Financing agencies at the end of 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1993-94;

(b) break-up the debt by the creditor; and

(c) break-up of the debt by plan and non-plan schemes and by contingent advances as well as market borrowings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be furnished.

Balance of Trade

4641. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of exports and import in rupees, dollars and SDRs, separately during 1993-94;

(b) the rate of change as compared to 1992-93 in rupees, dollars and SDRs;

(c) the details of importing countries whose import from India showed lower than average rate of increase during 1993-94;

(d) the details of export items whose total export value showed a lower than average rate of increase during the above period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote exports of such items during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN

AHMED): (a) and (b). Total value of export & Import during 1993-94 in Rupee, Dollar and SDR terms and rates of change in 1993-94 as compared to 1992-93, are as given below:

Exports 1993-94	% change over 1992-93	Imports 1993-94	%Change over 1992-93
Rs. crores 69546.97	29.5	72806.01	14.9
US\$ Million 22173.08	19.6	23212.13	6.1
SDR Million 15847.19	9.6	16589.80	-2.8

(c) Major countries whose imports from India during 1993-94 compared to 1992-93, recorded lower than average increase are Canada, USA, UK, Australia, Morocco, Korea Republic, Switzerland, Germany, France, Sweden, Greece, Russia, Portugal, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Ireland, Finland, and Tunisia, in that order.

(d) Exports in respect of major commodities/groups which recorded lower than average growth rate during 1993-94 over 1992-93 are Handicrafts, cotton yarn, Fabrics, Iron ore, Coal, Misc. Processed Items, Floriculture Products, Manmade Textiles, RMG Carpets, Leather Manufactures, Jute Manufactures, Tea, Natural Silk, Tobacco, Petroleum, Sugar & Mollases and Project goods, in that order.

(e) In order to increase exports the Government have taken major steps for liberalisation of trade which include promotion of export linked imports, reduction of import licensing, removal of procedural irritants through simplification

of policy and procedures and pruning of negative list of exports. Export promotion is an on going process and a collaborative effort between Government and trade and industry. Steps are taken to boost exports in consultation with trade and industry. The cooperation of the States is being increasingly sought and the Government has formulated a centrally sponsored scheme called Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP) Scheme in this regard.

Indian Carpet Industry

4642. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of Indian Carpet has received a great set back since 1993 due to U.S. ban on Indian carpets proposed in the Harkins Bill now pending in the U.S. Congress;

(b) if so, the number of workers in carpet industry rendered idle thereby;

(c) whether the Union Government have made any assesment of the percentage of actual child labour employed in carpet industry;

(d) if so, the percentage of child labour engaged in carpet industry *vis-a-vis* other labour;

(e) whether a delegation of the Indian Carpet Export Promotion Council recently visited the United States and pleaded with the concerned Government official and carpet industry representatives about the less percentage of child labour engaged in Indian carpet industry;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir. Export of Indian Carpets to the U.S.A. has increased from Rs.330.09 crores in 1992-93 to Rs.460.00 crores during 1993-94.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A survey got conducted in Uttar Pradesh by the Government reveals that child labour in the Indian carpet industry constitutes 8 per cent of the total workforce out of which 4.4% work in family units as permissible under the law, and 3.6% as hired labour.

(e) to (g). In early July, 1994, a delegation comprising the two Vice-chairmen of the Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) Sponsored by the Government of India held discussions with representative of various U.S. departments and trade organisations, etc.

The delegation could successfully put across the issue in its realistic perspective, and expressing India's concern regarding the Harkin and Brown Bills, make it clear that the trade and labour standards should not be interlinked. The problem of child labour could better be resolved by utilising the multilateral forum of ILO. In view of the action taken by the Government for eradication of child labour from the carpet industry, the general impression the delegation got is that the possibility of the Bills being moved in the US Congress is not imminent.

Food Processing Industries

4643. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the food processing industries including the industries engaged in the manufacture of pickles, jams, jellies, are given packing credit upto 270 days as per the decision of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Bank of India is not allowing the benefit of 270 days packing credit and is charging exhorbitant penal interest of 21% after 180 days from the industries;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the amount of penal interest collected from the industries by the above bank during the last three years; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the food processing industries including the industries engaged in manufacture of pickles, jams, jellies, etc. are eligible for export packing credit so long as these items are not included in the negative list by the Government. Normally, banks allow packing credit for the period covering production cycle of commodity to be exported.

RBI has further reported that export packing credit is generally available for a maximum period upto 180 days depending on the cycle of production. With effect from 12 March, 1992, banks have been delegated with the powers for extension of packing credit by another 90 days *i.e.* upto 270 days in genuine cases of difficulty where exporter is not in a position to ship the goods within the maximum period of 180 days. Banks have also been delegated with powers to sanction packing credit for 270 days *ab-initio* depending on cycle of production.

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

Credit Deposit Ratio

4644. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force appointed by Reserve Bank of India to study the problem of low credit deposit ratio in Kerala has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had constituted a Task Force to examine the reasons for the low Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) in Kerala and to suggest measures for improving the same. The Task Force has since submitted its report. The report of the Task Force covers a wide spectrum of recommendations which, *inter-alia*, include improvement in agriculture by forming a composite loan policy by banks for financing homestead farming activities, modifications in the service area approach, creating a conducive industrial climate by the State Government for rapid growth of industry in the State including availability of power for industries, evolving attractive schemes by the State Government for utilising NRI deposits in the productive ventures, making available increased flow of credit for consumers, housing, education, etc. The report of the Task Force has already been sent by Reserve Bank of India to the concerned agencies for taking necessary action on various recommendations contained in the report, it is expected that the implementation of various recommendations of the Task Force will lead to the improvement in the CDR of the State of Kerala.

Setting up of Inland Container Depot in Rajasthan

4645. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Inland Container Depot has been set up in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to set up some additional depots in order to give a boost to the exports in the State;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). An Inland Container Depot is functioning at Jaipur since October, 1989. Besides this an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC), functioning in this Ministry, to provide single window clearance to proposals for setting up of Inland Container Depots/Container Freight Stations (ICBs/CFSS) has so far approved three proposals for setting up of Container Freight Stations at Jodhpur (by Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation), Udaipur and Kota (by Central Warehousing Corporation). Presently no proposal for ICD/CFSS is pending for Rajasthan.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production of Tobacco in Maharashtra

4646. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of tobacco in kilogram per bairak produced in Maharashtra during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production of tobacco in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The quantity of FCV tobacco produced per barn in Maharashtra during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Actual production per barn (kgs.)
1991-92	2,325
1992-93	2,123
1993-94	822

(b) The Tobacco Board fixes the crop size for FCV tobacco keeping in view the demand for the crop. The Board has decided to fix the crop size of Maharashtra at the same level as last year since the demand for the crop has not increased.

[English]

ATF Storage Facilities

4647. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has asked for its own ATF storage facilities for direct imports;

(b) if so, the details of the estimated saving in cost of aviation fuel for the Indian Airlines as a result thereof;

(c) whether any other plans have been formulated by the Indian Airlines for economising its operational costs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Indian Airlines has taken the following steps to economise its operational costs:-

- (i) Reduction in unproductive expenditure.
- (ii) check on total manpower.
- (iii) optimum utilisation of fleet and crew.

Garment Exports Quota

4648. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the context of Government's declared policy to give economic reservations in favour of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, in the matter of allotment of quota of public agencies, it has been decided to reserve quotas of garment export regulated through the Apparel Export Promotion Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-implementation of the reservation policy by Apparel Export Promotion Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). The Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy (Quota Policy for garments) whose primary objective is maximisation of the foreign exchange earnings, provides a framework for allocation of garments quota in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner. Garment exporting units which are eligible for allocation of garment quotas, have different types of organisational structures like proprietary concerns, partnerships, private limited companies, public limited companies etc. Since it is not possible to have a meaningful reservation policy in such a situation, Government have not provided for reservation in favour of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the matter of allotment of garment quotas.

[Translation]

EPZs/EOUs

4649. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed the units covered under Export Processing Zones/Export Oriented Units to sell 50% of their total production within the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total production of these units and the quality out of their production

sold by these units in the domestic market during 1993-94; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the exports from these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS, PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Export Oriented Units (EOUs), Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Units in the agriculture, aquaculture, animal husbandry, floriculture, horticulture/pisciculture, poultry and sericulture sectors, may in accordance with the guidelines notified in this behalf sell upto 50% of their production in value terms in the domestic market.

(b) This has been done with a view to encourage investment in the agro-based export sector which is a thrust area with considerable potential and possibilities of high net foreign exchange earnings.

(c) Four such units were permitted domestic sales. The value of their production in 1993-94 was Rs. 6.15 crores approx. Information on the production sold within the country in 1993-94 is being ascertained.

(d) Some recent initiatives taken by the government to improve export competitiveness of EOU/EPZ Units, *inter-alia* include rationalisation of duty structure on domestic disposal of finished products, waste and scrap, higher access to the local market, flexible value addition norms for electronic products, simplification of customs procedures, Areas of activity in EPZs have also been broadened to

include trading, re-export after re-packing/labelling, repairs, reconditioning and re-engineering.

[English]

Irregularities in B.C.C.I.

4650. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

World Bank Report

4651. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received the latest World Bank's Report on India;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Report; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The Country Economic Memorandum 1994 has reviewed the recent economic development and prospects as well as policy issues in the short-term and medium term. While commending India's reforms programme, it indicates that there has been a generally positive response within the economy to the reform process. The Report stresses the need for strengthening of public finances, improvement of infrastructure, encouragement to private investment and managing capital inflows.

As regards to the issue of Public finances and inflow of foreign capital, the Government and RBI have already taken a number of steps to moderate any possible inflationary impact. These include restricting fiscal deficit to 6% of GDP for 1994-95, as well as tighter monetary controls, easing of import controls on sugar, raw cotton and edible oils and selective interventions made in the food grain markets through FCI by way of open market sale of rice and wheat.

Savings Ratio

4652. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether savings ratio are stagnating for the last few years;

(b) if so, the savings ratio during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for this low savings ratio; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the savings propensities of indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). The savings ratio as measured by the ratio of gross domestic savings to the gross domestic product at market prices during the last three years as per the data available with the Central Statistical Organisation is as under:

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93(Q)
23.9	23.1	22.3

Q: Quick estimate

The savings rate in the economy is a function of multiple factors which include rate of growth in the economy, level of fiscal deficit, tax policies, inflation, profile of interest rates and relative yields efficiency of the banking system and the capital markets and confidence in the economy. The various economic reform measures undertaken so far are expected to have a favourable impact on the aggregate savings.

Recovery of bad Debt

4653. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and

Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Financial Corporation of India have sum up a list of defaulters who have failed to pay the institutions Rs. 2,000 crores of long over dues;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not recovering the long over dues; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to recover the bad debts?

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

Pension Scheme in General Insurance Company

4654. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the G.I.C. has entered into a memorandum of understanding with its employees unions about introduction of pension scheme;

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

(c) whether this agreement has been implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). A *Statement* giving a copy of the

record of agreed conclusions reached between General Insurance Corporation of India (GICI) and Staff Unions/Associations in General Insurance Industry, is enclosed. The GICI have mooted proposal to the Government on the lines of the agreed conclusions, which are under active consideration of the Government.

STATEMENT

Record of Agreed Conclusions Reached between General Insurance Corporation of India and (Staff Unions/Associations)

Chairman in his inaugural address to all Unions on 1st December, 1993 had outlined Management's approach in regard to pension and extension of computerisation in the industry without fetters. This was followed by individual meetings of with the GIC Corporate Personnel Team in December, 1993 and January, 1994. After discussions, the following conclusions have been reached:-

1. Pension Scheme:

(a) The General Insurance Corporation of India and Subsidiary Companies will introduce an Index Linked Pension Scheme in lieu of the employer's contribution to the Provident Fund. The pension benefit that is to be introduced will be similar to the one introduced in the Banks. This Pension Scheme will be available to all employees.

(b) Employees who were in service as on 31.10.1993 will have an option to join the Pension Scheme or to continue to be governed by the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme. Those who do not wish to join the Pension Scheme will

have the benefit of additional contribution to the Provident Fund @10% on dearness allowance payable up to 1148 index points in Consumer Price Index (1960=100).

(c) The Pension Scheme in lieu of Contributory Provident Fund will be introduced w.e.f. 1.11.1993. For the employees who retire on or after 1.11.1993 the Pension Scheme will provide for basic pension on the basis of the average basic pay and dearness allowance upto index 1148 (1960=100) drawn during last 10 months of service.

Dearness Relief to pensioners will be granted on basic pension at such rates as may be determined from time to time in line with the Dearness Allowance formula in operation in General Insurance Corporation of India and its Subsidiary Companies.

(d) For those who have retired between 1.1.1986 and 31.10.1993 the basic pension will be on the average basic pay drawn by them during the last 10 months of service. They will be required to refund the employer's contribution to the Provident Fund with interest thereon drawn by them together with simple interest @ six per cent per annum from the date of withdrawal to the date of refund.

(e) Employees who join the service of the Corporation and its Subsidiary Companies on or after 1.11.1993 shall automatically become members of the Pension Fund.

(f) Employees who were in service as on 31.10.1993 and wish to opt for pension shall do so on or before the date that may be stipulated by the GIC and its Subsidiary Companies in the notice

that may be given to this effect, giving in writing their desire to become members of the Pension Scheme and to cease to be members of the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme w.e.f. 1.11.1993. They shall also irrevocably authorise the Trustees of the Contributory Provident Fund to transfer the Employer's contribution alongwith the entire interest accrued thereon to the credit of the Pension Fund that may be created for this purpose.

(g) A pensioner will be entitled to commute 1/3rd of the basic pension. Dearness relief will however be allowed on full basic pension even after commutation.

(h) Employees who opt for pension will contribute to the Provident Fund @ 10% of their basic pay only. No contribution will be made by the GIC and its Subsidiary Companies towards Employer's share to the Provident Fund.

(i) The Pension Scheme will also provide for family pension.

(j) The detailed Pension Scheme with administrative instructions, will be drawn up on the basis of Scheme worked out by IBA for employees of the nationalised banks.

2. Computerisation:

The Rationalisation Scheme for Clerical and Subordinate staff provides that the Managing Director may after consultation with Unions introduce mechanisation to the extent necessary for precise working, without effecting retrenchment including the introduction of microprocessors at the various offices as may be necessary for timely generation and speedy processing of data for management information and effective

control. Accordingly, Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) were signed with five of the six Union in the industry in 1986. The MOU provided for use of microprocessors for generation of statements and data for underwriting, claims and accounting purposes. The MOU is due for review.

Management now proposes to extend use of computers in phases to all operations. The long term goal is to put operations – both front office and back office on computers and make use of computers as integral facility in the industry, as deemed appropriate by Management in terms of nature, scope and time.

While final decision would lie with Management, the consultative process would be worked out to comply with the provisions in the Rationalisation Scheme with regard to computerisation and MOU. The consultative process would be extended to other cadres of employees also.

Management will spell out details of the programmes as and when initiated and the Association would fully cooperate with Management in their successful implementation.

The Management assures that there shall be no retrenchment due to the implementation of the Scheme of Computerisation in GIC and its Subsidiary Companies. Further, the Corporation and Subsidiary Companies assure that while there would be need for redeployment of staff there will not be any transfer of employees out of town on this count and that appropriate training will be provided to the employees so deployed.

3. Advance Increment:

The Corporation and Subsidiary Companies agree to grant to all the employees in Class III and Class IV one advance increment in the scale of pay in which they are borne as on 1.11.1993. Employees on probation on 1.11.1993 will get this advance increment one year after their confirmation. There shall be no change in the date of annual Normal Grade Increment because of the grant of this advance increment. Employees who have reached the maximum of the scale or who are in receipt of Stagnation Increments as on 1.11.1993 will draw as fixed Personal Allowance from 1.11.1993 which shall be equivalent to one increment at the last stage in the scale in which they were borne on 1.11.1993 plus Dearness Allowance payable thereon as on that date together with the difference in House Rent Allowance, if any, that may be payable on account of the released of additional increment. This additional increment shall also rank for superannuation benefits. Detailed administrative instructions will be worked out in line with the scheme as may be finalised by IBA.

The Association agrees to cooperate with the Management fully to promote industrial harmony and better customer service.

Export of Rice

4655. SHRI D.VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice exporters have requested to the European Community to amend its rice import tariff policy;

(b) whether the Government have also received any request from the All India Rice Exporters' Association in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). Government is not aware of any request made by rice exporters to the European Community to amend its rice import tariff policy. The All India Rice Exporters' Association has sought clarification from the Government on the European Community's offer on rice in the Uruguay Round. The Government has sought a clarification from the Community on the interpretation of the offer.

Tourism Promotion in Assam

4656. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). The Central Department of Tourism have recently received two proposals from the State Government of Assam seeking central financing assistance during the current financial year. The proposals are:

1. SEL Show at Sibsagar;
2. Floodlighting of Charaideo

Rupee Dollar Rate

4657. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India purchase dollars in the open market in order to maintain the dollar-rupee rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last two years;

(c) whether Forward Trading in Dollars has come down due to this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has made net purchases of US dollars from authorised dealers of \$ 18.6 billion during 1993-94 and \$ 5.1 billion during 1994-95 up to July, 1994. The RBI's purchases of US dollars from the market were intended to build up a comfortable stock of foreign exchange reserves in the context of a more open economy. This

has, however, also relieved the upward pressure on the value of the Rupee stemming from an excess supply of foreign exchange in the market. An appreciation of the Rupee would have adversely affected the competitiveness of India's exports.

(c) and (d). The remarkable stability of the Rupee in the spot market since July 1993 has virtually eliminated the risk of foreign exchange exposure for those having transactions in foreign exchange. The reduced need for seeking exchange risk cover is reflected in the behaviour of the swap premia which have generally moved downwards. Other factors such as a general oversupply of foreign exchange in the market, availability of Post-shipment credit at lower rates of interest and inadequate import demand have also reduced the need for forward cover. Since March 1994, the swap premia have shown a marginal increase for all maturities reflecting increased forward trading.

Appointment of Registrars by UTI

4658. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India has appointed different firms/companies as Registrars for different Schemes; and

(b) if so, the details of the latest Registrars for the master Gain(1992) Scheme in respect of which difficulties are being faced by investors in registration of transfers?

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

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Unit Trust of India(UTI) has reported that it had appointed six Registrars to handle its schemes, other than those which are handled in-house.

(b) UTI assigned the work of handling Mastergain '92 Scheme to M/s. Datamatics Ltd., Bombay. The response to Mastergain '92 was overwhelming and over 62 lakh applications were received. The units under the scheme are listed at nine stock exchanges and have high trading volumes.

The transfer of certificate under the scheme has been very large which has built up considerable pressure on the quality of services rendered by the Registrar. UTI has reported that it is continuously monitoring the position and instructing the Registrar to effect early registration of transfers.

Rangarajan Committee Report

4659. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee on Public Sector disinvestment;

(b) whether the Government have examined those recommendations;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to implement the recommendation; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The salient features of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Rangarajan Committee on Public Sector disinvestment are:

- (i) limits on the percentage of equity to be disinvested, with the need for target level of Government ownership being consistent with the Industrial Policy;
- (ii) disinvestment through auction method with wide participation is preferable until a reasonable market price for PSU shares is established in a normal trading atmosphere over a reasonable period of time, when a fixed price public offering could be considered;
- (iii) Government to set apart 10% of the sale proceeds of disinvestment for lending to PSUs to meet their expansion needs; and
- (iv) suggestion to consider setting up a Standing Committee on Disinvestment with Members drawn from various disciplines.

(b) and (c). The Report is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Since the recommendations contained in the Report have far reaching policy implications, the various issues are being examined.

Air Services

4660. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL

AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports in the country other than four international airports having international flights alongwith routes of these flights, airport-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to allow international flight(s) from any airport in the north-Eastern State, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of air taxi operators who have sought Government's permission to operate in the North Eastern States alongwith respective routes;

(d) whether the Government's plan for introducing helicopter services from Dibrugarh and Dimapur/Kohima have made any progress; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The names of Airports other than international airports having international flights and the routes are given in *Statement* enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Air Taxi operators are free to operate to/from any of the 93 aerodromes, including the aerodromes in the North Eastern States, listed in the Air Taxi guidelines. At present M/s. East West Airlines is operating on Calcutta-Guwahati-Calcutta Sector.

(d) and (e). The commencement of helicopter services to the interiors of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland from

Dibrugarh and Dimapur/Kohima respectively is dependent on provision for infrastructural facilities by the State Governments concerned and disbursement of subsidy to Pawan Hans Limited. While the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has agreed to provide infrastructural facilities, Nagaland

Government have proposed that due to financial constraints, the expenditure in this regard should be funded by the North Eastern Council (NEC). The response of the NEC is awaited. Ministry of Home Affairs is processing the finalisation of subsidy for operating helicopter service in Arunachal Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Names of Airports other than international airports having international flights	Route
1. Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad-Delhi-London-Delhi-Ahmedabad Ahmedabad-Muscat-Ahmedabad.
2. Amritsar	Amritsar-Delhi-London-Toronto-London-Delhi-Amritsar.
3. Calicut	Calicut-Fujairah-Calicut Calicut-Ras-Al-Khaimah-Calicut Calicut-Sharjah-Calicut
4. Goa	Non Schedule International Charter Flights.
5. Hyderabad	Hyderabad-Bombay-London-New York-London-Bombay-Hyderabad.
6. Tiruchirapalli	Colombo-Tiruchirapalli-Colombo
7. Varanasi	Varanasi-Kathmandu-Varanasi.

[Translation]

Power of BIFR

4661. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have withdrawn the sanctioning power of BIFR under revival scheme of amalgamation of sick units into profit making ones to make up for their losses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b): Does not arise.

[English]

Financial Assistance by SCICI

4662. SHRI P.KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India has

decided to offer longer moratorium to its borrowers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance provided by the SCICI in Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years?

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

Resource Crunch in Public Sector Project

4663. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several public sector projects are held up due to resource crunch;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the project authorities of Central Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) to the Department of Programme Implementation who monitor the Central project under implementation. Out of 371 projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above, the progress of 52 projects suffered, among other factors due to fund constraints.

(c) Steps taken include adequate mobilisation of internal and extra budgetary resources by Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and provision of budgetary support from the Plan in the form of equity and loans which is decided by the Planning Commission at the time of finalisation of Annual Plan looking to the priority and strategic importance of such projects. Further the present conditions of capital market and the increased flexibility now enjoyed by PSEs to raise market related funds are expected to enable them to mobilise adequate resources.

Central Bank of India

4664. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank of India has been suffering losses for the last several years consecutively;

(b) if so, the details of the net losses suffered by the bank during 1991-92, 1992-93, and 1993-94;

(c) whether the bank has also been suffering operative losses during the aforesaid period;

(d) if so, the reasons for suffering net and operative losses during the aforesaid period;

(e) whether the Government/ Reserve Bank of India contemplate revamping the top management of the Bank;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other measures propose to be taken to bring the bank out of red?

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

(d). The Central Bank of India (CBI) made profits for the years ended 31st March, 1990, 1991 and 1992. However, for the last two years in 1993 and 1994, the bank suffered net losses amounting to Rs. 383.31 crores and Rs. 722.93 crores respectively. During the same period the bank suffered operative losses amounting to Rs. 49.90 crores and Rs. 122.17 crores respectively.

The decrease in profits/increase in loss for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 was mainly due to the implementation of prudential norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India for income recognition, asset classification and provisioning for bad and doubtful debts.

(e) and (f). The post of Executive Director in Central Bank of India is lying vacant. Government have already initiated necessary steps for filling up the vacancy.

(g) Central Bank of India has reported that it has initiated steps to improve its operational efficiency and profitability. These steps include:

- (i) Improvement in Credit portfolio by making fresh advances.
- (ii) Reduction of Non Performing Assets.
- (iii) Increase in Ancillary Business/ Non-funded Business.
- (iv) Stricter control on expenditure.

Exporters

4665. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item titled "Exporters losing cost competitiveness; Government puts the brakes on dollar buying" appearing in the Indian Express dated July 17, 1994;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) As on 5th August, 1994, India's foreign exchange reserves were \$ 17.5 billion. A high level of reserves is our security against future contingencies. However, the Government recognises that a very large accretion of foreign exchange reserves can have an inflationary potential *via* its impact on monetary expansion. Increase in foreign exchange reserves in the first quarter of 1994-95 has been accompanied by a substantial decline in net Reserve Bank Credit to Central Government. Thus, monetary expansion has been kept in check. The Government, however, has not put any brakes on buying of dollars by the Reserve Bank of India. The RBI enters the foreign exchange market either to buy or sell foreign currency in accordance with the requirements of building up foreign reserves.

(c) In order to moderate the impact of reserve build up on inflation and consequently on export competitiveness, the Government and the Reserve Bank of India have either taken or contemplate a number of measures. They include:

- (i) limiting the Central Government's fiscal deficit to 6 per cent of GDP in 1994-95 as against 7.3 per cent last year;

- (ii) placing a cap on recourse to ad-hoc treasury bills by the Central Government;
- (iii) active open market operations by the Reserve Bank in Government securities;
- (iv) raising of the cash reserve ratio of the scheduled commercial banks;
- (v) tightening of selective credit controls in the case of certain sensitive commodities;
- (vi) modernisation in banks' access to refinance from Reserve Bank;
- (vii) allowing the import of sugar, raw cotton and edible oils under Open General Licence (OGL) at zero/concessional rate of duty; and
- (viii) active intervention in the foodgrains market by open market sale of rice and wheat through Food Corporation of India. (FCI).

SIDBI Assistance to Kerala

4666. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with Small Industries Development Bank of India to extend direct assistance to the Small Scale Sector in Kerala through State Bank of Travancore and Canara Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that it has decided to grant direct assistance to Small Scale Industries (SSI) units in participation with select commercial banks in order to effectively utilise the reach of the banking system. For this purpose, SIDBI has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with six public sector banks viz. Indian Bank, Syndicate Bank, Corporation Bank, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Saurashtra and Dena Bank. Efforts are being made by SIDBI to sign similar MOUs with a few more banks including Canara Bank and State Bank of Travancore. The projects selected for joint financing can be situated in any State or Union Territory including Kerala.

[*Translation*]

Agro-based Industries

4667. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has conducted any survey to set up agro-based industries in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the location where such units are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has not conducted any survey to set up agro-based industries in Maharashtra. However, based on

impressionistic assessment and on the basis of Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLCP) prepared for reach of the districts in the State, a few districts have been identified in the State for intensive development of agro-processing sector. Such districts are Nasik, Pune, Jalagaon, Ratnagiri, Kolapur, Solapur and Sangli.

[English]

Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services of UTI

4668. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS) of the Unit Trust of India;

(b) the number of joint financial and loan projects undertaken by SL&FC with Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI) during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far; and

(c) the details of the collaborations between IL&FS and IFCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd., (IL&FS), jointly promoted by Central Bank of India, Unit Trust of India and Housing Development Finance Corporation, is engaged in the business of leasing for industrial, infrastructure and other projects, merchant banking, dealing in stocks, debentures and bonds, portfolio management and other financial activities.

(b) IL&FS has not undertaken any project, with joint financing by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95.

(c) A Memorandum of Understanding was executed by IL&FS and IFCI in 1991 with respect to securitisation of bill portfolio. However, no action has been taken on this Memorandum so far.

Child Labour

4669. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have initiated a move to gradually phase out child labour from the handicraft sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the child labour is likely to be eliminated completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The steps taken by the Government are as follows:

- (i) Conduct of an independent survey in the U.P. carpet belt, which indicated the incidence of unauthorised child labour of 3.6% of the total labour engaged in the carpet industry, and of a census of looms in the area through the Government of Uttar Pradesh;
- (ii) Strict enforcement of the child labour laws in the carpet industry;
- (iii) Compulsory registration of all exporters of carpets with the Carpet Export Promotion Council

(CEPC), which has also adopted a voluntary code of conduct for the eradication of the use of child labour;

- (iv) Welfare programmes undertaken with assistance from ILO for non-formal education, vocational training and other benefits for children withdrawn from the carpet trade;
- (v) Vigorous overseas publicity and diplomatic initiatives to counter the motivated propaganda regarding child labour, including sending of a two member delegation of the Carpet Export Promotion Council to the USA.

(c) No specific time limit has been fixed by the Government. However concerted efforts are being made to eliminate child labour from the carpet industry.

Functioning of EPZs

4670. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Processing Zones (EPZs) are functioning satisfactorily in the country;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on setting up of these zones, zone wise;

(c) the details of production made and the percentage of the total production exported by these zones during each of the last three years, zone-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the export from these zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS, PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total percentage of expenditure incurred on setting up of Export Processing Zones (EPZs) is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone	Expenditure as on 31.3.94
1.	Kandla Free Trade Zone (KAFTZ)	15.17
2.	Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ)	31.39
3.	Noida Export Processing Zone (NEPZ)	32.86
4.	Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPZ)	28.38
5.	Cochin Export Processing Zone (CEPZ)	25.56
6.	Falta Export Processing Zone (FEPZ)	19.76
7.	Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone (VEPZ)	11.37
Total		164.49

(c) The total production of units located in the EPZs and percentage thereof exported during the last three years are indicated below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Zone	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	Total Production	Percentage of production exported	Total Production	Percentage of production exported	Total Production	Percentage of production exported
KAFTZ	427.23	99.99	167.31	99.94	271.20	99.69
SEEPZ	524.99	98.06	849.15	98.59	1146.11	96.62
NEPZ	72.64	99.33	147.30	97.79	268.61	97.78
MEPZ	122.94	100.00	165.17	99.21	203.61	98.33
CEPZ	28.90	98.89	63.17	98.54	84.19	99.68
FEPZ	27.90	100.00	18.37	99.35	35.59	100.00

(Units approved in VEPZ are yet to commence production and export)

(d) Some of the recent initiative taken by the Government to improve export competitiveness of EPZ units, *inter-alia*, include rationalisation of duty structure on domestic disposal of finished products, waste and scrap, higher access to the local market, flexible value addition norms for electronic products and simplification of customs procedures. Areas of activity in EPZs have also been broadened to include trading, re-export after re-packing/labelling, repairs, reconditioning and re-engineering.

[Translation]

Closed Textile Mills of NTC

4671. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mills under National Textiles Corporation lying closed in Gujarat since 1982 particularly in tribal areas, place-wise;

(b) the number of sick textile mills under National Textiles Corporation acquired for nationalisation by the Government;

(c) the number of such sick textile mills under National Textile Corporation have been revived till date since 1982; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to revive other closed mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.

VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government nationalised in 1974 all the 12 mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation in Gujarat. None of these 12 mills has been 'closed' although one mill, namely Fine Knitting Mill located in Ahmedabad has not been restarted since taken over.

(b) Government took over 125 mills, out of which 109 were nationalised. The take over of management of one of the mills was not extended, while four nationalised mills in NTC (WBAB&O) were merged into two. Thus presently the NTC has under its control 122 mills (107 nationalised and 15 takeover) including the two mills which have not been restarted since take over.

(c) and (d). 8 out of 9 subsidiaries of NTC, covering 91 mills, have been referred to the BIFR which has declared them 'Sick Industrial Companies' under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The Textile Research Associations had prepared plans for modernisation of the NTC mills, including the mills of NTC (Gujarat) Ltd., involving an investment of Rs. 2005.72 crores. The Labour Ministry's Special Tripartite Committee of NTC recommended that the NTC mills as well as its taken over mills can be made viable by modernisation as proposed by the Textile Research Associations. Action is under way to formalise the Government stand for acceptance by the BIFR so that the turn around plans can be implemented.

[English]

Andhra Bank

4672. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Andhra Bank in Andhra Pradesh which earned profits or incurred losses during 1993-94; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to make the loss-making branches profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Andhra Bank has reported that as on 31st March, 1994, while 680 branches of the Bank in Andhra Pradesh earned profits; 72 branches in that State incurred losses. The Bank has further reported that with a view to make the loss making branches profitable, steps are being taken to increase the business particularly high yielding advances, improve the quality of loan portfolio by effective recovery management, improve productivity and reduce operational expenditure.

Cess on Export of Pepper

4673. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute stagnation in the pepper market internationally;

(b) whether 2.5% *ad valorem* export cess on pepper is an additional obstacle to pepper exporters;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to reconsider the issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir. The prices of pepper in the international market have improved during the last one year.

(b) to (e). In terms of Spices. Cess Act, 1986, with effect from 01.04.1992, a cess at the rate of 2% *ad valorem* was being levied on export of pepper. With a view to make Indian pepper more competitive, Government has suspended levy of cess on export of pepper till 30th September, 1994.

Hawala Transactions

4674. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has decided to investigate the equity issues having reservations for NRIs about their involvement in Hawala transactions;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received series of reports about use of black money by promoters in violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(d). On the basis of reports that remittances have been arranged through Hawala channels for subscribing to the NRI quota of public issues of companies, Enforcement Directorate is making preliminary enquiries into the public issues of some companies. Enquiries made so far have not revealed any FERA violation.

Euro Issue Guidelines

4675. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India have urged the Government to take a look at the Euro issue guidelines of May 11, 1994 to give an equal footing to the Indian corporate sector with International giants in the global market;

(b) if so, whether the Government have examined the views of the ASSOCHAM; and

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

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

(c) Government's response will be communicated in due course.

Rubber Plantation

4676. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board has conducted any survey for rubber plantation in the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for the development of rubber plantation in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Periodical surveys have been conducted by the Board from time to time in the North-Eastern region and it has been found that extensive areas are conducive to successful rubber cultivation in the region.

(c) Considering the immense potential for expansion of rubber cultivation in the NE region, a project for accelerated development of rubber plantations is under implementation in the region from 1984-85. Under the ongoing rubber plantation development scheme technical, material and financial assistance are provided to the rubber growers. For undertaking relevant research in NE region, the Rubber Research Institute of India has established a research complex at Guwahati. This complex has stations in Meghalaya, Assam and Mizoram in addition to Regional Research Station at Tripura. They are providing technical advice, conducting location-specific research and also screening improved planting materials suited to the region for expanding rubber cultivation in the region. Besides these, a World Bank Project has been undertaken since 1993-94 for overall development of rubber production in India which also includes North-Eastern Region.

Private Sector Banks

4677. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank propose to participate in the equity capital of new private sector banks in the country; and

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

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

(b) Each such proposal is considered by the Government on merits and keeping in view the Reserve Bank of India guidelines.

Recruitment in SBI

4678. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees recruited by the State Bank of India during 1993-94;

(b) break-up of the recruits by grade or category;

(c) procedure of recruitment in each case;

(d) whether the vacancies were advertised;

(e) whether in cases, where an interview was prescribed, the Selection

Committee or Board included a member belonging to the minority; and

(f) if so, the details of such members, on each such selection committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Details of the number of employees recruited during 1993-94, cadre-wise, as reported by State Bank of India, are as under:-

Cadre	Number of employees recruited
Officers	29
Clerical	2368
Sub-staff	1339

(c) to (f). State Bank of India has reported that recruitment to clerical cadre for SBI is done by Banking Service Recruitment Boards located in various parts of the country and that to the officers' cadre is, by Central Recruitment Board, Bombay. Recruitment to sub-staff cadre is being done from the panel of ex-temporary employees. The vacancies in clerical and officers' cadres are advertised by the BSRB/CRB concerned in leading newspapers and the vacancies in sub-staff cadre are usually filled up by issue of internal circulars. SBI has further reported that a member belonging to minority community is being associated with the selection committee constituted by the BSRBs at Chandigarh, Patna and Bhubaneswar which have been sponsored by it. The bank has also taken steps for nominating a member belonging to minority community in Central Recruitment

Board. The part-time members on BSRBs Chandigarh, Patna and Bhubaneswar belong to Sikh, Muslim and Christian communities respectively.

Loan to SIDBI

4679. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leading German financial institution KFW has provided a loan of over 15 million Marks to the Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that SIDBI spends this amount on term loans for small entrepreneurs;

(d) whether any guidelines have been drawn up for SIDBI to streamline its financing; and

(e) the developmental activities of SIDBI in Andhra Pradesh during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that KFW, a leading German financial institution initially granted a loan of DM 20 million which, as on July 28, 1994 stands enhanced to DM 35,396,727.48. The loan carries interest @0.75% p.a. payable to KFW and is repayable over a period of 40 years after an initial moratorium of ten years.

(c) and (d). SIDBI has reported that the loan is being utilised in conformity

with KFW guidelines as well as the provisions of the loan agreement between SIDBI and KFW. SIDBI covers all Small Scale Industrial (SSI) manufacturing projects financed under its eligible Direct Finance Schemes under the KFW loan after KFW accords approval to individual proposals.

(e) The developmental activities supported by SIDBI in Andhra Pradesh during 1993-94 and 1994-95 include launching a Rural Industrial Programme (RIP), extending financial support to accredited voluntary organisations (VOs) for on-lending small loans (not exceeding Rs 10,000/-) to poor in rural and semi-urban areas, conducting Small Industries Management Assistants' Programmes (SIMAP) and conducting Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) for specific target groups like women, ex-servicemen and rural poor.

Import and Export of Pulses

4680. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1619 on March 4, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). A statement in respect of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1619 dated the 4th March, 1994 regarding import and export of pulses is as below:-

"(i) and (ii) The per capita net availability of pulses in India since 1991 have been provisionally estimated as below:-

Year	Grams/Day
1991	41.6
1992	34.3
1993	36.6

Source: Economic Survey 1993-94

(iii) Yes, Sir. There is a shortfall in domestic supply as a result of which imports are being made.

(iv) The details of imports and exports of pulses since 1991-92 are as follow:-

(Value: Rs. Crores)
(Qty. Mt.)

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1991-92	312609	255.27	37519	39.14
1992-93	382615	334.37	34309	53.44
1993-94	627284	567.36	42880	73.73

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta.

(v) and (vi) Export of pulses are allowed subject to licensing. Keeping in view domestic requirements, as well as the need to maintain a sustained presence in the international market for our superior varieties of pulses, a quantity of 10,000 MTs has been provisionally earmarked for export during 1994-95.

(vii) Steps taken by the Government to meet the domestic demand include various schemes undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture for increasing productivity in the country, as well as allowing free import of pulses subject to payment of a nominal duty."

Setting up of the EPZ

4681. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRIMATI CHANDRA
PRABHA URS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Export Processing Zone near Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS, PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the availability of funds and the need to optimise infrastructural facilities in the existing Export Processing Zones (EPZ) it would not be possible, at present, for the Central Government to consider

developing new Zones in the Country. However, EPZs can, now, be established by the State Governments or in the joint/private sector.

Tax on Pan Masala Companies

4682. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of units manufacturing cigarettes, Zarda and Pan Masala have been closed in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, impact thereof on the taxes collection and livelihood of traders, retailers and hawkers in the States;

(c) whether the Government have taken some initiatives to resolve the deadlock in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The matter has been taken up with the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh.

(e) In view of reply to parts (c) and (d) above, does not arise.

Exports from Small Scale and Public Sector

4683. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total exports made by Small Scale Sector as percentage of total export during 1993-94;

(b) the total exports made by the Public Sector Undertakings as percentage of total exports during the above period; and

(c) the break-up total exports in percentage by State of origin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) As per the latest available estimate which relates to 1992-93, the share of Small Scale Sector in total exports works out at 33.3 per cent.

(b) As per the data furnished in "Public Enterprise Survey" brought out by Department of Public Enterprises, merchandise exports covering canalised and non-canalised goods by 165 public sector undertakings during 1992-93 the latest year for which such data are available, is estimated at 13.2% of total merchandise exports during the year.

(c) For the purpose of recording India's trade statistics, statistical territory comprises Customs frontiers. The customs frontiers are defined as geographical frontiers whether one or more than one, whether sea or land, whether interior or exterior of India. As such, trade statistics are not compiled by State of origin.

[*Translation*]

Low Capacity Textiles Mills

4684. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from various State Governments for obtaining financial assistance in order to modernise the low capacity textile mills during the current financial year;

(b) the number of proposals out of them approved so far; and

(c) the reasons for delay in according approval to the remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). As per information forwarded by Industrial Development Bank of India, one application has been received from Kerala for modernisation of low capacity textile mill during August, 1994. The application is being processed.

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

[*English*]

N.R.I. Investment

4685. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-resident Indians who have come forward to invest in India and total investment made by them so far;

(b) whether the Government propose to take into consideration the assets and source of income of these Non-Resident Indians in their country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent the entry of illegal money through N.R.I. investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Data on the number of Non-resident Indians (NRIs) who have come forward to invest in India is not maintained by the Government.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The overseas sources of income and assets of NRIs are not taken into consideration as they fall beyond the purview of the Government.

(d) As an ongoing process, Enforcement Agencies of the Government take suitable action on specific instances of illegal money entry as and when it comes to their knowledge.

Closure of Industries

4686. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in many of its judgements have ordered for closing down a large number of industries on the ground of pollution; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to protect the livelihood of workers in the event of the industries being closed down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Private Sector Banks

4687. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently stressed upon the private sector banks that instead of just serving a select clientele, they should fulfil their social obligations *vis-a-vis* priority sector targets so that their impact is felt over a wider segment of the population;

(b) if so, the details of the advice by the RBI to the managements of the private sector banks;

(c) whether a new 'Department of Supervision' has recently been created in the Reserve Bank of India;

(d) if so, the objectives thereof and details of the functions assigned to it particularly with regard to the supervision and overseeing of the functioning of the private banks; and

(e) whether foreign banks would also come under its orbit in any way and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the new private sector banks to achieve the priority sector lending target of forty per cent of net bank credit and two sub-targets thereunder namely 18% for agricultural advances and 10% for advances to weaker section. Shortfall in agricultural advances will have to be made up by contributing to the deposits of National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and/or Small Industries Development Bank of India

(SIDBI) at interest rates to be specified by RBI. This concession shall be available only for a period of three years after commencement of banking business by the new private sector banks.

The existing private sector banks have also been advised by RBI to achieve the stipulated targets and the sub-targets at the earliest. Failure on the part of banks to achieve the stipulated targets and the sub-targets could invite RBI action such as raising of reserve requirements, withdrawal of re-finance facilities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The new Department of Supervision will look after the work relating to supervision of commercial banks including private sector banks and foreign banks. Over a period of time, the jurisdiction of the new Department will also be extended to the supervision of financial institutions and non-banking financial companies. It will also undertake inspection/surveillance activities.

Human Development Index

4688. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1538 on August 3, 1994 and state :

(a) the rank of our country in terms of Human Development Index since its inception, year-wise;

(b) the formula for the determination of the Human Development Index;

(c) whether the statistical inputs in determination of the Human Development Index are based on national data; and

(b) the view of the Government on Human Development Index as an index

of socio-economic development of a State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) The rank of India in terms of Human Development Index since its inception in 1990 is as follows :-

Sl. No.	Year	HDI Ranking
1	1990	94
2	1991	123
3	1992	121
4	1993	134
5	1994	135

(b) The formula for determination of Human Development Index is mainly based on social indicators *i.e.* life expectancy, adult literacy, mean years of schooling and real GDP per capita etc. The formula has evolved over the years.

(c) No information was sought from the Government of India.

(d) The Index, as computed in its present form, is not acceptable to Government of India.

12.00 hrs

[English]

RE : INCIDENT OF AN EXPLOSION IN JAMMU

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Sir, it is with great distress that I rise to express my very serious concern about the incident of an

explosion — of what it was is still not established — in Jammu in the resulting in the death of at least eight children.

There are some worrisome aspects and very briefly I would like to share those worrisome aspects with the House. Firstly, in the last two months, this is the fourth such incident.

Secondly, this incident took place yesterday in a colony which has been built entirely by servicemen. This matador which took children from this colony to school had a capacity of only 16. As against a capacity of 16, matador was carrying 42 children. All the children are servicemen's or ex-servicemen's children.

Thirdly, it moves about 4 km. and an explosion is caused in this matador. If an explosion is caused after the matador has moved three to four kilometres, it leads to the apprehension that it was caused by some other persons who use some kind of a remote device to cause this death of eight children belonging to ex-servicemen and servicemen. That this is the fourth such incident taking place should have cautioned the Government that this kind of insurgency, terrorism and attack on innocent citizens is not confined simply to the Vally of Doda and that Jammu has been drawn into all this.

Thereafter for 45 minutes after the explosion, the Police did not reach the spot. It is my information and I have been communicated of this information from Jammu that even the hospital in Jammu was not ready to receive the casualties. All the assistance for about 45 minutes to one hour that was provided by the local citizens, This is matter of very serious concern and it has taken place, only because in all the four incidents that

have happened in the past two months, there has not been a single arrest that has taken place so far. Not one single criminal has been apprehended in the last four incidents. Even now, today's information is that the kind of activity that should have immediately followed this matador disaster in Jammu like ceiling of roads, apprehension of personnel and extra surveillance, none of that happned.

I started by saying that it is my sad duty to express my great distress on repetition of such events in Jammu. What I request is that it is for the Government to come forward with an authoritative statement about what happend in Jammu in regard to this explosion and what the Government is doing to ensure that it will not take place again in Jammu.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, these incidents expose the hollow claims of the Government that the situation in Kashmir is improving and elections will be held there.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out regarding the issue raised by Shri Jaswant Singh that it is the second time that the same incident has taken place on the same spot. The Government has been claiming oftenly that the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is improving. It is for the sake of integrity of the nation that peace should prevail in Jammu. We have got overwhelming support of the people there. In spite of such repeated incidents, the culprits are not apprehended. It is not the children of Jammu alone who are suffering, crimes have increased throughout India.

Incidents of kidnapping children are rampant in Delhi also. Thus the situation has become serious. The incident in question has taken place in a colony where the Jawans who ensure the security of our country reside. The matador was carrying 42 children which outnumber its capacity. Why this matter was not investigated? I would like to regret the similar brutal incident at Bombay also. This is not going to stop, these will rather increase. This proves incompetence of our intelligence department that criminalisation has snowballed all over the country to the extent that children have become victims. It is the last day of the session. Therefore, we should think over it seriously. Such challenges should be met all over the country on mass-level. We do not believe in violence. We will have to groom the people to follow non-violence. All the political parties will have to raise voice against such incidents and create an atmosphere that people become courageous and help the administration to curb such incidents. This should be discussed in the House extensively and I condemn the inhuman and most heinous crime committed against kids, which may be a threat to the unity of nation. Moreover I demand the Government also to condemn such incidents and make a *suo-motu* statement in this regard.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, no words can be strong enough to condemn this dastardly crime. I wonder when such harrowing incidents take place in the country, why the Government, on its own, does not come forward with a statement.

Jammu and Kashmir is under the Central administration. They should come themselves forward before the House

when the House is sitting and take the people into confidence. Instead of allowing various speculations to be made, this House should be made known about it. The children are being made the special target. In such incidents, one cannot but express horror, agony and anguish. It has happened not only once but has happened in the past also. And whether it was done by remote control device or something was planted inside this matador or whether even the type of activity that has gone to the extent of making children, innocent children, targets of attack, these are very serious issues. And if the Government is unable to apprehend people or hold parleys to stop it, I do not know what will be the future of this country about future protection. It has been said here also that children are being made the special targets. What is happening in Delhi? Very gruesome incidents have happened. When it has happened in Jammu, it is most disturbing. And the most heinous crime has been committed. The Home Minister is here. I hope, he will respond immediately and tell us as to what is the position and what is in the Government's information and what steps are going to be taken to prevent such incidents and whether anybody has been apprehended or not? And the message should go that nobody will be spared when such incident take place, apart from the question of prevention. If it takes place, nobody will be spared but there is no information. We, therefore, demand that the hon. Minister should tell us about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Would you like to say anything?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am fully in agreement with what the hon. Members have stated that this is a very gruesome incident which has taken place in Jammu. And it becomes

all the more condemnable because of the fact that the target of attack happens to be the children. We do not have all the details. So we will have to get all the details and thereafter we will be able to inform the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT :
Though the incident took place pretty earlier yet its details have not come to the Government as yet. The Government claims that the situation is improving there and election will be held there. And even then this incident took place... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I think, it will not be possible for me to give all the details unless I get it from the State Government. And, thereafter, certainly, the House will be kept informed and public at large also will be kept informed.

I also appreciate the point raised by our esteemed friend Shri Sharad Yadavji that we have to consider very seriously one aspect of the political life in our society. The criminalisation of politics which is going on in a very big way is one of the issues which we would like to discuss with all the political parties as to how we should bring this about and what kind of action is called for. And this is not merely an academic issue now. It has become a reality. Unless very effective steps are taken, it is bound to spread and create conditions which will be very unhealthy for a democratic set up in this country. So, we are serious about it and would like to discuss it with all the leaders of the political parties.

12.14 hrs.

[*Translation*]

RE : MPs' LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA
(Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated that for the sake of MPs' local area development...

SHRI JASWANT SINGH
(Chittorgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg your pardon. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs has already accepted that he does not have the details, therefore, he cannot give any information to the House in this regard? But as today is the last day of the session, my humble submission is that it would be better if the august House is informed it before it is adjourned.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : We will try our level best.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that it is certainly a matter of our heavy responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER : We want to hear poetry and not the prose.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA :
Sansad Sadasyon ko vikas par diya naya akash,

Parantu abhi tak dharti par nahin utri hamari aas,

Isko pura kaise karenge ek karod rupye ka diya hai jo vishwas,

Ham ise pura karna chahte hain, yeh apke madhym se kaise hoga,

Hamari bhavanaon ko kaise karenge sakar, isliya isko mila akar,

Aap hamein batayen janta ke beech kaire jayen,

Yeh sab aap hamen samjhayen.

MR. SPEAKER : I meant to say that it should have been comprehensible and terse.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : He has raised the issue and Shri Rameshwar Thakur is sitting here....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have received a letter saying that Shri Vidyacharan Shukla wants to make a statement. But, before that, I wanted to hear your agony.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Rameshwar Thakur is sitting here and you must know that he is still in the cabinet. It would be better if hon. members express their agony.....

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for your concern and giving me opportunity to raise the issue here. Actually this scheme was accepted as a model scheme and the confidence with which Prime Minister has exhorted people has built confidence in them. He has stated in the

Commonwealth meeting that certain effective measures will be taken to benefit the rural people by implementing MPs' Local Area Development scheme.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to raise this issue here. Please come to the point and do not furnish historical facts.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out the basic point which is the essence of the issue. I would like to state that the reply given to question No. 143 on 3rd August, has put us in dilemma.

MR. SPEAKER : The doubt is being dispelled now.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that there is no provision of allocation of Rs. one crore each to the Member of Parliament under MPs' Local Area Development Scheme. Sir, through you I would like to hear its explanation from the Government

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I would like to clarify that it has been decided that a separate fund would be constituted for MPs Local Area Development Scheme in order to streamline its implementation and to remove the difficulties experienced by the hon. Member of Parliament. Suitable amendments would also be made in the Guidelines in this regard. (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

Mr. Speaker : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes your silence speaks and sometimes all of you speak and the Government understands that. I think you wanted to know about the word used 'would be', which should be clarified as to when it would be done.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : We would like to know whether the Finance Minister has approved it or not because he can override everybody else. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, in your statement, you have said that it has been decided that a separate fund would be constituted. Very good. Thank you. Then, you have also stated that a suitable amendment would also be made. Very good. Thank you. But when?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Just one corrective clarification Sir, the hon. Minister is yielding with your permission and thank you very much. As he has chosen to clarify, I would like to make just one submission.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to do everything that is necessary and possible.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : The improvement, which the Government

contemplates to bring about in the Scheme, should be brought in such a way that the responsibility entrusted to the Members of Parliament could be discharged by them properly and promptly. Eight months have already elapsed. If the position is clarified by the hon. Minister regarding schemes formulated by the Government, funds credited to the State Government or separate head of account created for this purpose then we would also feel satisfied.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : New guidelines should be sent to the constituencies.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : As you have said, there was a need for a separate head of account for this amount and we have done that. There are about 769 or 779 Members in total, both in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and we have made provision for that much of amount. We have initiated the process for opening the head of account for this purpose. This amount will directly be sent to the Collectors and not through the State Governments. Shri Rameshwar Thakur and myself are more concerned about it than the hon. Members. I would like to tell you that we also share your concern. There were so many difficulties in it. As you know that the Government procedure is very complicated and a lot of efforts have been made to remove those complications. It is a new type of scheme and you know that it has been done at the initiative of the hon. Prime Minister and under his able leadership. Since it was a big scheme and there were many difficulties in it and there could be delay in it but we should thank the hon. Prime Minister that he took initiative and got it completed. A separate fund has been set up for this amount to the Collectors immediately. The hon.

Prime Minister has directed Shri Rameshwar Thakur to monitor its day-to-day progress to avoid delay in it. He has directed that this amount should reach the Collectors at the earliest. His directives would be adhered to strictly. All the difficulties have since been removed. Some points were also not clear in the guidelines.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not like that. There are many ambiguities in the guidelines as a result of which these things are happening despite your hard work, willingness, grant of funds and the directives given by the hon. Prime Minister in this regard.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Some parts of the guidelines, which were creating difficulties in the implementation of this scheme, have been amended so that no one could have any misunderstanding about them. I would also submit the amended guidelines to you as well as to the other hon. Members so that there may not be any difficulty about it.

I am also aware of the fact that when this amount would reach the Collectors and the hon. Members would start utilising it as per the guidelines, some State Governments would try to make use or misuse of this amount in different manners. I do not say as to which States would do so but such attempts can be made....*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me first. What we feel is that if some States try to do so and our hon. Members face some difficulties in utilising these funds, we would amend the guidelines suitably to do away with such difficulties. I would like to assure the hon. Members that the amount would reach the concerned Collectors not in weeks but in a few days. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) : He wants to say that there are four districts in his constituency....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Now there can be no question about it. You cannot discuss each and everything here.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The entire House appreciates what has been done by the Prime Minister, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, the Rural Development Minister and the Finance Minister.

We are very happy that the Minister has said that, not in weeks but in days, the funds will reach the Collector.

The third point which is really very important relates to the rules to be followed. I think, it would be necessary to look into the rules to see that there are no difficulties. The funds are not going to the MPs. Funds are going to the Collector. The work has to be commissioned by the Collector. It has to be completed by the Collector. And yet the suggestions given by the MPs have to be implemented by the Collector. There are certain difficulties. They can be removed by having proper rules. I am sure, the rules framed by the Rural Development Ministry will be shown to me. And on your behalf, I will look into it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Many Members like me have to tour their constituencies spread over two districts.

MR. SPEAKER : That is also to be looked into.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, I have five districts in my constituency. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV
(Azamgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through
you, I would like to make a submission
within one minute.

Sir, through you, I would like to
seek a clarification and I would expect
your protection also in this regard. The
controversy on the JPC report and ATR,
over which the Opposition parties had
boycotted the proceedings of the House
for a long time, was resolved with your
utmost efforts and a wayout was found.
We wish that necessary improvements
be made in the ATR so that the persons
involved in the scam could be brought
to book. So, I would like to know the
progress made in this regard after that
agreement. According to that agreement,
the Government would take further action
in consultation with the opposition parties.
Since the session is going to end, I
would, therefore, like to know whether
the Government has initiated any action
in this regard and what progress has
been made in this respect and the time
by when the fresh report will be presented.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have received
a letter from Shri Arjun Singhji. He wants
that the Baba Sahab Bhimrao Ambedkar
University Bill which is passed by the
Rajya Sabha may be allowed to be
introduced and passed in this House
also. The Bill, it seems, was referred to
the Standing Committee, and I am told
that all the recommendations made by
the Standing Committee are accepted.
So, what is the wish of the House?
Should we take it up?

SEVERAL MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, may be
at 2.30 p.m. we can take it up and we
can pass it. Everybody can be ready at
that time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot
immediately respond to it without
consulting the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can dispense
with the lunch hour.

12.30 hrs.

RE : BOFORS GUN DEAL

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
(Midnapore) : Sir, with your permission
I wish to raise a matter which is pending
for a long long time before this House
and on which no conclusions have been
drawn yet.

Sir, I am referring to the fact that
in the last Session, an assurance was
given in this House by the Minister that
the papers relating to the Bofors Arms
Deal and those papers which relates to
the secret bank accounts in the Swiss
bank, are going to be made over to the
Government of India by the decision of
the Swiss authorities and as soon as
those papers are received, we will be in
a position to throw some light on the
identity of those account holders as well
as on those people who received part of
these monies through these Banks.

Sir, after that, nothing further is
heard on this subject. There is a sort of
a veil of silence and the Government
appears to be a party to this kind of

conspiracy of silence. We have not been told anything further about how matters are progressing.

I want to draw attention to the fact that the Hinduja family, which is one of the holders of these accounts in the Swiss bank are very much physically present here in Delhi and are continually challenging the Government publicly, saying that the reason for the delay is that the Government has not asked for specific papers from the Swiss authorities. According to the Hindujas they have made such a vague and generalised request that this is leading to this delay, which could have been avoided. According to the Hindujas, who are lobbying a number of Members of Parliament on this issue, says that if the Government makes specific request for only those papers which relate to the Bofors Gun Deal and not to other papers then these documents can be obtained very quickly from the Swiss authorities. But the blame they are putting on the Indian Government is that by making generalised type of abstract requests to the Swiss authorities, they are helping those people to delay the whole matter who are interested in delaying it.

So, I want to know from the Government, what is the position? Now another Session of Parliament is over. What is the position? Is there any progress? We do not want to hear again the old assurance that we are hoping to get these papers very soon. I want a specific reply to the charge which the Hindujas are making publicly, challenging the Government here, and through the Press and other sources, in which they say that the whole blame rests with the Government of India for having failed to make specific requests for these documents and paper which relates

specifically to the Bofors Gun Deal and not to other things.

We have been given assurances so many times here on the Floor of the House I think, the whole matter has been held up and it is being shoved under the carpet. People are not willing to share with the House what is actually the state of affairs and this cannot be allowed, just because in the meantime, unfortunately, a much bigger scam has taken place in this country. That scam was worth only Rs. 60-70 crore.

Recently, we had a much bigger scam in our country which naturally attracted much wider attention but that does not mean that we should give up our quest for those clues required for the identity of the guilty people who took money in the case of Bofors Gun Deal. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government what exactly is the position now. The Government should clarify it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : A clear assurance was given by the hon. Prime Minister that he would monitor this matter and he would go through it on a day-to-day basis. You are just repeating old things. This is a very serious matter.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : It must be clarified. We do not want to say much on it. As Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav has said, we do not want to add anything to that. You should make it clear as to what you have done in this regard?

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria) : What is the reaction of the Government? (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : The Government has been made to stand in the dock now. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, the Government is pursuing this matter seriously.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : How long will you pursue?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : I do not want to repeat any other thing than what I had said earlier. The hon. House knows the complexity of this matter. I would like to remind the hon. House particularly to Shri Indrajit Gupta that this matter has been pending before the Canton Court in Switzerland. They are going through the papers. Our people are sitting on their heads so as to expedite the matter. Our Consul as well as our Embassy and the CBI officials are on the job, continuously. There is no let up in the whole thing.

As far as the challenge given by Hidujas is concerned, I am sure the House will not take seriously the challenges given by such people who are under suspicion themselves.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They are your biggest friends.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : They seem to be your friends and not mine because it is you who are always either quoting them here or voicing their views.

Sir, I do not want to cast aspersions. I do not want to attribute motives to

anybody but I must say firmly and categorically that the Government is serious in finding out the wrong doer. We are doing our best to expedite the matter. As soon as we get hold of the evidence, we will proceed according to the law. We are constantly in touch with those people who are handling this matter in Switzerland. There is absolutely no negligence or laxity on behalf of the Government. We are doing our best and I would request the hon. Members not to be misguided by various kinds of challenges or remarks that are being made here and there by the interested parties. I am sure all of us here are interested in finding out the truth. Nobody is interested in covering up anything at all. And, as soon as we got reliable and credible information, we will share it with the House and we will take action. There is no scope for any kind of misapprehension.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Three years have passed. What is the result? (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is he prepared to assure the House that this delay is not being caused by what is being said publicly, that is, the Government has been asking for all types of abstract things and not those which specifically relate to the 'gun deal'?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : The CBI officials were investigating the matter in accordance with the judgement made by our layers. As per that judgement whatever papers were necessary, have been asked for. We do not want to tell them what kind of papers they should ask for. They are asking for the papers which they need for proving the charges and for nabbing the culprit.

If we start telling them what kind of papers should be taken and what kind of papers should not be taken, I do not think it will help in the matter. We must see that it is expedited, but unfortunately, the Swiss courts are such that it is taking so much of time. But, I will again like to give my assurance and my statement that we are at it forcefully and properly and day to day we are monitoring the matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
You, yourself are not satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER : At 2.30 p.m. today, we will take up the Ambedkar University Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not like to raise any new issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Paswanji, Please, let others also speak.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I would only like to say that today is the last day of the session. The assurances given and the directives issued by the Chair in this august House are never carried out. In this regard, I would like to cite an example. All the Members have expressed their anxiety over the demolishing of the Gurdwara at Majnu-Ka-Teela. I along with Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav had gone to take part in martyrdom day of Shri Longowal. People are angry on this issue. You have assured that

statement will be made by the Minister of Home Affairs on this issue. Home Minister is present in the House. I would like to know his opinion in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I have collected full information in this regard. I would like to say that there is only one point for the delay. There is proposal to regularise the total encroachment area but 'Nishan' Sahib has been put up on the adjoining land which is much more bigger than the earlier one. They were told to remove Nishan Sahib. They are trying to add more land in the encroached portion. They have been told to remove the Nishan Sahib, and the Government is ready to regularise the rest of area. I would not like to make any statement till this negotiation is complete.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Whether demolition by police is correct?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Rest will be told to you later on but the issue regarding regularisation... (Interruptions). This matter will not be solved until obstacles are removed.

[English]

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to present an important issue through which I want to invite the attention of the Government. The industrial estates of Naroda, Odav and Vatva near Ahmedabad in the State of Gujarat, are pouring huge quantities of untreated and partly treated chemical effluents into the Khari river. This has been going on for the last 16 to 17 years...

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have any personal information? It is because many

things are being said about these things which is not good, which is not in the interest of the country.

DR. K.D. JESWANI : Beg your pardon, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have any personal information about this?

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda) : Yes, Sir, I have visited the whole area, I represent that area and the whole file is with me. There has been a lot of correspondence starting from the hon. Prime Minister to the State Government, since 1983. I have all the material with me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Please understand that people are speaking against these matters and these are very important matters. Do not take them so very lightly. You yourself get convinced first and then raise it.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: Sir, I have visited the whole area.

MR. SPEAKER: You may visit it and yet you may not understand whether the water is polluted or not.

DR. K.D. JESWANI: No, Sir, I have got all the chemical reports with me. I am saying this with all authority, Sir, I am not saying this just like that. This river is actually irrigating a rice-growing area. I am not only concerned with the pollution of the area, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : You will make it very responsibly. I have cautioned it and even after that if you make the statement, you understand the implications of it.

DR. K.D. JESWANI : Yes, Sir. This Khari river is irrigating the Kalambandi area in my constituency, in my District, which is a rice-growing area. As this area used to cultivate good quality rice the Government of India had set up a Rice Research Centre in the area many years before. More than 3000 acres of land is now all polluted with these chemical effluents. I visited this area myself. Sir, wells were dug up to 200 feet underneath the earth and there also water coloured with chemical effluents is found. About 3 or 4 years ago, when a well was being dug in village Laali of Ahmedabad Taluka, two farmer-boys had lost their lives because of the toxic gases which came out of the well. This is the reason why a lot of rice crop is lost in that area and also many farmers have lost their lives and lands.

MR. SPEAKER : We have been careful, I know.

DR. K.D. JESWANI : This is the reason why I would like to request that the treatment, collection and drainage of effluents should be controlled in a better way so that they do not pollute the whole land and the atmosphere.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay-North Central) : I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the assurance which was given by the Textiles Minister on the 10th August in this House itself.

Sir, under Rule 193, you allowed a discussion on that day. There was a long discussion regarding the conditions of the NTC-run mills in Bombay and their problems.

In the reply, the Minister had given three assurances. The first assurance was

that there will be no retrenchment; the second assurance was that there will be no closure of mills; and the third assurance was about the modernisation of these mills. For the purpose of raising resources for modernisation, he had gone further and said that the Government would nationalise these NTC-run mills in Bombay. Not only that the Minister had also said that, in this very Session, the Bill for nationalisation will be brought. These are his exact words:

[*Translation*]

"You can take it for granted that during this Session that I am going to bring a Bill for the nationalization of textile industry."

[*English*]

So, today is the last day of this Session. No Bill has been introduced. I will only draw the attention of the Government that it is a serious matter and unless this step for nationalisation is taken, modernisation and sale of surplus land and so on cannot be undertaken.

Therefore, this is an urgent matter. This opportunity should not be missed in this Session. I would urge upon the Government to resort to issuing an Ordinance in this matter and by way of that Ordinance, the NTC-run mills in Bombay may be taken over. That is my submission.

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are so many irregularities going on in the Railway Ministry which will result in uneven growth of railway transport leading to disruption of economic activities of this country and in particular, many railway projects, like Mass Rapid Transit System

(MRTS) for Madras city, gauge conversion of railway line from Madras to Dindigul etc., are unnecessarily delayed by allotting paltry sums. The MRTS project is only for a length of 8.5 kms. This was approved in the year 1983. For the last eleven years, a distance of about four and a half kilometres was constructed. Is it not a wanton neglect of the Railway Ministry? In spite of repeated demands, the fund meant for this project is being diverted.

12.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, for conversion of metre-gauge into a broad-gauge railway-line from Madras to Dindigul, Rs. 30 crore was allotted for the year 1993-94. Out of this Rs. 30 crore, Rs. 20 crore had been diverted to Karnataka. Is it not a calculated sinister move by the Railway Minister to scuttle the programme of Tamil Nadu?

As regards Kerala, the funds meant for a particular project were also diverted and our friends from Kerala were very much agitated by this.

Again, the prestigious Integral Coach Factory is being slowly converted into a welding shop. Hitherto, the I.C.F. was producing 1200 coaches, today the Railway Ministry has reduced it to 700 coaches. There is a danger for retrenchment of employees, if not the closure.

A railway-line between Anna Nagar and Villivakkam was proposed in the year 1992-93 Budget. This is not a new line. It is already existing. It has got to be extended to Villivakkam for a distance of about 5 kms. only. The project which found place in the Railway Budget for the

year 1992-93 has disappeared from the Railway Budget, now. I do not know how, why, and at whose instance.

Sir, another alarming fact is that there is a sinister move to shift the Southern Railway Headquarters to Bangalore. When I pointed out during the discussion on the Supplementary Grants for Railways, the hon. Railway Minister, instead of denying the allegation, had categorically said that in Southern Railway, there are more Tamil people working.

When I raised the allegation that the funds are being diverted and attempts are being made to shift the railway headquarters, the hon. Railway Minister said and I quote:

"The truth is that the entire Southern Railway consist of only Tamils and I do not think even before Shri Anbarasu anybody could have kept quiet. More than you the bureaucracy is interested in this regard."

What does he mean by this? He has gone on record that the entire Southern Railway is full of Tamilians. This is not true. In Southern Railway there are Karnataka people, there are Andhra people, there are Kerala people and there are north Indian people. It is untrue. I condemn the statement.

I strongly condemn the anti-Tamilian feeling of the hon. Railway Minister on the Floor of this House. I demand that a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to go through the allegations. I also demand through you, Sir, that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to go through these irregularities in the Railway Ministry... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your name is not called.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : I have given a notice on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you have given a notice, I will call your name.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting towards the Rohtas district, in Bihar. TV tower relay centre was set up there, seven years ago, which is not functioning well since its inception. People in the Rohtas, Bhabhua, Buxar and Bhojpur districts never get a chance to see the cultural, educational or any other important programmes, being telecast by Doordarshan. The earlier T.V. tower set up there never functioned properly. Sir, through you I request that it should be improved and a new T.V. tower relay centre at Bikramganj should be set up... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Speaker has made it clear that all will be given a chance to speak.

(Interruptions)

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam) : Sir, I want to raise a very important issue today. There are 105

villages on coastal areas in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. The fishermen there are earning their livelihood on sea. But very few facilities are created for them. They require landing berth and fishing harbours.

The Government has sanctioned two fishing harbours and spent crores of rupees. But they are not being used for want of completion of Bamanpadu and Kalingapatnam. Some minor investment is needed for their completion.

I urge upon the Government to see that landing berths are provided at villages wherever there are more than 25 country craft to catch fish and also to complete the fishing harbours at Bamanpadu and Kalingapatnam immediately for the benefit of the poor and neglected fishermen of Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I would like to raise an important issue. Some of the developed countries are unilaterally imposing restrictions on goods exported from India to other developed countries. On the ground of technical safety, health and environmental hazards such protective measures are being imposed by these countries. If this continues the whole lot of Indian goods will be shut out from the global market.

The recent order issued by the US Consumer Products Safety Commission banning Indian made chiffon and vulgar publicity being given in the media in the United States about the inflammability of the material is a dangerous signal. The fact is that it is a Government's sponsored move. So it is more serious at a time when India is seeking more opportunities

in the world market because of the globalisation and now these countries are trying to shut down the Indian goods in their own markets.

I would, therefore, request the Government to make all efforts to see that such a mean action of the US Government to push Indian goods out of the global market, do not succeed. Our efforts should be to win over the consumers in those countries.

We must also urge the U.S. Administration to lift the barriers imposed on Indian goods. Such neo-protectionist measures will seriously jeopardise the exports of our country because we are exporting large quantities of goods to the United States and other developed countries. So, I think that the Government should take appropriate action in this regard.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, the hon. Home Minister wants to give some information about the Bombay blast case. If you call upon him, he will give the information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. The hon. Home Minister.

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Bombay Blast Investigation

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Thank you.

[Shri S.B. Chavan]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am happy to inform the hon. Members of the House of some important developments that have taken place in connection with the Bombay blast investigations. Yesterday the CBI arrested at New Delhi, Razak Memon, a proclaimed offender in the Bombay blast case carrying a reward of Rs. 1 lakh, and five other proclaimed offenders.

These people have fled the country just prior to the Bombay blast and have been living elsewhere and have evaded arrest till now. Some important incriminating documents were also recovered from them. Further investigations and clues are being vigorously pursued with a view to arrest more accused involved in this case.

In view of the sensitive nature of the case and to allow the inquiries to proceed to their logical end, I seek the cooperation of the hon. Members to wait for further details which would be available on completion of the on-going inquiry.

If the hon. Members are interested, I have the names of the six accused persons. They are

1. Abdul Razak Suleman Memon, Father. There was a reward of Rs. 1 lakh on him.
2. Is'ha Abdul Razak Memon, Son. There was a reward of Rs. 1 lakh on him also.
3. Yusuf Abdul Razak Memon, Son. On him also there was reward of Rs. 1 lakh.

4. Suleman Abdul Razak Memon, Son. On him also there was a reward of Rs. 1 lakh.
5. Hanifa Abdul Razak Memon, wife of Abdul Razak Memon. There was a reward of Rs. 25,000 on her.
6. Rubina Suleman Razak Memon, wife of Suleman Abdul Razak Memon. There was a reward of Rs. 25,000 on her also.

There are two children one aged six years and another eight months.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Choudhary, you should have some patience. If you have got patience, I will call many Members. Hon. Speaker has made it absolutely very clear. Not only you, but every Member will have a chance. Why are you not satisfied? You will have a chance. Please cooperate.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are several pharmaceutical and drug

manufacturing companies in our country which manufacture life-saving drugs. These life saving drugs are sold to the common people through medical stores. The life saving drugs manufacturing companies also print the sale price on the packets of the drugs. However, it is found that there is a big difference between the prices on which these drugs are sold to the medical stores and the prices printed on them. Sometimes the difference is between two times to four times more. The owners of medical stores sell these drugs to common people by adding their profit on the sale price. The sale price is printed on the packets of the drugs so as to enable the store owners to sold the drugs of only such companies and increase their sale. However, in this manner the drug manufacturing companies as well as the sellers are earning indiscriminate profits and the common man is compelled to purchase the medicines on the prices two to three times more. Sir, if you kindly allow me, I can name one or two such companies.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not mention the names.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government that the common man is being looted openly and the drug manufactures as well as the sellers are earning more and more profits.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is any additional information at your end, kindly pass it on to the concerned Minister. He will take necessary action.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should at least direct the drug manufacturing companies to print less prices than the prices on which they sell these drugs to the medical stores. Further, the companies violating such directives should be dealt with stringently.

13.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI LOVELY ANAND (Vaishali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to mismanagement in sugar mills in North Bihar, the sugarcane cultivation, which is the only cash crop of the farmers there has been adversely affected. In my constituency, there are two units of Bihar State Sugar Corporation viz. Modipur Sugar Factory in district Muzaffarpur and Gorole Sugar Factory in district Vaishali. These mills are crushing less quantity of sugarcane than their installed crushing capacity. Further, these two units owe crores of rupees to sugarcane farmers. In this connection, Patna High Court has given clear cut orders to the Government of Bihar that payment of all dues of the sugarcane farmers should definitely be ensured within one year. Moreover, crores of rupees in terms of salary and wages of the workers engaged in these units is also against the owners. The sugarcane producers and the workers are compelled to face hunger. Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Industry that payment of dues of the farmers as well as workers may be arranged expeditiously and arrangements may be made to run these sugar mills properly.

With these words, I condemn the assassination of the president of

Maharashtra, B.J.P. and would like to know..*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Madam, you can raise only one issue. This will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my constituency there was a factory viz. Aluminium Corporation Limited of Singhania Group. It remained closed for five years before the Government of India took-over it. Later on, after its nationalisation, it was merged with BALCO's factory at Korba. It was agreed in the merger agreement that the rules framed for Korba plant shall also apply to this Unit and it will run on the same pattern. However, now it is not being done accordingly. There are certain matters like giving employment to the nominees of the deceased employee and the retrenchment of workers etc., on which no action is being taken according to the rules. Similarly, an agreement was signed with the trade union that Rs. 10 crore will be spent on the modernisation of this plant. However, it was not implemented and the amount was spent on Korba plant. Moreover, the work of Power House, Sale House, Aluminium House, Paste Plant etc. has come to a standstill and action is being taken to auction them.

I would request the Government that all these plants may be revived and all the rules and service conditions being

applied in Korba plant may uniformly be applied to these plants as well.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Haradhan Roy, there are so many hon. Members who want to participate. If you speak for such a long then all the other hon. Members will not get a chance to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The names are here. I will call one by one. You have to co-operate with the Chair. There are people who could not definitely get any chance though they have come and given notice. Shri Syed Shahabuddin's name is also here and it will come after five or ten minutes. As he wants to go, if you all agree, I can call his name now.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for permitting me out of turn, and I thank the hon. Members also.

Sir, the House will kindly recall that... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When a name find a place in the list, I do not discriminate between a senior Member and a junior Member. I shall call your name also. Now I have called the name of Shri Shahabuddin. So, you have to kindly sit. There is no other alternative.

SHRI. SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Sir, the House will kindly recall that after the demolition of the Babri Masjid in December, 1992, the

Government had announced an Ayodhya Package consisting of four elements. One was that the land shall be made to the Supreme Court under article 143 on a factual historical question with regard to the Babri Masjid site. The Government have not informed the House about the progress that has taken place in the year-and-a half in this matter. The constitutionality of the Ordinance for the acquisition of land which was later legislated into an Act, has been challenged and the matter is *sub judice* before the hon. Supreme Court. The Presidential reference to the Supreme Court under article 143 is still under hearing and the hon. Supreme Court have not yet decided whether the reference is at all maintainable. With regard to the two Trusts, the Muslim Trust has not been formed because the Muslim community rejected the offer of the Government for a substitute land and a substitute Masjid and the Government have made no progress at all. As far as the Trust for the construction of the proposed Mandir is concerned, there has been a lot of news in the Press and I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the House to the Press reports about the direct role being played by the Government in the formation of a Trust for the construction of the proposed Mandir. In fact, some political advisers close to the Prime Minister and some officers of the Prime Minister's office have been involved in the formation of this Trust. This has been questioned and is questionable on many grounds. But my point of objection is that it has been reported that the Government have given an assurance to the persons who have been contacted for the formation of the alternative Trust that the entire acquired land shall be given to them and that the site plan for the proposed Mandir shall cover the Babri Masjid site - the disputed site which is the subject matter of the

reference to the Supreme Court. I do not understand how such an assurance can be given when the constitutionality of the Act is *sub judice* and when the Presidential Reference has not even been accepted by the Supreme Court, despite so many Government assurances on this point, both inside the House and outside the House. Therefore, either the eminent personalities who have been contacted about the formation of the Hindu Trust have been given a false assurance or they are being kept in the dark. I would, therefore, like the Government to state the exact position in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I call the name of Shri Rupchand Pal...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If a little accommodation here and there is possible, that is being done. But it is not possible to accommodate everyone.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA (Madhubani) : Sir, please read out the names of the Members who are going to be permitted today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why should you go outside? You have to speak and then go.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Some of us are convinced that our names cannot be there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not expected to know whether your name is there in the list or not. You have to be here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the chance.

Since 22nd August, 1994, more than 26,000 reputed scientists of our country, belonging to the C.S.I.R. in all the 41 institutions and laboratories are on an agitational path. This is in relation to their defective promotional policy and also the stoppage of necessary funds for the on-going projects and laboratory facilities. Moreover, scandalous developments have taken place in the National Environment Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur. The autocratic Director of the Institute has dismissed as many as eleven reputed scientists. Although, subsequently, the dismissal order have been withdrawn, no written order has been given about the status of these scientists and one of the seniormost scientists of India, being disgusted with the autocratic and oppressive methods of the Director, offered to take voluntary retirement. Such is the situation there. For the last few days they are agitating.

I draw the attention of the Government to look into the matter and institute an enquiry into the developments of autocratic malfunctioning in the N.E.E.R.I., Nagpur. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we express grave concern to hear that the Government has approved a new drug policy which - as we have repeatedly pointed out and prayed - wholly works into the hands of a powerful international pharmaceutical lobby. The main point is that the Drug Price Control Order (D.P.C.O.) being liberalised and foreign investments upto 51 per cent being allowed, those drugs having an annual

turnover limit upto Rs. 4 crore are being exempted from price control. The criteria for determining which companies have monopoly of the market are being relaxed. Drugs under D.P.C.O. are to be reduced from 142 to 81.

We are worried, justifiably, about the nuclear bomb threat. But we are not, unfortunately, considering the killing powers of relaxation of D.P.C.O. which will price many essential drugs out of the reach of poor people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Hannan Mollah, there are other Members to speak. Please be brief and allow others to speak.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : In 1987 the D.P.C.O. was relaxed. The critics were told that this would encourage drug industries to produce more. They may have produced more but mostly in essential formulations. There has been no increased emphasis for production of bulk drugs and essential drugs. Their profit margins have increased but the drugs are no more available. Drugs like Chloromycetin, Ralclidin, Pitocin, Ditigan, Inderal etc. have shown more than 100 per cent price increase after 1987. We condemn this decision and demand that the Hathi Committee's recommendations should be implemented. The drug policy, which has reportedly been cleared at the instance of big foreign multi-nationals should be withdrawn. We demand early action. Thank you. *(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the Government and the whole of the House to an important issue. It is about the dreadful disease, Thalassaemia. The disease is hereditary. Nearly 30 million

people are having the defective genes in our country today. Ten thousand children are born every year in this country with defective genes of Thalassaemia. The only treatment for this is the transfusion of fresh blood. It is to be done all through the life. Lifelong fresh blood transfusion is needed. Though this has good result, there are some after effects.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request Shri Mrutyunjaya Nayak to kindly keep silent and allow the House to function.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, you are hundred per cent interfering in the peace of the House.

(Interruptions)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME : Sir, the extra amount of iron gets deposited in the body and vital organs to early death.

To prevent death there is one injection called Desferal which is manufactured and marketed by a multinational company. The price of that injection has gone up over 100 per cent during the last three years. This is the situation.

Then, to give the injection one infusion pump is needed and the Government has charged levy on that pump in the last budget. So, the price of that pump also has gone up. There is another leucocyte filter which is also required for giving that injection. The Government has charged levy on this filter also. Therefore, it is very much difficult for a family to give treatment for the child, because the treatment would

required Rs. one to two lakh per year. So, I urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, to come out with a package for the prevention and control of this disease and at the same time, do something to reduce the price of Desferal drug. I also request the Government to stop charging levy on the infusion pump and the leucocyte filter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Anna Joshi.

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to know when my 193 discussion is coming up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Prabhu, it has been made absolutely very clear that the names of the people who have given their names before 10 O' clock are listed here and I am calling the names only according to this list. So, do not make the Chair to commit mistake.

SHRI R. PRABHU : Sir, I am not asking the Chair to commit mistake!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are unnecessarily pressurizing the Chair to commit mistake. Tomorrow, somebody may rise a point of order.

SHRI R. PRABHU : Sir, I only want to know when my 193 discussion is coming up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not in my hands. It is up to you to move the matter under the relevant provision of the rules.

SHRI R. PRABHU : Sir, I have already given a notice for a discussion under rule 193. So, I want to know at what time it is being taken up.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on 24th August, a DIG rank Police Officer, while filing his affidavit before the Bombay High Court has named the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Shrad Pawar..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Joshi, the matter is before the Court. So, you cannot raise it here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur) : Sir, there are allegation in it. Moreover, this is a State subject. So, it cannot be raised here. (Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JASHI : Sir, if it is *sub judice*, you remove everything from the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why should I allow you to speak and then remove everything later? I am not allowing you to raise this matter. You have given three subjects including the losses suffered by Indian individuals in Iraq-Kuwait war. You can raise that.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Sir, I am only asking for an inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Anna Joshi, you are a senior Member. You should assist the Chair.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Sir, the UN Compensation Commission had already settled a sum of about 2.7 billion as the compensation for the losses suffered by Indian individuals, construction companies and business units during Iraq-Kuwait war. It is learnt that the other countries have received the claim amount. We, the

Indian people, are anxious to know what is the exact status of the compensation claims and whether the claims have been forwarded to the UNCC and we would also like to know why the Indian claims are not being paid. On behalf of the Kuwaiti returness I request the Government that they should make immediate payment of the compensation and also they should declare through which banks this amount will be distributed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, despite holding same posts and doing similar nature of work, the officers being promoted amongst the officers of the Indian Railway Service and the officers being appointed directly, have been categorised differently. Both categories of officers are being provided different facilities and thus one section of officers is being discriminated against the other.

I would request the Government that such a discrimination is not proper. The aggrieved officers had even resorted to protests and I had got an opportunity to join the protest. I would submit that such classification should be done away with and they should be given uniform facilities.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to an important issue. State Urdu News bulletin of five minutes duration, which was started on 20th August last year from Lucknow and Calcutta Kendras has now been discontinued. Last year, the Union Government had taken a

decision that there would be a Urdu bulletin of five minutes duration at State level. Close on the heels of the decision regarding Lucknow and Calcutta Kendras, now is the turn of Patna in Bihar. There seems to be some conspiracy behind this. On the one hand, injustice is being done to Urdu speaking people and on the other hand, the Government claims that it would encourage regional languages. However, it is being given a severe blow. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you also know, there are a large number of Urdu knowing people all over the country.

I am not talking about a particular community. People of all religions - Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christians - are fond of that language. Urdu knowing people will prove helpful in enriching and flourishing the language. The services of the employees who had been appointed during the period of hunger-strike are being terminated or have already been terminated. It has put a question mark on their means of livelihood. I submit, through, you to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and particularly to the hon. Prime Minister to do justice to Urdu knowing people and resume the telecast of Urdu news-bulletin in Lucknow which has been stopped.

SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR (Dadara and Nagar Haveli) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we raise the problems of our Constituencies during the Zero Hour. But it is a serious matter that the Government does not take any remedial action. A few days back I had raised a matter regarding Dadara and Nagar Haveli which is inhabited by one and a half lakh people. This area needs one or two IAS Officers only but 6-7 IAS Officers have been posted there which creates problems for the public. I had raised this issue here but even then

no action was taken by the Government and in fact a few more IAS Officers have been posted here by the Administration. I urge upon you to direct the Government to immediately take action, hold enquiries in regard to matters raised during Zero Hour.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Very good. That is really very ideal.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If your names are found here, I will call you one by one. Why do you make the Chair deviate from the list and get itself confused? Please guide and help the Chair. Now, I call Shri Dwaraka Nath Das to speak.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj) : Sir, there are hundreds of reserved forest areas in Assam but actually there are no forests at all. Rather, there is full of human habitation and the inhabitants are mostly poor. Previously, these people were termed as workers of reserved forests, that is, reserve labourers. Of course, at present, they have been given the voting right and at the same time they have been allotted land. But it is surprising to note that for their land holding, no pattas are issued to them. As a result of this, they are to work for 12 days per annum at the direction of the local forest authority and in lieu of that only they are to possess the land. They cannot get any bank loan and other benefits against the security of the land because they are not the owners of the land. In such a situation,

these people seem to be treated as second class citizens of India. Why should the Government lose lakhs of rupees of land revenue to be realised from such land and on what account the so-called reserved areas should be termed as reserved forests where there are no forests at all?

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to look into the matter.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the loss of lives and property in Himachal Pradesh due to heavy rains, cloud burst and floods. This time, the incidents of cloud burst took place three-four times in Himachal Pradesh which took a toll of 150 lives. More than one thousands cattle were drowned and thousand acres of fertile land ravaged due to torrential rains and floods. The traffic on the national highways number 21 and 22 has virtually jammed. Thousands of acres of land has been ravaged in Una and some farmers have lost all their fertile land. The Himachal Pradesh Government has paucity of funds and that is why the affected people have not been provided any financial relief. The Himachal Pradesh Government is almost bankrupt.

The hon. Prime Minister had made an announcement that the families of the deceased would be provided rupees fifty thousand for loss of each life but an amount of rupees forty-two lakh only have so far been provided to the State Government from the Prime Minister

Relief Fund. The State Government does not have its own means of revenue.

An estimated loss of Rs. 500 crore has been incurred in Himachal Pradesh. I demand from the Government that at least an amount of Rs.200 crore as relief fund be provided to the State Government and the Himachal Pradesh Government be directed to provide every possible relief to the affected people so that the farmers who have been rendered landless and whose means of livelihood have been destroyed could get some relief. The Central Government should also make arrangements for providing compensation for the loss of lives and property.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it concerns the whole nation. The 9th Finance Commission had made a recommendation that a fixed amount would be provided to each State in the event of natural calamities. But you are well aware that natural calamities come unannounced and no estimate can be made in advance as to the extent of loss likely to be incurred. At some places the loss can be more whereas at some other places it can be less than estimated and the relief amount should be fixed on the basis of the affected States. I submit that the relief Manual and norms should be changed as an amount of Rs. 18 crore has been fixed for Himachal Pradesh but how can an advance estimation be made that the loss incurred by Himachal Pradesh would be to the tune of Rs. 18 crores only. That is why the Manual needs to be immediately revised and the relief amount provided by the Centre to the State should be increased.

SHRI SHAILENDRA MAHTO
(Jamshedpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

The Incab Industries Limited located in Jamshedpur district of Bihar, which has earned international fame for its quality products and sale thereof for the last 70 years, is facing a big economic crisis due to its Chairman, Shri Kashinath Tapuria's mismanagement and financial irregularities. The production has been suspended in the factory since April, 1992 and around 3,000 workers have not been paid their salaries since 1993. The Company Affairs Department has ratified these financial irregularities in their preliminary enquiry and has recommended the removal of the present Chairman Shri Kashinath Tapuria from his post but the concerned departments have not taken any concrete action on these recommendations. The employees and their dependents are on the verge of starvation. The present Chairman Shri Kashinath Tapuria should be removed from his post and the arrangement should immediately be made for its acquisition by TATA.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Finance towards several such financial institutions in the country which are operating without any authentic credentials and which entitle people through their alluring schemes to invest in them and after amassing money from the public, such companies ultimately disappear. In this way these financial companies are fleeing people. Such financial institutions are mushrooming which evanesce after a short period.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Peerless Company and Laxmi Chand Bagga and Sons Company can also be included in such companies. The High Court of Bombay has even issued an order that

all the property of this company be attached and the investors be paid their money but no money has been paid back in observance of this order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that no investigation is made in respect of these companies. The Ministry of Finance has no control over them and as a result thereof, the company Luxmi Chand Bagga and Sons declared itself insolvent after amassing crores of rupees and then the liquidator was appointed over it. But the investors are yet to be paid back their money.

Sir, I have received several letters from such investors in this regard, which include journalists of leading news-papers also, e.g., 'Nai Duniya', etc. There are some people from my constituency as well. Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance and would like to say that a stringent action should urgently be taken against such companies and a ban be imposed against opening of such companies to save people from their frauds. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Reddygaru, I do not like to deviate. You are putting me in a very very embarrassing position. You know, when I made a deviation and gave chance to Shri Syed Shahabuddin, how the Chair was put to trouble.

Shri Thomas to speak.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, many of the universities in our country cannot function because the

Government of India is not giving adequate financial assistance. Yesterday, the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University resigned and one of the reasons he has cited is the paucity of funds. The Cochin University is also in a very difficult situation because whatever assistance is given by the Government of India and the UGC, that is not going to the Cochin University. Therefore, I request the Government that adequate financial assistance should be given to all the universities and specially to the Cochin University in my constituency, as it had been done earlier.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to a serious matter relating to Gujarat. Pakistan's intelligence agency, ISI, has threatened to blow up Public Sector undertakings located in Gujarat, e.g., ONGS, Heavy Water Plant, NTPC. The Central Government has asked the Central Industrial Security Force to take proper action for the security of these undertakings.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while on the one hand, the Central Government directs the Industrial Security Force to be vigilant, on the other hand, the Gujarat Government encourages the local smugglers and anti-social elements. A large scale anti-social activities are taking place in Gujarat and I request that the Central Government should immediately nab big criminals like, Daood Khan, Nabi Khan, etc. The mafia is operating in Gujarat which is creating havoc with the social life there.

I demand from the Central Government to direct the Gujarat Government to make proper arrangement in Gujarat as it has directed the Industrial Security Force to make a proper security arrangement there.

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several districts of Bihar are suffering from floods and erosion of the river Ganges. The relief work being undertaken by the State Government comes down to almost nil. Patori Mohinddin-Nagar and a large part of Dalsingh Sarai of Samastipur district are facing the fury of floods. Vaishali and Saran districts are also facing floods. The floods are resulting in the outbreak of epidemics. The cattle are not even getting their usual share of fodder.

I urge upon the Central Government to provide as much relief as possible for the victims of floods in the river Ganges and make fodder available for the cattle. The arrangements should also be made to rehabilitate those whose houses have been damaged by the water erosion and to check the outbreak of epidemic in the wake of floods.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in brief I would like to submit with much grief that the traditional textile industry of our country, in respect of which Shri Dighe has just expressed concern and Shri Satynarayan Jatiya also raised it yesterday, has reached a point of closure during the last 5-7 years, especially during the last 2 years.

Sir, the 70 per cent population of the State to which I belong depends on this textile only. There was a time when Ahmedabad had 85 textile mills but now hardly 20 mills have survived. Thousands

of workers have become unemployed. The Government does not introduce any package deal. 15 mills are under liquidation process.

Sir, the veteran Congress leader, Shri Arvind Buch who is 82 years old, is the founder of Madhu Mahajan Sangh. He has been spearheading an agitation on the pavement outside Madhu Mahajan Sangh in my constituency for the last 4 months. He belongs to the State ruling party. Lakhs of workers have been rendered unemployed there. Their dues are yet to be paid. An amount to the tune of Rs. 300 crores has been earmarked under National Union Fund in our budget. Through you, I would urge upon the Government that for the total assets worth Rs. 195 crores, an amount of Rs. 120 crore be given to those 15 mills which are on the point of liquidation. This way, those 40 thousand workers who have been rendered unemployed and to whom some amount is due, can be given their dues.

Sir, this industry has been finished. If those workers are not paid their dues, the position would further deteriorate in my area. This is a matter of life and death for me. The whole of my constituency depends on that. Anybody belonging to the Congress, which is in power in Gujarat...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want from the Government?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: The package deal which was sent by the Gujarat Government for the approval of the Cabinet should be immediately approved and the necessary fund should

be immediately released for the closed textile mill workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, my name has been included in the today's list by mistake!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Does it mean that all the proceedings which have taken place hitherto are under the wrong impression? Your name is in the list. So, I have called it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Thank you for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not have any apprehension. I have neither done a favour nor a wrong thing.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is all right. I have been giving me name every day. But I have been called today by mistake.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has been the pride of our country, the mother of not only the industries but also the heavy industries. It has been the biggest one in Asia at that time. Now, due to Government's new economic policy and the new industrial policy, it is on the way out. It is a very dangerous thing. It does not mean only one industry. I am not one of those who will plead only for job for this worker or that worker. If the industry remains, the jobs will be there. If the industry goes, many more things will go. So, 'Hatia' means one steel mill every year because it has the capacity to produce at least one million tonne capacity steel mill every year. That is the basis for industrialisation.

Now the Government is giving global tenders at a cheaper price for the quality capital goods which the HEC has been producing and is still there to produce. That way, its capacity is not being utilised. And then, it is compelled to run into deficit. That will spell disaster for the industrialisation of the country and for the future of the country..... (*Interruptions*) During the last three years, they have improved their functioning. They have improved their output. At present, HEC has been producing quality capital goods. For that, there must not be imports from outside because the basic industrial structure of our country is being spoiled. It will not be easy to have that again.

Our Government is very much enamoured of multinationals and foreign companies. They will never give you anything equivalent to HEC, Ranchi. They can give you 'Coca Cola'. They can give you 'Pepsi Cola'. They can give you one industry but they can never give a thing like that in Hatia. We must protect it. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said: "These are the temples of modern India." So, through you, I plead with the Government that they should immediately give the minimum amount. They are demanding only about Rs. 20 crore for the present financial year. They should be given orders to supply whatever capital goods they are capable of producing as the country requires them. So, in such a situation, the Government is resorting to an anti-national policy. It is not a new industrial policy. It is an anti-national policy. It is hitting our nation. It is hitting our industrial base at the cost of our own national economic independence.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is a very serious matter. The Minister is there. He should respond about this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, still there are persons on their legs who want to speak.

[Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 10 to 11 villages of Kabirganj and Ramnagara districts of my constituency Pilibhit, have suffered from erosion, 15 to 16 villages have suffered from floods, standing crops on thousands of acres of land have been damaged, land stretching upto hundreds of acres have submerged in Sharda river. Cooperative Sugar Mills, Sampoonanagar, Police Station is on the verge of being eroded. The Sharda River has continuously suffered from floods and erosion since 28th June.

The hon. Chief Minister had conducted an air-survey and given an assurance to check this erosion and got started the work of stone-dumping at the affected site but it was done without any fencing. The funds are being wasted the way the water of Sharda river is overflowing due to floods. The only difference between the two is that the floods have ravaged the area whereas the funds released to control floods and check erosion are not benefiting the flood-victims; rather the administration is getting all the benefit instead. On the one hand the area is getting damaged due to floods and erosion, on the other, the administration is minting money.

My submission to the Union Government and specifically to the Hon'ble Water Resources Minister is that they should pay a visit to the area and provide financial assistance to the people. The flow of the river should be diverted and barricades should be constructed to save the people from floods and soil erosion.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are many Carpet Industries in my Constituency, Mirzapur. The carpets manufactured here are famous throughout the world. Carpet industry is facing so many problems now-a-days. The Central Government had set up a Carpet Technical Institution to promote the Carpet Industry, and train the local people. To set up this institution, one crore and twelve lakh rupees were to be spent but crores and fifty lakh rupees have already been spent on the institution so far. Even then, it has not been completed. The local people were to be trained in the carpet industry but it is astonishing that people from other parts of the country are being trained therein. They find difficulty to get lodging facility. As a result thereof, they can not get proper training. The local people, for whom the Carpet Technical Institution was set up are deprived of their right. I would like to urge upon the Government to enquire into the bungling in the construction of the building of the institution and the local people should be provided the training facility...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you so impatient? I do not want to deviate from the list. If your name is included in the list, I will certainly call you. And I have made it absolutely clear so many times. Please cooperate with me. I will call you.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know very well that the communications system in the North East is deplorable. Barak Valley of Assam is connected with the only National Highway and rail line. During rainy season, both are sometimes

cut off due to landslides. Besides these difficulties, the recent conversion of metre-gauge line to broad-gauge from Guwahati to Lumding has created untold miseries to not only the people of Barak Valley but also the people of Tripura, Mizoram and a portion of Manipur State. Passengers require to tranship at Lumding where no proper facilities such as platform, food, etc. are not available. Trains are also not in adequate number. We demand that till the conversion of the Hill Section to broad-gauge line is complete, the metre-gauge line should also exist along with the newly converted broad-gauge line. But the Railways did not pay any heed to it.

I demand that a metre-gauge track be set up along with the broad-gauge line from Guwahati to Lumding which does not involve heavy expenditure and it should continue to exist till the Hill Section is converted to broad-gauge.

I further demand that as per the assurance of the Railway Minister, a survey for a broad-gauge line from Lawka to Silchar be taken up immediately and on completion of the survey, construction work on the broad-gauge line should be started without fail, considering the difficulties of the people of Barak Valley, Tripura, Mizoram and at part of Manipur.

[Translation]

DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE (Jalgaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the farmers of my constituency are very much in trouble. Banana is grown in 40,000 acres of land in my constituency. Urea is one of the many fertilisers used for its growth. There is an acute shortage of urea at present and the rates of power have just been doubled.

In spite of all these difficulties, our farmers have produced banana. One rack of banana is unloaded in Delhi daily and is distributed in the north region. It is said in each railway budget that freight on fruits and vegetables has not been increased but an increase is made every year during August. 800 rupees were increased per wagon last year and this year, in this way, during the last two years 1600 rupees have been increased. The farmers are annoyed because of this.

My submission to the Hon'ble Railway Minister is that the increased freight should be reduced.

[English]

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram) : Sir, I had been giving notices for the last one week to speak but could not speak on this important subject.

Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government that in my constituency, Amalapuram, people are agitating. They have also stopped the laying of the gas pipeline from Muktesram to Kotapalli on the river Gautami. They have also given notice to the ONGC and they do not want to allow the privatisation of the Ravva structure in my constituency.

So far, the ONGC has spent more than Rs. 2100 crores for the drilling of oil in my area that is the KG Ravva structure. Now, ONGC and Gas Authority of India Ltd. is getting more than Rs. 200 crore per year for this Ravva structure. At this stage, with some *mala-fide* intentions, the Government has decided

to stop this Ravva structure. The local people are agitating on this decision of the Government.

Sir, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent four proposals to ONGC for release of funds for the construction of bridges between Yedurulanka and Yanam and between Pasralpudi and Bodasakuru on the river Gautami. The Gas Authority has given notice for the construction of two footpath bridges.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Mahraj Ganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the floods of the rivers Ganga and Saryu cause havoc in 13 Parliamentary Constituencies every year. As there is no national and international policy regarding rivers, the areas of Bihar are much affected.

Due to negligent attitude of the Central Government, we have to face floods and drought every year. The Ririganj area of my Parliamentary Constituency is the oldest area of Bihar. It has the oldest municipality. It is a Historical area and was a place of Gautam Rishi also. This area is affected by erosion every year. Sitab Diyara, the birth village of Jaiprakash Narayanji, is also there. His birth place Lavatola is also affected by soil erosion. In the near future, there will be no sign of life there. The condition of Manjhi block is also the same.

My submission is that although the Bihar Government is doing relief work there, the funds given for relief against the natural calamities is so less that it is not possible to give it to the entire Bihar. Therefore, this amount should be increased and a Central policy should be

formulated to solve this problem..(Interruptions) [Translation]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why cannot you sit? There is some rule. It is not that anybody can stand up at any time and start speaking.

Before I call Shri Chitta Basu, I would like to request him to be brief as there are many hon. Members who are very anxious to speak. If senior Members conclude within one or two minutes then we can accommodate many more Members.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I draw the attention of the Government to a very peculiar situation which has arisen out of the Home Ministry's stand that the displaced person in West Bengal had already been provided necessary relief and were, therefore, deemed to have been merged with the State population. Any further assistance to be given to any displaced person in the State shall be given by the normal financial decision of the State Government. This decision is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made your point very well. Please allow other Members also to participate.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Earlier, the responsibility was with the Government of India. The main thrust of the point for raising this issue is that the Government is going to abandon that responsibility. The Government cannot do this. Therefore, Sir, through you I would request the Government to revise that decision and take up the responsibility of complete rehabilitation of these displaced persons.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Highways represent a country's progress. National Highway No. 8, which leads to Rajasthan via Haryana, is in a very dilapidated condition. The Central Government is always ready to maintain the roads of Haryana but soon as the boundary of Rajasthan starts, the holes could be seen on the roads but these days, the holes have turned into craters. The journey which used to take four hours earlier now takes eight hours. The entire roads is also in poor condition. The Jaipur-Ajmer road is also in a miserable state. My submission is that the Central Government should not be partial. There is Bhartiya Janta Party Government in Rajasthan but it is the responsibility of the Central Government to maintain the National Highways. I would also like to submit one more point that the rail route is also closed.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One point at a time.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: My submission is that the Rajasthan Government has demanded 47 crore rupees to maintain the roads but only Rs. 23 crore have been granted. I urge upon the Government that either the National Highways should be maintained by Central Government or the amount demanded by the Rajasthan State Government should be sanctioned. Also, the trains which have been stopped should be started again.

[English]

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : On 24th of this month, in Hyderabad the police resorted to brutal lathi-charge on the peaceful agitators injuring more than 50 people, including old leaders and women also, and arrested 3000 people including me. The lathi-charge on the peaceful procession against the signing of GATT Agreement and new economic policies of privatisation was unwarranted, unprovoked and most inhuman.

My only request to the Centre is to advise the State Government to punish the guilty police officers.

I have with me *The News Time* showing bloody scenes..I wish to submit it to the Hon. Deputy Speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that in most of the districts of Bihar, diarrhoea and cholera have broken out. Around one thousand people have died. But neither medicines nor nurses and doctors are available. Under these circumstances, it is necessary that the Centre should pay attention towards the backward State like Bihar. **14.00 hrs** Medicine should be made available there, a team of doctors should be sent and other assistance should be provided so that the life of innocent people can be saved.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important issue.

In Jadugauda, district Singhbhooni, Bihar the public sector unit, Uranium Corporation Limited has been running since 1960. Due to its effect, at least 10,000 Adivasis of the surrounding 50 villages have fallen victims of cancer and T.B. and about 100 people have died. The crops, aquatic living being and the birds are getting effected due to it. Even fodder is not available and water and air both have become polluted.

The main reason is that Magnesium Debarnet is made from the raw material of the mine and then Allocate is prepared from it. Then to take out Uranium from the Allocate, it is sent to NEC, Hyderabad. Earlier, the resultant dust was used to be dumped in Hyderabad but on protestation from the local residents, this dust is brought back and thrown in Jadugauda causing all these side effects.

Therefore, my submission to the Central Government is that since it is a question of the survival of the Adivasis a survey team should be sent there. I also urge upon the Government not to make a statement thereon.

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJYA NAYAK (Phulbani) : Thank you. Sir. I have always been demanding for sending an all-party Parliamentary delegation to Jammu & Kashmir to take stock of the political situation. Because of the fact that India is under the leadership of our beloved Prime Minister, we have been able to...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Naik, there are others also to speak.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : I will wind up, Sir. Our beloved Prime Minister was able to get the opinion of

the entire world in support of our country. Therefore, Pakistan has been very much apprehensive of not being able to create political instability in Jammu & Kashmir, and to get any kind of world opinion in their support so far as Jammu & Kashmir issue is concerned. Pakistan is trying to destabilise and sabotage the law and order situation in Jammu & Kashmir. But, we have been ably tackling the situation thereby allowing the pilgrims to Amarnath and also displaying the holy relic in Hazratbal.

Recently there has been an attempt to kill some students. This is only intended to create panic among the people. Sir, I wish that a Parliamentary delegation should visit the State and give its assessment to Parliament so that we can evolve a consensus for conducting elections and to start political process in the State.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to heavy floods, in the Swarnrekha river in Singhbhum district of South Chhotanagpur, water is flowing 190 metres above the sea level at Champdil Dam built under Swarnrekha Multipurpose Project. The continuous torrential rain has fully inundated nearly fifty villages and the standing crops in nearly 100 acres have been destroyed. Water has spread in 25 to 30 kilometres in the area. Army jawans have been deployed to rescue them. But the rescue work for the people stranded in flood hit area has not been completed as yet. Diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, gastro-enteritis etc. are spreading and posing threat to thousands of people in the villages. We have requested the Prime Minister to provide Rs. 100 crore as help from the

Prime Minister Relief Fund to combat the flood situation in this area, so that proper roads, bridges etc. are constructed there and medicines etc. are provided to them.

SHRI JANARDAN MISRA (Sitapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has failed in providing any insecticides to prevent gastroenteritis, cholera etc. in Purvanchal and Central Uttar Pradesh and neither any vaccination programme has been launched. Severe flood in my constituency Sitapur is causing heavy damage to property and hundreds of people are breathing their last. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is not competent enough to control it. I, therefore, request the Government to provide funds to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for provision of vaccinations and insecticides to curb these diseases. Similarly, the wrath of flood has afflicted the neighbouring districts like Hardoi, Ajamgarh and Bahraich also.

SHRI D.J. TANDEL (Daman and Diu) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today Indian fisherman are very much worried. I raised this point in the previous Session also but so far, the Government has done nothing in this regard. Just now an hon. Member said that problems are solved here. But it seems that nothing concret is being done here. Today the fisherman of India are in great distress because the Government of India has issued fishing licence to foreign companies. The Government of India earns foreign exchange worth Rs. 2700 crores from Indian fishermen. But out of temptation for earning more foreign exchange, the foreign companies who had closed their business there have been allowed fishing in India. Since foreign fishermen are fishing here, Indian

fishermen are very much distressed because their fishing profession will be jeopardised and closed after some time. That is why the fishermen resorted to strike and they observed black day after few days. Now they are going on strike again on 23th November. They will also demonstrate in front of the residence of the hon. Minister. A delegation has just come and told that the hon. Minister is not prepared at all to do anything. Government is not breeding fish in the sea. The fishes are the gift of God. Only the Indian fishermen should have the right for fishing and not the foreign companies. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this issue and would request the Government to cancel their licences.

SMT. SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : The Bombay-Agra National Highway passes through my constituency Indore. I have been raising this issue in Lok Sabha since 1989. Sanction for construction of bypass road has been granted. But this work has not commenced till date. The concerned administration has completed all the required preliminary work like acquisition of land, removal of electric poles etc. The World Bank under which this scheme falls has sanctioned it and it was required to be completed, by 1996. Though the tenders, even global tenders, have been invited but work is yet to commence. One person loses his life every day there in road accident, the entire area is disturbed. My submission is that a certain date should be fixed and the construction of bypass should be started from that date.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : The Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is being launched in the entire country. It is reported that five lakh

persons have been provided employment under it. Hundreds of crores of rupees are being spent on it. It is regrettable that crores of rupees are being defrauded in every district under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. It has been stated in the report that five thousand working days have been created so far. But I would like to tell you that all the ponds and drain are being dug by machines though it ought to have been done by labourers under 'food for work' scheme. I would like to cite an example here. It was proposed to install 10 hand-pumps in Ghazipur and 26 hand-pumps in Jaunpur. We were asked to give a proposal and we submitted it – but not a single hand-pump has been installed. One hand-pump costs Rs. 17 thousands. There was also proposal for the construction of roads and digging the drains for which Rs. 26 lakhs were allocated. But virtually no work has been done. That was only in files. In this connection I talked to the local District Magistrate and lodged an F.I.R. also. Culprits were apprehended but no action has been taken against them. My submission is that a district-level committee comprising of fair and unbiased persons should be constituted to investigate the irregularity in multi-crore project. I would also like to submit that some representatives of people are also involved in this scandal who take five to twenty per cent commission from contractors. The hooligans and mischievous persons are mushrooming there.

14.14 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kaiserganj) : I also rise to support it. I have also been trying to raise this issue, but I could not get the

opportunity. There is multi-crore-rupee scandal. Commission is being taken even there also... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to raise this matter of urgent public importance.

Orissa is known for its poverty in the midst of plenty. This poor and backward State is going to suffer immensely because of faulty implementation of several rural development programmes like intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yozna and the Employment Insurance Scheme. These very important job-oriented and employment-oriented programmes are being implemented in violation of the guidelines issued by the Government. There are clear guidelines for this.

A study team from the Government of India visited Orissa recently, are convinced that there are irregularities in the implementation of these schemes. As a result the noble purpose of providing employment to the needy people and thus fighting out poverty is being squarely defeated in Orissa.

As we understand, authentically the Central team has clearly written to the Government of Orissa that unless they take corrective measures immediately, they will withdraw the circulars giving powers to the MLAs to select the site of works.

In Orissa, not the Panchayati Raj Institutions but MLAs have been given powers to select the site of works.

Besides, for contracts upto Rs. 5 lakhs, contractors are engaged and at the block level the BDO is deducting income tax and other things from this scheme. This is a clear violation of the Government of India's guidelines.

If a State like Orissa will lose all these things because of the faulty implementation of the machinery there and because of politicisation of these projects, what will happen to Orissa? That is why we are saying that because of serious financial irregularities and because of faulty implement of schemes, the Government of Orissa has lost its moral right to continue even for day because these programmes which are meant to fight out poverty and to provide employment to the needy people are not being implemented.

The poor people in the absence of employment are fleeing, are running away from the State. They are going to Waltair, Raipur and other places from Kalahandi area. Starvation deaths are taking place in the tribal areas of Bolangir, Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Koraput, Phulbani and other places.

The Government of India, after their study and enquiry, feel that there are serious irregularities. Now that State Government has no moral authority to continue. If they continue with all these faulty things, the Orissa people will lose their money and other things. That is why it is time to dismiss this Government because as you know there is no law and order in Orissa especially in Kalahandi district because of Janata Dal infighting.. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, an ex-MLA was murdered and a Minister has been hospitalised and a Janata Dal MLA is in police custody for

this. This is the law and order situation there. This is the situation with regard to implementation of JRY and other schemes. What can we expect of that Government? It is the poor people of that State who are suffering. They are in great difficulty. That is why Orissa Government, under the leadership of Shri Biju Patnaik, has lost its moral authority to continue in that State.

I urge upon the Central Government to take remedial steps so that the people of Orissa do not suffer because of the lapses of corrupt political people who are in power in that State. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have been directed by hon. Deputy Speaker that we will now take up Papers Laid on the Table because of less time at our disposal.

14.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of National Human Rights Commission for 1993-94 and Memorandum of Action Taken Thereon

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : On behalf of Shri S.B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table – a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section

20 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:-

- (1) Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission for the year 1993-94 (From October, 1993 to March, 1994).

[Placed in Library. See No.LT6391/94]

- (2) Memorandum of Action Taken on the Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission for the year 1993-94 (From October, 1993 to March, 1994).

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 6392/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of National Airports Authority for 1991-92 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these Papers, Annual Report of Commission of Railway Safety for 1992-93 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : On behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Airports Authority for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 24 and section 25 of the National Airports Authority Act, 1985.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Na-

tional Airports Authority for the year 1991-92.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6393/94]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commission of Railway Safety for the year 1992-1993 under section 10 of the Railway Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6394/94]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Air India Limited for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Air India Limited for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6395/94]

Notification under employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : On behalf of Shi P.A. Sangma, I beg to lay on the Table - a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:-

- (1) The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 293 in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1994.
- (2) The Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 293 in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1994.
- (3) The Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 294 in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6396/94]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta for 1992-93 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-

BUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Tea Trading Corporations of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT6397/94]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : On behalf of Shrimati Krishna Sahi, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of

section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) S.O. 902(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1993 notifying the Ram Paper Mills Limited, Bijnor, as a mill producing newsprint together with a corrigendum thereto in Hindi version only published in Notification No. S.O. 366(E) dated the 9th May, 1994.
 - (ii) S.O. 498(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1994 notifying the Gulmohar Paper Limited, Calcutta, as a mill producing newsprint.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6398/94]

Annual Report and Review on the working of National Institute of Small Industries Extension Training, Hyderabad for 1992-93 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the

year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Training Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6399/94]

Reports under Banking Companies (Aquisition and transfer of undertakings) Act, 1970 on the working and activities of Bank of Baroda, Bank of Maharashtra, Dena Bank for 1993-94 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year 1993-94, alongwith Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6400/94]

- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year 1993-94, alongwith Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT6401/94]

- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year 1993-94, alongwith Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6402/94]

- (2) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980:-

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year 1993-94, alongwith Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6403/94]

- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the Year 1993-94, alongwith Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6404/94]

- (3) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of India and its Subsidiary Banks viz. State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala and State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur for

the year 1993-94, alongwith Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and sub-section (3) of section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Bank) Act, 1959, respectively.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6405 to 6410/94]

- (4). A copy of the Annual Report and Accounts (Hindi and English version) of the Kamraz Rural Bank, Sopore (J&K) for the year 1991-92, together with Auditors' Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6411/94]

- (5) A copy each of the following Annual Report and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year 1992-93, together with Auditors' Report thereon:-

- (i) Kamraz Rural Bank Sopore (J&K)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6412/94]

- (ii) Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizwal (Mizoram).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6413/94]

- 6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Govern-

ment of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6414/94]

- (8) A copy of the Reserve Bank of India (Board for Financial Supervision) Regulations, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. DBOD No. BP-213/21.04.050-94 in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1994 under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act. 1934.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT6415/94]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

- (i) G.S.R. 395(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to raw cotton, when imported into India the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon.

- (ii) G.S.R 411(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of import duty on Steel Melting Scrap and Iron ore pellets from 10% *ad-valorem* to 5% *ad-valorem*.

- (iii) G.S.R.450(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to raw sugar also from the basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (iv) G.S.R.507(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 16/89-Cus., dated the 1st February, 1989 upto the 31st December, 1994.
- (v) G.S.R. 528(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to finished wool on leather manufactured from imported leather by a hundred per cent export oriented or by a unit within a free trade zone when exported out of India, from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (vi) G.S.R. 530(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 299/92-Cus., dated the 30th November, 1992.
- (vii) S.O. 584(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th August 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No.296-Cus., dated the 2nd August, 1976.
- (viii) G.S.R. 600(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods mentioned in the Notification when imported into India from China from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (ix) G.S.R. 494(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 208/81-Cus., dated the 22nd September, 1981.
- (x) G.S.R. 495(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No.65/88-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1988.
- (xi) G.S.R. 496(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to certain goods mentioned in the Notification from so much of the portion of customs duty leviable thereon as in excess of the amount calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent *ad-valorem* subject to certain conditions.
- (xii) G.S.R. 497(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding the Notification No. 66/88-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1988.
- (xiii) The Project Import (First Amendment) Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 556(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st

July, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (xiv) G.S.R. 577(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifications mentioned in the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6416/94]

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 41 of the Financial Act, 1979:-

(i) The Foreign Travel Tax (Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 632(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 633(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to bring into effect the provisions of section 97 of the Finance Act, 1994, with effect from the 1st September, 1994.

(iii) G.S.R.634(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing the rate of interest for delayed payment of Foreign Travel Tax at the rate of 25 per cent per annum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6417/94]

- (11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under section 49 of the Finance Act, 1989:-

(i) The Inland Air Travel Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 635(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 636(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum appointing the 1st September, 1994 as the date on which the provisions of the section 98 of the Finance Act, 1994 shall come into force.

(iii) G.S.R. 637(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum specifying the rate of interest at twenty per cent per annum for the delayed payment of Inland Air Travel Tax.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6418/94]

- (12) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English version) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

(i) G.S.R. 489(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing excise duty of 5 per cent *ad-valorem* on medical, surgical, dental or veterinary furniture and parts thereof.

(ii) G.S.R. 490(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd

- June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the Notification from so much of duty of excise leviable thereon as is in excess of the amount calculated at the rate of five per cent *ad-valorem*.
- (iii) G.S.R. 491(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding the Notification No.116/ 88-CE, dated the 1st March, 1988.
- (iv) G.S.R. 492(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No.6/94-CE, dated the 1st March, 1994.
- (v) G.S.R. 493(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the Notification from so much portion of duty of excise leviable thereon as is in excess of the amount calculated at the rate of five per cent *ad-valorem*.
- (vi) G.S.R. 408(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notifications No. 46/94-CE, dated the 1st March, 1994.
- (vii) G.S.R. 409(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to certain Notifications mentioned in the Notification.
- (viii) G.S.R. 410(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to rubber balloons from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (ix) G.S.R. 431(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No.1/93-CE, dated the 28th February, 1993.
- (x) G.S.R. 432(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to circles of stainless steel, aluminium and copper from whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xi) G.S.R. 447(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 1/93-CE, dated the 28th February, 1993.
- (xii) G.S.R. 462(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing rate of compounded levy for cold rolling of stainless steel pattis/pattas.
- (xiii) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No.G.S.R 463(E) in

Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (xiv) G.S.R. 521(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding the Notification No. 97/94-CE, dated the 25th April, 1994.
- (xv) G.S.R. 527(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Kerosene, Liquefied Petroleum gases, Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons from so much duty of excise leviable thereon as is in excess of the duty leviable thereon.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 535(E) to G.S.R. 537(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing to extend Modvat to waste of synthetic filament yarn where used as input.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 538(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing an effective rate of basic excise duty of ten per cent *ad-valorem* on spandex yarn.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 605(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive payment of excise duty in excess of fifteen per cent *ad-valorem* on machinery, plant or laboratory equipment for treatment

of materials by condensing or cooling for the period from the 28th February, 1993 to 22nd April, 1993 which had not been levied as a result of practice generally prevalent.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6419/94]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar for 1986-87 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : On behalf of Shri S. Krishna Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1986-87.
 - (ii) Annual Report for the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1986-87, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6422/94]

14.21 hrs.

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED
STANDING COMMITTEES
(1993-94) – A REVIEW

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Hindi and English versions of the "Departmentally Related Standing Committees (1993-94)–A Review".

14.21½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA
SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the appropriation (Railways) No.4 Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1994 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return

herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1994, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1994, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regarding to the said Bill."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Bill, 1994, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 1994."

14.22 hrs.

BABA SAHEB BHIMRAO
AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Bill, 1994, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 25th August, 1994.

14.23 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Committee on Absence of Member from the Sitting

[Mr. Chairman]

of the House in their Seventh Report presented to the House on 25th August,

1994, have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each:-

1. Shri Shankarrao Kale	23.4.94 to 30.4.94 01.5.94 to 13.5.94
2. Prof. Rita Verma	18.4.94 to 13.5.94
3. Shri Ram Naik	25.7.94 to 26.8.94
4. Shri Harisinh Chavda	25.7.94 to 26.8.94
5. Shri R.S. Mane	25.7.94 to 19.8.94

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

14.24½ hrs.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(i) Forty-fifth Report and Minutes

MR. CHAIRMAN : The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of External Affairs—Foreign Missions and the Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

14.24 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes

(ii) Action Taken Statement

[English]

SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI (Dhar) : I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Thirty-third to Thirty-fifth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in 35th report of the Estimates Committee (Tenth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on their 9th Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Defence Lands and Lands Use Policy.

14.26 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES**

Twenty-third Report

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
(Bankura): I beg to present the Twenty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

14.26 1/2 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to provide work to the Tribals in Scheduled Areas and protect them from epidemic and malnutrition**

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Sir, I come from a Scheduled area of Orissa that is from Koraput district of Orissa which is predominantly inhabited by tribal people. Every year we hear that several deaths occur during rainy season due to malnutrition, epidemic and meningitis. The main reason for these deaths is improper food and impure drinking water. In plain and advanced areas the labourers get daily wages in paddy fields during July and August but in interior hilly areas most of the tribals live below the poverty line. They do not get work even in July and August as the land owners

do their work in their small holdings and hardly engage other labourers in their fields and as such most of them do not have work and ultimately they have no purchasing power even during this period when plantation and weeding operations are done. During September and October, there is no work either in plains or in the hills. Due to want of proper food they start taking mango gruel, tamarind powder, manua fry and many other forest produce which cause stomach disorder resulting in several deaths. This is common in all Scheduled areas in the country. Scheduled areas are under the direct control of the Central Government under para 3 of Vth Schedule of the Constitution and therefore I request the Welfare Minister to issue instructions to the State Governments having Scheduled areas to provide work to the workers in tribal areas during this period and also to supply proper medicines etc. to check epidemic and meningitis etc. to avoid further deaths due to malnutrition and meningitis.

- (ii) **Need to distribute surplus land among the landless SC/ST people in Assam**

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj) : Sir, till today, 3.25 per cent of Scheduled Caste and 4.32 per cent of Scheduled Tribe people remain landless and 10 per cent each of them possess only small landholdings in the State of Assam. With increase of population during the post Independence period the situation has been aggravated due to subdivision of landholdings. On the other hand tribal people previously used to do jum-cultivation for earning their livelihood, but now the same has been prohibited as it resulted in deforestation. Although there is sufficient ceiling surplus land in Assam. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled

[Shri Dwaraka Nath Das]

Tribe people are being deprived of such lands because of their extreme poverty and ignorance.

So, I urge upon the Central Government to look into the matter and see that ceiling surplus land and cultivable land be distributed among the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe landless and poor people so that the donwtrodden have at least the minimum of subsistence.

(iii) Need to increase frequency of trains between Kharagpur Junction and Gidni in West Bengal and provide other facilities at Gidni Station

SHRI RUP CHAND MURMU (Jhargram) : Sir, the daily commuters at the Gidni Railway Station in the district of Midnapore, West Bengal have been facing tremendous hardship for a long time. Their problems relate to less frequency of the trains running through Gidni Station. Daily commuters demand increase in frequency of trains between Kharagpur Junction and Gidni. Their representatives have discussed this with the higher Railway officers but to no avail. Further, the train 'Steel Express' should also stop at Gidni during its Up and Down journeys. The platform level of the Station should be raised to facilitate easy boarding and alighting of trains by the children, old and infirm passengers. The people of the locality are mostly tribals. To uplift the tribals, the demands of the daily commuters need to be fulfilled immediately.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to initiate an action in this regard without delay.

(iv) Need for early commissloning of T.V. Studio and setting up of T.V. Camera Unit at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, Doordarshan had decided to construct a T.V. studio at Vijayawada by the end of the Seventh Plan. The then Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting had laid the foundation stone of this studio during the year 1989-90. The Government has been saying that it has ordered for the import of equipment and that the construction of the T.V. Studio at Vijayawada will commence in 1994-95. It is learnt that the equipment has been received and diverted to some other place. Similarly, in respect of sanction of the T.V. Camera Units at Vijayawada, it has been learnt that the T.V. Camera Unit will be provided at Vijayawada, by transferring the same from Hyderabad. A lot of delay is taking place in implementing these decisions of the Government.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to give effect to the above two decisions without any further delay.

(v) Need to take immediate measures to repair National Highway 31-A in Sikkim

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Sir, the National Highway 31-A, which connects Sikkim with the rest of the country, serves as the lifeline for the State. Despite its public and strategic importance, the maintenance of the Highway does not receive adequate attention of the authorities concerned.

At several places, the Highway is very narrow, making the journey on it quite hazardous. Particularly, the condition of the two kilometre long stretch of the Highway between Deorali, at the outskirts of the capital town Gangtok, and the Zero-point, is far from being satisfactory. Apart from being narrow, this portion of the Highway is having, at many places, gaping manholes, posing serious danger to the pedestrians. The conditions of the footpath and railings built on one side of the Highway for safety of pedestrians, has been getting bad to worse day by day. At many places, the footpath as well as the railings have not only suffered considerable damage but also have disappeared due to lack of timely maintenance. This portion of the Highway invariably remains congested due to increased vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

I would urge upon the Government for the maintenance of the Highway and to take urgent steps for needful repair of the said portion of the Highway to ensure safety of the pedestrians.

(vi) Need to revive National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd. by providing necessary infra-structural facilities

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited was established in 1974 by taking over Hind Cycle Limited of Bombay and Sen Raleigh Limited and was nationalised in the year 1980. During these years, due to mismanagement, paucity of funds and raw materials, the company has become sick. The workers did not have the opportunity to improve the working of the company. The workers were paid wages for sitting idle and no production was allowed.

Ultimately it was termed as a sick unit. Many workers offered to get advantages of voluntary retirement benefit but ignoring their applications, the company was sent to BIFR for order of winding up. The order was stayed by the Delhi High Court. The Government can still take steps to revive the unit by providing funds, raw materials and good management. In the alternative, the workers may be given VRS benefits. The National Renewal Fund may be utilised for rehabilitating these workers, many of whom are still young and capable of doing jobs.

I urge upon the Industries Minister to look into the matter properly.

(vii) Need to release funds for early completion of 132 KW Power Sub-Station at Dumariaganj (U.P.)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH (Dumariaganj) : Sir, district Sidharth Nagar in my constituency is situated in the northern part of Uttar Pradesh alongwith the Nepal border. Kapilvastu is also situated in this district. No industrial development is taking place in this district and no industry is there in this district. The sole reason of it is the shortage of power. 132 KVA power sub-station Basi is under construction at Dumariaganj of this district. This sub-station is being constructed with the loans from Power Financial Corporation. The hon. Minister of Power had informed that it would be completed by December, 1994. But the transmission tower is yet to erected there and it has been told that the work has been abandoned in lack of funds.

Therefore, I would demand that the Central Government should allocate fund for the early completion of this sub-

[Shri Rampal Singh]

station and one more sub-station of 132 KVA should also be set up at the district headquarters.

14.36 hrs.

BABA SAHEB BHIMRAO
AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we have to take up the next item, that is , Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Bill. But Hindi copy has not been received. If the House does not mind it, I will call upon the Minister to move the Bill.

I have to inform the House that President's recommendation under article 117 (3) of the Constitution for consideration of the Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Bill, 1994, as passed by Rajya Sabha has been received.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Sir, it is a very important matter. We welcome it but it would be much better if Hindi copy is also provided.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday also, a Bill was brought and Hindi was given there for the name sake only. The details were given in English. Today also, it has been brought in English only. It seems that they are grossly neglecting Hindi. If an English copy can be provided then Hindi copy can also be provided.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : His protest is right. Hindi should not be neglected. It is our official language. It should not be neglected. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Hindi is much more neglected than the social justice.

AN HON. MEMBER : We fail to understand as to how you have said so.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the objection of the hon. Members that Hindi copy has not been provided, is quite right. The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha at 11.00 p.m. and due to some practical difficulties, it could not be printed. We do not have any intension of not providing Hindi copy of the Bill. We definitely have the same regard for Hindi as you have or may be it is trifle less. I have the same regard for Hindi. I apologise for this inconvenience.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"that the Bill to establish a teaching and residential University in the State of U.P. and to provide for matters incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Rajya Sabha has passed this Bill. It has been named after a great personality of our country. During his life time he had made untiring struggle for the upliftment of the oppressed and downtrodden people and as a result of it, he enjoyed that place in the society which is enjoyed by very few persons in our country. It is a good fortune for all of us that a very key role

was given to Baba Saheb in making the Constitution of free India and he has left indelible imprint on our Constitution. It was a bit old thing but I would like to make a brief mention about it so that it may remain on record of the House.

The idea of this University was first mooted in 1989 and the foundation stone was laid near Lucknow in April 1989 by the Late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. After that, the then Chief Minister Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav wrote to the Centre in 1990 that the Centre should bear 50 per cent expenditure of this University. The proposal was under consideration. Meanwhile, the State Government changed and in 1992, the then Chief Minister Shri Kalyan Singh wrote to the Centre to either bear 50 per cent expenditure or declare it a Central University. Many eminent persons and Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha wrote letters to the Prime Minister to grant it a status of Central University. Besides, the unanimous suggestion was also received from the Organisers of Baba Saheb Ambedkar Centenary Celebrations that the Central University status should be accorded to it. In this background, it has been decided by the Government to grant it a Central University status.

This Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha in May and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha referred it to the Standing Committee of our Ministry. After that, the Standing Committee had a detailed discussion on it. I am glad to say that the Chairman and other members of the Committee have made unanimous recommendations about it. It has suggested certain amendments which were readily accepted by us and they have been incorporated during the discussion in the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has passed it and now I request this House

too to take up the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential university in the State of Uttar Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Though the hon. Speaker has given instructions that there will be no discussion on it but even then I would give you 2-2 minutes time to speak.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my view, the Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Bill, 1994 introduced in this House is a mark of respect to the sentiments of the people of this country and a befitting honour to Baba Saheb who was not only a precursor and a messiah of dalits as well as and espouser of social justice but also a great patriot and scholar. His ideals, principles and approach gave India a new direction. In his birth Centenary year as well as on earlier occasions, a demand was raised to set-up a University after his name at Lucknow. However, the foundation of the University after his name was laid in 1989 but thereafter no work could be undertaken on it except appointment of an Administrator and some other employees. That is why the demand was being made to set-up this University at least during the Centenary year of Baba Saheb so that the work could start there smoothly.

The then hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had said that the State

[Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav]

14.48 hrs

Government should at least bear half of the total expenditure of it. The hon. Chief Minister had also suggested that the Union Government should take over this project. The Centenary Committee had also unanimously recommended that it would be proper to make it a Central University. It is good that this recommendation has been accepted. The hon. Minister of Education has yet not mentioned in his speech about the amount being allocated by the Union Government for setting up of this University, the details of the model envisaged, the budget of this University and the time of its completion.

It has also been stated that it would be a residential University. If it is so, then more fund would be required for that purpose. The facilities of hostel, faculty and administrative block will also have to be provided there. The Administrator of the University has recommended that they do not have adequate land for adding these facilities. Keeping in view the model envisaged for this University, additional land would also be required. The hon. Minister of Education should have informed us about all these facts and given an assurance accordingly. The Government should ensure that this University does not face any uncertainty due to paucity of funds.

The strength of the employees working there for the last 4-5 years has also not been increased. There are about 30-40 employees. Since the time of declaration of making it a Central University, these employees are being retrenched. All these employees belong to poor families. Since they are working there for the last 4-5 years, they should not be retrenched. They should also have a place in the new set-up.

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

I would also like to submit that this University should have its own special status. Further, in the Universities located at Lucknow, Faizabad and Kanpur, the Departments of Science and Technology are being opened. Provision has also been made for the education of Social Sciences and Philosophy there. The Government should prepare its curriculum also. Therefore, it is necessary that suitable persons are appointed for this purpose. Further, there should be a good Library as this is the first Central University in North India, being set-up to honour Shri Ambedkar. This University should, in true sense, be made a fountain of knowledge from where such students could come out who could bring laurels to this nation. The facility of research should meet the requirements of modern India. It should also contribute in making a just, egalitarian and respectable society. I think, we must give more stress to this kind of approach. It would be as befitting honour to Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar.

With these words, I welcome this step and congratulate the Government of India for bringing this Bill by respecting the sentiments of the people. I find some omission in the title of this Bill, wherein it has been stated:

[English]

The title of the Bill is;

"The Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Bill, 1994."

And in Clause 3 of the Bill, it reads:

"There shall be established a University by the name of B.R. Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University."

[Translation]

I think, there is some difference in both the titles. The same title should also be in the clause.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for giving the status of a Central University to the Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two or three points. The Baba Saheb Centenary Committee which was constituted in 1990 had forwarded several suggestions. I feel very happy that today we are going to fulfil one of them by passing this Bill. Although this Bill has been rushed in a hurry and we could not be going through it completely, I have read the objective of the University in which it has been stated :

"It will pay special attention to the promotion of educational and economic interests and welfare of the members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular by providing higher percentage of seats for SCs and STs".

However, I have not observed anything special in any clause of the whole Bill wherein a special interest has been shown towards these categories of people.

Clause 18 deals with the authority of University and Clause 19 deals with Board of Management. It has nowhere been indicated that it would have a special status than other Universities. I do not agree with the view that by merely

changing the name of a University, any particular society will be benefited.

It is alright that we venerate Baba Saheb Ambedkar and a University is being set-up after his name, yet I agree with the views of Shri Chandrjeet that its status should be different from other Universities in every respect.

I feel happy to inform my colleagues from Karnataka that there is Baba Saheb Ambedkar Institute in Karnataka having all facilities of medical etc. Whenever a person visits Karnataka, he prefers to seek admission only in two institutes *i.e.* Ambedkar or Ramaiah Institute.

Similarly this university is being set up in the name of Baba Saheb Ambedkar and I want that this university should be a unique and historic university. This university should not only have the label of Baba Saheb but it should have some special features.

We are happy to see that there is a university in the name of Late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Whatever may be the standard of the University now but, previously during 1974, 1976 and 1977, when students used to come out after completing their studies, their attitude, their way of thinking and talking was used to be altogether different from others. They never used to take studies in the sense that one day they will become Government servant or Government officer. Although students of this University are IAS and IPS. One can see the social change in them and now they have different outlook. Like this, I want to say that there have been some laxity in setting up of Baba Saheb Ambedkar University. I don't hesitate in saying that the period of 5 years is quite a long

[Shri Ram Vilas Paswan]

period and you can see that this university has not made any progress. Flats have not been constructed and teaching has also not started properly. Only the name of Baba Saheb Ambedkar has been given. The main reason is lack of funds. The construction work and deployment of staff can start only when the funds are available. We have full faith in the hon'ble Minister and there is no need to say anything to Shri Arjun Singh, and we are fully satisfied with your commitment to this. You are taking interest in the matter so far as the case of Delhi University is concerned, our question was there in the list but at that time we were boycotting the sitting of the House and later on I had a meeting with the hon'ble Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : Why were you on the boycott?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, we boycotted the sittings because of you. Now you are doing the same thing and again we will have to resort to boycott.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): You have saved yourself due to your boycott.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have a request regarding Delhi University. It is not that students belonging to SC, ST Community are less meritorious. But now-a-days they do not mention SC. As they are afraid that they may not get admission in Delhi University though they can get admission at some other place with the same marks. Hon'ble Minister is very much aware of it since your portfolio is different. You are a Minister of Food,

you should not interfere in the matter of education. Hon'ble Minister knows everything.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : He is our elder brother.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Is he older or you are older.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : He is my elder brother.

MR. SPEAKER : Someone is older in age and someone in physical appearance.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : So far as the management Board is concerned, have you made any special provision for the recruitment of the people of the weaker sections in the management or not? It has been stated in the Clause 19 of the Bill that—The Board of Management shall be the Principal executive body of the University and the Constitution of the Board of Management, the term of office of its Members and its power and functions shall be prescribed by the statutes. In Clause 18 it has been stated that the following shall be the authorities of the university, namely:- the Board of Management of the Planning and Academic Committee; the Academic Council; the Planning Board; the Boards of Studies; the Finance Committee. But it has not been provided in any clause the the type of representation to be given to the weaker sections of the society the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was the leader of this country. He is also called the father of the Constitution. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had a burning ambition for bringing social revolution and the University should represent the same. Otherwise it would be the change of

name only and not the real change as is the case of other universities.

Therefore, to be brief I would like to submit that I am not as learned as our hon'ble Minister and I am sure he would remove the drawbacks. Management Board should have some of its Members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Persons of weaker sections should also have their share in the Management. Besides this section should have representation in the sphere of education or in the departments, be it an appointment of a Professor or lecturer of the departments or the representations of the students. The name of Baba Saheb Ambedkar should be used in its full spirit. To achieve the targets in this direction we would also be needful.

With these words I thank the hon'ble Minister for bringing this Bill. I was also present at the time when Shri Vidyacharan Shukla asked to dispense the Zero hour for today and to pass this Bill. We agreed for it and the Bill was presented at 2.30 p.m. by the hon'ble Minister. I support this Bill wholeheartedly and hope that the drawbacks of the Bill would be removed by the hon'ble Minister.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I shall have to explain to you that today is Friday. This discussion and passing of the Bill have to be done before 3.30 p.m. So, please keep that in mind and make the statement so that the hon. Minister also can reply and we can pass it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I support this Bill and the aims and objects

of this Bill. It is good and after such a long time here in the centre for the country—in the State of Uttar Pradesh—this university is being set up to ameliorate the memory of one of the greatest sons that this country has produced.

I only want to know in what respect this university is proposed to be different from other universities. Just now my friend, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, said that there are universities in other places where in order to get admission, and so on, sometime boys and girls have to conceal the fact that they belong to the Scheduled Castes. But here I would say that in the case of this university, the opposite should happen. This Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls should know that there is University established here in the name of Baba Saheb where a much larger proportion of scholarships and admissions would be available for the boys and girls coming from these backward communities — poorer communities. To that extent, I think, this would provide a new incentive to those children for their education. It would give them great encouragement.

In clause 4, it says :

"...promotion of education and economic interests and welfare of the people in general and of members belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in particular by providing adequate percentage of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes..."

So, this has, of course, provided enough. It should cover the provision of scholarships also. I think, this is something which should be propagated and published much more in the country that here a Central University is being set up

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

which has specific orientation towards the educational upliftment of children coming from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. How exactly that is to be incorporated or to be done in the aims and objects, I leave it to the Government. But it should be something which would be an incentive to these communities.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an auspicious day, today, for us and our party because the Government is going to give shape to our dream of having a University of our own. For this, we thank the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao and his Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Baba Saheb Ambedkar has rendered great service to the tribals, harijans, backward and poor people of this country and today, we are going to open a University in his name not only here but in Maharashtra as well. It is a matter of great pleasure. I congratulate the Government of India for proposing to construct a residential college in the name of Baba Saheb Ambedkar and want to put before the House some points in this connection.

The jurisdiction of this University extends to U.P. alone and I suppose the students of other states will not come under its purview. My point is that there should be a quota for other states as well, besides U.P., so that students of other states can also get education there. Last year, Harijan-tribal students were not given admission in Delhi University. They said that it was the

decision of the Board and one who qualified under the merit will be admitted. They fought against it but the decision of the Board prevailed. It should be made clear whether it will happen there as well. You have circulated the Bill in this regard. Will you bring this Bill again before the House in the amended form?

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill and thank the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development for bringing forward this Bill. It is also commendable thing to uphold the principles and contributions of Bhimrao Ambedkar. It was imperative to open a University in his name because he constitutionally guaranteed respect for the victims of atrocities who were not respected at all. I urge that keeping in view the intention with which the Bill has been brought, important posts of the University should be filled in from amongst the people who come under 22.5 per cent category. People other than this category should not be employed in the name of qualification, competence and gold medalists. This country has a tradition of maintaining a status quo in the vocation of an individual or a class. Had this tradition been absent, I think, there would not have been such sense prevailing in our country whether in case of backwards or forwards. It is the case with everybody that once one acquires power, one hardly cares for respect for this 22.5 or 27.5 per cent category but Baba Saheb was an exception. We do not doubt the bonafides of laws and its provision but we have differences only on its implementations. It is seen that one legislation is passed and entirely different one is implemented. Therefore, the Government should employ the people from 22.5 per cent on important posts. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : Mr. Speaker Sir, while fully supporting and thanking the Government for bringing in this Bill, I just want to make only one point. In Section 4, in the Objects of the University, it is very properly and correctly stated that national integration, social justice, democratic way of life and study of the Constitutions of the world are part of the charter of this University. Here I would like to mention that the encouragement that is being given to people who are otherwise deprived is creating a feeling of confrontation rather than harmony, which is really a sad thing. I hope this University will be able to strengthen this aspect of national integration. Specific emphasis should be laid on this aspect and through this University, we would be able to create a feeling of harmony and national integration in the country.

The second thing that I would like to suggest is that one of the charters of the University should also be to produce students of such calibre who can come out and compete in the open market, rather than confining themselves to the reservation alone. I reiterate that a charter should be given to the University to produce a certain percentage of students who will be able to compete in the open market and establish themselves on the merit of their qualifications and not merely on the strength of reservation.

I request that these two suggestions may kindly be considered.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this measure. I am specially happy because this University is being set up in the name of one of the founding

fathers of our Constitution. We all are proud of Dr. Ambedkar's contribution towards not only the preparation of our Constitution but also national integration by giving the vulnerable sections of our society a feeling of involvement, prestige and being a part of the development process of our nation. I am happy that this University is going to specialise in technological courses and students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will have a higher percentage of seats in this university. In these days of technological development, it is, indeed a welcome measure because in this area, unfortunately, in other technological universities, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are not getting the prominence that they should have. Naturally, I expect that they will be provided with scholarships and other facilities. As it is going to be a teaching-cum-residential university with a self-contained campus, I hope the highest form of education will be provided.

The only thing to which I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is about the finances. He must be very much concerned about this aspect. It appears that the State Government has estimated the cost of setting up of this University at about Rs. 200 crore. For the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Government would require Rs. 8.12 crore. Maybe, it is not possible to spend more than that in the two years that are left. But what is the time-frame for setting up of this University? You have stated that it has to be completed within five years. If it were to be done in five years, how much money will be allocated from the third year onwards so that we can really set up this University within a time span of five years? My view is that this time limit of five years must be maintained. I stress this aspect because the Financial

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Memorandum says that the above-mentioned expenditure will be met by the University Grants Commission from its plan allocation after approving the development proposals of the proposed University on a five year basis with a view to ensure its optimum development. Therefore there are two years left in this Plan. For the remaining three years in the next Plan, a provision of nearly Rs. 200 crore has to be made.

I hope that the money will be provided. Let it not be limping for years together. Unless the money is allocated and the set up is complete within five years, benefits will not be enjoyed by those for whom they are meant. I am sure the hon. Minister is conscious about it. I have no doubt that the Minister will see to it that the time limit is maintained. For years together the signboard is not there. It is really nice to have a full-fledged university with different curricula and different courses in technology that are available either in our country or abroad. With that submission, I strongly support this Bill.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly. I thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill before the House.

In the Objects of the University it has been mentioned:

"to take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching-learning processes in inter-disciplinary studies and research and pay special attention to the promotion of educational and economic interests and welfare of the people in general and of members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the

Scheduled Tribes in particular by providing adequate percentage of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes."

I feel that this objective is evasive. I request the hon. Minister to amend it in such a way so as to make the last sentence read as, "...by providing adequate percentage of seats for the depressed classes."

Secondly, I request the hon. Minister to make sure that at least one study centre is set up in all the State Capitals including the Union Territories.

This being in the name of Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar, I request the hon. Minister to include one of the Southern language also, particularly Tamil, so that the people in the Southern part of the country may not feel neglected.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): I thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and also the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill before the House. Through you I would like to request the hon. Minister that all the States should be given equal share. The problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes differ from one State to other. The problems of these communities differ from the social and economic angle. If the students or the teaching staff are appointed from all parts of the country then they can know each other's problems.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are facing a lot of problems with regard to their promotion or appointment. I hope there will not be any problem with regard to filling up of seats as this University is concerned.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. I thank the Minister for giving us an opportunity to honour ourselves by participating in this legislation meant for the creation of a university in the name of a great man of contemporary India, Dr. Ambedkar. I have only one clarification to seek from the hon. Minister and that is with regard to the exact scope of Clause 6, which says that the jurisdiction of the University shall extend to the whole of Uttar Pradesh. I feel, Sir, that instead of extending the jurisdiction to Uttar Pradesh, it is being limited to Uttar Pradesh. I would suggest that the jurisdiction at least in the matter of admission of students or appointment of teachers should extend to the whole of the country which was regarding as one and indivisible by the great Ambedkar.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It is a unitary institution. Why should it be restricted to one State?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: It is a Central University and its scope should be extend to the whole of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I suppose that

[English]

"The Jurisdiction of the University shall extend to the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh."

[Translation]

If read in conjunction with clause 2

[English]

"The Headquarters of the University shall be at Lucknow and it may also establish capitals at such other places within its jurisdiction as it may deem fit."

[Translation]

I think that it should be read in conjunction. No University belongs to a particular province but to the whole universe or the country. So, I suggest that this clause should be deleted and its residential face should be changed by allowing to open its campuses throughout the State. Otherwise your idea of making it a specific kind of University may get diluted and deviated. Therefore, I suggest to review the Bill and then the spellings mistakes should at least have been corrected in it when we are going to pass the Bill. In the very first sentence

[English]

"...there shall be established an University by the name of Dr. Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar..."

[Translation]

There are spellings mistakes in the three words in the very first sentence. This way, we will not be able to do justice with ourselves and to the memory of that great soul in whose name we are going to open it. With these words, I thank you and welcome this Bill.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Hon. Speaker Sir, I have, in the very beginning, said that there were some constraints be-

[Shri Arjun Singh]

cause of the pressure of time and, therefore, these minor things should be taken in that light. I do not think that we should be that technical. But, I can assure you that if there is any such thing we will have it corrected.

There are two-three things which have been raised here. One is whether this University will confine itself to Uttar Pradesh. So far as the admission of children is concerned, recruiting teachers is concerned, drawing on the academic world is concerned, it is not limited to Uttar Pradesh. That is absolutely clear. There has to be certain jurisdictional definition and this relates to that jurisdictional definition. It does not prohibit students in any part of the country from coming and studying in that University.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Why not from any part of the world?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Oh yes, that is still better.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is an unitary institution. It is not an affiliating institution. Why should it have a particular jurisdiction? Jurisdiction is relevant when it is an affiliating body. I am seconded by the Finance Minister.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the second point that has been mentioned by Shri Chandrajit Yadavji and Chatterjee Sahib also raised it, is about resources, whether there will be adequate resources. We have mentioned the approximate sums that are likely to be spent in the last two years of this Plan. I can assure you one thing—it is not possible for me to stand here and make a commitment of certain amount of money in the next

budget or whatever next stage it comes. That is the right of somebody else and he is also sitting here.

One thing I can assure this House, never has the Department of Education gone to him with a real purpose and has come out empty handed.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This should not be such a sweet thing.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: It is not a sweet thing but a reality.

[English]

But I can tell you that this, in no way means that this University is going to suffer for want of resources, because, we are totally aware of the fact that this is not a run-of-the-mill University. If this University has to be given its eminence then the resources required will have to be provided for. The Board of Management has been referred to in page no. 24. But anyway I will take your indulgence for one minute.

Sir, we have made a departure in respect of this University. No other Central University has representatives of the Parliament on it. But just to ensure that all the things that Members of Parliament want should be done, we have provided for three representatives of Parliament, two from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha, who will be nominated by the Presiding Officers and also representatives of the UGC and the Government.

Therefore, I think we should not really be worried about how the University is going to run.

As for the question of giving it a special significance, I would like to say one thing that we are not going merely by the name. The name of Basba Saheb evokes lot of feelings, reverence and respect all over the country. But, it is the passionate commitment of Baba Saheb to certain concerns and causes which distinguishes him, and this University will not be worth its name if it is not able to identify both its academic and extra-curricular activities with those concerns and commitments that Baba Saheb shared and the effort will be that we shall try to restructure the syllabus, the courses and every thing that is there, in that light.

Now, this is a new experiment. As I said, it is not a run-of-the-mill University where everything is provided for as it is provided everywhere else. I think with the help, guidance, and advice of all leading members of the academic community in the country and the Member of Parliament, we will all together see that this University comes up as a University which really reflects what Baba Saheb Ambedker felt and wanted to do for this country.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Members of the House, through you, Sir, to be kind enough to pass this bill and in the enactment that will follow in the Statutes and everything, we will have full consultation with the hon. Members and try to make it as everyone wants it to be.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked a question about the Board of Management referred to at serial No. 24 of this Bill as to whether there will be a representative of

weaker sections in this Bill because it is mentioned nowhere in it. You said that two Members from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha will be nominated in it from among the members but no Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe will be nominated. Does the hon. Minister want to say that three members appointed to the Board of Management will belong to Scheduled Casts and Tribes?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They will be nominated by Speaker.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: They will be nominated by Speaker and who will appoint the Board of Management. Nothing is clear about these two things that whether there will be a representation of weaker section in that body and who will select it?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: First the Board will be nominated and in that, I say it will be with your co-operation and guidance.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we leave it to you because it is a comprehensive issue and as I said at the outset, we have no demur if the hon. Minister is pleased by changing the nomenclature but the fact is that the Board of Management is a very powerful body.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister replied to your question. He said your point will be considered. Meanwhile, it is important that the students who will be imparted education in that University may suffer if the teacher are appointed on some other criteria.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am not talking about the teachers.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that your point will be considered.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential University in the State of Uttar Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 43 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 43 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the First and the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The First and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 371)

[English]

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA
SADUL (Solapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER ; The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA
SADUL: I introduce the Bill.

15.30 ½ hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new Chapter XXIV)

[English]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 51A)

[English]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I introduce the Bill.

15.31 ½ hrs.

RESERVATION OF VACANCIES IN POSTS AND SERVICES (FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES CONVERTED TO CHRISTIANITY) BILL

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in services under the Government of India for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who have converted to Christianity.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in services under the Government of India for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who have converted to Christianity."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Article 41)

[English]

SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY (Vandavasi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY: I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Insertion of new Article 16A)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

15.33 ½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Article 73)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Article 356)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion is adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

15.34 ½ hrs.

UNIFORM PRIMARY EDUCATION
BILL*

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for uniform primary education throughout the country.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for uniform primary education throughout the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

YOUTH WELFARE BOARD BILL*

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of the Youth Welfare Board for the welfare and protection of the rights and interests of students and youth and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: 15.36 1/2 hrs.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution of the Youth Welfare Board for the welfare and protection of the rights and interest of students and youth and for matter connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I introduce the Bill.

PAYMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE BILL*

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of unemployment allowance to unemployed persons and fo matter connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of unemployment allowance to unemployed persons and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAMEH CHENNITHALA: I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 330, etc.)

[English]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): I beg to move leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr.SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

BEEDI WORKERS WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new Section 4A)

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): I beg to move for leave to

introduce a Bill further to amend the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: I introduce the Bill.

15.37½ hrs.

CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Section 5B)

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE
PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 20)

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I introduce the Bill.

15.38 ½ hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE
PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 3)

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

BACKWARD CLASSES
(PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS)
BILL*

[English]

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation for backward classes and most backward classes in services and educational institutions under the State.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation for backward classes and most backward classes in services and educational institutions under the State."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: I introduce the Bill.

15.39 1/2 hrs.

LORD BUDDHA NATIONAL
CREATIVITY UNIVERSITY BILL*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): I beg to move for leave

to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a University at the national level for the promotion of creativity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a University at the national level for the promotion of creativity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 15 and 16)

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): I beg to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.40 ½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Insertion of new Article 16A, etc.)

[English]

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.40 ¼ hrs.

DECLARATION OF ASSETS BY
MINISTERS BILL*

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for declaration and public scrutiny of assets of Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for declaration and public scrutiny of assets of Ministers."

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

YOUTH COMMISSION BILL*

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution of a Youth Commission for protecting the interests of youth and for their all round development.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution of a Youth Commission for protecting the interests of Youth and for their all round development."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

15.41½ hrs.

REHABILITATION OF
DEPENDENTS OF VICTIMS OF
TERRORISM BILL—

by Prof. K.V. Thomas... *Contd.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up rehabilitation of dependents of victims

[Mr. Speaker]

of terrorism Bill. The first Speaker to speak is Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to strongly support the Rehabilitation of dependents of victims of terrorism Bill introduced by Prof. K.V. Thomas. It is unfortunate that after the year 1980 a wave of terrorism blew in Punjab and Kashmir and other North Eastern States. In order to serve their vested interest the terrorist arbitrarily open fire with their A.K. 47 rifles at the innocent people or blow up buses with bombs killing hundreds of people at the behest of foreign powers. They stop running buses at lonely places and kill the passengers either women, men or children, mercilessly. Even the sole earning member of families also become victims by terrorists. And then the condition of the hapless family becomes very pitiable. Due to terrorism hundreds of children have become orphans, hundreds of women have lost their husbands and hundreds of mothers have lost their sons and daughters. The family which losses its bread earners has to face as lot of troubles.

15.42 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DINGHE *in the Chair*]

Two or three provisions of the Bill introduced by Prof. K.V. Thomas are praiseworthy. Firstly, the definition of terrorist units given under sub-section 1 of section 3 of the TADA passed in 1985 defines such an activity as terrorism. It further provides that if a member of family is killed by terrorist, the Union

Government will provide a pension of Rs. 2000 per month to the family for the subsistence of its members. Moreover, it was also decided under this Bill that the Union Government will set up a fund of Rs.30 crore. This amount may sound high from statistical point of view, but it will be succour to the thousands of families in Punjab which have suffered the loss of lives some of their members. Needless to say today many national newspapers like the Punjab Kesari have started setting up rehabilitation of dependents of victims of terrorists funds. Through these funds many terrorists victim families have got financial assistance from the hands of eminent leaders of the family.

It may be termed as they caught at the straw. Therefore it has been provided under it that the Government, would set up a fund of the initial capital of Rs. 20 crores, to give a pension of Rs. 2 thousand per month to the terrorist affected families. Moreover, it also has been provided in the Bill that in case of the death of the head of the family one member of the family will be given job so that the family may not strave after the death of the head of the family. It has been provided so that the family may not be disregarded by society alleging the progenies that their father was a terrorist. Such provisions are made in the Bill which would prevent the aggrieved family from getting involved in terrorist activities. It provides for employment of members of the family. I has appeared in today's newspaper that a matador carrying school children was blown up by terrorists with bombs. The head of the family is killed by terrorists yesterday the President of Bhartiya Janata Party at Bombay was gunned down by terrorists. We happen to go through such news everyday. The nexalites in Andhra

Pradesh, the LTTE in Tamil Nadu, foreign-aided terrorists in Nagaland, Manipur and ULFA in Assam are launching their operation there in full swing. The persons killed by such terrorists should be provided financial aid through this fund.

Top brass in army, police, etc. fall victims of terrorist while discharging their duties in various parts of the country. Even the leaders who endeavour to bring about peace, prosperity and law and order are killed by terrorists. The Government must boost the morale of people. The terrorists should not be allowed to serve their selfish end. The Union Government should introduce a *suo-motu* Bill in this connection and get it passed.

Prof. K.V. Thomas has presented this Bill keeping a very important requirement of the country in view. I, therefore, strongly support it and request all hon. members to rise above their party affiliation and support this Bill in national interest.

Today peace is prevalent in Punjab. The Government must come forward to entertain the pathetic tale of the families which have lost its members in terrorists hands. The children of the victims are suffering from unemployment today. Following the death of the head of families, there is nobody left to look after the family. It is our social obligation and is also the obligation of the nation to ensure social protection and provide job to the families of the victims of terrorists. Moreover, those whose industry or factory has been destroyed or blown up by terrorists should be provided financial assistance.

Through you I would like to request the Government to accept this Bill which

aims at the welfare of the nation, redemption of victims of terrorists, provision of employment, making people self reliant. So, this Bill should be passed unanimously.

To conclude with I would like to point out one thing more. It is very regrettable that the more the Government is trying to find a remedy to terrorism, the more is it increasing. We speak out that there is Pakistani involvement behind such terrorists activities. But if the Government is aware of the fact that Pakistan is abetting and aiding terrorists, supplying and smuggling arms to the terrorists, the Government must have strong will power and grit teeth to destroy terrorists dens even at foreign soil as was done by Israel and other powerful nations. All those bastion in foreign countries where the terrorists are harboured should be destroyed.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Internal Security, who is present here, that terrorism has spread throughout the country. Wherever there is any problem, the leaders use to say that a new Punjab or Kashmir is being created there. Therefore to find out the solution of this problem, and such feelings, of the people and to curb terrorism vigorously we should be well determined and the army should be given full liberty. It is not sufficient that they should fight terrorists only when they are attacked by them. Those who cry for the human rights claim that our army personnel are violating human rights. I would like to ask from the believers of human rights that they should talk about the human rights but the traitors who pierce the same pot in which they eat, who encourage terrorist activities, dance at the tune of the enemy, kill the innocent people and block our industrial development, do not de-

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

serve any kind of sympathy, and they must be treated accordingly, *i.e.* tit for tat. Therefore, my submission is that our forces should be given full liberty. Whenever terrorist activities flourish, whether it is in Kashmir valley, nearing Punjab border or in any other part of the country, a strong determination is required to eliminate terrorism.

"Veer Bhogya Vasundhra" *i.e.* only the brave people can plough the land. On one hand the other steps should be taken to eliminate terrorism on the other hand stern action should be taken against the un-social elements.

At last I would like to submit that the Bill presented by Shri Thomasji, along-with the provisions made therein should be accepted by the Government. The Government should have full details about the people who fell the victims of terrorism and are suffering from unemployment. How they can be employed and what arrangements can be made to give pension to their widows, widowed mothers or the other family members. Whether it may be Kashmir or Punjab, it should be the responsibilities of the Government to look after the families of those who were killed by terrorists, to give them jobs, to make them self reliant and to resolve their problems. The Government should make them self-reliant, create the feeling of security among them and their fear should be removed.

With these words, I fully support the Bill, brought by Shri Thomasji.

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Rehabilitation of Dependents of Victims of Terrorism Bill, 1991 moved by Shri K.V. Thomas.

First of all I would ask why the terrorist activities are increased in our country. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to curb the terrorist activities. We feel that such incidents often take place within the country. Whether they are the terrorists of Kashmir or Punjab or the Naxalites, their families are often ruined. The terrorist activities are growing day by day in our country and the Government is unable to curb them, as we come to know about such incidents daily. The B.J.P. President of Bombay, was brutally murdered. The House only paid homage to him and a consolatory letter was sent to his family. If nothing is done in this regard what will happen, in future.

I think that today there are so many facts of terrorism before us. The political people have nexus with the terrorists. Even, the people involved in terrorist activities, dacoity or abduction are sent to the Legislative Assemblies and to the Parliament by the political parties on their tickets. I urge upon the Government through this Bill in this House that such political parties should be banned which give encouragement and protection to such type of people. Such people should not be encouraged since once they come to power they encourage terrorist activities. Their people do such sort of things. If the people, whose families have been ruined in terrorist activities are asked, they will narrate the reality and how they are suffering. Many people in Uttar Pradesh have also fallen victims of the terrorist activities. Even the policemen have also fallen victims of the terrorists. Not only the common man but also the police force have been affected by it. They have been attacked and tortured by them.

While supporting this Bill I would like to submit that arrangement should

be made for the rehabilitation of those families which have been affected by terrorism. Good houses should be arranged for their widows and children. The children should be provided better education so that they can make progress in life. Besides it one person of the family should be given employment in Government jobs. The widows of the victims of terrorism should be given a pension of Rs. 5000/- per month. Moreover national fund should be raised to provide them some assistance so that such families may get economic assistance also. My submission to the hon. Minister is that he should take some effective step in this regard. A stringent law should be enacted through this House to take a stern action against the guilty so that such activities can be curbed.

Today the hon. Home Minister has informed in the House that the accused of the Bombay blast has been arrested. We are surprised to know that the accused is found at the New Delhi Railway Station with documents, it can not be so. The intention of the Government in this regard seems to be malafide. Likewise Memon was arrested and the facts were distorted. The fact is that Memon was arrested in Kathmandu and the arrest was shown in Delhi. It was said that Memon had come to the New Delhi Railway Station in a three wheeler. When such a notorious terrorist travels in a three wheeler, then people like us will definitely walk on foot. My submission is that the Government should not hide the facts. Even today, it was said that a colleague of the terrorist was arrested alongwith documents, video-tapes and other material while the search for him was going on for so many days and he could not be searched out but today he has been apprehended so easily. The fact is that the Government is trying to conceal something due to political or

other reasons and the nature of the incident is thus diverted in this way.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that unless you reveal the truth, these terrorist activities cannot be curbed. These type of activities can take place anywhere and with any person. These terrorists activities cannot be checked and victims of terrorism will continue to make such demand and we will also continue bringing such Bills for rehabilitation of dependents of victims of terrorism, until the Government takes effective steps to curb terrorism. All this can be controlled if the Government has the will to do so.

With these words I strongly support the Bill moved by Shri Thomas.

[English]

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE (Jorhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by Prof. K.V. Thomas, proposing rehabilitation of dependents of victims of terrorism.

I do appreciate the thoughtful consideration of Prof. K.V. Thomas in bringing forward this Bill. A lot of literature is available about terrorists but very little has been said or done about the victims of terrorism. Terrorists are discussed from every angle but not so much attention has been paid to understand the plight of these innocent victims who, for no fault of their own, are made to suffer silently. In the sense, these innocents, too, fight a silent battle against terrorism.

It is a pity that after the death of those who are killed by terrorists, their dependents, their families and all those who survive, are soon forgotten in the

[Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique]

press of things. It is the perverse thinking of all terrorists or political extremist groups that convinced of the rightness of the cause from their angle of vision, is to resort to violent means to advance their cause. And not being a match to the strength of the adversary, which is a legally constituted Government in almost all cases, the violence is directed against the innocent persons having no personal connections with the grievances motivating the terrorist acts. Very often they target these victims to enhance the credibility of their threats. It is as sheer cruelty that these acts are specific, calculated and pressure shocked.

Thus through sheer brutality and fear the terrorists seek to impress their existence and their causes on the minds of those who can, through action or terror induce actions achieve those causes. So, the Government needs to send a message to the society and to the nation that it recognises their sufferings and the sacrifices on the altar of terrorism.

Sir, very often people keep mum and choose to sit on the fence fearing that anything said or done will incur the wrath of the terrorists and what is far worse is, they apprehend the Government's inaction. The Government's concern for the victims expressed through measures for taking care of the families of the victims will certainly bring about psychological change.

We should bear in mind that terrorism is a state of mind, not in the case of those who perpetrate that violence, but with those who through fear or otherwise tend to give a tacit moral support to the terrorists. So, such considerate and benevolent measures as

proposed in the Bill of Prof. Thomas will restore confidence in the people. For it is the victims who actually suffer. The public and the Government are mere spectators to the drama. Since the terrorist victims are normally the unwitting and unwilling proxies for attack on the Government, it is quite natural that they merit Government's direct aid, attention and care. They often stand as a symbol of the Government under siege. So, the Government, has moral obligations towards such victims. Sir, the victims of terrorists are of two types. The first type is the one who has nothing to do with the terrorists, but are killed or tortured or kidnapped to give a signal to the Government or to the adversary or even to the society that they mean business. The other class of victims is those who are pitted against the terrorists either administratively or engaged in fighting them. The Government has distinct and well defined responsibilities to the families of those who are killed in action. So, this Bill should take care of both the classes of victims of terrorism.

There is a thinking, lopsided and bizarre, that action against the terrorists alone is a violation of human rights. Our hon. Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao said in the Joint Meeting of the United States' Congress on 18th May, 1994:

"The task that confronts democratic Governments today is to maintain protection of human rights in the face of the most dangerous trends to the violation of human rights, namely, the bullets of terrorism."

This is the assertion of our Prime Minister. To make this assertion more convincing and more logical our attention needs to be shifted towards the victims

of terrorism. Our assertion will sound hollow if we do not follow up the violation of the human rights by the terrorists, providing not only a healing touch, but a rehabilitation package and that alone can demonstrate the society's concern for those who pass through the trauma and agony. It is not only for those who are killed because they are dead and gone, but the problem arises for the remaining members of the families and their dependents also who are made to suffer long, not just months, not just years, but the rest of their lives.

Sir, we should bear in mind that all these victims, particularly the innocents are the reminders to the society that, however uninvolved and remote, distant the society may try to be from terrorism, there is no escape.

Quite unaware they fall a prey to the terrorist attack. So our society's reaction, resentment and resistance and at least moral resistance will be encouraged when it is convinced that the Government is concerned for the victims and innocents who suffered. Prof. Thomas's Bill is a timely intervention to draw the Government's pointed attention towards the problems arising out of terrorist scenario of the country. We should bear in mind that the terrorism within the national frontiers is not an isolated phenomenon. International terrorism sometimes evidently has links with it. But, whether there is link or no link, one thing is certain that international terrorism has a great bearing on the national terrorism and it emphasises one tragic but dreadful aspect that the terrorism has come to stay in the world. New weapons are constantly enlarging the terrorist destructive capabilities particularly, rapid advances are being made on individual weapon development which

we and other advanced countries use to equip our security forces with increased and highly accurate fire power. There is also a risk of growing quantities of these weapons falling into the hands of the terrorists. So, whether we like it or not, I must say without euphemism that terrorism continues to exist. Now, the time has come to be in a state of preparedness to meet the challenge. We can meet the challenge not by merely putting more power into our gun and determination but by arousing society's conscience, responsibility and resistance, at least the moral resistance, which is possible only when the victims of terrorism are given justice.

Therefore, Prof. Thomas's Bill is a very timely one and I give full support to the Bill and I do hope that the Government will accept this Bill and if necessary, will bring forward a more comprehensive Bill to achieve this objective.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM
(Inner Manipur): Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by Prof. K.V Thomas. The Bill proposes to provide for payment of monthly pension and other facilities to the families of the victims of terrorism in the country. I shall feel ungrateful if I do not appreciate a proposal. So, I wholeheartedly support the Bill.

Sir, there are thousands of families in the country who have fallen victims of terrorism. They are from all parts of the country, namely, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Manipur, Assam and from many other places of the country which I cannot describe fully. These thousands of families have fallen victims because of the law and order situation prevailing in the country which is the creation of our polity. That type of situation is not their creation. These

[Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam]

victims are very innocent people. But because of circumstances, they become victims.

So, it is the obligations of the Government to look after the families which are found destitute. In some families, the parents have been killed and all their minor children are left. In some families, the husband is killed and only the wife is left. In this way, there are many families who have fallen victims to terrorism in the country.

I will not describe it at length. But I want to know what programme of rehabilitation of these destitute families has been taken up by the Government.

Uptill now so far as I know—I cannot say very precisely—about the measures taken in other States to rehabilitate the victims of terrorism, there are programmes of rehabilitation of victims in other States. But in my State of Manipur, there is no programme of rehabilitation. Only some amount of ex-gratia is granted at a range of Rs. 20,000 per victim. However, for those who were holding permanent posts in Government Services, a sum of Rs.60,000 is granted as ex-gratia in favour of these victims.

In some other States, it is my information that more than Rs.1 lakh or at least Rs.1 lakh is given as ex-gratia for a victim. Comparatively speaking, for a victim in the State of Manipur, Rs. 20 is not sufficient. The Government is obliged to look after the many families of which the bread-winner has been killed and nobody is left to look after the family. No doubt, I agree that if a Government employee falls a victims to terrorism, consideration is given under die-in-harness scheme to the next of kin of the

victim who was employed. That is a good consideration.

But now the Bill proposes for providing monthly pension and other facilities. I do not know how far the Government is prepared to bear this expenditure. If Government would be in a position to manage, then we would commend it very much.

I would conclude by simply mentioning that in other States, there are Ashram and voluntary organisations which come forward to look after these families. But in States like Manipur and other small State, there are no such organisations which come forward to look after these innocent families who become victims.

I would like to urge upon the Government to raise the ex-gratia amount for the State of Manipur also to Rs.1 lakh. If a person is killed, at least Rs. 1 lakh may be granted as ex-gratia grant as it is sanctioned in other States also.

Lastly, I once again thank Professor K.V. Thomas for bringing forward such a Bill in the public interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to this Bill is over. Shall we extend the time by one hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The time for this Bill is extend by one hour. Shri Uddhab Burman to speak now.

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the Private Member's Bill moved by Professor K.V. Thomas. I also thank Professor K.V.

Thomas for bringing forward this Bill which is very appropriate at the present juncture. Our country is passing through a difficult time at this juncture. Already, many Members who spoke before me said a lot as to how the terrorists in different parts of the country are operating and how people are falling victims to their terrorist activities. There are violent terrorist activities taking place in the country. In Kashmir, there is violence. Terrorist activities are going on there. In Punjab also, such terrorist activities are taking place. In the North-Eastern States, there are different secessionist groups which are operating and many of the people are falling victims to their violence. These terrorists and the secessionist forces in the country have created a very difficult problem to the unity of our country. They are challenging the very unity of our country, the democratic set up of our country. Moreover, the communal forces, the communal fanatics, by their terrorist activities, are also creating problem not only to the people of our country but also to the unity of our people, to the democratic set up of our country. So, terrorists and communalists, who are professing secessionism are also creating problems. They are not only creating problems but also killing a large number of people throughout the country by their violent activities. So, these forces are there. They are to be fought unitedly by our people, by our citizens. There are a large number of people who are standing up against the forces of terrorism and they are fighting like anything. So, we have to strengthen the hands of such people who are fighting against the terrorists. The terrorists forces are operating either in the name of secessionism or communalism. I hope this Bill, which is also going to take care of the victims of terrorist violence, will create confidence in the minds of the people throughout the

country. For that, I thank Professor Thomas for having introduced this Bill.

Sir, what we are finding in our States is that there are a large number of terrorist groups. In the North-Eastern region, there are a large number of terrorist groups. They are creating problems. Many people had fallen victims to their terrorist activities. Some of the victims were social workers, some of them were renowned economists, engineers and other political activists also. Therefore, people are falling victims to the terrorist activities. What we have found is that when the terrorists surrender, for their rehabilitation, the Government is giving them an amount of Rs. two lakhs.

The family members of the victims who are killed, are given only Rs. 1 lakh whereas the family members of those terrorists who have surrendered, are getting Rs. 2 lakhs. That means, the heirs of those who were killed, got Rs. 1 lakh and the family members of those terrorists who killed, they got Rs. 2 lakhs. But the families of those victims are facing different problems. They have their children, wives, brothers and sisters. And maybe, they were the sole bread-earners. So necessarily, it is a loss to their family members. So the Government should come forward to take care of the family members of such victims because they fought not only against terrorism but also fought for the unity and integrity of the country. They are to be honoured. In this regard, economic and other benefits should be given to the families of such victims. The Government has taken certain measures in this regard.

With this, I support this Bill and hope that the Government will come forward to accept it. If necessary, the

[Shri Uddhab Barman]

Government should come forward and bring a comprehensive Bill so that all those people who love democracy, who love the unity of the country, can fight as one, against terrorism, communalism and for the unity and peace of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI (Nainital): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill moved by Prof. K.V. Thomas regarding the rehabilitation of the dependents of the victims of terrorism. Since the terrorism surged up a big problem have cropped up before the country that how the family and small children of the victims of terrorism should be rehabilitated.

Terrorism raised its hood in Punjab during 1981-82 and if we calculate the number of victims of terrorism since then the number of families and dependents will reach upto thousands. Several years have since passed but the Government has not yet prepared any sheme or made any announcement regarding their rehabilitation. Only some social institutions and the common public has collected money on their own for their aid and assistance. The shameful thing is that 'Hind Samachar Samooh' which is also known as 'Punjab Kesari' has collected much more money than the Government for their assistance. This group has collected crores of rupees and disbursed it among the dependents of the victims of terrorism but so far the Government has given any financial help to organisations working for this venerable cause. It is really surprising.

Khudda gorry incident took place in 1986 in Pubjab in which 16 persons were

massacred after they were forced to get down from a bus. At that time, a teacher from Amritsar, Lakshmikant Chawla came to Delhi with the ashes of those victims, alongwith their widows. She tried to meet the Prime Minister for rehabilitation of those widows and for arrangements of study for their children but she could not reach even near the residence of the Prime Minister. Police drove them away. She went back. During the tenure of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh as Prime Minister, Lakshmikant Chawla again came to Delhi. At that time she was collecting money from the public and working for rehabilitation of widows in Punjab and making arrangement for study of their children.

During the tenure of Shri V.P Singh as Prime Minister 30 persons were shot dead and Shrimati Chawla again come to Delhi with the widows and dependents of the victims, to meet the Prime Minister. I am glad to tell you that V.P. Singh met her and heard her very empathetically and gave assurance to set up a cell for the cause and then she returned. But the cell could not be set up even after so many years. You can imagine that that lady has realy worked hard and offered her full cooperation to widows and dependents of the victims.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, terrorists killed 53 persons in Jagraon after compelling them to get down from the train. Shrimati Chawala came to Delhi with the ashes of the victims with their widows and around 300 other women rendered destitute to meet the Prime Minister. Fortunately at that time P.V. Narasimha Rao was Prime Minister. He gave time and listened to them sympathetically and gave assurance that a special cell will be set up where these widows would be

able to express their woes. But even after the assurance, no action was taken on it. Hon. Prime Minister gave assurance that special cell will be set up for their rehabilitation, but so far it could not be set up.

Mr. Chairman, I could not understand that why the Government is so callous. At that time as when terrorists entered and occupied Hajrat Bal Shrine in Kashmir, Government adopted softer and softer and persuasive attitude. This may be Government's policy, I do not want to comment on it but on the other hand the Government has not prepared any plan to rehabilitate the people displaced due to terrorism. The Bill moved here is a Private Member Bill and we all know its ultimate impact. We all know that what importance the Government is going attach to it. Our colleagues from Congress Party are also unanimous on this Bill that it should be adopted as it is. Sentiments of the Parliament are also attached with it, therefore we all request you to admit it as it is.

What will be its result, I do not understand. A poet has said:—

"Sukhan Ahele sukhan Samjeh Tuban
ahele juban samjhe,
yeh askko ki ibarat hai kaun isha tayurma
samjhe,
use to apne Guldaste ki Raunak se
maksad hai,
kahan Gunche ko Fursat hai ki Darde
gulishta samjhe."

The attitude of the Government is so rigid.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, terrorism has been transferred from Punjab to Uttar Pradesh now. When terrorism started in the State in 1991, the graviest bomb blast incident

occurred at Rudrapur, Distt. Nanital during Ram Leela. 60 people were killed in that incidence I was the eye witness of that incidence, None of out of them had his own house. They all were slum dwellers who had neither any brother nor any matured son who could look after their dependents. Any one can very well imagine the plight of a widow who has lost her young husband and is compelled to knock at one door after another in the society.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are about 300-400 such people before whom the position of dying of starvation has arisen. The State Government had its own limitations. At that time we compelled the State Government to pay Rs. 25 thousand to the kith and kins of each victim of that bomb blast. Apart from that local institutions i.e. Shri Gurdwara Singh Sabha, Samaj Seva Pratisthan Samiti and R.S.S. had also provided some belief. The Delhi Ram Lila Committee had also sent blankets for them. Whatever we could arrange for them immediately we did. What is their condition now? Their children cannot go to school. They have no roof over their heads. They are running from pillar to post. There is a Bhukasa a tribe who live in Nanital district. When the people of Bhukasa tribe were working in the fields, the terrorists came and gunned them down. The widows and children of the deceased have become orphaned. Now their daughters have grown up. The problem of their marriage is there. The Government have no policy for their rehabilitation and their marriage. We are very much aware of the situation in Kashmir. I do not want to say much on this topic regarding Kashmir. But I want to state it very clearly that the dependents of the people who are being killed by the terrorists become destitute. The Govern-

[Shri Balraj Passi]

ment has no policy about the widows and children of the deceased. The Government may feel satisfied by saying that it has wiped out terrorism from J&K. It may its credit. But the party which was ruling at that time was responsible for abetting terrorism there. I do not want to know about their role in spreading terrorism.

The Government did not curbed the terrorism in Punjab. The terrorism diéd its own death in Punjab, because of the coordial relations between Hindus and Sikhs which cannot be seprated. I can cite an example. Hon'ble M.Ps. from Punjab must be here. They can tell you that there was not a single incidence of Hindu and Sikh riot when terrorism was on peak in Punjab. Even during the Planned riots of 1984 in Delhi in which Sikhs were killed not a single incidence of riot occurred in Punjab in retaliation. The reason behind it was that the relations between Hindus and Sikhs are deep rooted. So the terrorism is died its natural death in Punjab because the terrorists were not accepted there because of their own misdeeds and the public boycotted them. The terrorism is not being curbed in Kashmir. If you have got success in curbing terrorism in Punjab do so in Kashmir also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that about two lakh families in Jammu are living like beggers due to terrorism and the Government has not formulated any scheme for them. Perhaps, the Government of Punjab has introduced a scheme in which it provides a pension of Rs. 250 per month to the suffering families for which I congratulate that Government but the members of those families whose relatives were killed, are taking part in agitations and demand-

ing that the amount of Rs. 250 should be increased to Rs. 1500 but their demand has not been accepted so far. In regard to this Bill it has been said in Delhi that this amount should be raised to Rs. 2000 but I demand that this amount should be raised to Rs. 5000 and the elderest member of the ill-fated family should definitely be provided a job within a week of their misfortune. They should be allotted pucca houses for living. They should be given priority and weightage in all the Government schemes in every field.

I demand that this Bill should be passed. We all Members are agreed with it. I am sure that the Government will take it seriously so that the kith and kins of the people who are being killed by the terrorists may find some solace somewhere.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill moved by our esteemed colleague Prof. Thomas. It is a pity that a large number of people have become victims of terrorism in our country mostly in the border States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and in the Northeastern States.

They have died most premature deaths, heroic deaths, untimely deaths. Naturally, in such cases, the State has a responsibility towards the families of the deceased, the families of the people so killed. In a sense, they are martyrs of national integration. While working for national integration, to keep the country united, to keep the country together, to keep the country peaceful, most of these people sacrifice their lives. They become the targets of terrorists. We have had our freedom struggle before 1947. Those who had joined the freedom struggle had

played gallant roles against the British. Again, there were different stages. The freedom struggle can be divided into different parts. It was not that the country as a whole was under the direct administration of the British. There were quite substantial areas known as *garzaats* or States ruled by kings and princes. There was a struggle in those places also, rather a sort of war was waged in some places against the *garzaat* rule, for their integration with Hindustan. What happened was there were clashes in several places including Hyderabad, where the *Nizam* was very powerful; it was the largest State. One stage was freedom struggle and after independence, we entered into a different era; an era of development, an era of strengthening and an era of integration. In this process also, those who are dying or those who are injured to the bullets of the terrorists are no less than freedom fighters, who lost their lives in British jails or succumbed to the bullet injuries inflicted upon them by the British forces. So, it is time for the Government also to treat these who are victims of terrorism on a par with the freedom fighters. Accordingly, some concession, some relief, some benefits should flow to these people also. As you know, Madam Indiraji introduced this Scheme in 1971 for freedom fighters and that brought relief to many of our veteran freedom fighters who were financially in a very miserable position. Even for proper medical treatment, they did not have the economic strength. I would say that the Government of India should develop some such thinking and some decision should be taken so that the families left behind by these victims of terrorism could be looked after by the State.

The provisions that are there in the Bill moved by Prof. Thomas—like some financial concessions, some other ben-

efits, allowances, monthly pension to the families of the victims of Rs. 2000 or something like that—are welcome. That is one thing which is the minimum. Together with that, they should also consider giving the children of those families of victims, educational facilities and health facilities.

As Member of Parliament, a Member of the Assembly having been elected by the people, having taken a vow to serve the people with a sense of sacrifice, after serving a term of about four years or a few months less than five years are eligible or entitled to get pension. Why do those who are dying for the integration of the country, for participating in the struggle not have the pension? Mostly the police people and persons in some places and those who are opposing terrorism are becoming the targets. The members of the Armed Forces, the *jawans*, the political people, the social workers who are trying to arouse public opinion against terrorism and those who are trying to arouse patriotism in a bit to strengthen the much needed national integration are becoming the targets. Why should they not be given some facilities in the matter of health, education, and for maintenance etc.?

Having said this, I would like to make some more observations. We can name a few places where terrorism is playing havoc now. In some places, it has taken the form of insurgency, for instance, in Jammu and Kashmir, sometimes in Nagaland, sometimes in Manipur of the North-Eastern State. Unless determined, coordinated and united efforts are made, may be, it may spread over to different parts. Now also, as you know in Bombay some accidents took place; Memon brothers incident and all those things are there; even today, it is going

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

on, like murder, for which a clue has already been obtained.

Some learned friends have also narrated their experiences as to what is happening in some parts of Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere also. So, the menace of terrorism has now become a nationwide, problem, although in Jammu & Kashmir, it has reached the level of insurgency; and elsewhere the thrust is towards the creation of anarchy and engaging the State in a series of encounters, to destroy its credibility and leaving less and less time to deal with urgent problems of development. We have enough of enemies outside as well as inside. That is our plight. That is our misfortune.

For the last few days, in different forms, this matter is being raised on the floor of this House. For example, it was raised during the Question Hour, during the Zero Hour. Yesterday also, a statement made by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs indicating the position about the nuclear power which has been developed in our neighbouring country, Pakistan with smuggling of Plutonium across Germany from Russia.

We have terrorism in our country which is aided and abetted by the ISI and by the leaders themselves in Pakistan. There is no secret about it. They are also getting an encouragement from a super power. Is Pakistan so strong to develop its own nuclear technology and to go against a vast country like India which is a sub-continent, which is a mini-world? It has its roots elsewhere in a super power. We have also fight it out.

Terrorism is not a today's concept. Even during the freedom struggle, we

had come across certain events. What happened in America when Mr. Kennedy died? Was it not an activity of some terrorist outfit? What happened two or three years earlier when there was an attempt to blast the entire hotel where Mrs. Margaret Thatcher had gone to attend some conference in Ireland? In Ireland, Scotland, England and other countries of Europe, terrorism is a global phenomenon.

Why is terrorism increasing rapidly in our country also? It is due to an imbalance in the society. Unemployment leads to discontentment and frustration. When an educated unemployed young man gets frustrated, his energy can be misutilised. That is exactly what is happening today in Jammu and Kashmir. Of course, there is a ray of hope in Punjab. What had happened in Punjab? Punjab was written off practically by many people. But we could successfully combat terrorism in Punjab. That holds out a ray or hope that we can fight out and also finish terrorism from Jammu and Kashmir and the North-Eastern States in a determined manner.

What is happening today? All of us should think about it. If a young intelligent boy is not able to enter a university on this plea or that plea or after his education from a university, etc., there is no job or any other avenue available to him, he gets frustrated. I do not say that Government jobs can be made available everywhere. The young boys also understand that white-collared jobs may not be made available for everyone. But there should be some vocation where he can move with dignity and can stand on his own legs by making a proper use of his wisdom, intelligence and education that he is imparted in schools, colleges and universities. If that situation is not creat-

ed, then naturally, meeting their bullets by the bullets of our police is not a wholesome answer.

I know as a matter of exigency, when there is a terrorism somewhere, we have to utilise police force, military force, whatever it is. I think Shri Rajesh Pilotji will agree with me that they are trying to raise several battalions. I was going through some news items that in the eight States there is a demand for raising battalions to combat terrorism. This number also cannot be kept confined to eight in the days to come. So, prevention is better than cure. Naturally social justice is there to fight out imbalances, to provide proper educational facilities to all for their dignified living. I do not say always about jobs and all those things. So, these are the root cause which we have to analyse and also try to approach the problems from the direction of social exploitation and all those things. At the same time, Sir, right now wherever terrorism is there, we have to naturally engage our police forces and other forces.

We see sometimes that a very important aspect is lost sight of. There are TADA cases and all other things. I agree that when such powers are given, sometimes these powers are misused. But it should not be misused. If you say altogether, "You exclude it, take it away from the Statute Book", I feel sometimes in a country of our dimension, of our complexities, if you do not have powers that is also difficult. Sir, you are a lawyer of repute and I have also been advocating to give a fresh look at our judicial system, jurisprudence whether—without reforms, without revolutionary system—we can deal with the growing or the ever increasing criminals and the crimes, the type of crimes that is being committed.

In the capital city also every morning, you will find the reports about the

rape, kidnapping, dowry deaths and so many other things. There is kidnapping for a ransom and there are so many other things. Will that give a good account of the functioning of the large democracy of the world? It is certainly, not.

We are now giving instances of China, about its rapid development. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members present here that probably day before yesterday, they must have seen the third page of the Times of India, there was a photograph, I think of very top civil servant of China having been handcuffed and taken away somewhere and he was awaiting hanging. What was the crime he committed? He supplied ration at some sort of a higher price.

But here in India, by engaging a good lawyer, by harassing other people, by greasing the hands of a few who are connected with the trial, even the worst type of criminals go scot free. It is very difficult to send them behind the bars. Even at the mid night, they have the strength to knock at the door of a magistrate and get an order from his bedroom. Is it not happening in India? I think you are making an observation somewhere. I think here also we should see that these Acts are not misused. Let us check the misuse of these deterrent Acts. But without those Acts also, it is difficult to apprehend the criminals. Some people have direct knowledge about the heinous blasts in Bombay, are saying that without this TADA it would not have been possible to apprehend those people today.

17.00 hrs.

But for this Act, it would not have come light as to how these events occurred. And now the hand of Pakistan

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

is also quite evident. That is why, my submission is that we should see to it that the provisions of this law are not misused. The provisions should remain. In the name of curing headache, let us not suggest the removal of the head itself! We have to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to wipe out terrorism which, unfortunately, is a global phenomenon nowadays. We have to take preventive measures and wherever it erupts, we have to firmly deal with it with the help of our police personnel, Army and so on.

At the same time, we must also raise this matter very emphatically in different international fora. Very shortly, Pakistan is going to host a conference of the OIC—Organisation of the Islamic Countries. They are also planning to raise the Kashmir issue in the August Session of the United Nations. One who is always engaged in abetting, creating and intensifying terrorist activities in several parts of our country, himself becomes the complainant in the international fora! So, it is high time that we take effective remedial action to put things in right perspective and create world opinion in this regard. That is why, our Embassies in different countries should update themselves thoroughly on these aspects. In this way, inside and outside the country and in various international fora, we have to deal with this matter adequately.

Sir, I conclude by saying just one thing more. Presently a very funny argument is raised by certain people about the violation of human rights with reference to the terrorists. Terrorism is something which is totally devoid of humanism. There cannot be any human consideration associated with the acti-

vities of the terrorists. How can there be some plea by certain agencies or organisation that there is violation of human rights? How can those who themselves are not human beings, attract the provisions of the Human Rights Commission? Those who indulge in such atrocious behaviour are not human being. They are worse than animals. This aspects should also be put in the right perspective.

The family members of the victims of the terrorist activities, those who lost their lives while performing their duties faithfully and also those who, in their own way, are contributing towards national integration, peace harmony and development, should be adequately looked after by the Government. Government should take all possible steps for their rehabilitation and they should be provided with maintenance, livelihood, education and health facilities and so on. The Government of India and the State Governments should sit together and come out with a comprehensive programme so that the family members of the victims of terrorist attacks do not feel neglected. We must ensure that they get all the benefits so that, in turn, they will become good citizens of this country and are in a position to earn their livelihood and live with dignity.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill brought by Prof. K.V Thomas. I appreciate his view for bringing such a Bill and we got opportunity to speak on it. One of our earlier speakers has asked the fate of this Bill, but I think that this Bill will strengthen our national unity. Isms like terrorism and extremism are growing in our country. Both isms are different in forms. Terror-

rism wants to disintegrate our country and the extremism is for liberating the society from exploitation, oppression, social discrimination and atrocities. This is the difference between the two. Extremism is growing in Bihar. You might be reading about Jahanabad in the newspapers. The number of killings in that area is no less than that of Punjab and Kashmir but these killings are from both sides. People, be it security persons or the villagers, are becoming victims of terrorism. Their families are ruined by these activities. It has been provided in the Bill that such families should be rehabilitated and proper arrangement of education should be made for their children. It would strengthen the devotion of our security personnel towards their duty and they would remain prepared for making any sacrifice for the country. This thing should not be taken lightly. It has been given in the Bill as to what kind of enthusiasm has to be inculcated in the country to combat terrorism. Many killings have been taking place in my district and some people have established their control over certain villages. They have set up courts there where justice is being done against the social crimes and other cases of atrocities and capital punishment is also awarded by them. Even then the Government is not paying any attention towards the poor as to why such a large number of people are being killed there and why such things are happening there? Till now no development of the poor could have been made and their wards are wondering here and there. When our country was under foreign yoke, the poor people struggled for the freedom of our country and the rich people served the foreigners. When the Britishers left the country they placed the crown on the head of rich people and the poor, who fought for freedom and made sacrifices, could not get any benefit on it. You can see that hundred of years

ago, the Adivasi women used to carry their children on their back while doing work and they are still doing so. No change has taken place for them. It means that the poor who were suffering in the past are still suffering. Under such circumstances what else then the extremism will flourish there. The main reason for the rise of extremism is non-development of a particular community. That is why their youth are going towards extremism and terrorism.

Today, criminalisation of politics has been done which is also giving rise to the extremism and terrorism. From this you can imagine the future of the country. The criminal elements who have infiltrated into politics have reached in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. You have to see as to how it has happened and you have to take some concrete steps to curb the growing extremism and terrorism. They want to disintegrate the country. Pakistan is abetting extremism and terrorism in Kashmir and trying to disintegrate the country. Earlier it had made similar attempt in Punjab. We would like to thank you for eliminating terrorism in Punjab and now a new era of development has ushered in Punjab.

In absence of development, unemployment is increasing and in such areas extremism is also on rise. If you want to curb the extremism then you have to uplift those communities which have remained aloof from the development hitherto. It is all right that you are spending a lot of money to bring the people above poverty line. Crores of rupees have been spent on it but you should also see whether people are in fact rising above poverty line or not. Till now you have not made any attempt to see whether the benefits have reached the poor or not and whether this money

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

has been used or misused. Therefore, I would like to say that proper attention should be paid on the victims. All facilities should be provided for their development. The dependents of innocent persons who are killed by the terrorists, should be looked after properly. Actually you are responsible for this because terrorism has grown in you regime. We have seen that one death of a well known criminal, who was bearing reward on his head, a demonstration was held by your party workers for several hours. This incident has occurred in our area. Will it not give rise to the extremism? What I would like to say that you have to keep watch on such activities. If you would accept the present Bill in the national interest, the country would appreciate it. I would like to say that if the dependents of victims of terrorism are rehabilitated and proper arrangement of education is made for their children, I am sure that our Jawans would fight against terrorism more vigorously in future.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support wholeheartedly this private members Bill brought by Prof. K.V. Thomas which relates to the rehabilitation of families of victims of terrorism. I would request the Government to accept it without any hesitation. Many respected citizens, security personnel, politicians, social workers and other thousands of people are being killed by the terrorists and for them we hold condolence meetings, discuss about them, asked for a report from the State Government, sometimes order inquiry into it or other formalities are completed and the matter is over with a vague reply the Government. It should not be like that.

Our two Prime Minister have been killed by the terrorists. Therefore, we would request the ruling party to think over this Bill which contains both the strength and the humanitarian aspects. You should think of the agony of a son who lost his father, a mother who lost her son or a wife who lost her husband. If you think with cool mind you would definitely support this Bill. All the members, irrespective of treasury benches or opposition benches should unanimously pass this Bill. The bereaved families should be rehabilitated and their children should be imparted proper education to make them a good citizen. If encouragement is given to their children or to other dependents through this Bill, pension is granted and job is given to one person of such family that would strengthen their willpower. It would boost their morale and they would fight the terrorism more vigorously in the time to come. I think that this Bill will be useful in reducing and eliminating terrorism in the country. Therefore, I would request the Government to accept it and this Bill should be passed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Ramashray has said that there is a difference between terrorism and extremism. Certainly the difference is there. He has referred to the incidents of Jahanabad. The main reasons behind the increase in the incidents of terrorism and extremism are, no doubt, economic disparity, discrimination and unemployment.

17.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

When such persons do not find any job, they go astray and adopt the path of militancy. It lead to degradation of day-to-day moral values and the youth get influenced by it. Sir, thought you, I would like to submit that now the time has

come when the Government should think over it. The root causes of terrorism and extremism are unemployment, economic disparity and discrimination, as referred to by Shri Ramashray Babu.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to emphasise that keeping in view the prevailing situation in the country the Government should include the Right to Work in the Fundamental Rights to curb terrorism. It should also ensure that every person, whether literate or illiterate, labourer or farmer gets employment. Everybody should have right to work under Fundamental Rights. With this, the economic disparity can be removed and the misled unemployed youth can be brought in the mainstream.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rai, just a minute. Now, the time allotted for this subject is over. Shall we extend the time by another our hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, what will be the fate of the other Bill which has to come after this Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I depends upon the time taken by the hon. Members.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: My priority is number one. Sir, it is the practice that whosoever gets number one in the priority, at least, he is allowed to move his Resolution or Bill so that it does not lapse.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as timing is concerned, it is better that we

shall also confine ourselves within the time limit. If we do so we will be able to accommodate other hon. Members also. It is by chance that the hon. Members get an opportunity. So, the chance should not be lost.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Sir, how much time I will be given? Already the time allotted for this Bill is over. Now, how much time will it take?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think within half an hour it can be done. It depends upon the speeches of the hon. Members.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that Shri Thomasji has made such provisions in the Bill that if a working member of a family becomes victims of terrorism, his family would be entitled to a monthly pension of Rs. 2000 and one member of the family would be provided employment. There should also be a provision for education and rehabilitation etc. for the kith and kins of deceased. These provisions, no doubt, are in conformity with the feelings of the Members of this House. The Government should come forward to get this Bill passed unanimously. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): I wish to congratulate Prof. P.C. Thomas for bringing in a very good and thoughtful Bill. In fact, it was long overdue. Such a thing should have come earlier. It is indeed very sad that this a great country which is known for its dedication to

[Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra
Khandurji]

peace, harmony, universal brotherhood, country to which people from all over the world came to learn basic human and humans values, a country which produced Gautama Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi, has today becomes a big battle-field where people are getting killed by terrorists every now and then. Human lives are being extinguished by violent activities; and today the activities of terrorists or murderers, as they ought to be called, have become a normal way of life in this country.

What is very disheartening and saddening is that our sensitivity by these terrorist activities has now reached a stage where nothing stirs our conscience, nothing seems to hurt us. Everyday, we read in the newspapers that so many people are killed here and there. We just pass off without bothering, without thinking as to what is happening to this country.

Apart from the loss of lives that is taking place, these terrorist activities are harmful. A habit is being formed. Our basic values are getting numbed and are becoming ruined by these terrorist activities. It is in this context that we should see this Bill. Innocent people have been murdered by terrorists for political reasons and hence it is absolutely necessary that these terrorist activities must be controlled. It is not only for the loss of human lives, as I said, but also to ensure that our value system in this country is not damaged, that the Government apart from helping the victims of the terrorists, which is a very good idea and very urgent and necessary activity, must also take charge of these terrorists and try to extinguish the root cause of terrorism.

Today, we have come to a stage where we want people to be supported financially and otherwise because of the terrorist activities. What about the activities themselves? How long are we going to continue with this process of supporting the people because of administrative difficulties or failure, whatever you may call it, or maybe a political fall-out of the system that we are today following.

Therefore, the Government must take urgent and immediate steps to control this terrorism. It is being said often in this country about it, but, unfortunately, we react; in fact, we only react; we do not act. When somebody gets killed in Bombay, then we say, "We will see to it; we will do this and that; we will conduct a CBI enquiry; we will see that next time it does not happen. And when the next time comes, things again happen and we repeat the same old words." Therefore, there is a necessity that a joint, non-political approach to this problem of terrorism is taken and action is taken in such a manner that clear-cut message goes to the terrorists, and the countries that are supporting terrorism in our country that this will not be tolerated any more.

Earlier speakers have talked about Pakistan supporting terrorism, which is all known. Pakistan is not even hesitant in accepting that they are creating all these problems. Therefore, one additional suggestion that I have for the Government is that their action must be such that a clear-cut message goes to Pakistan that we can also play this game and probably we can play it better than Pakistan. So, if they want to create terrorist activities in our country, then the Government by its own method—I do not want to discuss this methodology—conveys a clear-cut message to Pakistan that this cannot be

one way traffic. If they can play this game, we can play it better. And then the Government ought to do something about it.

We hear these terrorists killing these helpless and poor people. Last year on 15th August, people were taken out of a bus in Doda and just being shot down in broad daylight. On the other side, we have poor labourers coming from different parts of the country working in Punjab. While they are asleep at night, somebody comes and kills them. For no fault of theirs they are getting killed. They are poor people. Once their bread earner or the head of the family gets killed they are thrown out on the streets. They are thrown to wolves. Therefore, there is an urgent necessity to take care of these people and it is in this context that this Bill is a very valuable one.

However, I have a few suggestions. First is, in clause 3 it is stated that Rs. 2000 is to be given to the family. This is a suggestion of Prof. Thomas. I think Rs. 2000 at the moment may be all right, but there are two things which are to be added on to it. One is that it must be connected to the price index. I hope it does not have to go on for long. But why I suggested that was because there is today existing an award or help called *Jungi Award* or *Jungi Inam*. It was started some time in 1917 when the award was Rs. 5. Probably, Rs. 5 at that time could fetch you one *tola* of gold. Today, in 1994, still it is Rs. 5. It should not happen to this also. Rs. 2000 must be connected with the price index and some arrangement must be made that it should be increased as required.

Second thing is, in clause 5 where it has been stated that employment to

at least one eligible member of the family within a period of three months should be given, I want to suggest that we should have one eligible member of the family within three months or if at that point of time somebody is not eligible or is a minor then immediately on becoming eligible within three months it should be given. Today we have hundreds of cases pending where a Government servant serving dies in harness, his son is giving a job. But if he is a minor at that time and after ten years he becomes eligible, there is nobody who bothers about giving him a job.

The other thing is, a lumpsum of say about a lakh of rupees is also to be given to the poor family. Of course, this help should be related to the earning capability or earning capacity of the member concerned.

The next point is accountability of the State. In this I suggest that since terrorists activities are taking part in the States so the States ought also to be responsible for the law and order. Therefore, somehow, the States are also to be made accountable. Whatever financial help or other assistance is being given, some part of it must be contributed by the State so that they also feel responsible and accountable for terrorist activities in the State. It should not be totally a Centre's responsibility. They must also contribute in the scheme of things.

My last point is that a lot of people get killed while fighting terrorists. Particularly the army today is being employed very extensively in fighting terrorism. It is not part of their duty. Normally the concept is when troops are there, it is part of their duty to fight and get killed. Their duty and charter of duty is to fight the enemy and they fight in very difficult

[Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra
Khanduri]

conditions against the terrorists. Therefore, such types of benefits should also be given to service personnel in addition to whatever benefits they get for being killed fighting against terrorists while in service. I hope, I have made this point clear. This facility should be in addition to whatever these people are doing because they are carrying out this task in addition to their normal duties.

At the end, I once again congratulate Prof. Thomas and fully and wholeheartedly support this Bill.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by Prof. Thomas. As it is said, "better late than never", this Bill has come in the right time when the country is undergoing a panic caused by the terrorists.

Sir, there is an apprehension of terrorism from outside the country and from within the country. It is a global phenomenon as rightly said by Shri Panigrahi from country to country and from within the country there has been terrorist acts and activities.

India has been a constant victim of the terrorist activities. During our struggle for independence, our beloved Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, perhaps, fell a victim to terrorists. After we got independence also, very vulnerable and very valuable lives of those were contributing a lot to national unity to keep all the sections of the people from one end of the country to the other together, worked for the nationhood and for national integration - like our beloved leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi - have become victims of terrorists. This is nothing new.

But my point to contention is, what is the solution for this? As Prof. K.V. Thomas has given his viewpoints, how can we rehabilitate the victims? There are two important factors. This provision will be just a token remedy. But think there were be some lapses in taking preventive action. The best type of prevention can be envisaged from the assessment of certain situations like that of the people who are very much prone to the terrorist activity. The people who are living close to the border near the actual line of control live under a constant threat to their lives from the terrorists and there is some panic always in those areas.

In Punjab the people could resist the terrorists only because of their moral courage. That also was due to the fact that the Government could boost up their morale by supplying arms and ammunition. They wanted to fight out the terrorists. So also the people who are residing near the actual line of control who are under a constant threat to their lives from across the border, should be given the necessary sophisticated arms and ammunition. They should be provided with the necessary infrastructure to improve their conditions because they lack facilities of communication, development work, employment, education and all others. In areas where employment is not guaranteed or where there are no opportunities for employment, people have learnt to suffer chronic psychological frustration. In such areas only they have revolted and some outsiders have taken advantage in exploiting them.

Therefore, all of us and the Government should consider first of all how we can ensure that the infrastructure is built up to improve their condition.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: I am not satisfied.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For your satisfaction you need two hours.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: As the time is short I want to conclude immediately.

I would like to give only one instance of the way Shri Rajesh Pilot was interacting, with the terrorists, so far as the Jammu & Kashmir issue was concerned. It was a very good step.

He wanted to interact with the terrorists. As Kiran Bedi could succeed in converting the hard-core criminals into socially useful people, it is also possible to convert the terrorists into civilians. So, noting is impossible. The Government should also be very much optimistic to create a sense of optimism among the people who are becoming the victims of weapons in the hands of the terrorists.

I hope the Government will leave no stone unturned to take care of the malady as well as its prevention. I hope there should be an endeavour to bring such legislation as a result of which the people will feel that they are not toys in the hands of the terrorists.

Shri P.C. Thomas has shown a way that the Government should conceive the idea of bringing further legislation to ensure that not only the rehabilitation is given to those who are victimised but also the people who are prone to the terrorist activities also be ensured every protection to their lives and properties.

With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. It is true that many innocent persons have been killed by the terrorists and no compensation has been paid by the Government to the family members of the deceased. As a result thereof, the plight of those families is pitiable. The Government should either provide them a government job or arrange for some alternative employment. If the Government fails to take action in this direction, the balance will tilt in favour of the terrorists.

There are incidents which are not linked with terrorism but they occurred due to atrocities. The Government view them as terrorists' act. However, as per the provisions of the constitutions, wherever there is breach of rights, a movement is launched against it.

What happens in Bihar is not terrorism but reformism. Such incidents do occur there only because atrocities are committed on the poor. It is true that sometimes, the killings take place here and sometimes there. The way the Government provides necessary compensation to the families of the victims of terrorism, the family members of those poor people becoming victims of atrocities should be similarly compensated by the Government. I am sorry to say that the Government of India does not give any assistance to the family members of the poor killed in atrocities. On the contrary, it extends help to the landlords who commit atrocities on such people. In this way, the Government send a clear message to the Administration not to extend help to the poor but to the people committing atrocities.

[Shri Tej Narayan Singh]

[English]

The Government should be fair in such cases so that such type of incidents do not occur in Bihar or in other States.

Further, the families of innocent people killed by the terrorists in Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab should be given adequate compensation by the Government. In Punjab, many people have been killed in the terrorists activities. Their only objective was to secede Punjab from this country and merge with another country. The same thing is being repeated in Jammu & Kashmir. The Government of Punjab has wiped out terrorism with agility and hence, they deserve kudos for that. However, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has not been able to do any creditable work. If it takes some effective steps in this direction, the people will definitely be grateful for that. The Government should also take some stiff measures and if the need be, necessary amendment may be carried out in the Indian Penal Code.

There are many cases of kidnapping being reported in the country and in such cases high ransom is demanded. Now, no State remains untouched by these incidents. It is the opinion of the common people that the kidnapers get political protection. The Government should look into it. They should be given severe punishment. Moreover, the kidnapper should get the same punishment as is given to a murderer. If somebody dies during the kidnapping, the family of that person should also get the same facilities as are given to the families of the person killed by the terrorists.

With these words, I support this Bill and thank Shri Thomas for bringing in such a good Bill. I also thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill moved by Prof. K.V. Thomas, Since it is a Private Member's Bill, it may not be accepted by the Government but the contents of the Bill should be accepted by the Government. Even though the provisions made in the Bill are insufficient but at least these provisions should be accepted by the Government.

Many hon. Members have already expressed their opinion that why there should be terrorism at all. The issue of Kashmir has been discussed many a time in this House and today morning we have read about the gruesome incident that has taken place in Jammu.

A Parliamentary delegation was sent to Kashmir by the Home Ministry and that Parliamentary delegation gave certain suggestions to the Home Minister and to the Prime Minister also. The new package that has been announced by the Home Minister for the State of Jammu & Kashmir is totally insufficient. The alienation that has taken place in Kashmir, will not solve the problem at all.

The basic issue is the unemployment, the economic problem. In the North East and also in Kashmir, the same problem is there. Unless the basic issues are addressed to, terrorism will not vanish and we cannot combat terrorism.

Sir, I was hearing one statement from Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad with a little provocation from this side that at least 50,000 unemployed youth should be brought from the Kashmir valley and they should be given employment in different parts of the country. But that has not

been done. This country is not such a small country where we cannot find jobs for 50,000 people. They can be accommodated in various parts of the country, from Kanyakumari to Delhi. If you see the Central services and the public sector undertakings, who are the major beneficiaries in this country today?

Sir, I have no grouse against the Hindi speaking area. But if you look at the Central services, you can see as to who are occupying the majority of the jobs. Mr. Mrutyunjaya Nayak was speaking on this Bill. What is happening in his own district of Phulbani? The people are dying there. In Koraput district also the people are dying out of starvation. In the North East, the main reasons for terrorism are unemployment and poverty. Why is there a demand for Jharkhand State in Bihar? In Bihar also, the same problem is there. The poverty and unemployment are the basic reasons for terrorism and unless you address the basic reasons you cannot control terrorism. At the same time, we should take care of the victims of terrorism, the innocent people. The Government of India is approaching this problem in a completely ad hoc manner and we cannot solve this problem through adhocism.

Sir, today in the Pakistan Parliament they are discussing as to why Bangladesh was created. They say that India gave full support to Bangladesh. But they also feel that because the Government of Pakistan neglected the people of Bangladesh, automatically the process of alienation had started in Bangladesh. The same thing is happening in the Kashmir Valley now.

Can you imagine a situation where only two per cent of the population of the Kashmir Valley occupy 98% of the

Government jobs in the Government of Jammu & Kashmir itself? So, 98 per cent of the people are completely alienated there and naturally they are feeling as if they have been misled when they came to India. Mr. Pilot went into the details and about the demographic position that exists in the Kashmir Valley, the other day. We are saying that the people there are divided on communal lines. In the Kashmir Valley at least, they are secular people, whether they are Muslims or Hindus. They were once upon a time Hindus. Then they converted themselves as Buddhists and later they converted themselves as Muslims. But basically they are peace loving people. The Gujjar Muslims in the Kashmir Valley are saying that they feel completely neglected. They are basically farmers and when their boys and girls grow up and get educated they feel that there is no scope for them there.

Sir, I do not want to name the two per cent of the people who are occupying 90% of the jobs in the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. If some people have come from the Kashmir Valley to Delhi, they are from that two per cent population only and not from the majority there. Mandal issues is the main issue there. In Sikkim also that is the main issue. If you do not address this basic problem, then whatever quantum of money you are spending on the Armed Forces, that will solve the problem.

The basic problem is unemployment and poverty. If terrorism is there in Kashmir, in the North-East, it is due to unemployment and poverty. In some other parts of the country, it is due to regional imbalance. The new economic policy of the Government will create another sort of terrorism in this country. One part of the country will advance and

[Shri Srikanta Jena]

the other part will again go back to primitive stage. Look at the Eastern side. What is happening there? It is completely neglected. All the industries are pumping money from one area to only one particular side of the country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Because it is nearest to America.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Yes. That is the position, That is why, we must have a look at what is happening. In the CRPF, in Police recruitment, in Delhi itself, what is happening? While you are making recruitment in any of the Central sectors, you must look at the regional issue also. They should also be represented in the Central Government Services. But 50 per cent of people in the Central Government Services, whatever it is public sector or Government sector, belong to one particular area and naturally when there is no job, they feel that they cannot get any justice. Why should they depend on Delhi? That feeling is there even in the minds of unemployment youth of Orissa, the tribal youth of Orissa. They say there is a provision in the Constitution that there should be a special recruitment of the tribal and hilly area people in the Central Government Services. But they are neglected. Naturally, there is such a feeling as to why they are not getting employment there. Anybody who is around Delhi is benefited as if they are the only patriotic people. The rest of the people are neglected.

Unless we go to the root cause, this issue will not be solved. Whatever quantum of money you may give, whatever army you may send, this problem is not going to be solved because they feel that they are alienated.

The Kashmir issue or North-Eastern issue or any other regional imbalance issue cannot be solved unless you address those issues in that perspectives.

17.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My request to the Government is, please address this issue and try to sort out this regional imbalance and bring Kashmiri youth from Kashmir Valley and spread them in the entire country. If they require employment of one lakh, then give them one lakh employment. You give them jobs even at the cost of others and bring Kashmiris into the mainstream of the country. Then you can really solve this problem. Or else, you are not going to solve this problem of terrorism. Whether it is North-East or Manipur or Nagaland or Mizoram or Sikkim. Whatever it is, bring them to the mainstream. Only by giving them equal opportunity, this problem will be solved. Only giving opportunity to people surrounding Delhi will alienate the entire country and there will be disintegration of this country. That is my apprehension. It should not be there.

This is why, I support this Bill and simultaneously, I also request the Government of India to look into this aspect also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, there was two subjects for me to speak. I had been listening to all the hon. Members who spoke on the subject. It is a fact that terrorism has taken a lot of lives. Hon. Members have pointed out this fact also. The policy of the Government has been to go to the root cause of it and, that

is why, on all occasions we have tried to remove the communication gap, if it is there. It is a fact that in some of the sectors, economic condition is the root cause. Unemployment is one of the factors. One of my colleagues was mentioning that everywhere these days we have Kashmir or Punjab. It is a fact. You go to some of the normal places where these activities are not there. This is the slogan they give there that if you do not do this, this will also become another Punjab. Today morning, some people from Utrakhand met me. They are young people. They were saying "Mr. Pilot, this will become Kashmir if you do not take these decisions." It has become. But things have to be looked at in the correct perspective. Government is trying hard to cope with militancy and insurgency whether it is a question of North-East or Kashmir or any other part of this country. We have a strong policy against insurgency and militancy.

18.00 hrs.

Efforts have been on. The whole House is aware how our Para-military Forces and the Armed Forces are sacrificing even their lives to maintain the security of this country.

Sir, I was sitting here. I got a message saying that one of the young IPS officers in Nagaland, at 2.35 p.m. today, when he was going on his route, he was shot by insurgents. He was a young officer. He was just posted there in Nagaland. So, you can very well imagine how much effort the Police Forces and the Para-military are making or how they are fighting against the insurgents at this juncture. He was shot by insurgents at Mokokchung. He was the Superintendent of Police of Mokokchung. We took a policy decision to put young officers in those hard and

difficult areas specially in the North-East and Kashmir so that the young officer is more accommodative to the youngsters' wishes. He can go on further, on the lines of the Government. So, I am totally agreeing to what the hon. Members have pointed out about terrorism and the action to be taken on that line. Now, the question is how to help the victims. Every State has a policy. Every State has different rules to look after them in terms of employment, in financial terms and in terms of rehabilitation also. Punjab was mentioned. The Punjab Government has taken care of those victims specially during this period. Similarly, in respect of Kashmir we have a long-drawn-out policy for them. But you would appreciate one thing. As far as employment is concerned, it will be very difficult to take it honestly that anybody who sets himself on terrorism could be satisfied by employment. Some people are, frankly speaking, doing it on ideological lines because fundamentalist forces are backing them and such people are moving in that direction. But let me assure the House that whatever the Central Government can do, within our reach, we have been doing. We have been taking care of it. There have been cases where from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, we have been sending money and we have been helping the people although such cases do not come in that category. The Prime Minister has been kind enough. Whichever case the Home Ministry has recommended, the relief has gone from that fund too.

Sir, I have taken note of all the points which have been mentioned by my colleague Prof. K.V. Thomas and also the other Members of Parliament. I would request my colleague Prof. K.V. Thomas to appreciate our efforts. We are aware of this problem. But as far as the Bill, which he has proposed, is concerned, it is not possible to accommodate all the

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

things mentioned in that manager. But whatever is possible as per our rules and regulations, we will do. Even, I have been writing the hon. Chief Minister also on these lines. I will do the needful. I would request him to withdraw the Bill. As far as the spirit behind the Bill is concerned, it is totally in the mind of the Government. The Government is totally working on these lines.

With these words, I would request Prof. K.V.Thomas to withdraw the Bill and help the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker Sir, please get this Bill passed. It is good Bill and most of the Members, including you, appreciate it. However, the hon. Minister is asking for withdrawing it. It seems to me that the hon. Member would withdraw it.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, we have discussed this Bill in this House for five hours. This shows the importance given to the spirit behind this Bill. Terrorism is a new phase in our political and social life. This was unknown in our country ten years back. Our only aim is that the dependents of the victims of the terrorist violence should be adequately helped.

Sir, two points were raised in this House. The reasons for terrorism is, first, unemployment and, second, the unbalanced and unequal development in many parts of the country. I feel the hon.

Minister has understood the spirit behind the Bill. The House has understood it. I think the Government will take proper action and direct the State Governments to take proper action. I hope the Central Government will also take proper action. So, as the Government has understood the spirit behind the Bill, I would like to withdraw the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Bill moved by Prof. K.V. Thomas be withdrawn?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

18.04 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER—contd.

(ii) **Incidents of an Explosion in Jammu on 25.8.1994**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I regret to inform this August House that an explosion took place inside a matador van near Digyana Ashram, Jammu on 25.8.1994 at about 7.40 a.m. The matador was carrying school children from Sainik Colony to Gandhi Nagar. As a result of this explosion 8 persons including one lady died while 31 were injured. The injured persons were referred to Medical College Hospital, Jammu for treatment. Four of the seriously injured persons were shifted to Chandigarh for treatment. 7 children were killed and 21 injured in

this dastardly incident. All these children were below the age of 20 years.

A case FIR No. 461/94 under section 3/4 TADA 4/5 ESA 302 RPC has since been registered at police station Gandhi Nagar and investigations are being carried out under the close supervision of senior Police Officers. The hand of the Khalistan Zindabad Force in this incident is suspected. Preliminary investigations have revealed that on the preceding night the vehicle was parked in the Digyana area where the explosive device is suspected to have been planted in the bus.

In this connection, I would also like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to an earlier incident in which a bomb blast had taken place in a mini bus on 16.7.1994 while it was on its way from Simbal to Jammu city, in which 7 persons were killed and 24 were injured. During investigations in that case it has come to notice that the Khalistan Zindabad Force, which has its roots in Punjab and receives directions from ISI, had planned to cause explosions in vehicles at crowded places etc. to create panic among the people and disturb peace and order in Jammu city. In this case, as a result of the investigation, eight persons have so far been apprehended. Two of these persons belonged to "Digyana" area of Jammu.

Government are fully seized of the situation and concerted efforts are being made by the Government to frustrate the evil designs of the militants and their mentors from across the border. Every effort will be made to apprehend the culprits responsible for such type of mindless and heinous crimes, maintain peace and communal harmony and to

provide protection and security to the life and property of the innocent citizens.

19.08 hrs.

VALEDICTORY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this Session is the Eleventh Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha. It commenced on 25th July, 1994 and had 24 sittings lasting over 120 hours. During this period, nine Bills were introduced in the House and 14 Bills were passed.

Some of the important Bills passed by the House during the Session are:-

- (1) Constitution (Eighty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994;
- (2) Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1991;
- (3) Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar University Bill, 1994.

Among the financial business:-

- (1) The Demands for Grants in respect of Manipur;
- (2) Jammu and Kashmir Budgets for the year 1994-95;
- (3) Demands for Excess Grants for 1990-91 and 1991-92;
- (4) Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1994-95 (General);
- (5) Demand for Excess Grants for 1991-92 (Railways; and

[Mr. Speaker]

- (6) Supplementary Demand for Grants for 1994-95 (Railways) were passed.

In the form of Short Duration Discussions:

- (1) Damages due to floods in the country;
- (2) Problems of NTC-run textile mills;
- (3) Rise in prices of sugar

were considered.

The National Housing Policy, the 28th and 29th Reports of the erstwhile Commissioner of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were also discussed. The proclamation issued by the President in respect of Jammu & Kashmir for a further period of six months was approved. 480 questions were listed as Starred Questions out of which 69 were orally answered.

Written replies were given to the rest of the 411 questions. 4688 Unstarred Questions were also answered. Ten Statements on important matter were made by the Ministers *suo motu*. 102 matters were raised by the Members under Rule 377. As unlisted business, the JPC Report and Action Taken Report thereon, the matter relating to Hubli incident, the crisis in Wagon Industry, alleged entry of foreign media into India, threat to the security of India in view of the reported possession of Nuclear Bomb by Pakistan and matters relating to the cases under the Terrorism and Disruptive

Activities (Prevention) Act were discussed quite usefully and meaningfully.

Three Bills moved by the Private Members were discussed. One of them related to the facilities to members of families of victims of terrorist violence and another related to the enlargement of functions of the National Commission on Backward Classes. The Members evinced great interest in both these Bills.

This Session faced an impasse for many days. However, the wisdom and statesmanship of the Leader of the House and the Ministers, the Leader of the Opposition and other Leaders of Opposition Parties overcame that difficulty and helped in maintaining the prestige, dignity and efficacy of the Parliamentary System, for which they all deserve our thanks and congratulations.

So far, some proceedings in the House were being televised. Now within a radius of about twenty to thirty kilometres from here, all the proceedings of the House can be watched on the TV by the people. This arrangement is a step forward and a step in the direction ultimately to show all the proceedings of the House to all the people in the country. With new and more channels becoming available to I&B Ministry, it may become possible to show the proceedings of the Parliament and other Legislatures to all the people in the country. Nothing can be more important than making the policies, laws and passing the budgets for the country which takes place in the Parliament. What is done here influences the lives of all people for years together. Hence the information about all that takes place here should reach the people in the interest of good Government, Parliamentary System and the Democracy in the country. Many good things have been

done with maturity, understanding and affection shown by the Leader and Members of the Government and Leaders and Members of different Parties. This may also be done in an appropriate time in an appropriate manner by all concerned.

On the last day, the Prime Minister, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, the Finance Minister and their colleagues heeded to the concern expressed by the Members and did all that was necessary in respect of the MPs Area Development Scheme and Funds for which I am sure all would be happy and grateful.

Charm of this system lies in the demonstration, action and understanding, vision and dedication shown by the Members and the Leaders in working in the Parliament. We would like to thank the officers, the Press and others for the unstinted cooperation given by them.

We would like to thank the Members for all the cooperation extended by them to me, to the hon. Deputy Speaker and other Members on the list of Chairpersons. We would like to thank the Members on the list of Chairpersons for the good work they have done. We would like to thank the Leaders of Parties and Ministers for the cooperation given to us. We would like to thank the Leader of the Opposition for the cooperation extended by him. We would like to express our gratefulness to the Prime Minister for the magnificent.

We wish a very happy meaningful interregnum to all the Members of the Parliament.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this has been a trying but momentous

Session. Our commitment to process of debate and discussion was put to test.

India, which has the privilege of being the largest democracy in the world, was watched with bated breath by the world, as we tried to resolve a particularly difficult gridlock in our Parliament. That we were able to resolve the issue to the satisfaction of all goes to the credit of all. It was a success of the respect for the institution of parliamentary democracy that we have inherited from the first generation of our Parliamentarians, who not only won us freedom, but also laid the foundations of our democratic form of Government. We owe the depth of our commitment to the strength of their teachings. We had the benefit of watching those stalwarts and learning from them. It is incumbent on us here to ensure that we pass on the torch with as much glow in its flame to the younger generation. We have to set a similar example. I assure the House of the full cooperation of my Government in this.

Despite the difficulties encountered during the Session, it has been possible to complete some important legislative work. The Constitution Amendment Bill to include the Tamil Nadu Reservation Act in the Ninth Schedule was passed in both Houses with complete agreement among Members. This broad-based commitment among Members to the uplift of the under-privileged sections of the society is commendable and augurs well for the country.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the patience and understanding with which you have guided the proceedings of this House, particularly during the turbulent stretches in this Session. But for your skills of persuasion, it would not have been possible for this House to return to

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

[*Translation*]

normalcy and enact so much legislative business. I also thank all hon. Members, the Leader of Opposition and the Leaders of other Opposition Parties for their contribution to the proceedings of this House during the Session.

I wish you all a comfortable recess and happy celebrations in the forthcoming festivals.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this charge of responsibility at the end of the Session would ordinarily have been performed by the Leader of my Party, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee or in his absence, Shri Lalji Advani. It is a very unfortunate circumstance that keeps them away from the House this evening. And it is fallen, Sir, to my lot, to fill that obligation. I cannot be in their shoes in any capacity in its sense. But, I would wish to share a few thoughts on this occasion.

Sir, the hon. the Prime Minister spoke of the – as indeed you did, Sir— tensions in this Monsoon Session. I do believe that this Session which is now about to conclude has been an exceptional Session.

The fabric of parliamentary consensus was stretched taut. That it did not tear – without doubt, Sir, as the hon. the Prime Minister has said – speaks for the strength and the resilience of the fundamentals of parliamentary democracy in our country. But I would be remiss in my duties if I did not place on record on behalf of the BJP our great sense of regard and our great sense of value that we place upon your wise counsel, upon your steering the institution of this House through those troubled waters.

Sir, sometimes, I think that the walls of this House are fully adorned with the harvest of our culture. There are many verses written on the walls of corridors and the House. It also appears to me that the Members have started ignoring the writings on the wall. It would be better if the Members read them and thus, ponder over them. On the 'Ayes' side wall, a good quotation has been written:

"Jaham Sumati Taham Sampati
Nana'

Jaham Kumati Taham Bipati
Nidana."

It applies to all of us. It will be my stupidity if I mean it by teaching the Members. I am also addressing myself. Shri Vidyacharan Shukla had called a meeting this afternoon in room No. 62 of this House. There also, a quotation is written which we read a number of times but forget simultaneously.

"Sangacchdhawan Sambaddhwam
Sanwomanansi Jaitam."

There is no need to read the whole text, better if we pursue it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I got this opportunity due to a very tragic incident. I will not take much time. I would like to say that Monsoon Session was quite tumultuous, this House witnessed several ups and downs but ultimately harmony was restored and it is a good sign. I hope that it will prevail for a longer period. If BJP could not carry out its duties, we are solely responsible for it and you can hold us guilty. I would like to say that

it was not deliberate dereliction. I hope that such a total disregard of Parliamentary concurrence should not occur again, otherwise such crisis or incidents would by and large render her concurrence irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir today is the last day of this session and I would like to say that it was one of the most tumultuous Session. You are aware of the sentiments behind these tensions. I would like to say that being the last day of the Session, the atmosphere is changed. Perhaps we could not have got an opportunity to speak and express our views even on the last day of the Session, but you and the senior Members from opposition made efforts to end this tension and brought us back to take part in the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this juncture I would like to say that we raised an issue regarding the country's public property for which we have staged a walk-out as well. We resumed the House today itself. Your relentless efforts have brought us back. In this House we consider you as a responsible authority, representing the whole country. But so far as your efforts to bring us back are concerned they are still incomplete because revised ATR is yet to be presented here.

I would like to say that today is the last day of the Session. I feel that as the time passes on the one hand helplessness poverty and helplessness and on the other loot is increasing in the country whether it is village, town or city. Whether it is a Government of Delhi or

any State when I mention the word Government... (*Interruptions*) whether it is a Government of Bihar or the Centre, today public property worth thousands of crores of rupees have been lost in speculation market (Satta Bazar). This Action Taken Report was on the security scam. In villages, no one raised any objection on the decision given by Panchayat in any case but here the highest Panchayat of this country, the Parliament, had given a decision unanimously which has created this tension. Now we are going back to our constituencies. Mr. Speaker, Sir, your as well as our colleagues' all out efforts have restored harmony in this House. It is a good thing. But this House is not a piece of decoration that it will have to maintain decorum and decency at all costs, in spite of a scam or erroneous incident taking place in the country we can not reach any conclusion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we will not reach any conclusion or even fail to find a clue in such accidents and such things keep on going in the same way then what will be the importance of taking oath to abide by the Constitution of the country. This is our Parliament, the highest Panchayat of our democracy we have taken here oath to protect the Constitution but every now and then we have broken this pledge. You all will consider it and even the ruling party cannot deny that a scam worth thousands of crores has taken place. We are not able to satisfy the people of our country on this matter. Although we can praise each other before parting but I really feel ashamed as to what reply could be given to people on this issue when we return to our respective constituencies (*Interruptions*). You may shout as loud as you wish but you cannot stop me from saying this. You cannot gag me.

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

I would like to say that we should introspect ourselves and realise that thousands of crores of rupees have been lost. Crores of people, who have elected us to the Parliament and we cannot tell them to who are the persons involved in this scam. Although we have taken oath to abide by the Constitution but the people involved in this scam could not be identified. Now sugar scam has also taken place.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am telling all this with a hope that we will definitely take these decisions in the ensuing winter Session, which we had not been able to take in the present session. With these words we take leave of the House.

This was not the only issue before the House. Several other important issue were also taken up and debated. I would like to make a special mention of the law enacted for the backward classes in Tamil Nadu. Earlier in 1952, the agitation launched by Tamil Nadu had benefited the poor people all over the country but this time it has been limited to Tamil Nadu itself. I wish that it should be extended to other parts as well.

Mr. Speaker, we have taken up several important issues. Although we could not succeed in reforming the electoral system during this three-day Session. Some of our colleagues differed on the issue and thus we could not avail the opportunity given to us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I praise you for your persistent efforts to resolve the impasse created in the House and bringing the opposition back for restoring order and dignity of the House. Although at times the atmosphere became tense

but it was merely due to ideological differences and not antagonism. We had an intention to build-up the nation and it will prevail in future also. This time we are returning empty handed but it will not be so in next Session. We will definitely take up important issues in the next Session for the benefit of common man of the country. A correct ATR will be presented which will tell every one that corruption and loot cannot go on in India and this practice should be curbed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party and myself, I seek your forgiveness if any Member has felt ill of anything said by Members of my party. That would have been said in a gust of anger or in tension and not intentionally. I thank you and all the Members as well on this last day of the Session.

With these words I thank you for giving me a chance to speak and congratulate you for your efforts.

• [English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a sense, this Session has been a unique one. It is because, probably, for the first time, almost the entire Opposition remained out of the House for quite a few days. But, Sir, speaking for my Party, I can assure you that our temporary dissociation was to give expression to our sincere commitment to the principles of Parliamentary democracy and for the reiteration of the principle of Ministerial accountability.

Sir, the issue that was taken up by us was not unjustified, was proved ultimately by the fact that the Government's agreement to re-consider it, revise it and submit it again. But, Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not convey

our sincerest gratitude to you, Sir, in the way you tried to uphold the dignity and the prestige of the Lok Sabha and Parliament and the sincere efforts made by you in trying to bring an end to the impasse which was created. How it was created, I need not go into that today. I am sure but for your kind intervention and efforts we would not have been able to be here today and end this Session of this House is this spirit as we find ourselves today.

Sir, what had happened for a few days and the way it ended shows the inner strength of this House and the inner strength of Parliamentary democracy in this country. There was no motive to wreck the institution. The object was to strengthen the institution, I can assure you, Sir. I am sure, our paths may be different sometimes; our ways of doing things may not be liked by everybody, but, I am sure, Sir, that at least, you will agree that whatever Opposition tried to do those days was actuated by a sincere motive of strengthening the system. One may not agree with us but we were actuated by sincerity – sincerity of purpose and our commitment to the principles of our Constitution.

Yes, Sir, the few days that we had been able to participate, very many important issues had been discussed in a short span and I was admiring the way you had tried to accommodate our views. It is because, in the name of discussing unlisted business, Sir, you had allowed some of the important issues to be raised. I do not use unparliamentary expression here.

But that helped us certainly because there was no time to have regular discussions under Rules 193 or Rule 184.

But as we all know, there are many many issues and I know, which you also wanted us to discuss, namely the Eighth Five Year Plan, issues like the Population Policy, the Electoral Reforms, which are very vital and necessary to be properly discussed and fully discussed. Also we have been very keen to discuss in greater details about the sickness of the industry, about the price rise, about the new Economic Policy, Telecom Policy, etc.

Last but not least was the still unfinished discussion on the sugar scandal, if I may use the expression. I am sure, we shall get fuller opportunity in the next Session.

I cannot conclude without again expressing our sincerest thanks to you, Sir, and, with all the difficulties that we had in sometimes, tackling some of our hon. Ministers, I express my thanks to them also for the ultimate spirit of accommodation.

Of course, we are happy that we could spend two hours outside the House with the hon. Prime Minister one evening, and ultimately he had condescended to do. I am sure that he has put reason into the heads of his colleagues who are a little stiff. I am sure, now that the hon. Prime Minister, having accepted the position that the Report was not a correct Report, it needs revision, it needs re-consideration, will come with the next Report which will be acceptable to all. If necessary, I request him to do a little revision, not to leave it to one or other of his Ministers and make a hush of it.

With these words and with a hope that our next Session will be more fruitful and will be able to meet the urges and aspirations of the people and be equal to the task that the people of India want us to perform, I thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Monsoon Session began with tension and turmoil but I am glad to say that it is a sign of our Parliamentary system and your powers of conducting the proceedings of the House. Several important laws were enacted, and discussions and issues were taken up in this House during the last week.

Earlier when tension arose in this House and we staged a walk out, I found one thing that even the ruling party was concerned over the conspicuous absence of opposition. They all discussed this matter in Central Hall and outside the House that this problem should be solved at the earliest. This House functions with the help of both, the treasury benches as well as opposition parties. We should cooperate with each other. It is in conformity with our high democratic ethos and we should maintain it.

At this time of adjournment of the session I would like to emphasize that we should introspect our souls to find out mistakes and weaknesses so that we may take a cue from them and stall recurrence of such things, only then the House will function systematically and smoothly. This House contributes in progress of the country. Whenever there had been a problem or challenge before the country, this House took unanimous decisions which had bearing on the polity of the country. We all are representatives of the public and reflect over their sorrows, problems, urges, aspirations and faith in the system. Therefore differences in opinion and hot debate can be there. It is also a power of Parliamentary system.

All our colleagues have pointed out that sometimes your role is very harsh

in this House but it is for the smooth functioning of the House. You have proved your responsibility effectively. We are also one with you in this matter. You have solved this problem in a very effective manner and the whole House is grateful to you for that. Your decision was accepted by the whole House unanimously. On behalf of my party and myself, I thank you for it. It is a big achievement and your contribution is really important.

The Prime Minister also made a significant contribution in this matter. In the very first meeting convened by you, Prime Minister open-heartedly accepted some shortcomings. He said that he would accept the decision taken by the House and the Speaker on the matter. All these things ultimately solved the problem. Members from opposition parties have also shown perfect understanding to resolve this dead lock. I do not want to raise another issues at this juncture. Our administration is plagued with certain weaknesses. Our society and Administration is facing several challenges.

Just now terrorism was being debated which has posed a big challenge before the country. Corruption is the second big challenge. We have to boost the progress of the country and fulfil the aspirations of the public. We have to work for alleviation of poverty and unemployment. Our society should progress on the tenacles of justice, equality and self-respect.

I hope that this Parliament will always remain reflective institution of the sentiments and aspirations of our people. Our country and democratic system will be strengthened by the contribution made by the Parliament and country will progress tremendously with a renewed buoyancy.

[English]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunneveli): Sir, first of all on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and on behalf of our AIADMK party, we profoundly, from the bottom of our heart, thank the hon. Prime Minister and very veteran leader, irrespective of the party to which he belongs.

This is my tenth year in Parliament. In every village, wherever I go for a marriage or for anything else. I find that the link between Parliament and the people is very close. They ask me what Parliament does for them. It does not matter whether the number is 38 or 540. What matters is the people, for the Indian Parliament. We have proved it.

We express our thanks on behalf all our Party leaders from Tamil Nadu. As Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav has said, party is immaterial and irrespective of the party to which they belong, we thank all the leaders.

Therefore, I thank all the leaders in Parliament, particularly the Prime Minister again. He has given us only Rs. 1 crore. But every ordinary man is looking towards Parliament and the various schemes under which so many crores of rupees are spent. So, that amount of one crore has touched the hearts of our people very much and I thank the Prime Minister once again. We pray to God that in future nature will help us with a good monsoon and we hope that in the next Budget we may get one more crore of rupees! I pray to God and nature on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu to give the Indian Parliament and the country the best of peace and prosperity.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, on behalf of the Telugu Desam Party, we express our sincere thanks for the untiring efforts you have made to resolve the deadlock which was unprecedented in the annals of the Lok Sabha.

As you have mentioned, we could transact some important items of business. At the same time, we are returning with a slight disappointment that we could not discuss very important items. We hope that we could be able to transact such important items, which are very essential, at least in the coming Session.

I once again thank you with all sincerity for your strenuous efforts. You had convened the meetings a number of times without any tiresomeness and ultimately succeeded in bringing an understanding which has gone a long way in increasing the dignity and prestige of this House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in absence of leaders of my party, I on behalf of myself and my party thank you for enacting so many good laws and important works taken up in this House. Constitution of India has been amended to encourage the participation of poor and backwards in the Government. Several other important works have also been done.

An impasse was created in this House and you have made strenuous efforts to end it. Thus we came back to take part in the proceedings of the House. I will thank the hon. Prime Minister and leaders of all the political parties for maintaining the dignity of democracy. We have raised those issues

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

in the interest of common people and for strengthening democracy. It will be better and in interest of democracy that Prime Minister would solve these issues properly. People who believe in democracy and democratic values should be brought forward so that people of the country could feel that no criminal is spared in democratic system.

With these words I thank you for allowing me to speak and hope that Members who were not given an opportunity to speak will be given a chance to speak in next Session.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA
(Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir,

Sansad ke varshakaleen satra ka ho
raha avasaan,

Karyavaahi ke dauran, aye kai vyavdhan,
Aaye kai vyavdhan, Sadan mein,

Jansamasyaon se, Sarkar ko avgat
karaya,

Adhyakshji, abhari hain, hum aapke,

Jis vidh sadan punah karya mein aaya,

Thank you.

Sansadiya kshetra vikas nidhi ko
sunishchit karvaya.

With these lines;

Gaye Sneh ke geet, geet se jale deep,
deep se deep jalaye, antar se antar ka,
antar nahin kuchh antar reh jaye,

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Members may
please stand up for *Vande Matram*.

18.54 hrs.

NATIONAL SONG

The National Song was played.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands
adjourned *sine die*.

18.56 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned
sine die.*

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