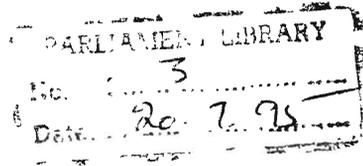


# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Twelfth Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



*(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Monday, December 9 1994/Agrahayana 18, 1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock

### [MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Uneconomic routes of IA

\*41. SHRI PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY.

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

(a) whether the Government propose to withdraw the Indian Airlines operations on uneconomic routes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of estimated savings on account of such withdrawal of IA operations; and

(d) the proposed manner of utilising the aircraft that may be rendered surplus on account of this?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government does not propose to withdraw services of Indian Airlines on routes which, even though uneconomic, are of strategic importance. However, to reduce losses, Indian Airlines is considering rationalisation of routes.

(c) The likely savings are related to the extent of rationalisation.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

RAM PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is not clear. It is unfortunate that the Government has continuously neglected such an important department and there is no Secretary or Chairman holding independent charge, therefore the policies are not being implemented properly. The Indian Airlines has suffered a loss of Rs. 73 crore per annum. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the number of profitable and non-profitable air routes and the

profitable routes on which aircraft of Indian Airlines and Private Airlines are operating.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first thing the hon. member has stated is that there is neither any Secretary nor a Chairman.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: What I stated is that there is no Secretary or Chairman, holding independent charge.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is asking about their independent charge... (Interruptions) As regards economic and uneconomic routes, the Indian Airlines operates 139 services daily out of which 19 are international and 120 are domestic services, out of them 92 services fulfil cash cost of operation and 13 services fulfil total cost. Remaining 34 services are quite uneconomic which neither fulfil cash cost of operation nor total cost of operation for the corporation. So far as the services of Private Airlines are concerned, its list is very long. It cannot be narrated here.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Please mention their number.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As you might be knowing that the Schedule for the private airlines was not prepared earlier. Its schedule has been introduced just a month ago. I am happy to state that the nationalisation of route was introduced for the first time on first December. Accordingly 3 or 4 airlines introduced it and out of them 3 or 4 have sought extension. We hope that they will start their flight services accordingly within a month. We have three types of routes. First, the profit making routes, secondly, the break-even routes and thirdly, the uneconomic and far flung areas. The Private Airlines have started their flight services on all these routes as per schedule framed recently from 1st December.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will compel Indian Airlines to operate on uneconomic routes or it will strengthen the private companies.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already stated, we have introduced it recently w.e.f. 1st December. Till now, the Private Airlines were operating only on profit making routes. So far as Indian Airlines is concerned, it was operating on uneconomic and breakeven routes. Since the private Airlines have turned into a Schedule Airlines, the routes have been distributed between the Private Airlines and Indian Airlines.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that there are various uneconomic routes where the

Indian Airlines has to suffer huge loss. But there are various places in the country which have their own cultural, historical, educational religious and environmental importance. For instance, Allahabad, Jhansi, Kanpur, Panchmarhi, Kanha Kesri, Nicobar etc. You are aware that the whole cultural of the country is associated with the sangam-meeting of three rivers at Allahabad. Jhansi has its own historical importance. Kanpur has its commercial importance while Panchmadhi is significant for tourism. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is contemplating to operate regularly 2 or 3 flight services in a week for places of special importance keeping in view the conveniences of passengers. If so, how many places have been chosen in the beginning by the Government for air services? If not, whether the intention of the Government is to keep such important places aloof from the map of Indian tourist centres and deprive those places of flight services?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We certainly give importance to important strategic, tourist and religious places. Places having no tourist traffic at all are neither fit for Private Airlines nor for Town Corporation Flight services as well. There are 17 Airlines in operation at present. Out of these 17 Airlines, 10 Airlines are being operated by Scheduled Airlines and 7 Airlines are being operated as air taxis. These seven air-taxis were introduced for places like Kanpur but they failed. I would like to tell you that since Superfast trains have been introduced for cities nearby Delhi such as Chandigarh, Kanpur or Lucknow, these cities can be visited within 3-4 hours. It is also a cause for lower air traffic. We had introduced air-taxi services for Kanpur but this route does not have passenger load. Therefore, private air-taxi service had to be closed after one or one and half months following the introduction of Superfast train there.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: The hon. Minister may kindly tell about Allahabad. The Kumbh fair is held there. It has religious and historical importance also.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Kumbh fair is held for one day or one week.....(Interruptions) As regards Allahabad, so far as I remember I had told last year that survey was conducted for Allahabad three years back. The maximum number of the passengers that time was 3 to 12. Can any airlines function in such a situation?.....(Interruptions) We have introduced U.P. Airways for Buddhist places of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar such as Allahabad, Agra, Gorakhpur one month earlier. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is also participating in it and there is equity participation. They have been issued new licences. They agreed to resume flights on the route of the places including Allahabad as I mentioned earlier.

[English]

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while allowing the private air taxis to operate on scheduled services the Government made announcements from time to time that private airlines operating on trunk routes and profitable routes will be asked to take up one uneconomic or not so profitable route also. The hon. Minister says that it is being implemented. May I know whether it has been

implemented in the not so easily accessible region like the North Eastern?

I know, the hon. Minister will say that one flight has been introduced in the route of Delhi-Calcutta-Guwahati and the other is proposed between Dibrugarh and Calcutta. But what about the Central Zone? Guwahati is situated in the extreme west and Dibrugarh is situated in the extreme east. And when would Jorhat and Tejpur be connected with Guwahati enroute to Delhi?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As I said in the beginning, only after these airlines become scheduled airlines they shall have to operate on uneconomic routes and also in the North Eastern region. They shall have to operate 10 per cent of their flights in the North Eastern region and out of this 10 per cent most of the North Eastern region will be covered by the private airlines and also by the government owned airlines.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in spite of running in profit, the air services on some of the routes such as Bombay, Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior and Delhi are not regular and flights have been scheduled for 4 or 5 days in a week for these routes. Would their flights be made regular if these flights prove economic?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have submitted that we are rationalising it. For example, if the flights of the Indian Airlines are scheduled for four days, the flights of private Airlines will be scheduled for three days. Thus, it is not essential that the Indian Airlines should resume flights for the whole week.

[English]

#### Impact of Plague on Tourism

\*42. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:

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

(a) whether the recent outbreak of plague has adversely affected tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring normalcy and dispel fears among foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM) SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) There has been a substantial growth of about 17.2 percent in tourist arrivals till September 1994 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The incidence of plague and its adverse publicity not only wiped out the growth but also induced a heavy decline of about 46 percent during the first fortnight of October and the month ended with an overall decline of

34.8 percent. The decline was, however, reduced to 16.9 percent during November and the arrivals showed a positive growth of 0.3 percent during the first four days of December 1994. The loss in foreign exchange earning as a result of the decline in arrivals is about Rs. 385.33 crores.

(c) Vigorous steps were taken by the Department of Tourism and Air India to counteract the adverse publicity and to dispel fears from the minds of foreign tourists which are enumerated below:

(i) Factual information regarding the incidence of Plague in India was communicated to the Government of India Tourist Offices abroad on a regular basis who kept the international travel trade, media and tourists well briefed.

(ii) The Tourist Offices abroad and Air India Offices held regular meetings with the media and travel trade in their respective regions to dispel all fears in their minds.

(iii) The Statements issued by World Health Organisation were widely publicised overseas to carry credibility about our stand that the problem was localised and all places other than Surat were safe for travel.

(iv) The on-going publicity and promotional programmes of overseas offices were re-oriented to suit the changed situation.

(v) An open invitation was issued to main stream media, travel media, and travel trade to visit India to see things for themselves and report factual situation back in their countries. Air India has offered 500 free passages for this purpose. So far, 282 persons visited the country and made positive publicity.

(vi) A series of interviews were given by the Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism and senior officers of the Department on the national and international media to allay fears that had arisen due to the reports on Plague and to assure that the country was organised to deal with the situation fast, which in any case, was localised and contained. These included BBC, the American television CBS, Canadian Television and Doordarshan.

(vii) The Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism personally spoke to his counterparts in the Gulf region and kept liaison with their Ambassadors posted in Delhi for the resumption of flights.

(viii) Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism spoke to Air India's managers around the world and gave directions for necessary steps to be taken to restore confidence among airlines and trade in those countries.

(ix) Minister of State for Tourism took an inter-ministerial meeting to take stock of the situation and for corrective measures to counter adverse publicity.

(x) An industry delegation headed by the Minister of State for Tourism visited some of the major tourist generating countries to re-assure the travel trade and consumers.

(xi) In order to re-assure foreign tourists, their Governments and airlines who were apprehensive of the situation, medical checks on outbound passengers and fumigation of aircrafts were introduced.

(xii) The Civil Aviation Secretary had a meeting with all the foreign airlines to impress upon them to resume flights and to inform about the steps taken by the Government.

(xiii) India also participated in several important Travel Marts and Fairs like the World Travel Mart, London; Gulf Tourism Fair, Abu Dhabi; Incentive Expo, Paris; Cologne Tourism International Messe, Frankfurt Brussels Trade Fair, Amsterdam, Philoxenia Tourism Fair, Greece; since the outbreak of plague.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know through you if the Government is aware of the fact that the Pakistani media had given an exaggerated undue publicity to the incidence of plague occurred in our country. It not only cancelled its air services but also encouraged the gulf countries to cancel their air services. What is the reason behind it that the Government did not condemn the publicity of Pakistan? Had this Government taken some actions in time, the country could have been saved from the ill affects of it on the tourism.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is right that under publicity was given to plague by Pakistan and the other countries also but it is not correct we did not take any action in time and did not condemn the publicity. Wherever publicity was given, we took every possible action both within and outside the country and this is only reason that the number of tourists which was come down by 40% in early October is now only about 0.7 percent.

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government had taken the steps in time, the country would not have suffered the loss of Rs. 385.33 crores. I would like to know about the person who will be held responsible for this loss and what action will be taken against them? But I am happy that our hon. members are also scared of the newspapers. They are afraid of the newspapers as if one is afraid from the lion. When we commit a mistake we seek apology both from the House and the people outside. I have said both in press conference and in public meetings that if this incident was given so much publicity by anyone that is our own media, which did so. There is no doubt in it that Pakistan had also placed its role. But we never expect from that country that it will do publicity in our favour. It was doing publicity against us in past as it is doing today and will do so in coming time. But as it has been publicised out of proportion.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Media includes both T.V. and radio.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I am talking about all. I have the personal experience, when I discussed with the Tourism Ministers, Civil Aviation Ministers, Tourist Officers, Communication Ministers in abroad and the people of Air India, the travel agents and the tour operators, all of them told me that it was written by quoting your papers. I think that sometimes we should discuss it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER Dr P Vallal Peruman

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA I am very sorry to (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Mr Munda his name is in the list I have to allow him (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER It is not going on record (Interruptions)\*\*

MR SPEAKER Mr Munda I will allow you to ask this question after he finishes and gets the reply Please sit down

DR P VALLAL PERUMAN Sir, the answer given by the Prime Minister is very correct But at the same time there is no permanent solution to avoid recurrence of the dreaded epidemic disease The pneumonic plague which spread in the Surat City was reportedly caused by the failure of civic authorities to remove mountains of garbage both from residential and commercial areas Pollution is increasing on account of mushrooming of unauthorised colonies and slums Unless permanent steps are taken for cleaning by the civic authorities, the confidence of world community cannot be restored that India is a safe place to visit

I would like to know from the hon Minister whether there is any policy framed for cleaning the cities by the Ministry of Tourism?

MR SPEAKER No this is disallowed Mr Munda please

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA I am very sorry to inform the august House that all the tourists are coming to India as a free tourist centre I do not know how the Minister replied in the House I do not know whether the Minister is a doctor or doctress Let us know from the hon Minister whether the disease is contagious or not So many people are suffering from plague including foreigners, but they are not complaining Then how this question arose in the House? Anyhow since it has been raised by the hon Members I congratulate them But this is a wrong thing

May I know from the Government and the hon Minister whether they have examined the tourists who are coming to India to find out as to whether they are diseased fellows or healthy persons? Let me know this from the hon Minister

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD I can only reply that we are two Ministers here She is not a doctress' and I am not a "doctor"!

MR SPEAKER He has enriched the English diction!

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE From the figures which are given in answer (b), it appears that it took nearly two months to improve the tourist traffic which had gone down considerably on account of the plague news

I would first like to know as to which specific countries were responsible for reducing this tourist traffic to India Secondly, I would also like to know whether there was any coordination between the Health Ministry,

your Ministry and also the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD A major set back we had from the Gulf countries because flights were stopped altogether There were no flights

As far as the reduction of tourist flow to our country was concerned it was mostly from the European countries which are the tourist generating countries These were the areas There was much less impact as far as the United States was concerned or for that matter, Canada was concerned

As far as coordination is concerned, yes, there was a coordination in this matter Even there was coordination at the Cabinet Secretariat level also and the Cabinet Secretary was having meetings of the Tourism Secretary, the Civil Aviation Secretary and the Health Secretary Even at our own level, we were closely in touch with each other I must say that because of our coordinated efforts not only between two or three individual Ministries but also the efforts which we had made with our Foreign Offices and also with the concerned Ambassadors of different countries stationed in Delhi, that we have been able to retrieve the situation within the shortest possible time As my colleague has just now said, in the month of October, the tourist inflow went down to the extent of 46 per cent as compared to the corresponding last year But now we are happy that within two months time, which is too short a time to dispel such misgivings in the international arena that we have been able to improve the situation Now we are not only equal to that of corresponding period last year but it is 0.7 per cent more as compared to last December

### Prime Lending Rates

\*43 SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently allowed the commercial banks to evolve the prime lending rates on their own

(b) if so the details thereof and the rationale behind this decision

(c) its impact on the borrowers, and

(d) the implications of the corresponding decrease in interest rates on deposits in the commercial banks?

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

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

### Statement

(a) to (c) The structure of lending rates of scheduled commercial banks effective October 18, 1994 and immediately prior to that date is set out below —

(Per cent per annum)

Size of the credit limit	Rates prior to October 18, 1995		Rates effective October 18, 1994
	Term Loans	All other Advances	All Advances (including term loans)
1. Upto and inclusive of Rs. 25,000/-	12.0	12.0	12.0
2. Over Rs. 25,000/- and upto Rs. 2 lakh	14.0	15.0	13.5
3. Over Rs. 2 lakh	14.0 (minimum)	15.0 (minimum)	Free

From the above, it may be observed that banks have now been given freedom to fix their own lending rates for credit limits of over Rs. 2 lakhs. In terms of RBI's guidelines, banks are required to obtain the approval of their respective Board for the prime lending rate which will be the minimum rate charged by banks to the best credit rated customers for credit limits of over Rs. 2 lakhs. Each bank's prime lending rate is required to be declared and be uniformly applicable to all its branches. However, the lending rates for credit limits upto Rs. 2 lakhs will continue to be regulated by RBI. The above Rationalisation of lending rates would result in a structure of interest rates in which banks would have a measure of flexibility in charging rates of borrowers which reflect the cost of funds to the banks and which enable banks to offer borrowers with a good credit record the finest possible rates. It will also ensure expansion in bank credit which is related to the increase in industrial activity. Banks have been advised to ensure that their resources are utilised to meet the requirements of all the productive segments in the economy.

(b) In the recent rationalisation of interest rate structure of commercial banks, referred to above, no change has been made in the interest rate on term deposits of commercial banks. However, the interest rate on savings deposits account has been lowered by 0.5% to 4.5% effective November 1, 1994. The lowering of the interest rate on savings deposits would not adversely affect mobilisation of deposits by banks.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said in his reply that the commercial banks have been given the liberty to fix the rates upto two lakh rupees. I would like to know whether this rule will be applied on the nationalised banks, private banks, foreign banks and the multi-national banks? If this rule is not implemented after the declaration of the new economic policy, will the situation of disorder/chaos be not occur in these banks?

[English]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, according to the Credit Policy of the RBI announced in October 1994, it has been decided to free the lending rate in respect of scheduled commercial banks for credit limits

of over Rs. 2 lakh, and the banks will have freedom to fix the lending rate for such credit limits. And most of the banks, Sir, have fixed the prime lending rate at 14 per cent as compared to 15 per cent prior to October 1994. And I have already replied in my written answer. That this is applicable to all scheduled commercial banks.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no reply has been given to my question. My clear-cut question is whether these rules will be applicable to the nationalised banks, private banks, multi-national companies and the foreign banks. If these rules are applicable to all and all the banks are free to fix the rates of interest then will not it create chaos. I have not received the reply to this question.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the relevant rules and regulations apply uniformly to all scheduled banks. That includes the nationalised banks, that includes the private banks and also the private foreign banks.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: My second question is that, as it has been told in the reply that since January 1994, the rate of interest has been reduced by 0.5 percent and has been fixed at 4.5 percent and it has also been said that the reduction in the rate of interest will not adversely affect the deposits. The people want that the banks should give more interest then how it will not affect the depositors. What steps have been taken so that the bank deposits may not have any adverse affect?

[English]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, it is true that the interest rate on savings has been reduced from 5 per cent to 4.5 per cent per annum, since November 1, 1994. At the same time, the interest rate on term deposits for 46 days is as high as 7 per cent. And this high rate has been fixed taking into account the fact that a large proportion of savings bank accounts are utilised essentially as current accounts. And, therefore, we are of the opinion that the change in the interest rate would not adversely affect the mobilisation of deposits. I can also inform the hon. House that the deposits during 1993-94

were only Rs. 23,059 crore and during 1994-95, up to November 11, 1994, the same was of the order of Rs. 41,336 crore.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know the logic which helps you to come to this conclusion.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as my colleague has explained, a very large part of savings bank accounts are, in fact, operated as current accounts. And, therefore, the banks rightly feel that since on current accounts there is no interest rate, there is scope for reducing marginally the interest rates payable on savings deposit accounts. Those who are genuinely saving, that is, those who are genuine savings account holders, they have nothing to fear from this small reduction because for deposits of 46 days and above, they can get an interest rate as high as 7 per cent.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The fixed deposit rate is 7 per cent from 46 to 90 days. The fact remains that the inflation rate is 10 per cent despite what the Finance Ministry says. They calculate the provisional figures of today on the basis of the provisional figures of last year, same date. They have a very simple tactic of estimating the present provisional figures on the final figures of the corresponding date and everybody knows that the final figures are higher than the provisional figures over last so many years. On that basis, I am asserting that the rate of inflation is two digit and 10 per cent. If the rate is 7 per cent or 10 per cent in fixed deposits in banks, the real rate is zero. A 10 per cent interest rate on fixed deposits and 7.5 per cent rate on deposits for a period from 46 to 90 days is a negative rate of return, if we take into account the 10 per cent rate of inflation is the hon. Minister prepared to take this into account and revise the deposit rates so that there is a positive real rate of return to the depositors?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: The interest structure is laid down as per the advice of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India takes into account all relevant factors. Inflation rate is one factor. Revival of the investment activity is another factor. The effect of rise in the cost of funds on the banks' ability to lend for production purposes is another factor. All these factors have to be taken into account. I can assure the hon. House that the Reserve Bank is aware of all these factors and, if need arises, they would modify the interest rate structure, taking into account the needs of the situation.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The hon. Minister is talking in such terms as if the Reserve Bank of India is an

institution far above the country and the Government. The small saving in the banks is really helpful to the ordinary people. They have no option but to go to the banks. Therefore, the savings deposit is not affected. But they are affected. Would the hon. Minister consider this point that the small depositors who go for the savings banks—because in various places, there is no proper saving bank set up—are losing. So, will he consider that the small depositors are not to be affected? I would like to know what impels him to reduce the rate.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have already explained that one of the factors that the banks have to take into account is the cost of funds and all over the country, there has been demand that in order to revive the investment activity, it was necessary to lower the lending rates. The banks are not grant giving institutions. They have to reduce interest rates on their lending and they have to make up the loss somewhere else and we have come to the conclusion that this small reduction in savings banks deposits is not going to hurt the genuine savers because any genuine saver, if he or she leaves funds with the banks for 46 days, as high as 78 per cent interest can be obtained.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: You have reduced the rate of deposit from 13 per cent to 10 per cent. That is all right. I do not object to it. It is necessary. But why are you penalising the poor? They are affected. Shri Manmohan Singhji, 46 days for a Class IV employee is quite some time.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have already explained the logic of it. I sincerely believe that this is not going to hurt any genuine saver.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May be, you sincerely believe so. Your sincerity is not challenged. Your rationality is challenged. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Let me explain. If somebody wants to operate his Savings Account as Current Account, then, I think, it is entirely appropriate that the rate of interest payable should be closer to the rate of interest payable on Current Account rather than the high interest rate structure.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to enquire about two or three points. One is, what will be the position of the Urban Cooperative Banks which will have to compete, in the new phenomena, with the Scheduled Banks? What will be the effect of this structure on the Urban Cooperative Banks?

I would like to raise another point. The hon. Minister has mentioned that each bank's prime lending rate is required to be declared and be uniformly applicable to all its branches. But, afterwards, there is a mention that this will enable banks to offer borrowers with a good credit record the finest possible rates. How does this happen? If the bank rate is same for all the lenders, for all the branches, then, how can you say that this will enable banks to offer borrowers with a good credit record the finest possible rates?

My last query is that as far as the nationalised banks are concerned, most of the banks are in red. So, I would like to know whether these banks will suffer losses and for that you have taken enough care.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Urban Cooperative Banks will also have to compete with other banks.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will they be allowed?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Yes, They will be allowed to compete. Secondly, as far as the interest rates are concerned, the fact that all branches of any particular bank in the country have a uniform prime rate does not mean that all people from that branch will get the same rates. This prime rate is applicable to borrowers who have, I think, the highest credit rating. It is to reward good credit behaviour. But that does not mean that everybody in a branch will get the same rate of interest.

As far as the third question about nationalised banks is concerned, it is certainly true that if the nationalised banks do not improve their efficiency, if they do not improve their recovery position, I think there would be pressure. We are deliberately trying gradually to subject our banking system, including the nationalised banking system, to more and more competition both to improve customers' services and to ensure that they upgrade in a manner in which there is incentive for them to reduce their costs. (Interruptions)

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as it was stated by the hon. Finance Minister that so many factors like inflation rate, investment factors and cost of funds are taken into consideration by the Reserve Bank of India while formulating and deciding the rate of interest, I would like to put one question to the hon. Minister. If the rate of interest is acting as disincentive to savings, is it not affecting investment cost also? Is it not just affecting cost of funds also?

MR. SPEAKER: This question has already been replied.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: How is it justified so that this should not be a disincentive for the savers because savings become a source of investment, a source of funds? I would like to know whether you are just planning to give some sort of a promotion and incentive to all the savers or not.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have already explained that this measure by itself is not going to hurt the savings rate. Also, I think, this rate structure has been introduced only from November. If, for example, after some time, it turns out that it is not having the desired effect, I think the Reserve Bank will always be open to review this.

#### Tax Collection

44. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for collection of various Central taxes during the current financial year;

(b) the amount of taxes collected by the Government during the first six months of this financial year;

(c) whether the revenue collection during the above period has shown any increase over the corresponding period last year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the targets by the end of the Financial year?

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

(a) to (d) The targets fixed for collection of various Central taxes during the current financial year, the amounts of taxes collected during the first six months of the current year and the percentage increase over the corresponding period last year are as under:—

Name of Tax	Target	Amount% increase(+) decrease(-)	
		Collected (April, 94 —Sept. 94)	over corres- ponding period last year
1. Customs	25,200	11,616.72	(+) 15.18
2. Central Excise	36,530.85	17,243.48	(+) 21.36
3. Corporation Tax	12,480	4,961.37	(+) 76.50
4. Income Tax	10,925	3,963.21	(+) 24.63
5. Interest tax	1,044	193.88	(+) 24.82
6. Expenditure Tax	210	92.00	(+) 3.44
7. Wealth Tax	125	29.13	(-) 52.02
8. Gift Tax	5	4.04	(+) 58.43

(e) Government is constantly monitoring the revenue position with a view to maximising the revenue collection during the remaining part of the financial year.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply is satisfactory. I want to know whether the Government has any proposal to keep the taxation rate unchanged for a period of five years and concentrate on better tax collection.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: It is very difficult to answer this question.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a big policy matter and he would not like to respond in this fashion.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: I would like to know whether the Government will give a state-wise break-up of tax collection.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, for that, I need a separate notice. It is about tax collection from the various Departments of Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: You send it in writing.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Yes.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, in a reply, the hon. Minister stated that in case of collection in eight types of central taxes, there is an increasing collection made over the corresponding period of last year. But in case of only wealth tax...

MR. SPEAKER: You are allowed to ask a question and not to read the reply.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: But in case of wealth tax, the collection is minus 52.02 per cent. What is the reason thereof and what steps are being taken by the Government for improving the position?

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, we have extended the wealth tax up to a property worth of Rs. 35 Lakhs. It is only a meagre collection of one per cent. And also, we have exempted some assets. Now urban land held by an assessee as stock-in-trade will not be subjected to wealth tax for a period of three years. And a house or a part of the house of an individual is totally exempted from wealth tax.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, not to speak of the amount which is claimed to have been collected, as per Mr. Minister's written reply, not even half of that amount is actually being levied. I, therefore, would like to know from the Government whether they are aware of the fact that custom duty is not being paid on the goods which are imported *en route* sea. This point has been debated upon several times but has it come to the notice of the Government. If so, then what steps have been taken by the Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: It is not correct. When we look to the corresponding revenue collection from April to November 1993, the total central tax collection was only Rs. 40,847 crores. Now from April to November 1994, there is a sharp increase of 24 per cent and it is now Rs. 50,624.69 crores.

About smuggled goods, if the hon. Member has any specific case, she can write to me, I will get it examined.

MR. SPEAKER: She is not asking about it.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, the question deals with increasing central tax revenue. It has been agreed that we have to move towards the Value Added Tax System throughout the country if we really want to increase the tax collection. My question to the hon.

Finance Minister will be: What steps is he planning to introduce the VAT system throughout the country in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our constitutional set up, taxes on production are the responsibility of the Central Government and taxes on sales are the responsibility of the States. So, a nation-wide, Value Added Tax System can come about only after a constitutional amendment. And that requires a broad consensus in the country. Within the existing constitutional framework, we are moving gradually and we have made in the last three years, very substantial progress in moving towards a manufacturers' Value Added Tax.

In the Budget for the current year, I have extended the MODVAT system to more and more commodities. Only now two or three commodities like textiles, cigarettes and one or more sectors are outside. At the same level we are trying to persuade the State Governments that it is in their interest to evolve at the State level a sales tax system which is the closest approximation to the State level VAT system. I had convened a meeting of all the Finance Ministers of the State to discuss this matter. I was greatly encouraged by the response. I had set up a Committee of 11 Finance Ministers. They are going into this question to evolve an indirect tax structure in our country which will harmonize both what is happening at the Centre and what is happening at the States. It is my hope that in due course of time we will have a broad based consensus in the country so that we can move on to a nation wide value added tax system, but that requires a constitutional amendment for which there must be a strong national consensus.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, Item one is Central Excise. The Central Excise is normally collected from the various items of the manufacturing from the ninety crore people of this country.

Item seven is Wealth Tax. Here the Government has completely ignored to give the signal to the nation that those who can acquire the wealth in towns or urban areas need not pay wealth tax. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is the policy of the Government to give a free hand for those urbanized without paying the tax on the properties like big buildings, farm houses in cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad etc. or not? What is the direction of the Government in this regard?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have deliberately made changes in the wealth tax precisely to penalize the unproductive use of wealth. We have removed investment in productive assets from the purview of the wealth tax. We have raised the basic exemption limit. The wealth tax applies precisely to such unproductive assets that the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I find that the tax collection has gone up quite a lot and every item excepting wealth tax shows a positive increase by substantial percentage. Now, I would like to know whether this is entirely or substantially because of a tightening of the tax collection machinery. If that is so, I would like to know what is the estimate of the leakage still occurring in respect of these

taxes which can be collected by further taxing of the machinery? The Government should have an estimate.

What is the Government doing to stop the kind of fat salaries which have been given and started by the multi nationals? I am told that it is now spreading to Indian companies also which are very very high compared to the Indian standards. So far as we have observed, salary is going up to Rs. 1.00 crore per year. Now, I think the Government should do something. I would like to have the hon. Minister's response to this.

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH:** The improvement in tax yields this year is the vindication of the policy that we have pursued in the last three years to move towards the system of moderate tax rate, so that the people have a greater incentive and be honest to pay their due taxes.

Secondly, it is also a part of our policy to have a much tighter system of administration. I would like to say that both on the income tax side and customs and excise side we have I think tightened our machinery considerably. But I would not like to claim that we have been able to plug all loopholes. There is very considerable tax evasion in the country.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA:** How Much?

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH:** I do not have an estimate. It is a continuous process. The policy of the Government is to tighten tax collection machinery, tax administration to curb the scope for tax evasion as much as possible.

With regard to the question of salary, I think what is happening today in some ways is a move in the right direction. In the past, from whatever experience I have, a large part of salaries were being paid, but paid under the table. We have come across cases that companies were paying much higher salaries, but not being declared. Wherever we have come across these cases we are forcing these companies by saying that they must own up and must come to the path of rectitude. Many of these companies are now declaring the salaries closer to what they are paying. The tax revenues are a direct beneficiary of that. I do not want to discourage that process.

[Translation]

#### Production of Cotton

\*45. **SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI:**  
**SHRI KESHRI LAL:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the total quantity of cotton likely to be produced in the country during the year 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of cotton required for the country;

(d) the total quantity of cotton available in the country as on date;

(e) the targets for export of cotton fixed for 1994-95 alongwith the countries to whom the export is likely to be made; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to arrest the

prices of cotton and provide remunerative prices to the cotton growers?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) The assessment of total quantity of cotton likely to be produced is made by various agencies keeping relevant factors in mind. This is an ongoing exercise for which a continuous watch is being maintained on production and arrivals in the market.

(c) The requirement of cotton includes demands of mills, small mills and ex-factory consumption which is likely to be around 130—132 lakh bales for the year 1994-95.

(d) The opening stock of cotton for the current cotton season was 22.7 lakh bales. Arrivals of cotton in the market so far are estimated to be around 16 lakh bales.

(e) According to the long term export policy, the Government has announced five lakh bales of cotton for export during the year 1994-95. The staple cotton from India is mostly exported to Japan, Hong-Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Nepal etc.

(f) The Government has taken many steps to control the prices of cotton, ensure adequate availability of cotton to domestic industry and provide remunerative prices to growers, such as:

(i) Import of cotton has been put under OGL with Zero import duty.

(ii) Government has allowed import to 29385 MT of Viscose staple fibre at Zero rate of import duty.

(iii) The Cotton Control Order has been amended to prescribe ceiling on stocks of cotton.

(iv) Selective Credit Control has been reintroduced.

(v) The Textile Commissioner has affected rigorous enforcement of the 'Hank Yark Obligation Order'.

(vi) Advance Licence Holders have been instructed to import cotton in advance before they can be allowed to export yarn, and

(vii) The Government announces Minimum Support Price for cotton every year.

[Translation]

**SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the part (a) and (b) of the question details were sought in regard to the assessment of the total quantity of cotton produced during 1994-95 but in the answer only the process of assessment has been stated. The Cotton production has come down drastically in the last two years as cotton crop was affected by some disease. Hon'ble Minister has stated that 130—132 lakh bales are required in the country. At present there is a stock of 22.7 lakh bales of cotton and 16 lakh bales are awaited. So, in all 38-39 lakh bales would be available whereas our requirement is of the order of 130-132 lakh bales. Will the hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether Government will take any steps to bridged the gap of between the

availability and requirement and in such circumstances how handloom industry would be sustained.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: It is true that production of cotton has come down in the country during the last two years. That is why we have tried to support the weavers by way of providing protection to them. The arrival of cotton has just started. As I have stated earlier and as the hon'ble Member is also aware that presently we require 130-132 lakhs bales of cotton. I have also stated in my reply that how much quantity of cotton would be required by the mills in the country by the end of the December and till January. The requirement of cotton in the country during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 was 111 lakh, 125 lakh and 128 lakh bales respectively. And this year we require 130-132 lakh bales. I hope that more quantity of cotton would be available in the country and we will try to keep it under control.

As regards the point that last year the production of cotton was less, we have taken several precautions, to ensure sufficient availability of cotton. The Government have allowed free import of cotton under the OGL so that our weavers do not have to face the scarcity of cotton and they may not starve for want of it. They may import as much cotton under OGL as they desire. Similarly we have tried import viscose at zero rate of duty.

Traders also create havoc in the market. They hoard stocks of cotton and then increase its prices. Only three days ago the rate of candy was increased to Rs. 2000/-, we intervened and brought into force the Stock Control Order on 7th and immediately the rate came down by more than Rs. 1000/-. By keeping the supply under control we are trying to ensure adequate supply of cotton to the mills in the country as per their requirements.

One thing more which I specifically want to tell in the House is that 83 new spindling mills have come to existence in our country this year. With the result the capacity of spindles which was 28.09 million has now increased to 29.05 million. Similarly the capacity of rotors which was earlier 1,27,000 has now increased to 1,46,000. Due to increase in the number of industries more quantity of cotton is required and we are making efforts to ensure that full capacity of cotton production is utilised. Government is confident that this situation will be fully under control.

SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister has himself admitted that the production of cotton has come down during the last two years and the cotton crop had been pest infested. Will you consider to provide interest-free loan to the farmers to buy pesticides through various agencies such as Cotton Corporation of India.

Apart from this I would also like to know whether any problem is being faced by textile mills and traders of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab etc. in the procurement of cotton as a result whereof the textile mills of northern region, East India Cotton Association and Indian Cotton Federation have asked to boycott the purchase of cotton. If it is so the prices of the Cotton

will come down drastically in the northern region and the farmers will have to fear heavy losses. In this regard what the hon'ble Member would like to state.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not reply to the first part of the question. You can reply to the last part of the question.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Sir, the prices of cotton in Punjab are 125-130 per cent higher than the support prices. It is 87-96 percent higher in Madhya Pradesh, 84 per cent higher in Gujarat, 62.5 per cent higher in Andhra Pradesh and farmers are getting over 100 per cent more than the support price in Karnataka.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: If the hon'ble Member would mention the name of a particular agency I would be able to say something. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

[Translation]

SHRI KESHARILAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply is not correct. This question is related to the farmers of the country.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour is over. This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Earnings of AI and IA

\*46. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

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

(a) whether the foreign airlines operating in the country have made considerable dent in the earnings of Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the estimated loss in the revenue earnings of Air India and Indian Airlines on this account during 1992-93, 1993-94 and thereafter;

(c) the details of sectors IA and AI which have shown revenue shortfall; and

(d) the measures taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) While the market share of Air India in the Indian air market has declined with the increased operations of foreign airlines, no reduction in the revenue earnings of

Air India has been noticed in 1993-94 compared to 1992-93. In the year 1994-95 also, no significant reduction in revenue earning is expected. Operation of foreign carriers does not adversely affect the earnings of Indian Airlines.

- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) With a view to increase its market share, Air India has taken steps in some critical areas namely:—
- (1) Fleet modernisation — induction of four new Boeing 747-400 aircraft.
  - (2) Four new destinations have been added namely; Dar-es-salaam, Durban, Johannesburg and Jakarta.
  - (3) A Product Excellence Action Plan to improve the product and enhance the service to customers has been drawn up.
  - (4) Hub and spoke operations with Indian Airlines aircraft have been introduced to provide swift and immediate connections to passengers travelling from interior domestic points like Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Amritsar.
  - (5) Air India and Indian Airlines have established a joint frequent flyer programme for the purpose of earning mileage points on either or both the airlines and combined destination network within and outside India for the Indian travellers. A computerised Reservation System has been commissioned with Indian Airlines to provide necessary travel information, hotel bookings, car rentals etc.

#### Resignations by Pilots, Commanders and Engineers

\*47. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:  
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

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

- (a) whether the experienced pilots, commanders and engineers of the Indian Airlines and the Air India have been leaving their jobs and joining air taxi operators/foreign airlines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and current year so far, separately, in IA and AI;
- (c) the reasons therefor;
- (d) the effect thereof on the operational performance of these airlines;
- (e) the preventive steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (f) whether the Indian Airlines management has submitted a plan in this regard to the Government; and
- (g) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines has been experiencing large scale resignation/voluntary retirement of its Pilots and Engineers. During the period

1991 upto November, 1994, 146 pilots have resigned and 18 have sought voluntary retirement; during the same period 80 Engineers have resigned and 14 have sought voluntary retirement.

In the case of Air India, the number of Pilots and Engineers leaving the organisation is not high. During the period 1991-92 upto October, 1994, 12 Pilots, 18 Technical Officers and 9 Engineers have resigned from Air India.

- (c) Higher emoluments paid by Air Taxi operators/foreign airlines is the main reason for the flight of personnel.
- (d) Shortage of qualified engineers have reduced the availability of Indian airlines aircraft for scheduled operations and shrotage of aircrew has affected its flight operations. There has been no adverse effect on Air India's scheduled operations due to the resignation of Pilots/Engineers.

(e) Following steps have been taken to prevent the exodus of pilots/engineers.

- 1 Indian Airlines has increased the notice period for resignation from 1 month to 6 months, and the provision for salary in lieu of notice period has been withdrawn.
- 2 DGCA has issued instructions that Air Taxi Operators can employ only such person who have obtained No-objection certificate from their employer.
- 3 Indian Airlines has increased the value of the bond from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 10 lakhs.
- 4 An understanding has been reached with some foreign airlines not to employ Indian Airlines pilots without consulting the management.
- 5 Productivity linked agreements have been entered into with pilots/engineers.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

#### Foreign Aid

\*48. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a huge amount of foreign aid is lying unutilised since 1990-91;
- (b) if so, the details of inflow of aid and utilisation thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for not utilising the aid; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure the speedy and proper utilisation of foreign aid?

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

- (a) The statement showing the undrawn balances of externally aided projects since 1990-91 is as follows:—

(In Rs. Crore)

Year	Undrawn Balances	of which USSR (Erstwhile)
1990-91	53,719.73	18,451.43
1991-92	76,074.43	24,896.78
1992-93	80,835.04	24,862.19
1993-94	78,840.78	24,862.19

(b) (i) Commitment of External Assistance made during the respective years are as follows:—

Year	(In Rs. Crore)
1991-92	11,506.33
1992-93	17,802.31
1993-94	11,834.41

(b) (ii) Statewise utilisation during the last three years are as follows:—

States	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. Central	6679.04	6100.14	6668.85
2. Andhra Pradesh	368.45	711.29	588.54
3. Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Bihar	6.88	36.70	4.06
5. Gujarat	285.83	448.22	103.91
6. Haryana	29.36	8.97	17.03
7. Himachal Pradesh	8.81	25.30	0.00
8. Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Karnataka	257.00	242.15	263.65
10. Kerala	60.92	60.65	95.06
11. Madhya Pradesh	66.43	26.94	19.30
12. Maharashtra	338.91	486.94	528.16
13. Orissa	68.47	90.37	91.49
14. Punjab	27.29	45.01	30.55
15. Rajasthan	4.19	29.58	66.39
16. Tamil Nadu	289.99	385.18	398.03
17. Uttar Pradesh	766.65	376.48	439.39
18. West Bengal	114.52	90.71	73.23
19. Multi-states	631.93	676.53	727.88
Total:	10004.67	9841.16	10115.52

(c) and (d) Project tied aid is used over the project life. The main reasons for slower than expected utilisation include inadequate provisioning and counterpart funding, procurement and contracting delays, start-up and other procedural delays.

Ensuring adequate provisioning for externally aided project, release of Additional Central Assistance as 100% additionality, advance, release of Additional Central Assistance to the States, Standardisation of bidding documents and streamlining of procurement procedures, disintermediating on flow of external aid to Central Public Sector Undertakings portfolio rationalisation and setting up of Project Management Unit in Department of Economic Affairs are some of the steps taken by the Government to improve aid utilisation.

[Translation]

#### India Tourism Development Corporation

\*49. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of the India Tourism Development Corporation in attracting the foreign tourists during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the performance of ITDC has been found to be satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve its performance?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, ITDC's performance is reviewed by the Govt. from time to time. The details of foreign guest nights stay in ITDC hotels during the last three years are given as under:

Year	Foreign Guestnights
1991-92	426587
1992-93	483884
1993-94	508417

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, ITDC has increased its net profit before tax from Rs. 5.84 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 10.05 crores in 1992-93 and to Rs. 24.02 crores in 1993-94 showing an increase of 139% over the previous year.

It continues to show profits and for the first eight months ending Nov. 94, it has earned an estimated profit of Rs. 15.11 crores. Improvement in performance is an ongoing effort.

[English]

#### Small Scale Sector

\*50. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government reviewed the consequences of excise duty modifications and customs duty reduction on the Small Scale Sector;

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

(c) the extent upto which the Small Scale Sector is likely to be affected in its industrial growth and production?

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

(a) and (b) Small scale sector contributes about 40% of the industrial production in the country. In the budget 1994-95, the Government have reviewed excise duty exemptions available to various commodities and many such exemptions were removed. Removal of full duty exemptions actually provides a comparative fiscal advantage to a small scale unit because in that case a large unit manufacturing same goods is required to pay duty whereas a small unit can enjoy duty exemptions/concession.

Government have reviewed likely impact of most of the excise duty and customs duty changes made in the budget 1994-95 in the light of various representations received from small scale sector and others. Having regard to the representations received, Government have restored the excise duty exemption to certain goods like footwear upto a value of Rs. 50 per pair, umbrellas, corrugated boxes, rubber balloons, handkerchieves, shawls, soap made without the aid of power, towels which are mostly made in the SSI Sector and other madeups manufactured by handloomsector.

Consequent to withdrawal of excise duty exemptions, most of these commodities have been extended excise duty concessions available to small scale units.

Various measures for simplifying the excise procedure to SSI units have also been taken by the Government.

These measures include removal of the requirement of registration of Department of Industry for availing of duty exemption, discontinuation of filing of declaration by units having turnover of less than Rs. 30 lakhs in a year and acceptance of private records of the SSI unit for excise purposes.

Certain changes have also been made in a brand name provision in the small scale schemes for excise duty concession so as to provide that a SSI unit can manufacture branded machinery parts for another person without payment of excise duty upto Rs. 30 lakhs in a year and without following any cumbersome procedure.

Customs duty reduction has been made in the budget so as to make key imported raw materials and capital goods available to domestic industry at reasonable cost. This will benefit small scale industry also.

(c) As the budget proposals aim at promoting industrial growth generally and the interest of small scale sector specially, these are likely to further encourage the growth of small scale sector.

[Translation]

#### NTC Mills

\*51. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI:  
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a scheme for the modernisation of textile mills operating under the National Textile Corporation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have identified the sources of the funds required for the implementation of this scheme;

(d) if so, the estimated amount likely to be drawn from each source; and

(e) the time limit fixed for the implementation of this scheme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (e) The Textile Research Associations had prepared plans for modernisation of 79 NTC mills at an investment of Rs. 2005.72 crores. The modernisation plans include restructuring of 36 unviable mills into 18 viable mills. The Labour Ministry's Special Tripartite Committee on NTC has 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. Details regarding legal aspects of nationalisation of 15 taken over mills, source of funding in the modernisation plans etc. are being examined in Government. Since the cases of 3 subsidiaries of the NTC had already been referred to the BIFR, any final scheme that may emerge would have to obtain the approval of the BIFR.

[English]

### Ban on Indian Food Items

\*52. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:  
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which had banned imports of food items from India during and after the recent outbreak of plague in the country;

(b) the details of the food items banned, country-wise;

(c) the revenue losses suffered by the country as a result thereof; and

(d) the measures contemplated by the Government to tackle such contingencies in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Major countries which imposed restrictions on import of food items from India were the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, etc.

(b) All food items.

(c) It is difficult to quantify the losses suffered on account of the plague. However, total exports during October, 1994 have been estimated at the level of \$ 2198 million which is 27% higher than that over October, 1993 and higher than those during any month in the current financial year.

(d) Among the measures to tackle such contingencies, mention may be made of issue of guidelines to various exporters, to ensure that there is no contamination of the food products and advice to the exporters to comply with any special request that the importers or authorities in the importing countries may require to ensure that goods reach them in hygienic conditions free from bacterial contamination. A number of measures to contain disinformation were also taken.

### Public Sector Banks

\*53. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of public sector banks are expected to show net profit during the current financial year;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make the loss making banks profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the following public sector banks are expected to show net profits during the financial year 1994-95:

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Andhra Bank
3. Bank of Baroda
4. Bank of India

5. Canara Bank

6. Corporation Bank

7. Dena Bank

8. Indian Bank

9. Indian Overseas Bank

10. Oriental Bank of Commerce

11. Punjab National Bank

12. Punjab & Sind Bank

13. Syndicate Bank

14. Union Bank of India

15. Vijaya Bank

16. State Bank of India

17. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur

18. State Bank of Hyderabad

19. State Bank of Indore

20. State Bank of Mysore

21. State Bank of Patiala

22. State Bank of Saurashtra

23. State Bank of Travancore

(c) Government and RBI have been impressing upon the banks, *inter-alia*, the need for strengthening their machinery for credit appraisal so as to ensure proper end use of the funds advanced, to create recovery cells in their Head Offices, to reduce non-performing loans and to improve productivity levels. In respect of some of the loss making nationalised banks, outside experts have been appointed to go into their problems and assist their respective managements in formulating packages for their revival and to suggest strategies for turn around of these banks.

### Child Labour

\*54. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:  
SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to effectively prohibit the engagement of child labour and their exploitation in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to enact a comprehensive legislation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Part (A) and Part (B) of the Schedule of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 contains the occupations and processes where the employment of children below the age of 14 is prohibited.

The Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee constituted under Section 5. (1) of the Child Labour

(Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1985 advises the Government for the purpose of additions of occupations and processes to the Schedule. On the advice of this Committee, the Central Government has made further additions to the Schedule of this Act. (Part A and B) of the Schedule to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 incorporating the additions made is annexed.

To safeguard the interest of children, there are protective provisions in various labour laws as well, such as the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 etc. The approach of the Government is to implement all the child related provisions of the various laws in a harmonious fashion. So, no separate comprehensive legislation is required.

Enforcement machinery at the Central and State levels exist to enforce the provisions of these Acts. Employers are liable to be prosecuted for violations of the provisions of these Acts. Enforcement personnel are being given special training for better enforcement of these laws.

Apart from the prohibitory regulations, the Government has undertaken several initiatives under the Child Labour Policy, 1987 to tackle the problem of child labour which *inter alia* include measures to strengthen legislation regarding child labour, focus on general development programmes for benefiting child labourers wherever possible and initiate project-based plans of action in areas of high concentration of child labour in wage/quasi-wage employment to withdraw children from the world of employment. India is also a participant in the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the ILO which covers working children.

#### THE SCHEDULE

(See Section 3)

#### PART A

##### Occupations

Any Occupation connected with—

- (1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway;
- (2) Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
- (3) Work in a catering establishment at a railway station involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from one platform to another or into or out of a moving train;
- (4) Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;
- (5) A port authority within the limits of any port;
- \* (6) Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses;
- \*\* (7) Abattoirs/Slaughter Houses.

#### PART B

##### Processes

- (1) Bidi-making.

- (2) Carpet-weaving.
- (3) Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement.
- (4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving.
- (5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks.
- (6) Mica-cutting and splitting.
- (7) Shellac manufacture
- (8) Soap manufacture
- (9) Tanning
- (10) Wool-cleaning
- (11) Building and construction industry.
- (12) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing).
- \* (13) Manufacture of products from agate.
- \* (14) Manufacturing Processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.
- \*\* (15) "Hazardous processes" as defined in Section 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operations' as notified in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948).
- \*\* (16) Printing as defined in Section 2 (k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948).
- \*\* (17) Cashew and Cashewnut descaling and processing.
- \*\* (18) Soldering processes in electronic industries.

\* Ins. by Notification No. S.O. 404 (E) dated the 5th June, 1989 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

\*\* Ins. by Notification No. S.O. 263 (E) dated 29th March, 1994. published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

#### Violation of FERA by NRIs

\*55. SHRI TARA SINGH:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the siphoning of foreign exchange from the country by NRIs in violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):  
(a) and (b) In the course of its investigation, the Enforcement Directorate has come across some instances where Non Resident External (NRE) accounts have been misused for remitting funds abroad in violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1973.

(c) The Government has been keeping a close vigil to

prevent misuse of NRE accounts. As and when intelligence is received about such misuse, detailed investigations are made and appropriate action as provided under the FERA is taken against the persons concerned. Reserve Bank of India has also been requested to take note of transactions in NRE accounts in their periodic audit/inspection of banks.

#### National Centre for Jute Diversification

\*56. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved setting up of a National Centre for Jute Diversification;

(b) if so, the time by which the said centre is likely to start functioning;

(c) whether the centre will coordinate its activities with the Jute Manufacturers Association of India and the Jute Corporation of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Centre has already started some of its activities.

(c) and (d) One of the main objectives of NCJD is to act as a focal point for various jute and textiles bodies in areas of research & development.

[Translation]

#### Inflation Rate

\*57. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the weekly rate of inflation on point to point basis during the last six months;

(b) the particulars of whole sale and consumer price indices of essential commodities during the said period;

(c) whether the inflation rate continued to be upward for six consecutive weeks;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check rise in prices of essential commodities and to contain the inflation rate?

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

(a) Annual inflation for each week on point-to-point basis for the last six months is shown below:

Week ending	Inflation rate(%)
7.5.94	12.01
14.5.94	11.94
21.5.94	12.06
28.5.94	11.54
4.6.94	11.85
11.6.94	11.78
18.6.94	12.01
25.6.94	11.59
2.7.94	11.85
9.7.94	11.55

Week ending	Inflation rate(%)
16.7.94	11.78
23.7.94	11.43
30.7.94	11.27
6.8.94	10.69
13.8.94	10.23
20.8.94	10.16
27.8.94	9.57
3.9.94	8.77
10.9.94	9.27
17.9.94	8.93
24.9.94	8.64
1.10.94	8.27(P)
8.10.94	8.52(P)
15.10.94	8.60(P)
22.10.94	8.97(P)
29.10.94	9.41(P)
5.11.94	8.96(P)
12.11.94	8.89(P)
19.11.94	9.43(P)

(P)—Provisional.

(b) Annual Inflation rate for the essential commodities as measured by the monthly movement in WPI and CPI (IW) for the last six months was:

1994-95	Inflation rate(%)	
	WPI	CPI
1	2	3
May	14.0	13.7
June	13.4	10.9
July	12.9	12.6
August	10.8	12.0
September	7.9	NA
October	7.4	NA
November	9.1	NA

(c) and (d) No, Sir, It has ranged between 8.6 per cent to 9.4 per cent during the latest six consecutive weeks from 8-10-1994 to 19-11-1994.

(e) The anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government in recent months are:

(i) Decision to limit the fiscal deficit for 1994-95 to 6% of GDP as against 7.3%(RE) last year.

(ii) Limiting the budget deficit and net borrowings from the RBI in the form of ad-hoc Treasury Bills to Rs. 6000 crores during 1994-95 and instituting mechanism to ensure that this limit is not exceeded by more than Rs. 3,000 crores for more than 10 continuous working days.

(iii) Raising Cash Reserved Ratio for banks to 15% from 14% with a view to reducing the growth of money supply.

(iv) Allowing import of sugar and cotton under OGL with zero duty.

(v) Placing import of refined palmolein on OGL and allowing imports for PDS at concessional duty of 20%.

(vi) Allowing import of Viscose Staple Fibre at concessional duty to supplement cotton Yarn supply.

(vii) Active intervention in the foodgrain market by open market sale of rice and wheat through FCI from large public holding of food stocks.

(viii) Selective credit control measures for agro-raw materials, viz. cotton, vegetable oil, oilseeds and pulses.

[English]

*Mutual Fund Schemes*

\*58. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign companies allowed by the Government to organise and float mutual fund schemes during the last two years;

(b) whether these companies have been making out their capital base by mobilising internal resources in the country and contributions made by Indian public;

(c) whether these foreign companies have brought only less than one percent of the total capital; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) In terms of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Regulations for Mutual Funds, setting up of Asset Management Company is a prerequisite for floating Mutual Fund Schemes. As part of the reforms programme, Joint Ventures with foreign equity participation for setting up of Asset Management Companies are permitted by Government of India on merits on a case by case basis through the FIPB approval mechanism. Details of Asset Management Companies set up with Government of India approval are as follows:-

NAME OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT CO.	NAME OF THE FOREIGN PARTICIPANT IN THE JOINT VENTURE AND % SHARE HOLDING WITHIN ( )	NAME OF THE MAIN INDIAN PARTICIPANT IN THE JOINT VENTURE AND % SHARE HOLDING WITHIN ( )
ITI PIONEER AMC LTD.	PIONEERING MGMT. CORPORATION (33.33%)	INVESTMENT TRUST OF INDIA LTD., GROUP COS AND OTHERS (66.67%)
MORGAN STANLEY ASSET MNGT. INDIA PVT. LTD.	MORGAN STANLEY MAURITIUS CO. LTD. (75%)	SEVERAL COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS (25%)
CRB ASSET MNGT CO. LTD.	KEYSTONE (20%) DAEWOO (5%)	CRB CAPITAL MARKETS LTD. AND ASSOCIATES (75%) (CRB-CR BHAN-SALI)

CREDIT CAPITAL ASSET MNGT CO. LTD	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION WASHINGTON (20%) EDINBURGH FUND MNGT. UK (10)%	CREDIT CAPITAL FINANCE CORPORATION LTD. (60%) OTHERS (10%)
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20TH CENTURY ASSET MANAGEMENT CORPORATION LTD	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION WASHINGTON (10%) KEMPER CORPORATION (33.3%)	20TH CENTURY FINANCE CORPORATION LTD. (40%) OTHERS (16.7%)
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GIC ASSET MNGT CO LTD	SOROS FUND MANAGEMENT (33.3%)	GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (66.7%)
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(b) to (d) The foreign equity levels in the Asset Management Companies set up so far have been in the range of 25% to 75%.

**Facilities at Airports**

\*59. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VUJPAYEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international and domestic airports in the country suffer from lack of adequate parking space and Infrastructural facilities for coping with the air traffic;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by the Government to remedy the problem;

(c) whether the new Unified Airports Authority of India has studied this problem and suggested ways and means for promoting traffic facilities at the airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Out of 5 international airports, shortage of parking space and limitation of Air Traffic Control capacity is felt only at Delhi and Bombay airports. Amongst domestic airports, there is shortage of parking bays and cogenesis in terminal buildings at Bangalore, Goa, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kullu and Ludhiana airports.

(b) Augmentation of infrastructural facilities is a continuous process and is taken up in a phased manner, depending upon the projected requirements and availability of resources.

A number of projects are in hand to improve the infrastructure like modernisation of Air Traffic Services at Delhi and Bombay airports, development of 12 Model Airports and augmentation of parking space and terminal buildings at various airports.

(c) Airports Authority of India has not come into existence so far.

(d) Does not arise.

### Low Budget Hotels

\*60. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up low budget hotels to meet the demand of the middle class domestic tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including guidelines issued to the State Governments and the steps taken by them in this regard?

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

Construction of hotels is a private sector activity. However, to encourage low budget hotels Government of India provides various fiscal incentives like Tax exemption and Interest Subsidy (to 1,2 and 3 star approved hotels projects) on loans sanctioned by State Finance Corporations, Tourism Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

### Operating Agencies for Sick PSUs

396. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has asked its operating agencies to advertise and look for new promoters for six Central and one State Public Sector Undertakings as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated September 29, 1994;

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

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that it has directed the Operating Agencies (OA) in 11 cases of sick public sector undertakings (8 Central and 3 State) referred to it to look for change in management. The details are given below:

#### Central Public Sector Undertakings

1. Triveni Structural Limited
2. Richardson Crudas Limited
3. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited
4. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited
5. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited
6. U.P. Drugs and pharmaceutical Limited
7. Instrumentation Limited
8. Braithwaite and Company Limited

#### State Public Sector Undertakings.

1. Tamilnadu Industrial Explosives Limited
2. Southern Structural Explosive Limited
3. Bhadohi Woollens Limited

BIFR, a quasi judicial body, extends reasonable opportunity to the concerned company, the Administrative Ministry and concerned State Government to come up with an agreed package of revival for sick industrial companies under their administrative control. When the company and/

or the Administrative Ministry/State Government is not in a position to formulate a revival scheme, an OA is appointed by the BIFR to explore the possibility of revival of the sick company, including by change of management.

### Export of Handicrafts

397. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of handicraft items exported to different countries in terms of U.S. Dollars during the last two years; and

(b) the plan of Government to increase the export of handicraft items during the current financial year and in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The total value of handicrafts including handmade carpets exported to different countries in terms of US Dollar for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 was to the tune of 883.70 US million dollars and 1071.35 (Provisional) US million dollars respectively.

(b) The plan of the Government to increase the export of handicrafts including handknotted carpets during the current financial year and the next two years includes: sponsoring of sales-cum-study teams abroad, organisation of buyer-sellers meets, participation in various international fairs and festivals, launching of promotional publicity abroad and organisation of international Handicrafts and Gifts Fair and Carpet Trade Fair annually in New Delhi.

[Translation]

### Setting up of Inland Container Depots

398. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Inland Container Depots functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any Inland Container Depot has been set up in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of additional Inland Container Depots and Container Freight Stations to be set up in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Presently Sixteen Inland Container Depots (ICDs) are functioning in the country. A State-wise list of ICDs is at statement I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Two Inland Container Depots (one each at Surat & Ahmedabad) are functioning in Gujarat.

(d) An Inter Ministerial Committee is functioning in the Ministry of Commerce to provide single window clearance to proposals for setting up Inland Container Depots/ Container Freight Stations in the country. A statement

showing the places where such facilities have been approved is at statement -II.

### Statement I

#### Inland Container Depots

1. Tughlakabad (Delhi)	9. Guntur (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Ludhiana (Punjab)	10. Anaparti (Andhra Pradesh)
3. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	11. Ayderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
4. Pune (Maharashtra)	12. Mulund (Maharashtra)
5. Wadibander (Maharashtra)	13. Chirala (Andhra Pradesh)
6. Tondiarpet, Madras (Tamil Nadu)	14. Amingaon (Assam)
7. Bangalore (Karnataka)	15. Surat (Gujarat)
8. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	16. Jaipur (Rajasthan)

### Statement II

#### List of Additional Inland Contained Depots/Container Freight Stations (ICDs/CFSs) Approved by the Inter-ministerial Committee

#### Inland Container Depots

1. Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	2. Ballasore (Orissa)
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#### Container Freight Stations

1. Amritsar (Punjab)	9. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
2. Calcutta (West Bengal)	10. Dasthath, Baroda (Gujarat)
..[Two CFSs]	11. Nasik (Gujarat)
3. Nhava Sheva (Maharashtra)	12. Madhavaram, Madras (Tamil Nadu)
4. Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	13. Udaipur (Rajasthan)
..[Three CFSs]	14. Bhatinda (Punjab)
5. Kandla (Gujarat)	15. Kalamboi (Maharashtra)
6. Surat (Gujarat)	16. Tirupur (Tamil Nadu)
7. Dronagiri Node, New Bombay (Maharashtra)	17. Kota (Rajasthan)
8. Faridabad (Haryana)	18. Cochin (Kerala)
..[Two CFSs]	..[Two CFSs]
	19. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

[English]

#### German Assistance

399. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of German assistance received by the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the projects for which the assistance has been provided; and

(c) the manner in which the Union Government monitor the proper utilisation of this assistance?

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

(a) The total amount of German assistance under financial cooperation received during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Amount
1993-94	DM 364.00 M
1992-93	DM 562.10 M
1991-92	DM 548.60M

(b) A list of the projects for which assistance has been provided is attached as statement.

(c) The implementation of the projects and the proper utilisation of the amount committed is monitored by the concerned Administrative Ministries of Government of India/State Governments. The Department of Economic Affairs also regularly reviews the projects and the utilisation of Aid with the concerned Administrative Ministry of the Union Government/State Government and the project authorities.

#### Statement

List of Projects Programmes for which assistance has been provided during last three years:

1. Fertilizer Import Programme I & II
2. Madhya Pradesh Rural Water Supply
3. Neyveli Lignite Corporation II & III
4. Singarauli Power Station Project
5. Oceanographic Vessel
6. Railway Accident Relief
7. Korba Power Station Project
8. Ramagundam Power Station Project
9. Supply of Breeding Cattle
10. Heavy Duty Breakdown Cranes
11. Farakka Thermal Power Station
12. Rajasthan Minor Irrigation
13. Ramagundam Opencast Mine
14. Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala
15. H.D.F.C.
16. Dadri Power Station
17. Railway Investment Programme
18. Uran Combined Cycle Power Station
19. Lift Irrigation Orissa
20. Capital Goods Credit Lines
21. Study and Expert Fund
22. HUDCO
23. Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant
24. Credit Lines to Financial Institutions
25. SIDBI
26. Mysore Cement
27. Railway Coil Spring Sithouli
28. National Small Industries Corporation
29. Financial Structural Adjustment Loan
30. NLC study & Expert Fund
31. NDDB Studies & Expert Fund
32. Watershed Development, Maharashtra
33. DOT Project

[Translation]

#### Term Deposit Schemes

400. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the continuance of term deposit schemes for five years is not relevant at present fixed rate of interest;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to review the entire gamut of rates of interest; and

(c) if so, the time by which the Government propose to rationalise the term deposit scheme after reviewing it in the changed economic scenario?

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

(a) to (c): Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the term deposit scheme for five years formulated by banks. In this connection, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that they have not prescribed any term deposit schemes. Such schemes are formulated by individual banks keeping in view the concurrence of the Indian

Banks' Association. Reserve Bank of India has only prescribed interest rate on deposit for maturity of 46 days to 3 years and above. As per the extent directive provision, Reserve Bank of India has prescribed rate of interest not exceeding 10% per annum for a maturity period of 46 days to 3 years and above. The banks have the freedom to prescribed the rate of interest for different maturities within a cap of 'not exceeding 10% per annum'. The rate of interest as and when revised is applicable only to fresh deposits and on renewals of maturing deposits. It is not applicable to existing deposits. Existing deposits continue to earn interest at contracted rate till maturity.

[English]

#### Deposits in Nationalised Banks in Bihar

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

(a) the amount deposited in the nationalised banks in Bihar and the amount of loans disbursed by these banks to small/medium industrialists and unemployed youth for various projects, during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated by these banks for women and young entrepreneurs during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a large number of Khadi Gramodyog schemes are pending with these banks for the last eight months;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to sanction these schemes?

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

(a) The amount of deposits of nationalised banks functioning in Bihar for the last three years ending March 1992, March 1993 and March 1994 is given below:

Year ending	Amount of deposit (Rs. in crores)
March 1992	1729.02
March 1993	1963.32
March 1994	2218.17

The amount of loan disbursed by banks to small/medium industrialists and unemployed youth for various projects is not generated separately by the data reporting system. However, the loan disbursed for three year period ended June 1992 (latest available) by nationalised banks in Bihar for the following segments of priority sector is given below:-

Year ended	Small scale industries	Small In-Road & Water Transport Operators	Retail Trade	Small Business	(Rs. in lakhs) Professional & Self-employed persons
June					
1990	3913.34	1291.06	2134.09	2169.49	952.86
1991	3397.93	1291.96	2376.75	1997.98	1038.68
1992	2378.70	871.98	1735.37	1385.06	849.43

(Figures include those for un-employed youth also)

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

#### Euro-issue by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited

402. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have refused permission to the videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, to go ahead with its Euro-issue plan;

(b) whether the Government have also refused permission to VSNL to tap the domestic potential for raising funds;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of requests made by VSNL to the Government for augmenting its funds for spending and other needs?

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

(a) Government has not refused permission to VSNL to go ahead with its Euro-issue plan. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Question does not arise in view of reply to a & b above.

(d) Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited approached the Government to approved the issue of equity in the international market to bridge resource gap for its 8th Five Year Plan projects. The Euro-issue route was found to be cheapest method of raising funds as compared to other conventional methods.

#### Clearance of Claims

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

(a) whether a large number of claims of engineering goods exporters for payment of their claims under International Price Imbursement Scheme are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) As on 28th November 1994 the total value of claims pending with engineering Export Promotion Council under the International Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS) is Rs. 389 crores.

(c) IPRS payments are primarily financed out of receipts from the Engineering Goods Export Assitance Funds cess, levied on integrated steel plants. Efforts are being made to ensure early clearance of pending claims.

#### Plastic Waste

404. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether plastic waste is currently being imported

for recycling and subsequent re-export; and

(b) if so, the quantity of annual import and the estimated revenue in the process?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Import of plastic waste is not permitted except against a licence.

(b) Details of the import of plastic waste during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 as per the applicable rate of duty are as under:-

Details of Waste	1991-92	Qty.	
		Value	Tons
		Rs.	lakhs
1. Waste of polymers of Ethylene.	11.75	86.63	564.50
2. Waste of Polymers of styrene.	5.01	22.51	32.52
3. Waste of Polymers of vinylchloride.	(79)	(263)	(659)
4. Waste of other plastics.	3.46	4.27	46.03
	(37)	(85)	(757)
	791.26	1706.33	2548.74
	(9602)	(18855)	(37184)

#### Dues Against NTC.

405. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the outstanding dues from National Textiles Corporation to the Maharashtra Government as on December 31, 1993;

(b) the reasons for non-payment of the dues; and

(c) the time by which the dues are expected to be paid to the Maharashtra Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) An amount of Rs. 74.17 crores was outstanding as on 31st December, 1993 for payment to Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation for supply of cotton to NTC. Cotton is purchased by NTC on credit terms, hence there are bound to be certain outstanding dues for payment at any given point of time. Such outstanding are cleared from time to time upon generation of resources and receipt of funds for liquidity and towards reimbursement of cash losses.

#### Income Tax Returns

406. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 905 dated July 29, 1994 regarding income tax returns and state:

(a) whether the paying and disbursing authorities are responsible to deduct the income-tax at source;

(b) if so, the reasons for the Income Tax Department to make them to look into the I.T. returns of such persons;

(c) whether any irregularities have been noticed by the Income Tax authorities in the collection of tax at source;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for counter-checking?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the provisions of Income-tax Act, there is no provision for the paying and disbursing authorities to look into the income tax returns of such persons. The person who receives these payments is himself liable to file the income Tax Return.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The details of irregularities regarding compliance by the tax deductors concerning the tax deduction at source will have to be gathered from the field formations spread all over the country and the time and efforts involved may not be commensurate with the objectives sought to be achieved. However, a control mechanism to check such irregularities is already available by way of examination of forms and returns, security of accounts, surveys u/s 133A of the Income-tax Act, etc. Due to this counter-checking, extra revenue is collected.

#### Organisation of Trade Fairs abroad by ITPO

407. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trade fairs organised in foreign countries by India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon by ITPO to organise these fairs at Johansberg and South Africa during August, 1993.

(c) the total income earned by ITPO from the Indian companies for participation in the fair;

(d) whether the ITPO has incurred any loss by organisation of these trade fairs;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to review the organisation of fairs and take appropriate measures to improve the methods to achieve in export target; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) the details of trade fairs organised in foreign countries by ITPO during each of the last three years are as under:

Year	Types of fairs/events			Total Business generated events as reported by participants	
	General fairs	Specialised Indian Commodity (exclusive)	Indian	(Rs. in crores)	
1992-93	20	21	2	43	437.44
1993-94	21	21	—	42	354.36
1994-95	15	13	4	32 + 1*	796.00 (for 26 events held upto December '94)

\*ITPO's support given to one event in Singapore organised by other agency.

The country/regionwise break-up of ITPO's above participation is as under:-

year	Australia	America	West Europe	East Europe	South East Asia	West Asia North Africa	South Africa
1992-93	—	2	17	5	6	13	—
1993-94	—	4	16	—	11	11	—
1994-95	1	2	14	2	8	4	2

(b) The expenditure incurred by ITPO at Johannesburg, South Africa for the Indian Exhibition held during August 22-28, 1994 was Rs. 433.37 lakhs.

(c) The participation fee recovered from the Indian companies for participation in Indian Exhibition Johannesburg was Rs. 368.90 lakhs.

(d) and (e) ITPO does not organise participation in fairs abroad on profit or Loss basis. It undertakes organisation of fairs as an export promotion measure.

(f) and (g) The programme for organisation of fairs and exhibitions abroad is decided by the ITPO with the approval of Exhibition Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Commerce. While deciding the programme emphasis is laid on countries/commodities identified by the Ministry of Commerce as thrust areas for export promotion, recommendations of the Ministry of External Affairs and our Missions abroad. The Ministry of Commerce & ITPO constantly review the quality of participation and are taking appropriate steps based on the feedback received from participants and in the larger interest of meeting export targets.

[Translation]

#### Public Issues of Banks

408. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.2917 on August 12, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding public issue by banks have since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Information so far received from the Reserve Bank of India is incomplete and requires further clarification. Information will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

#### Free Air Travel Facility

409. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZPUR): Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2948 on August 12, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c): The information is still being collected; the delay is mainly due to voluminous information to be collected from the airlines.

[English]

#### Lending in Rural Areas

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

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India have asked the banks to promote lending in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the instructions given in this regard;

(c) whether instructions have also been issued to stop flow of funds from the rural areas to the urban areas through the banking system; 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) have advised public sector banks that they should achieve a credit deposit ratio (CDR) of 60 per cent in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately on an All India basis. Banks have also been advised that while it is not necessary that this ratio should be achieved separately branch-wise/district-wise or region-wise, the bank should nevertheless, ensure that wide disparity in the ratios between different States/Regions is avoided in order to minimise imbalances in credit deployment. However, the CDR in a particular state or Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the state/Region, which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructural facilities like irrigation power, rail, road, transport, basic and technical education, entrepreneurship and availability of required inputs and marketing outlets for agricultural industrial production etc. It may be further stated that with a view to develop productive lending in the rural sector by forging effective linkages between bank credit and production/productivity, the Service Area Approach (SAA) Scheme has been introduced by RBI w.e.f. 1-4-1989, under which, the dispensation of rural credit is based on micro-planning i.e. grass root level or village level planning. Under SAA, the service area comprises of a group of 10-15 villages for each commercial/regional rural branch. Under SAA Scheme, credit facilities cover advances under Government sponsored programmes as also advances under different sectors such as agriculture, small scale industries, rural artisans, village industries and service sector.

#### Conversion of Handloom into Powerloom

411. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Southern Indian Mills Association has prepared a pilot project in AP to convert handlooms into powerlooms in order to increase the productivity and profits of weavers;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government also propose to set up such spinning units in areas where hank yarn was in short supply;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government also propose to set up cooperative societies to take delivery of hank yarn to be supplied to the weavers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government is not aware of the pilot project prepared by Southern Indian Mills Association for conversion of handlooms into powerlooms.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Labour Cases

412. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the factory owners are not presenting themselves in the courts on the dates of hearing in labour disputes;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any steps to ensure the presence of factory owners in courts on due dates for speedy disposal of cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### Tea Auction Centre at Siliguri

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise the Tea Auction Centre at Siliguri;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Govt. is not aware of any proposal to modernise the Tea Auction Centre at Siliguri. However, it is learnt that Siliguri Tea Auction Committee

are constructing a second tea auction hall to facilitate tea auction within prescribed time limit.

[Translation]

#### Exemption to units in Hilly Districts

414. MAJ. GEN. (RETD. BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of study group constituted to go into the matter of income ex-exemption to industrial units in hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Group; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received the Report of the Study Group on Identification of Backward Districts.

(b) and (c) The Report is under the consideration of the Government and the decision will be taken shortly.

[English]

#### Strikes

415. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has since studied the implications of the recent Supreme Court ruling that even a legal strike would entail wage loss unless the strike was justified in the larger interest of the society; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplate to protect the workers interests in the light of the judgement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The recent Supreme Court ruling on strike period wages is an elaboration of the principle of "no work, no pay".

Copies of the Supreme Court's ruling that strike period wages should not be paid to the workers unless the strike is both legal and justified, have been circulated to the Labour Secretaries of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Central Public Sector Enterprises in October, 1994 for information and guidance.

[Translation]

#### Balance of trade with China

416. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total export and import made between India and China during each of the last two years;

(b) whether there is any trade deficit at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The India-China trade figures for the last two years are as below:

(In Rs. Crores)

Exports to China		Imports from China	Total Trade
1992-93	409	365	774
1993-94	857	972	1,829

(b) and (c) According to the latest available trade figures for the current year (1994-95), during April-August, India has a trade deficit of Rs. 497 crores, with exports to China at Rs. 336 crore, and imports Rs. 833 crore. The trade deficit in 1993-94 was Rs. 115 crore, but had a trade balance in our favour in the preceding two years.

(d) It is readily seen that the India-China trade is growing dynamically, with normal fluctuations. Our ongoing efforts to boost our exports to China, and bilateral trade in general include, inter alia, opening and extension of border trade, promotion of joint ventures, encouragement to business level contacts, diversification of the trade basket, simplification of visa procedures and agreement on opening of bank branches in each other's country.

[English]

#### Group Insurance

417. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3561 on August 19, 1994 and state:

(a) the total premium paid to LIC in respect of Group Insurance Scheme for the Landless Agricultural Labourers (LALGI) upto March 31, 1994 with State-wise break-up;

(b) the total premium paid in respect of other group insurance schemes upto March 31, 1994 with break up, occupation-wise and State-wise; and

(c) total value of claims paid upto March 31, 1994 under LALGI and other group insurance schemes with the corresponding number of beneficiaries, State-wise?

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

#### Unit Scheme, 1964

418. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the market price of US-64 units in July, August, September, October and November, 1994;

(b) whether the same were higher than the prices anticipated by the U.T.I.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Since US-64 is not a listed scheme there are no formal price quotes available. The price at which transactions are

made depends on the demand and supply situation at that point of time. Generally, the prices of units in the secondary market vary between the sale and repurchase prices announced by U.T.I. The prices announced by UTI during July-November, 1994 were as follows:—

Period	Sales Price (Rs.)	Repurchase Price (Rs.)
01.07.94-15.07.94	16.50	15.50
16.07.94-31.07.94	17.00	15.95
01.08.94-15.08.94	17.50	16.30
16.08.94-31.08.94	18.00	16.75
01.09.94-15.09.94	18.50	17.25
16.09.94-30.09.94	18.70	17.40
01.10.94-31.10.94	Book Closure	
01.11.94-30.11.94	18.90	17.60

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Income Tax Concession

419. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to ascertain various tax concessions provided have actually given a boost to industrialisation; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the study made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir. A study was conducted by the study Group set up by Ministry of Finance in 1993 in order to evaluate the impact of fiscal concessions on industrialisation of backward areas.

(b) The main conclusions of the Study Group were as follows:

(i) Tax incentives may have played a positive role in helping the industrial growth of backward areas.

(ii) But, in the absence of systematic cost-benefit analysis, it is not feasible to conclude firmly that their operation improved overall national welfare.

(iii) There was a tendency for tax incentives to play a more significant role in guiding industrial investment to backward areas of advanced states, suggesting the importance of other factors, such as quality of infrastructure and market opportunities in attracting new industry.

(iv) As the cost of tax incentives is rarely quantified, there is a presumption for using them sparingly. Equal quantum of budgetary funds may be more effective in promoting backward area industrialisation if it was spent directly for developing physical and social infrastructure of backward areas.

### Seizure of Narcotics

420. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details alongwith market value of the Narcotics, foreign weapons, currency and intoxicants seized by various agencies in Gujarat, Punjab, Delhi, Maharashtra and Rajasthan since January 1, 1993 till date;

(b) the details of the persons found involved and the number of persons arrested by the Excise department and Coast Guards and the amount of prize awarded to each of them;

(c) the number of persons arrested under TADA in connection with such cases;

(d) the number of persons released on bail and on parole and the number of persons released on parole for more than once and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check such irregularities?

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

[English]

### Cancellation of IA Flights

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

(a) the number of flights, both domestic and international, from the Calicut Airport, that were cancelled by the Indian Airlines after the reported outbreak of plague in Surat;

(b) the total loss incurred by the Indian Airlines thereby;

(c) whether any of the private airlines operating from Calicut had cancelled their flights during that period; and

(d) if not, the reasons for Indian Airlines cancelling its flights?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Eleven flights of IA were cancelled from Calicut due to restrictions imposed by UAE, Oman and Kuwait for operation of services to/ from India after the reported outbreak of plague in Surat and IA suffered a loss to the tune of approximately Rs. 28 crores on this account.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Indian Airlines cancelled its flights from Calicut due to restrictions imposed by UAE, Oman and Kuwait.

### Loan to weaker sections

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

(a) whether complaints regarding harassment of people belonging to backward and weaker sections by the public sector banks in granting loans under various poverty alleviation programmes of the Government have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s guidelines for providing advances to priority sector issued to all banks, inter-alia, provide that all the loan applications upto a credit limit of Rs. 25,000/- should be disposed off within a fortnight and those over Rs. 25,000/- within eight to nine weeks. The loan applications are received by the bank branches directly from applicants or through some State sponsored agencies, and are sanctioned accordingly. However, certain complaints are received containing various allegations against banks viz. non-sanctioning of loans, delay in sanctioning of loans, harassment of borrowers, non-adherence to the guidelines on priority sector advances issued by RBI, various irregularities in dispensation of credit under Government sponsored schemes, etc. The data reporting system does not generate the total number of complaints against banks during a particular period. However, all complaints received are followed up vigorously with the concerned banks/RBI depending upon the nature and seriousness of the complaint with a view to take remedial action. Earnest efforts are made to dispose of the complaints as early as possible.

[Translation]

### National Commission of Child and Bonded Labour

424. SHRI SUKHDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item appeared in the 'Jansatta' dated November 18, 1994 under the caption 'Bal aur Bandhua Mazdoor ke liye Nagrik Ayog'.

(b) whether Bal Bandhua Mukti Morcha and other welfare institutions have been demanding the constitution of National Commission on Child Labour and Bonded Labour for a long time;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the serious problems of child and bonded labourers;

(d) whether the export of carpets and other items prepared by child labourers is proposed to be banned to awaken the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Request for setting up National Commission on Bonded Labour has been received from some quarters including Bandhua Mukti Morcha. The proposal is under consideration by a Group of 13 State Labour Ministers under the Chairmanship of Labour Minister of Maharashtra.

The Bandhua Mukti Morcha has also called for constitution of a National Commission on Bonded Labourers including bonded child labour.

[English]

### Bonded Labour

425. SHRI MANIKRAO HODALYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases came to the notice of the Government wherein village minor girls work as bonded labour;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) to (c): Under Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 no distinction is made on the basis of sex and age and as such, separate data on male/female bonded labour is not maintained. However, there were press reports of 32 young girls working as bonded labourers in Goa. As ascertained from the concerned authorities of the State Government of Goa, it was revealed during investigations that 24 girls from Tamil Nadu and Kerala, some of them minor, were being held against their will with M/s Rahul Foods (Goa). The girls have been released and State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala has advised to rehabilitate them under the Central Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour.

### Rehabilitation of sick public sector undertakings

426. SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADYAY:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rehabilitation process of sick public sector undertakings under the consideration of BIFR is getting delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether concessions/reliefs to sick Central PSUs and private PSUs are given as per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India;

(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): Under Section 15 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Social Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA), it is obligatory for Sick Industrial Companies to make a reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). As per the provisions of SICA, the BIFR has to explore different alternatives for revival of a sick industrial company before forming an opinion that it is just and equitable that the company be wound up. BIFR has also to give a reasonable opportunity to all concerned including the Administrative Ministry and the sick company to be heard. Any request received for grant of further time has also to be considered by BIFR. Further, in the case of some sick public sector undertakings (PSUs), BIFR has on request granted time to the Administrative Ministry/com-

pany concerned to give their final views on issues like induction of additional funds and allied matters, which are essential to reach a final decision as to revival, or in the alternative, closure. Proceedings before the BIFR have also been stayed by Courts in respect of four public sector cases.

(c) to (e) BIFR has reported that the Reserve Bank of India guidelines on concessions/reliefs are for the guidance of banks in regard to rescheduling of loans, reduction in the rate of interest etc. in respect of sick industrial companies. These are kept in view while formulating revival schemes.

[Translation]

### Setting up of Indian Company in Moscow

427. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian companies have proposed to set up industries in Moscow;

(b) if so, the details of industries which are proposed to be set up there; and

(c) the reaction of the Russian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No specific proposal has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

### Export of Oil and Spices

428. SHRI JAGATVIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export target of spice oil and oleoresins has been achieved during the current year in comparison to the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the export of spice oil and oleoresins?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Spices Board has fixed an export target of 1300 tonnes valued at Rs. 82.5 crores for 1994-95 as against estimated exports of 1270 tonnes valued at Rs. 69 crores in 1993-94. While the target is sought to be achieved by March, 1995, actual exports upto October, 1994 are 635 tonnes of spices and oleoresins valued at Rs. 36.69 crores.

(d) Some of the steps taken for enhancing the export of spice oils and oleoresins include:

(i) The facility of establishment of an Export Oriented Unit and imports of capital goods under the EPOG Scheme.

(ii) Suspension of cess on export of spice oils and oleoresins upto 30th September, 1995.

(iii) Development of new applications/end uses of spice oils and oleoresins through research institutions; and

(iv) Market promotion schemes of the Spices Board.

(Quantity in Kgs)

**Child Labour**

429. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the news-item regarding Child Labour Safety Need of the Hour appeared in Hindustan Times dated November 11, 1994 and;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to identify and eradicate grave child labour problem of India?

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

(b) On the 15th August, 1994, the Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced a scheme to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations by the year 2000. Under this programme, it is proposed to bring 20 lakhs children engaged in hazardous occupations and processes out of the world of work. To follow-up on the Prime Minister's programme, a high powered Authority called the "National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour" has been constituted.

In Schedules (A&B) of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, occupations/processes where child labour is prohibited are identified. Under this Act, there is a Technical Advisory Committee to advise the Central Government for the purpose of addition of occupations and processes to the existing Schedule of the Act. A proposal to amend this Act is under active consideration of the Government to make its provisions more stringent. In addition, enforcement machineries at the Central and State levels are being strengthened to improve the enforcement of the laws relating to child labour.

**Smuggling of Narcotics**

430. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the quantity of narcotics smuggled into/out of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether any foreign country is encouraging smuggling of narcotics into country through western border; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b): Since smuggling of narcotics is a clandestine activity, it cannot be said definitely whether it has increased into/out of the country or otherwise. However, as per the available information, the quantity narcotic drugs seized during the last 3 years is as under:—

DRUGS	1991	1992	1993
Opium	2145	1918	3011
Heroin	622	1153	1038
Ganja	52633	64341	98867
Hashish	4413	6621	8238
Cocaine	0.008	0.420	2
Methaqualone	4415	7475	15004
Acetic Anhydride	—	—	19758 Lts

Areas alongwith Pakistan Border in Punjab, J&K, Rajasthan and coastal areas of Gujarat and Indo-Myanmar border are specially vulnerable to smuggling.

(c) Instructions have been issued to all the enforcement agencies to maintain the utmost vigil and step up enforcement efforts under the stringent provisions contained in NDPS Act. Training is being imparted to officers to improve their effectiveness. Vehicles and communication equipments have been provided. A part of Indo-Pak border has been fenced. BSF and Coast Guards, who are deployed on land and coastal borders have been vested with the powers under the Customs Act to interdict narcotic drugs on the border in addition to the Central and State Government enforcement agencies empowered under the NDPS Act.

**Import of VSF and PSF**

430. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:  
SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted duty free import of Viscose Staple Fibre and Polyester Staple Fibre recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of such fibres imported during the last six months;

(c) the total revenue loss due to duty free import of those fibres during the above period;

(d) the present demand and consumption of such fibres in the country;

(e) the quantum of additional demand proposed to be met by imports; and

(f) the likely impact of such decision on the domestic market of each fibres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) In order to augment the supply of Viscose Staple Fibre (V.S.F.) to the user industry, the Govt. have permitted duty free import of 29,358 MTs of V.S.F. only.

(b) Actual duty free import of VSF has not taken place during the last six months.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The consumption figures of Viscose Staple Fibre and Polyester Staple Fibre during April 1994—September, 1994 are as under:

Viscose Staple Fibre—80,195 MTs.

Polyester Staple Fibre—1,22,332 MTs.

(e) By this duty free import, it is expected to meet the demand to the extent of 29,358 MTs of V.S.F. upto 31.3.1995 over and above the indigenous supply.

(f) The duty free import of V.S.F. may help in bridging the gap between demand and supply of this fibre in the domestic market and this may have a sobering effect on indigenous prices of this fibre.

#### Customs Officials

432. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incidents of assault on customs officials posted at various airports in the country came to light during the last six months;

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

(c) the action taken against the offenders; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the custom officers from such incidents?

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

[Translation]

#### Workers Co-operative Societies

433. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers cooperative societies set up in the country to acquire the industrial undertakings which are lying closed;

(b) the reasons for the lackadaisical approach to the setting up of such societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b): As per the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, it is mandatory for the management of a sick industrial company to make reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Revival of sick industrial companies through workers' cooperative is one of the measures envisaged under the Act.

According to the available information, BIFR has so far sanctioned five schemes for revival of sick industrial companies through workers' cooperative. These are:

1. Kamani Tubes Ltd., Bombay
2. New Central Jute Mills, Calcutta
3. Powder Metals & Alloys Ltd., Thane
4. Kamani Metal & Alloys Ltd., Bombay
5. HES Limited, Bombay

While the schemes at Serial No. 1 and 2 above are under implementation, the other three schemes have not yet taken off. Ministry of Labour as a matter of general policy does encourage, inter alia, rehabilitation schemes through employees' cooperatives. Industry-wise Tripartite Committees have resolved that at the enterprise level, management and employees could get together and formulate rehabilitation proposals and bring the same for their consideration. Such proposals can also be cooperative based ones.

#### Aviation Fuel

434. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incident of aviation fuel pilferage in the country has come to light during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of persons found guilty in this regard and the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check such pilferages?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) During the last three years, no instance of pilferage of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) has been reported by Civil Air Transport Operators like Air India, Indian Airlines and Pawan Hans. and

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

#### SBI Branches

435. SHRI RAM BADAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open some more branches of State Bank of India in Uttar Pradesh;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) to (c): State Bank of India has reported that at present they have plans to open ten branches in Uttar Pradesh as per details given below:—

District/City	No. of Branches planned
Allahabad	2
Shahjehanpur	1
Moradabad	1
Varanasi	1
Lucknow	1
Raebareilly	1
Dehradun	1
Kanpur	2

The opening of branches at the planned centres is subject to availability of suitable infrastructure such as premises, all weather roads, tele-communications etc.

[English]

**Priority Sector**

436. SHRI NURAL ISLAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan disbursed by nationalised banks to the priority sector during 1993-94, State-wise; and

(b) the areas where the above loan has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) collect, compile and consolidate data on various aspects of banking industry as per prescribed format for the purpose after receiving the requisite information from the respective banks. This process involves considerable time and therefore, data regarding the amount of loan disbursed by nationalised banks to the priority sector during 1993-94 State-wise, is not available so far. However, the State-wise information for the year ending June 1993 is given in the attached Statement. The loans disbursed by banks as indicated in the Annexure were related to the various areas covered under the priority sector as per details given below:—

1. Agriculture
2. Small Scale Industries
3. Borrowers under various categories as given below:—
  - A. Small Road and Water Transport Operators.
  - B. Retail Traders.
  - C. Small Business Operators.
  - D. Professional and Self-employed persons.
  - E. Educational Loans to Students.
  - F. SCs/STs and Weaker Sections borrowing loans for housing purposes upto Rs. 5,000/-
  - G. Borrowers belonging to weaker sections taking pure consumption loans.
  - H. Housing Finance.

**Statement**

**State-wise amount of loan disbursed during the year ended June, 1993 (Latest available) by the nationalised banks.**

Name of State/UTs	Amount of loan disbursed (Rs. in Crores)
Northern Region	1284.86
Haryana	212.77
Himachal Pradesh	36.39
Jammu & Kashmir	4.70
Punjab	537.19
Rajasthan	178.70
Chandigarh	26.27
Delhi	288.74
North Eastern Region	34.67
Assam	24.65
Manipur	2.37
Meghalaya	2.21
Nagaland	1.81
Tripura	2.78
Arunachal Pradesh	8.03
Mizoram	0.02
Sikkim	0.75

Name of State/UTs	Amount of loan disbursed (Rs. in Crores)
Eastern Region	438.03
Bihar	162.77
Orissa	67.99
West Bengal	206.94
Andaman & Nicobar	0.35
Central Region	780.76
Madhya Pradesh	163.99
Uttar Pradesh	616.77
Western Region	1547.37
Gujarat	399.21
Maharashtra	1109.16
Daman & Diu	0.21
Goa	38.35
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.45
Southern Region	2416.76
Andhra Pradesh	564.27
Karnataka	459.65
Kerala	286.51
Tamilnadu	1091.65
Pondicherry	14.33
Lakshadweep	0.25
All India	6502.45

[Translation]

**Fake Exporters**

437. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are fake exporters/exporting firms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

**Contracts/Agreements signed by MMT**

438. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details of contracts/agreements signed by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation with foreign countries during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Commodity wise information of contracts/agreements entered into with foreign countries by MMT

during the period 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the attached statement.

**Statement**  
**Contracts/Agreements Signed by MMTC**

**IRON ORE:**

(Qty: in Lakh tonnes)

Name of the country	Item (s)	Qty. (1992-93)	Qty. (1993-94)
China; Malaysia; DPRK; UAE; Thailand; Japan; South Africa; Pakistan	Exports of Iron Ore	122.3	147.3
<b>MANGANESE ORE; CHROME ORE; BAUXITE AND MUD CHEMICALS, ETC.</b>			
Japan; Spain; Bahrain; South Korea; UK; Dubai; Pakistan; Taiwan; Poland; Italy; Switzerland; China; North Korea; UAE; Jordan; Syria; USA.	Exports of Manganese Ore	2.99	3.46
	Exports of Chrome Ore	2.87	2.44
	Bauxite	0.30	—
	Mud Chemicals, etc.	1.16	0.06
		7.32	5.95
<b>TEXTILES; TEA; COFFEE &amp; TOOTHPASTE:</b>			
CIS countries (Ukraine; Russia; Kazakhstan)	Exports of Textiles	Nil	0.42
	Tea	Nil	2.27
	Toothpaste & Coffee	Nil	1.69
<b>NON-FERROUS METALS &amp; INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS:</b>			
	Imports of Non-ferrous Metals and Industrial Raw Materials	0.34	0.54
CIS countries (Russia and Taupse); Bulgaria	Exports of Non-ferrous Metals and Industrial Raw Materials	Nil	0.10
<b>UREA:</b>			
CIS; Qatar; S. Arabia; Kuwait; Ruwais; Libya; Romania; Germany; Netherlands; Italy; Croatia; Egypt; Poland; Bangladesh; Spain; Indonesia; USA	Imports of Urea	20.02	26.48
<b>COUNTER-TRADE</b>			
USA; Switzerland; Germany; UK; Russia; Israel; Belgium; Japan; Hongkong; Singapore; Qatar; AUE; S. Arabia; Kuwait; Cyprus	Urea; MOP	87.06	43.06

[Translation]

**Amount Locked up in Sick Industrial Units**

439. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of loans advanced to industrial units by the nationalised banks is locked up in sick industrial units;

(b) if so, the total amount of loans advanced to industrial sector, small scale, medium scale and large scale, by nationalised banks during the last three years; and

(c) the amount of loans locked up in sick industries during the above period, small scale, medium scale and large scale, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF 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.

[English]

CIL

440. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have offered some percent of the profit of Coal India Limited (CIL) to the workers for linking wages with productivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the labour unions thereon?

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

Government guidelines, wage settlement is done on the basis of the capacity of the industry to pay. Retaining 40% towards investment and developmental needs of the company, a major share of 60% of the profits earned by Coal India after setting aside capital expenditure incurred on welfare measures during the last three years has been offered to the coal workers for drawing up the National Coal Wage Agreement-V so as to bring about improvement in productivity.

(c) The Government have not received any reaction of the trade unions in this regard.

#### Assistance for Handicrafts Export

441. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide financial assistance for making wooden handicrafts for export;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount being given to Kerala for setting up units for the manufacturing wooden handicrafts under this scheme?

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

(c) An amount of US \$ 50,000 has been earmarked for setting up of a wood seasoning plant and strengthening of the existing Common Facility Centre at Trivandrum, etc.

#### Trade ties with Latin American countries

442. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether five Latin American countries have addressed the Indian Government to take advantage of their liberalised economies for enhancing the trade ties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Silk Industry

443. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have sent any scheme for development of silk industry 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) The Government of Gujarat have not sent any scheme seeking assistance from the Central Silk Board for development of silk industry in the State.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Tourism Projects

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

(a) whether private individuals/units, within and outside the country, have been given permission to start tourism projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of such persons/units and projects for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the last three years 365 proposals have been approved for setting up hotel and adventure tourism projects. In addition, 78 tourism related projects have been approved for foreign investment/collaboration.

[Translation]

#### Profits earned by Foreign Nationals

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

(a) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government to provide guarantee to the foreign nationals to carry back the profits earned by them on the amount of investment made in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) to (c) Under the extent Exchange Control Regulations there are no restrictions on repatriation of profits earned on investment subject to payment of tax etc. The Bilateral Investment Protection Agreement being negotiated with several countries provide for the unrestricted transfer of investments and return on a non-discriminatory basis.

### Janata Cloth Scheme

446. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to phase out the Janata Cloth Scheme gradually;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any representation in this regard from the Weavers Federation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to review its decision in this regard; and

(e) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) and (c) Representations have been received from

some weavers associations to continue the janata cloth scheme for another 5 years.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### Export of Dairy Products

447. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of milk, butter and other dairy products exported during each of the last three years, country-wise; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The total quantity and value of exports of milk, butter and other dairy products for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given below:—

Qty.: M.T.

Value: Rs. Lakhs

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94(Prov.)	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk, Cream & Milk containing sweetening matter.	2294.91	892.12	591.49	379.16	1577.15	947.59
Acidified Milk and cream.	—	—	8.00	0.72	12.60	11.83
Natural Milk products.	6.09	4.77	—	—	—	—
Butter & Ghee	340.22	225.70	492.48	456.00	437.20	352.58
Cheese & Curd	2.20	1.73	—	—	2.73	5.26
	2643.42	1124.32	1091.97	835.88	2029.68	1317.26

(Source DGCIS, Calcutta)

As regards countries of export, this information is available in the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India published by the Dte. General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. Copies of these publications for the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 have already been laid on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament.

### Internal/External Loans

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

(a) the details of the total amount of internal and foreign loans at the end of first half of the current financial

year ending on September 30, 1994;

(b) the details of amount paid by the Government towards internal and foreign loans/interest payable on internal and external loans during the above period, separately and head-wise; and

(c) the foreign exchange deposited by the Non-Resident Indians in different financial institutions of India during this period and details of amount payable as interest on such deposits?

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

(a) The total debt outstanding, on Government account in the current financial year as on 30th September, 1994 is as under:

	(Rs. crores)	
	As per Accounts (Provisional)	
(i) Internal debt and other liabilities	440337	
(ii) External debt (at the exchange rates prevailing on 30.9.94)	132195	
(b) The details are as under:	(Rs. crores)	
	BE 1994-95 Paid	upto Sept. '94

#### Repayment

(i) Internal debt & other liabilities (excluding 91 day Treasury Bills, Reserve Funds and deposits not bearing interest and suspense transactions)	58244	22073
(ii) External debt	5388	2575

#### Interest

(i) Internal debt and other liabilities	41839	13404
(ii) External debt	4161	1980
(c) Information is being collected.		

[English]

#### Duty Free Import

449. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of customs duty exemption on capital goods provided by the Government to Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL) over the past two years;

(b) the details of capital goods imported by MUL and the savings of the company on account of that during the past two years;

(c) whether the Government propose to grant any more customs duty exemptions on capital goods to MUL;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have received any representations against granting of customs duty exemptions to MUL over the last two years;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government propose to implement any scheme for duty free import of consumer and capital goods into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) :  
(a) Specified capital goods, tooling and spares valued at

Rs. 352.92 crores imported by Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL) were exempted from customs duty subject to fulfilment of certain export obligations.

(b) Goods valued at Rs. 346.48 crores have been imported by MUL involving a customs duty of Rs. 123.05 crores.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above;

(e) and (f) Applications have been received for similar concessions which are being looked into; and

(g) No proposal for granting for duty free import of consumer goods is under consideration of the Government.

#### Trade with Asian Bloc countries

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

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to establish increased trade relations with Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no specific proposal to establish increased trade relations with Asian countries. However, it has been the endeavour of the Government of India to increase trade with countries in the Asian region. Towards this, increased inter-actions, both at official and business level by way of exchange of official and business delegations are encouraged. Among the recent initiatives, the following are noteworthy:

(1) In regard to Gulf and West Asia an Economic and Trade Agreement with Israel has been finalised following the establishment of Diplomatic relations and the Government of India signed an agreement on Economic Trade and Technical Co-operation with Sultanate of Oman in June, 1994.

(2) In regard to East Asia, 3rd meeting of Indo-Philippines Joint Working Group was held in Manila on 7th-18th January, 1994. Commerce Minister addressed a Conference of Indian Commercial Representatives in the countries of East Asia regions at Hong Kong on 9.1.1994. 7th meeting of Indo-Thailand JTC was held in New Delhi in August, 1994. MOU was signed between Commerce Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry of Mongolia on Second September 1994 at Ulaanbatar for establishment of a Joint Trade Sub-Committee. Border Trade agreement between India and Myanmar was signed in January, 1994. Agreed minutes of the meeting between trade delegation of Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Republic of India signed in New Delhi on 25th November, 1994.

(3) In April, 1993, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives and Bangladesh signed the South Asian Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA) which is yet to be finalised. Steps are also taken to exchange tariff preferences to further promote intra-regional trade among SAARC countries.

(4) India is a member of one regional preferential trading arrangement known as Bangkok Agreement among developing countries of ESCAP region. India, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka are its members.

[Translation]

#### Ceiling on Bonus

451. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter regarding increase in the ceiling on bonus to the employees of the Central Government is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) to (c) The demand of staff side of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery for raising the eligibility ceiling for the grant of bonus to the Central Government employees was, inter alia, considered in the Standing Committee of National Council (JCM) in September, 1993, and it was decided to raise the ceiling for PLB to Rs. 4500/- for Railway employees and Rs 3500/- for other PLB Schemes for Central Government employees. The demand to raise the eligibility ceiling for grant of ad hoc bonus to Central Government employees was not accepted, which remains at Rs. 2500/-.

[English]

#### Illegal Transportation of Coal

452. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that coal is being illegally transported to Bangladesh in massive scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have set up any machinery to check such illegal transportation; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b) available reports do not indicate smuggling of coal to Bangladesh.

(c) and (d) Anti smuggling agencies and paramilitary forces of the Central Government, on Indo Bangladesh Border are alert to detect and prevent smuggling.

#### Merger of Associate Banks of S.B.I

453. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the associate banks of State Bank of India have demanded cross merger;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the proposal is under consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) to (d) Associate Banks have not formally demanded/requested for cross merger. However Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had received a proposal in 1992 for merger of the Associate Banks of State Bank of India.

RBI had discussed the proposal with the executives of State Bank of India. At present there is no active proposal for consideration of the Government for merger of Associate Banks of State Bank of India.

[Translation]

#### Loss in SBI Branches

454. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:  
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of State Bank of India running in loss in the country at present;

(b) the total amount of loss incurred in these branches during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(c) whether the Government propose to close down these branches; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that as on 31.3.94 the number of its loss making branches was 3416.

(b) SBI has reported that the amount of loss incurred during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs. 70 crores, Rs. 74.83 crores and Rs. 122.05 crores, respectively.

(c) and (d) SBI has intimated that closure of loss making branches will be considered only after other strategies to turn them around have failed. However, no loss making branch has, so far, been closed.

### Irregularities in Nationalised Banks

455. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding irregularities committed in the nationalised banks in Uttar Pradesh have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

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

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

(a) Complaints by customers against nationalised banks are received by Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time.

(b) According to RBI, their Regional Office at Lucknow (under whose jurisdiction the Uttar Pradesh State falls) has received complaints (including those relating to irregularities) against nationalised banks and private sector banks during the last 3 years as per details below:—

Year (July-June)	No. of complaints received against the banks
1991-91	894
1992-93	785
1993-94	790

(c) Govt./RBI refer these complaints to the banks concerned for appropriate action/redressal/comments. Complaints of serious nature are got investigated by RBI through their Regional Offices.

[English]

### Import of Raw Spices

456. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the exporters of spice, oil and oleoresins regarding permission to import raw spices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). Yes, sir. The exporters want the benefit of Duty Free Licences for import of cloves, cinnamon and cassia.

The review of Export and Import Policy is a continuing and ongoing process and changes are made therein as and when found necessary.

[Translation]

### Financial Viability of Power Plants

457. DR. SAKSHIJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India has conducted any study on technical or financial viability of the power plants in private sector in U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals have been received by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India from power plants in private sector in U.P.;

(c) if so, the details of proposals received during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

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 Uttar Pradesh separately. However, as a part of the process of granting financial assistance, ICICI as a lead institution or as a non-lead institution under the lead of the Industrial Development Bank of India or Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited conducts technical, financial and commercial evaluation of project proposals submitted to it by private sector companies.

(c). No. Sir.

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

[English]

### RRBs in Gujarat

458. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of the Regional Rural Banks functioning in the rural areas of Gujarat and the total deposits and working capital thereof, separately;

(b) the number of rural customers benefited and the amount of loans disbursed by these banks during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints in regard to irregularities in these banks during the above period;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to make these banks more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY), (a) There are nine Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) operating in the State of Gujarat and as at the end of March, 1994 the deposits mobilised by these RRBs and the working capital thereof were Rs. 165.43 crores and Rs. 226.45 crores respectively.

(b) The number of rural customers benefited by these RRBs during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 was 61923 and 56738 respectively. The amount of loans disbursed during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 of these RRBs was Rs. 31.11 crores and Rs. 33.77 crores respectively. According to data made available by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the number of rural customers benefited was 35039 and the amount disbursed was Rs. 24.01 crores in respect of five RRBs in the State, for which figures are available during the year 1993-94.

(c) and (d). The reporting system in Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and NABARD does not generate the information with regard to number of irregularities found in RRBs in general or in their branches in the country.

The complaint was however received in respect of Panch Mahal Vododara Gramin Bank about certain allegations on account of misuse of office jeep, filing of unjustified claims of travelling and conveyance expenses, incurring avoidable expenses etc. The complaint was got investigated by sponsor bank who found the complaint as baseless.

(e) With a view to improving the viability of RRBs a package of measures have been announced in December, 1993 for more flexibility in their lending operations and widening the scope of their allied banking services. These 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, and to open extension counters at premises of institutions for which the RRBs is the principal banker. The RRBs have also been permitted to install safe deposit lockers.

49 RRBs have been identified for comprehensive restructuring.

#### Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction

459 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Committee constituted for suggesting reorganisation of BIFR; 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 Government had appointed in 1993 a Committee on Industrial Sickness and Corporate Restructuring under the Chairmanship of Dr. Omkar Goswami which has, inter-alia, recommended amendment of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 to allow for early detection of sickness and restructuring of BIFR into a fast-track facilitator. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

#### Tourism as Export Oriented Industry

460. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has recently suggested that tourism be made a Central subject and should be accorded the status of an export oriented industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). In a position paper prepared by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) it has been suggested that tourism may be made a Central subject as it is a national product and not limited to a particular State. It has been further suggested that tourism should be accorded the status of an export-oriented industry. These recommendations were again repeated in a conference held by FICCI on 25th November 1994 at Goa.

(c) The present arrangement is working satisfactorily.

#### Agro-Based Industry in Gujarat

461. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agro-based industry has been set up or proposed to be set up by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in Gujarat;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that no agro-based industry has been set up or is proposed to be set up by it in Gujarat. However, it has allocated a refinance assistance of Rs. 169.25 crores under schematic lending for various purposes including Rs. 33.40 crores for development of non-farm sector during the year 1994-95 in the State.

#### Shortage of Instructors

462. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines is facing shortage of instructors to train its pilots;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage;

(c) the number of instructors required and those in position;

(d) whether the shortage of instructors has adversely affected the IA services; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to meet the shortage?

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

(b) The shortage has occurred as a large number of instructors and potential instructors have resigned from Indian Airlines.

(c) As against a requirement of 60 Instructors/Examiners, Indian Airlines has 18.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Indian Airlines has sought approval of the Director General of Civil Aviation in respect of eligible pilots to convert them as instructors.

#### Assistance for Overseas Employment

463. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given permission to the Government of Gujarat to render necessary assistance to the people seeking overseas employment;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has set up agencies to help the people getting employment in foreign countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of such persons provided assistance so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). M/s. Gujarat State Export Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad, a Government of Gujarat Undertaking, had applied for registration under the Emigration Act, 1983 for deploying workers for overseas employment. The Corporation has been asked to furnish certain information/documents required for registration.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Assistance Under Project Package Scheme

464. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Central Government to various States for providing loans to handloom weavers under the Project Package Scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the financial assistance proposed to be sanctioned for this purpose during the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The financial

assistance given by the Central Government to various States for providing loans to handloom weavers under the Project Package Scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Amount of financial assistance (Loan)		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	45.625
2.	Assam	6.125	25.50	7.25
3.	Bihar	—	5.00	0.82
4.	Gujarat	—	—	19.85
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12.25	43.66	19.695
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	9.75
7.	Karnataka	—	12.50	44.585
8.	Kerala	50.97	25.50	31.25
9.	Manipur	3.424	—	26.911
10.	Orissa	3.125	11.79	24.2725
11.	Rajasthan	2.225	25.5075	—
12.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	5.125
13.	Tripura	—	—	17.80
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	36.51	45.06
15.	West Bengal	—	—	2.00
Total		78.119	185.9675	299.9935

(b) The financial assistance proposed to be sanctioned for this purpose during the year 1994-95: Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

[English]

#### Aircraft of Private Airlines

465. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the age of each of the aircraft that is being flown by private airlines or air taxi operators in the country;

(b) whether the Government are satisfied about the air worthiness and safety of these aircraft;

(c) whether most of these aircrafts have been taken on lease from western airlines which have stopped operating them; and

(d) the number of years each of these aircraft is expected to fly?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A Statement containing the age of each of the aircraft that is being flown by Private Airlines or Air Taxi operators in the country is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Out of total number of 51 aircraft operated by private airlines/air taxi operators, 28 have been taken on lease from foreign agencies. The previous operators had not stopped using these aircraft.

(d) No life is specified for modern transport aircraft. The aircraft may continue in operation as long as they continue to be maintained in an airworthy condition in accordance with procedures prescribed by manufacturers.

## Statement

## List of Air Taxi Operators/Private Airlines

OPERATOR		TYPE	"VT—" +	REGN AGE	OWNER/LESSOR
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	AERIAL SERVICES	BEECH JET 400	VT-OAM	6	AERIAL SERVICES (P) LTD.
2	AERIAL SERVICES	BEECH JET 400	VT-TEL	6	AERIAL SERVICES (P) LTD.
3	ARCHANA AIRWAYS	L 410 UVP E90	VT-ETA	2	ARCHANA AIRWAYS LTD.
4	ARCHANA AIRWAYS	L 410 UVP E90	VT-ETB	1	ARCHANA AIRWAYS LTD.
5	ARCHANA AIRWAYS	L 410 UVP E90	VT-ETC	2	ARCHANA AIRWAYS LTD.
6	DAMANIA AIRWAYS	BOEING 737-200	VT-PDA	14	BHAVARIA FLUGGESELLSCHAFT MBH U CO.
7	DAMANIA AIRWAYS	BOEING 737-200	VT-PDB	14	BHAVARIA FLUGGESELLSCHAFT MBH U CO.
8	DAMANIA AIRWAYS	BOEING 737-282	VT-PDC	11	PLM GROWTH EQUIPMENT FUND VI
9	DAMANIA AIRWAYS	BOEING 737-282	VT-PDD	11	PLM GROWTH EQUIPMENT FUND VI
10	EASTWEST AIRLINES	BOEING 737-200	VT-EWB	13	PLM EQUIP. GROWTH FUND III, USA
11	EASTWEST AIRLINES	BOEING 737-200	VT-EWC	13	GB AIRWAYS LTD., UK
12	EASTWEST AIRLINES	BOEING 737-200	VT-EWD	13	GPA, GPA HOUSE, IRELAND
13	EASTWEST AIRLINES	BOEING 737-200	VT-EWJ	14	PLM GROWTH EQUIPMENT FUND VI
14	EASTWEST AIRLINES	FOKKER F-27	VT-EWE	14	FOKKER AIRCRAFT B.V., AMSTERDAM
15	EASTWEST AIRLINES	FOKKER F-27	VT-EWG	14	FOKKER AIRCRAFT B.V., AMSTERDAM
16	EASTWEST AIRLINES	BOEING 737-200	VT-EWH	15	AERLINGUS, IRELAND
17	EASTWEST AIRLINES	BOEING 737-200	VT-EWI	15	AERLINGUS, IRELAND
18	EASTWEST AIRLINES	BOEING 737-200	VT-EWF	13	GPA, GPA HOUSE, IRELAND
19	EASTWEST AIRLINES	FOKKER F-27 MK 500	VT-EWK	14	FOKKER AIRCRAFT B.V., AMSTERDAM
20	INDIA INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS	HAWKER SIDLEY HS-125	VT-EOZ	27	INDIA INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS (P) LTD.
21	INDIA INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS	BELL 2068 III JET RANGER	VT-ETH	14	INDIA INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS (P) LTD.
22	INDIA INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS	BELL 2068 III JET RANGER	VT-ETM	16	INDIA INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS (P) LTD.
23	INDIA INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS	CESSNA CITATION II	VT-EUN	12	INDIA INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS (P) LTD.
24	JAGSON AIRLINES	DORNIER 228-201	VT-ESQ	12	JAGSON AIRLINES
25	JAGSON AIRLINES	DORNIER 228-201K	VT-EUM	8	DORNIER LUFTFAHRT GMBH
26	JAGSON AIRLINES	DORNIER 228-201	VT-ESS	11	JAGSON AIRLINES
27	JET AIRWAYS (INDIA) PVT. LTD.	BOEING 737-400	VT-JAF	1	MALAYSIA AIRLINES SYSTEM BHD
28	JET AIRWAYS (INDIA) PVT. LTD.	BOEING 737-400	VT-JAE	1	MALAYSIA AIRLINES SYSTEM BHD
29	JET AIRWAYS (INDIA) PVT. LTD.	BOEING 737-300	VT-JAA	3	WILMINGTON TRUST CO.
30	JET AIRWAYS (INDIA) PVT. LTD.	BOEING 737-300	VT-JAB	3	WILMINGTON TRUST CO.
31	JET AIRWAYS (INDIA) PVT. LTD.	BOEING 737-300	VT-JAC	5	J1 SILVER LEASE CO. LTD.
32	JET AIRWAYS (INDIA) PVT. LTD.	BOEING 737-300	VT-JAD	5	J1 SILVER LEASE CO. LTD.
33	MG EXPRESS LTD.	BOEING 737-200A	VT-MGA	13	DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA A.G.
34	MG EXPRESS LTD.	BOEING 737-200A	VT-MGB	13	DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA A.G.
35	MG EXPRESS LTD.	BOEING 737-200A	VT-MGC	13	DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA A.G.
36	MG EXPRESS LTD.	BOEING 737-200A	VT-MGD	13	DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA A.G.
37	NEPC AIRLINES LTD.	FOKKER F-27 MK 500	VT-NEA	10	NEPC MICON LTD.
38	NEPC MICON LTD.	FOKKER F-27 MK 500	VT-NEB	8	NEPC MICON LTD.
39	NEPC MICON LTD.	FOKKER F-27 MK 500	VT-NEC	8	NEPC MICON LTD.
40	NEPC MICON LTD.	FOKKER F-27 MK 500	VT-NED	8	NEPC MICON LTD.
41	NEPC MICON LTD.	BEECH KING AIR C-90	VT-NEF	14	NEPC MICON LTD.
42	SAHARA INDIA AIRLINES	BOEING 737-200	VT-SIB	14	PLM GROWTH EQUIPMENT FUND VI
43	SAHARA INDIA AIRLINES	BOEING 737-400	VT-SIC	3	INTERNATIONAL LEASE AND FINANCE CORPORATION
44	SAHARA INDIA AIRLINES	BOEING 737-400	VT-SID	4	INTERNATIONAL LEASE AND FINANCE CORP. US
45	SARAYA AVIATION	BEECH BARON B-58	VT-SSM	24	SARAYA AVIATION PRIVATE LTD.
46	SARAYA AVIATION PVT. LTD.	BEECHCRAFT BARON B-58	VT-SGM	17	SARAYA AVIATION PRIVATE LTD.
47	TRANS BHARAT AVIATION	BEECH 99	VT-ERP	25	TRANS BHARAT AVIATION (P) LTD.
48	TRANS BHARAT AVIATION	BEECH 99	VT-ESU	26	TRANS BHARAT AVIATION (P) LTD.
49	UDAN RES. & FLYING INSTITUTE	CESSNA 152	VT-ESV	15	UDAN. RES. & FLYING INSTITUTE
50	UDAN RES. & FLYING INSTITUTE	CESSNA 172	VT-ESW	12	UDAN. RES. & FLYING INSTITUTE, INDORE
51	UDAN RES. & FLYING INSTITUTE	CESSNA 172	VT-ESX	11	UDAN. RES. & FLYING INSTITUTE, INDORE

### Food served on Indian Airlines flights

466. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI:  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint about the poor quality of food as well as the non-availability of non-vegetarian food served on Indian Airlines flights during the past two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the complaint including the steps being taken for improving the catering services on Indian Airlines flights?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines have received 423 complaints about the poor quality of food served on IA flights during the last two years.

(c) Indian Airlines has improved the quality of its catering services, including choice of meals, flight menu, and service on board. This is a continuous process. A prompt action is taken on complaints as detailed below:—

- (1) Complaints, on receipt, are acknowledged.
- (2) Shortcomings observed are listed and discussed threadbare in the fortnightly meetings held with the caterers to find solutions.
- (3) Where the complaints are of repetitive and serious nature, suitable penalties are levied on the caterers for taking proper cognizance of the lapses and improvement in future.

### Writing off loans

467. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:  
SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO  
GHANGARE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans written off by the nationalised banks, due to non-recovery during each of the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) the amount of loan given to top twenty business houses during the above period and the amount written off out of the loan taken by them;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the nationalised banks on the recovery of loans during the above period; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by the Government to ensure the recovery of loans in future?

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.

[Translation]

### Trafficking of Foreign Exchange

468. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently detected any case of illegal trafficking of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of persons arrested and action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the illegal trafficking of foreign exchange?

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

(a) and (b). The Enforcement Directorate has detected 249 cases of illegal trafficking of foreign exchange during this year. 253 persons found to be involved in these transactions were arrested. As a result of searches, foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 676.53 lakhs and Indian currency worth Rs. 914.42 were seized. Action as provided under the law is being taken against the guilty persons.

(c) The Government has been keeping a strict vigil on illegal trafficking of foreign exchange. As and when any intelligence about such trafficking is received, detailed investigations are made and appropriate action as provided under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is taken against the persons concerned.

[English]

### EPF Defaulters

469. SHRI ASTBHUA PRASAD SHUKLA:  
PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of establishments both in private and public sector which are not depositing the EPF of their employees to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner during each of the last three years till date, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for realising the EPF dues from the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) A *Statement* showing the requisite information is Annexed.

(b) Necessary legal and penal action as provided under section 7A, 8B & 14 of the EPF and MP Act, 1952 and Section 406/409 of the IPC are already being taken to recover the EPF dues outstanding against the defaulting establishments.

### Statement

#### EPF Defaulters

Region	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	1300	793	971
Bihar	1087	1120	1139
Delhi	468	275	456
Gujarat	633	585	282
Haryana	263	327	360
Karnataka	317	330	409
Kerala	523	145	503
Madhya Pradesh	577	662	693
Maharashtra	940	887	876
N.E. Region	238	277	145
Orissa	518	468	390
Punjab	904	1081	1329
Rajasthan	408	417	490
Tamil Nadu	901	1296	1316
Uttar Pradesh	623	1011	1230
West Bengal	1307	1223	1232
Total	11007	10900	11821

### Cooperative Spinning Mills

470. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for granting licences to cooperative spinning mills in Gujarat are pending with the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the licences are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) As per liberalised Industrial Policy, there is no restriction for setting up of new spinning mills subject to certain locational restrictions. However, the Central Government does not have any proposal to set up any spinning mills in the Central Sector in Gujarat.

[Translation]

**Hiring of Aircraft by Air India**

471. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India hire or take on lease aircraft from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of aircraft hired/taken on lease

including charges thereof and terms of currency payment for the past three years?

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

(b) Since Air India does not have adequate aircraft capacity, it has taken aircraft on lease to meet the capacity requirements of some scheduled services, both passenger & Freighter.

(c) A detailed *Statement* of aircraft lease charges paid during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is enclosed.

**Statement**

Period	Aircraft Type	Leased from	Amount paid
1	2	3	4
1991-92	IL-62M	Aeroflot	14.59 Crores
1991-92	IL-76	Aeroflot	16.02 Crores
April-May, 91	B-747 Freighter	Ever Green International	4.14 Crores
1992-93	IL-62	Aeroflot	14.82 Crores
1992-93	IL-76	Aeroflot	18.87 Crores
1993-94	IL-62	Aeroflot	16.49 Crores
1993-94	IL-76	Uzbekistan Airways	21.68 Crores
July, 93 to March, 94	DC-8/73 Freighter	Ever Green International	9.64 Crores

**Filling up of Vacant Posts of SCs/STs**

472. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2904 on August 12, 1994 and state:

(a) the progress made in filling up the vacant posts in Air India reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) whether all the vacancies have been filled up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these vacancies will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As on 1.10.94, 66 SC/ST candidates were recruited against the backlog of reserved vacancies of 224.

(b) and (c). The vacancies could not be fully filled up owing to non availability of suitable candidates.

(d) Air India has been making concerted efforts to fill up the backlog vacancies by extending various relaxations/concessions as permissible under Government instructions, to SC/ST candidates. However, it is not possible to indicate a definite time frame for filling up these vacancies.

[English]

### Tourism Promotion in Gujarat

473. DR. K. D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourism promotion projects in Gujarat submitted by the State Government during the Eighth Five Year Plan so far; and

(b) the amount allocated for each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Department of Tourism sanctioned nine projects/schemes amounting to Rs. 86.66 lakhs for development of tourism in Gujarat during first two years of Eighth Five Year Plan. The details of the projects sanctioned with amount are given hereunder:

Sl. No.	Name of the project/scheme	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93		
1.	Camping equipment for Tarnetar	15.90
2.	Publicity Support	5.00
1993-94		
3.	Tourism complex at Nalsarovar	19.68
4.	Cafeteria at Porbandar	14.60
5.	Floodlighting of Somnath Temple	17.46
6.	Two units of Spirit Type land sailing yacht	4.48
7.	Navratri Festival	1.85
8.	Tarnetar Fair	2.69
9.	Publicity Support	5.00
		86.66

[Translation]

### Credit Deposit ratio of public sector Banks

474. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the data of Credit Deposit Ratio of public Sector banks at the end of December, 1993 and October, 1994;

(b) whether the average C.D. Ratio is far less in some of the States than the national average;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to remove this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) The Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of Public sector banks as at the end of December, 1993 and June 1994 (latest available) is given in the attached *Statement*. Poor infrastructural facilities, credit absorptive capacity, recovery climate etc. are some of the major causes for low level of CDR in certain States. In some of the States having low level of CDR, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had constituted Task Force to look into the problem and suggest remedial measures. In others, where CDR is poor and no Task Force has been constituted, RBI had advised Convenors of State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBCs) to discuss the issue and to take suitable measures for improving the low level of CDR in the concerned State.

## Statement

## Public Sector Banks—Credit Deposit Ratio

State/UT	December 1993	June 1994
Haryana	49.7	45.9
Himachal Pradesh	27.8	28.4
Jammu & Kashmir	25.9	24.2
Punjab	40.2	39.4
Rajasthan	51.2	48.4
Chandigarh	150.9	139.7
Delhi	80.6	55.6
Arunachal Pradesh	13.0	12.6
Assam	42.8	41.6
Manipur	72.5	64.7
Meghalaya	15.3	14.8
Mizoram	18.1	18.1
Nagaland	31.9	42.2
Tripura	43.4	44.8
Bihar	35.1	33.6
Orissa	62.6	78.1
Sikkim	22.3	19.0
West Bengal	47.0	42.6
Andaman & Nicobar	18.0	19.0
Madhya Pradesh	55.8	54.1
Uttar Pradesh	34.7	36.7
Goa	27.3	22.9
Gujarat	47.0	43.0
Maharashtra	69.4	70.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.7	20.5
Daman & Diu	15.2	14.9
Andhra Pradesh	78.7	71.8
Karnataka	74.5	67.2
Kerala	43.1	41.0
Tamil Nadu	85.2	86.0
Pondicherry**	42.1	43.4
All India	58.6	54.6
**Lakshadweep	9.3	9.00

Source: Banking Statistics, RBI

## Income tax officials

475. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI, M.P.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of malpractices in functioning of the Income Tax officials in Delhi have come to the notice of the Government during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against them so far;

(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. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) One Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax and one Inspector of Income Tax were trapped by CBI while allegedly accepting bribes on 7.9.1994. In another incident, 3 Inspectors were trapped by CBI on 25.9.1994 in similar circumstances.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The D.C.I.T. and one Inspector have been placed under suspension while other three Inspectors have been transferred. CBI has taken up inquiries against them.

(e) Does not arise.

### Merger of Vayudoot with Indian Airlines

476. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

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

(a) whether a high level committee has been constituted to oversee the absorption of the Vayudoot employees in the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the absorption process;

(c) the time by which the work in this regard is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the merger process of two companies is on and if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(e) the status of Vayudoot employees after their absorption in the Indian Airlines?

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

(b) and (c): Seventy per cent of the employees have been identified for absorption in Indian Airlines, Air India, National Airports Authority and the International Airports Authority. Appointment Letters are being issued to them. Efforts are being made to complete the process as early as possible.

(d) The merger of the two companies can be possible only after the process of finalisation of accounts for

1992-93 and absorption has been completed and, as such, is likely to take some more time. It is difficult to indicate the time frame by which the merger can be achieved.

(e) The employees of Vayudoot are being absorbed in the Short Haul Operations Department of Indian Airlines and will be governed by the Service Rules of Indian Airlines. Their career progression will, however, be within the Short Haul Operations Department.

### Income tax Evasion

477. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 919 on July 29, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the information has been collected in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total amount of Central Excise or Customs Duty alleged to have been evaded by the companies against which departmental action/legal proceeding is in progress?

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

(b) and (c) The information required is given in the statement attached.

### STATEMENT

DETAILS OF CASES OF ALLEGED CENTRAL EXCISE AND CUSTOMS DUTY EVASION INVOLVING OVER RUPEES ONE HUNDRED CRORES.

S. No.	Name of the Company	Amount of Central Excise/Customs duty (Rs. in crores)	Whether pending before CEGAT/High Court/Supreme Court for more than five years
1	2	3	4

### CENTRAL EXCISE

1.	M/s. ITC Ltd., Bangalore	Two cases, one involving Rs. 143.22 Crs. and another involving Rs. 803.78 Crs. totalling Rs. 947.00 Crs.	Both cases are pending adjudication before CCE, Delhi, Earlier the adjudication of the cases was stayed by CEGAT and the stay could be got vacated only on 21.3.94.
2.	M/s. GTC Industries Ltd., Bombay	Rs. 201.00 Crs. (Six Cases)	All six cases are pending before Supreme Court/High Courts for more than five years.
3.	M/s. New Tobacco Company, Ltd., Biccavole.	1. Rs. 74 Crs. 2. Rs. 28 Crs. <hr/> Rs. 102 Crs.	First case is pending in Calcutta High Court. Second case in pending adjudication.

1	2	3	4
<b>CUSTOMS</b>			
1.	M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd.	1. Rs. 119 Crs. 2. Rs. 174 Crs. <u>Rs. 293 Crs.</u>	First case is before CEGAT. Second case is before the Collector for adjudication both are pending before these authorities for less than five years.

#### Loan by Financial Institutions

478. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:  
MOHAMMAD ASHRAF ALI FATMI:

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state: the amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the public sector financial institutions during each of the last three years, State-wise and institution-wise?

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

#### Income tax Dues

479. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of top ten persons/companies against whom the maximum Income-Tax arrear is outstanding and the amount of arrear to be recovered in each case; and

(b) the action being taken by the Government to realise the arrears expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The names of top ten persons/companies against whom maximum Income-tax demand remained outstanding for the year 1993-94 are given in the attached statement. The amount outstanding is also indicated against their names.

(b) As regards the recovery of tax dues in the case of S/Shri Harshad Mehta, Hiten P. Dalal and Bhupendra P. Dalal appearing at S. Nos. 1, 3 and 6 of the attached statement, it is stated that these persons are notified by the Custodian appointed under the Special Court (TORTS) Act, 1992. Therefore, the properties of these persons stand automatically attached by the Court from the date of notification. Hence, no direct step for recovery of these demands can be taken against the properties of these persons. The recovery can be made only with the intervention of the Court under section 11 of the said Act. The Income Tax Department has communicated all the demands to the Custodian. As and when the Custodian releases the fund under the order of the Court, these demands will be realised/adjusted.

In the remaining 7 cases, various steps for recovery of tax arrears as provided under the law viz. levy of interest and penalty, issue of garnished orders to attach

bank accounts, attachment/sale of moveable & immovable assets, launching of prosecution, grant of instalments for liquidating the demand etc. are taken. Since a large part of the demand in these cases is disputed in appeals etc. and are stayed by various Appellate Authorities and Courts, steps are taken either to get the stay order vacated or get the appeals disposed expeditiously.

The progress of recovery is also monitored at various administrative levels. In the cases which involve large tax arrears quarterly progress report is obtained to ensure speedy recovery.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the persons/ companies	Income-tax demand outstanding for the year 1993-94 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Shri Harshad Mehta	1,11,947.85
2.	State Bank of India	1,02,409.23
3.	Shri Hiten P. Dalal	32,514.00
4.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	26,491.00
5.	Peerless General Finance	23,080.00
6.	Shri Bhupendra P. Dalal	19,438.10
7.	Banque National de Paris	16,730.00
8.	GTC Industries Ltd.	16,602.22
9.	United Bank of India	13,860.87
10.	American Express Bank	11,886.00

#### Tie-Up with Hongkong

480. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Hongkong for tie-up for ventures in China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Cut in Annual Plan

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

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed a drastic cut in the 1995-96 annual plan in real terms;

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

(c) the perceptions of the Planning Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The size of the Annual Plan 1995-96 is yet to be decided.

### Import of Natural Rubber

482. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of rubber in the country;

(b) whether the Rubber Board has recommended for import of natural rubber;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total foreign exchange spent on the imports on this account?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKERHJEE): (a) The estimated production and consumption of natural rubber during the current year (1994-95) are 4.75 lakh tonnes and 4.85 lakh tonnes respectively leaving a marginal demand-supply gap of 10,000 tonnes.

(b) and (c). The Rubber Board has not recommended for import of natural rubber during the current financial year (1994-95), so far.

(d) Does not arise.

### Delegation of French Textile Manufacturers

483. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of French textile manufacturers visited India recently.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the delegation offered to supply high tech equipment to India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government is not aware of any visit by a French textile manufacturers delegation to India recently.

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

### Powerloom Service Centres in Orissa

484. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No Powerloom Service Centres has been set up in Orissa during the last three years.

(b) The locations of Powerloom Service Centres are decided on receipt of suggestions from State Govts., and on the basis of areas of powerloom concentration.

(c) For opening a new Powerloom Service Centre, a one-time Capital grant of Rs. 3 lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 4.50 lakhs are given by the Central Government.

### Irregularities In Settlement Commission

485. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received by the Ministry regarding irregularities in the Settlement Commission (IT and WT), New Delhi during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) to (e). In view of the reply to (a) above, (b), (c), (d) & (e) do not arise.

### Remittance by exporters in Foreign Country

486. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to accord permission to Indian exporters for remittance of funds abroad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The Indian exporters are currently allowed the following foreign exchange facilities:—

(i) Indian exporters having large import/export

turnover, with net foreign exchange earnings of not less than Rs. 4 crores are allowed to maintain foreign currency accounts in India or abroad under a scheme announced by RBI in September 1991. These exporters are allowed to credit upto 100% of their export proceeds to these accounts and utilise them for import and other purposes. They are not eligible to maintain Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency (EEFC) accounts.

(ii) Exporters of goods and services receiving payments in any convertible foreign currency and other recipients of inward remittances in any convertible currency are permitted to retain upto 25 per cent of the receipts in foreign currency accounts with banks in India. The funds held in EEFC accounts may be permitted to be utilised by the account holder for all specified *bona fide* payments of the account holder.

#### Investment in China

487. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chinese delegation has visited India recently and invited Indian investment in that country;

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

(c) whether any trade agreement/joint venture has been signed by both these countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) A Chinese delegation led by H.E. Madam Wu Yi, Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, visited India in June, 1994. The two sides concluded a Trade Protocol, containing indicative lists of items of mutual trade interest, and an agreed approach for trade promotion. The two sides also held a session of China-India Joint Group on Economic Relations and Trade, Science and Technology. It reviewed their bilateral cooperation in these areas, and reached agreement on broad measures for strengthening of the cooperation. This included agreement to encourage, foster and expand joint ventures. There was, however, no new Trade Agreement, or agreement on specific joint ventures, signed during the visit.

#### Loan to SCs/STs unemployed youth in Gujarat

488. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SCs/STs unemployed youth in Gujarat who applied for loans from public sector banks to establish big, medium and small industries during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far; and

(b) the number of persons who have been sanctioned bank loans during the above period and the amount thereof?

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

#### Funds for Development of SSIs

489. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to allocate more funds for development of small scale industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose during the current five year plan period; and

(d) the funds so allocated during the Seventh Plan?

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.

#### Loan to Priority Sector in Gujarat

490. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of loan disbursement to priority sector by the nationalised banks in Gujarat for the year 1993-94;

(b) whether the above target has been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that targets of priority sector lending are achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s guidelines on lending to priority sector, All Indian Banks are required to extend atleast 40% of their net bank credit to priority sector. No State-wise targets have been stipulated in this regard. The target of 40% is to be achieved by the concerned bank on an All India Basis. However, certain targets are stipulated under Annual Credit Plan (ACP) prepared under Service Area Approach (SAA) Scheme by commercial banks for a district. The targets and the achievements against the same under priority, sector in respect of nationalised banks in Gujarat under ACP 1993-94, as reported by Dena Bank, the convener bank for State Level Bankers' Committee in the State, was as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement to target
1993-94	622.86	631.70	101.42

The performance of the bank in this regard is continuously monitored at block, district, State and nation level to ensure that stipulated targets under priority sector are achieved.

### Benefits to Mine Workers

491. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the details of the medical and other benefits provided to mine workers out of the Mine Workers Welfare Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): a *Statement* showing the details of the medical and other benefits out of Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines & Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund & Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the mine workers covered under these welfare funds is attached.

#### Statement

##### LIST OF HEALTH SCHEMES FOR MINE WORKERS

###### T.B.

1. Scheme for reservation of beds in hospitals/sanatoriums and domiciliary treatment for mine workers suffering from T.B.

###### Cancer

2. Reimbursement of actual cost of treatment to mine workers suffering from Cancer.

###### Kidney Transplantation & Heart Diseases

3. Financial assistance towards treatment of Kidney Transplantation and Heart Diseases.

###### Mental Diseases

4. Financial assistance (i) towards treatment of mine workers and (ii) to the family members of the mine workers.

###### Spectacles

5. Financial assistance towards purchase of Spectacles.

###### Leprosy

6. Payment of grant-in-aid to the local bodies, organisation etc. which are providing both indoor and outdoor medical treatment, besides this, subsistence to a certain limit is also paid to the miner.

###### Artificial Limbs

7. Financial assistance for procurement of artificial limbs.

###### Fatal and serious accident

8. Financial assistance to mine workers or their dependents in case of serious and fatal accidents.

###### Grant-in-aid

9. Grant-in-aid to Iron Ore and Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore and Limestone and Dolomite Mines Management for purchase of Ambulance Vans.
10. Grant-in-aid to mine managements for maintaining their own dispensaries for mine workers.

### Schemes for Education for Mine Workers

1. Financial assistance to School/College going children of the Mine Workers.
2. Financial assistance for purchase of dress/text books/note books to Primary School going children of the mine workers.
3. Financial assistance to the mines management for purchase of school bus for transportation of school going children of the mine workers.
4. Financial assistance to mines management for establishment of Library cum Reading rooms or setting up of Library cum Reading rooms.
5. Financial assistance to mines management for the maintenance of Library services.
6. Financial assistance to Educational Institution for purchase of furniture and equipment.
7. Mid-day-meals to the school going children of the mine workers in the Departmentally run schools.

### Schemes of Recreation for Mine Workers

1. Organisation of sports/cultural activities by the department and financial assistance to mine management for sports etc.
2. Financial assistance to mines management for purchase of buses for transportation of mine workers.
3. Financial assistance for organising Excursion cum study tour of the Mine Workers.
4. Departmentally run Multipurpose Institute for imparting Elementary Education to the children and Craft training to the female members of the mine workers families.
5. Financial assistance to mines management for construction of sports ground.
6. A Holiday Home for the benefit of mine workers has been set up at Puri.
7. New Scheme for providing T.V. Sets and Disk Antenna to mine management for mine workers.

### Schemes for Water Supply for the Mine Workers

1. Financial assistance to small mine owners for sinking of wells.
2. Financial assistance to small mine owners for execution of water supply scheme.
3. Financial assistance to big mines management for execution of water supply scheme.

### Housing Scheme

1. Financial assistance to mines management for construction of low cost type-I and type-II houses for mine workers near work site.
2. Build your own house scheme; Interest free loan and subsidy to mine workers for construction of their own houses.

[English]

**Cooperative Movement in Tourism Sector**

492. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eighth Five Year Plan lays emphasis on cooperative movement;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to develop programmes to promote cooperative movement in the field of tourism;

(c) whether any tourist cooperative society has requested the Government for assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir in the field of Agriculture and Allied Activities.

(b) The National Action Plan for tourism which has been evolved for development of tourism in the country does not envisage development of programmes to promote Cooperative Movement in the field of tourism. However, the Action Plan stipulates priorities of Government for development of tourism and a strategy for its achievement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Minimum Wages**

493. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum wages for mining, construction and railway workers have been revised recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating also the number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The Central Government vide the notifications dated 12.7.94 have revised the minimum rates of basic wage, and the rates of the special allowances of the workers employed in the 39 scheduled employments, falling under Central sphere in the Mining, construction and railway sectors. A statement indicating the revised minimum rates and special allowances for each category of workers in these sectors in attached. The revision is expected to benefit about 17.6 lakh workers in mining sector, 3.5 lakh workers in the construction sector, and 24 thousand workers engaged in loading, unloading and ashpit cleaning operations in railways.

**Statement****MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR THE 39 SCHEDULED EMPLOYMENTS IN THE CENTRAL SPHERE****MINING**

(Gypsum mines, Barytes mines, Bauxite mines, Manganese mines, China Clay mines, Chromite mines, Quartzite mines, Silica mines, Kyanite mines, Copper mines, Clay mines, Steatite (Including Soap Stone and Talc) mines, Asbestos mines, Magnesite mines, Graphite mines, Felspar mines, Redoxide mines, Laterite mines, Dolomite mines, Iron Ore mines, Granite mines, Walframe mines, Magnetite mines, Rockphosphate mines, Hematite mines, Marble and Calcite mines, uranium mines, Mica mines and Quartz mines. Stone mines, White mines, Ochre mines, and Fire Clay mines.

**BASIC WAGE**

Category of worker	Revised basic wage (Rs. per day)	
	Above Ground	Below Ground
Skilled	Rs. 28.00	Rs. 34.00
Semi Skilled	Rs. 34.00	Rs. 41.00
Skilled/Clerical	Rs. 41.00	Rs. 50.00
Highly Skilled	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 60.00

**SPECIAL ALLOWANCE**

Category of workers	Revised rate of spl. allowance for 4 point increase in AICPI beyond 1281.	
	Above Ground	Below Ground
Skilled	9 paise	11 paise
Semi Skilled	11 paise	13 paise
Skilled/Clerical	13 paise	16 paise
Highly Skilled	16 paise	19 paise

**CONSTRUCTION**

(The construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations, maintenance of buildings, construction and maintenance of runways and stone breaking or stone crushing)

**BASIC WAGE**

Category of worker	AREA (Rs. per day)		
	A	B	C
Unskilled	Rs. 36.00	Rs. 34.00	Rs. 28.00
Semi Unskilled	Rs. 43.00	Rs. 41.00	Rs. 34.00
Skilled/Clerical	Rs. 57.00	Rs. 51.00	Rs. 43.00
Highly Skilled	Rs. 65.00	Rs. 63.00	Rs. 51.00

**SPECIAL ALLOWANCE**

Category of workers Revised rate of point increase in AICPI beyond 1281. spl. allowance for 4

	AREA		
	A	B	C
Unskilled	11 Paise	11 Paise	9 Paise
Semi skilled	13 Paise	13 Paise	11 Paise
Skilled	16 Paise	16 Paise	14 Paise
Highly skilled	20 Paise	20 Paise	16 Paise

**RAILWAYS**

(Loading/unloading operations in Railways Goods' Sheds and Ash pit cleaning. The work in these employment is of unskilled nature only)

**BASIC WAGE**

AREA	Revised basic wage (Rs. per day)
A	Rs. 42.00
B	Rs. 33.00
C	Rs. 29.00

**SPECIAL ALLOWANCE**

AREA	Revised Rates of spl. allowance for 10 point increase in AICPI beyond 1281
A	33 paise
B	26 paise
C	23 paise

The Special Allowance is revised every six months based on the movement of the consumer Price Indices for Industrial workers.

**Air Services North Eastern States**

494. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the activity plan, short term and long term for enhancing air services to the States in the North-Eastern region alongwith the details of tourist traffic potential in that region?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Indian Airlines and Vayudoot are already operating in the North East. Pawan Hans Limited is planning to start Helicopter services in the North East shortly. In addition to this government have made it mandatory for Private Scheduled Airlines to fly 10 per cent of its operation on trunk routes to 'uneconomic areas' including the North East. As per scheduled approved recently for the scheduled operators following stations in the North Eastern States are to be airlinked by them:—

1. Dibrugarh
2. Guwahati
3. Silchar
4. Agartala;

A statement containing the estimate domestic and foreign tourist arrival in North Eastern States during the years 1991, 1992 & 1993 is enclosed.

**Statement**  
**ESTIMATED DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS**  
*North-Eastern States*

State	1991	Foreigner	1992	Foreigner	1993	Foreigner
	Domestic		Domestic		Domestic	
Arunachal Pradesh	4,072	0	2,901	26	N.A.	N.A.
Assam	14,270	385	19,029	431	19,676	440
Manipur	92,806	310	85,246	405	60,043	188
Meghalaya	152,889	428	138,932	252	155,667	408
Mizoram	15,146	15	13,595	8	35,235	115
Nagaland	66,440	121	34,137	69	24,164	16
Tripura	809,655	706	890,620	700	N.A.	N.A.

\*Estimated.

**Modernisation of Textile Mills**

495. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the fund earmarked for the modernisation of textile mills during the Eighth Plan;

(b) whether the Planning commission has made a provision to enhance the allocation for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds sanctioned/provided by the Government to NTC for working capital, modernisation, labour

rationalisation and controlled cloth subsidy during the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) In pursuance of Textile Policy of 1985, Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme was created by Industrial Development Bank of India during the VII Five Year Plan by earmarking a sum of Rs. 750 crore to meet modernisation requirement of textile mills. Ministry of Textiles had proposed continuance of schemes in the VIII Plan with enhanced amount of Rs. 1500 crore which was not agreed to.

(b) The Funds sanctioned/provided by Government to NTC during 1994-95 are given below:—

(Rs. Crore)

	Amount sanctioned/ released (1994-95)	Amount provided 1994-95 (BE)
Working Capital	49.00	1.00 (Token Provision)
Modernisation	—	1.00
Labour	10.00	84.00
Rationalisation (VRS)	—	—
Controlled cloth subsidy	—	10.00

[Translation]

#### Excise duty on Textiles Fibres

496. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government levy higher excise duty on textiles fibres than what had been recommended by the Raja Chelliah Committee;

(b) whether the imposition of higher excise duty on textiles fibres has resulted in crippling of the industry leading to rendering of several persons unemployed and the loss of foreign exchange;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the interests of the industry for unbearable burden of excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Raja Chelliah Committee has not made any specific recommendation regarding excise duty rates for textiles fibres.

(b) to (d). The basic excise duty on textile fibres has been progressively reduced over the years. The current incidence is 20%. Manufacturers of fibres have also been allowed Modvat credit of excise duty paid on their inputs as well as capital goods. The present rate of 20% compares well with the duty rates on many other excisable goods. The Government is not aware of any crippling of the textile fibre industry because of the current levy of excise duty on textile fibres.

[English]

#### Export of Carpets

497. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the carpet industry is facing recession due to reduced demand in the international market; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir. In so far as handknotted woollen/silken/staple carpets etc. are concerned the demand for these items have been increasing over the years as is evident from the export figures given below for the last three years:

Year	Rs. in crores	US Dollars in millions
1991-92	847.61	343.83
1992-93	1043.19	365.39
1993-94 (Provisional)	1390.00	443.18

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Banks deposits in Gujarat

498. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits mobilised by the public sector banks during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the public sector banks mobilised more deposits in Gujarat as compared to other States;

(c) whether investment is low in Gujarat as compared to such high mobilisation of deposits;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase investment in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e) Deposits, Credit and Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks in each of the States as at the end of March 1992, March 1993 and March 1994 are given the attached Statement. Though the credit extended by Scheduled Commercial Bank in relation to deposits mobilised in States as reflected in the CDR vary from States to States, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have advised the banks that they should achieve a CDR of 60 per cent in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately on an All India basis. Banks have also been advised that while it is not necessary that this ratio should be achieved separately branch-wise, District-wise or Region-wise, the banks should nevertheless, ensure that wide disparity in the ratios between different States/Regions is avoided in order to minimise imbalances in

credit deployment. However the CDR in a particular State or Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infra-structural facilities like irrigation, power, rail, road, transport, basic and technical education, entrepreneurship and availability of required inputs and marketing outlets for agricultural, industrial production etc.

In some of the States having low CDR, RBI have constituted Task Forces to look into the problems and to suggest remedial measures. In others, where CDR is poor and no Task Forces have been constituted, RBI have advised convener banks of State Level Bankers' Committee of the State to discuss the issue and to take suitable measures for improving the low CDR.

#### Statement

#### STATE-WISE DEPOSITS CREDIT AND CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS AS AT THE END OF MARCH 1992, MARCH 1993 & MARCH 1994

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/U.Ts	March 1992			March 1993			March 1994		
	Deposits	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposits	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposits	Credit	C.D. Ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Haryana	4342,48	2455.01	56.5	5063,99	2089.80	55.5	5948,21	2990,86	50.3
Himachal Pd.	1590,86	530,11	33.3	1855,79	589,41	31.0	2187,55	624,56	28.6
Jammu & Kashmir	2011,94	864,32	43.0	2233,39	993,86	44.5	2724,47	1245,04	45.7
Punjab	11063,04	4668,77	42.2	12661,11	5363,09	42.5	14852,89	6244,76	42.0
Rajasthan	6159,36	3426,26	55.6	7256,10	4003,52	55.2	8630,20	4246,71	49.2
Chandigarh	1590,84	1035,74	65.1	1977,01	1001,24	50.6	2251,04	1885,87	83.8
Delhi	20843,83	15237,50	73.1	23559,26	20950,12	88.9	41171,48	22989,72	73.8
Arunachal Pd.	174,00	25,06	14.4	200,50	27,58	13.8	225,59	29,60	13.1
Assam	2424,02	1190,64	49.1	2667,85	1300,58	48.8	3065,88	1311,03	42.8
Manipur	109,16	79,26	72.6	105,11	88,65	84.3	126,12	90,97	72.1
Meghalaya	382,33	77,12	20.2	457,76	77,17	16.9	534,85	83,95	15.7
Mizoram	106,54	23,10	21.7	113,00	23,59	20.9	117,50	24,11	20.5
Nagaland	226,90	88,89	39.2	241,70	97,61	40.4	235,17	97,62	41.5
Tripura	306,25	172,70	56.4	337,26	196,65	58.3	357,11	197,19	55.2
Bihar	9959,63	3936,23	39.5	11108,72	4312,01	38.8	12564,45	4534,50	36.1
Orissa	3022,53	2182,67	72.2	3591,09	2394,04	66.7	3995,44	2436,18	61.0
Sikkim	104,52	28,42	27.1	121,86	29,58	24.3	127,27	27,98	22.0
West Bengal	20815,03	10977,93	52.7	23876,25	12468,69	52.2	27864,49	12901,30	46.5
Andaman & Nicobar Island	6497	21,05	32.4	79,17	23,03	29.1	94,89	17,69	18.6
Madhya Pradesh	8491,56	5411,15	63.7	9444,03	5885,81	62.3	10964,41	6142,29	56.0
Uttar Pradesh	22539,38	10056,21	44.6	25431,28	10773,00	42.4	29619,46	11033,07	37.2
Goa	1680,02	512,48	30.9	1987,85	687,61	30.6	2341,56	597,59	25.5
Gujarat	13716,87	7345,19	53.5	16145,34	8461,21	52.4	19157,15	8867,92	46.3
Maharashtra	52987,07	33067,45	62.4	65257,20	39928,57	61.2	70557,66	43704,91	61.9
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	19,11	8,81	40,1	28,69	8,35	29,1	38,33	7,87	20,5
Daman & Diu	69,98	13,75	19,6	84,19	14,88	17,7	106,01	16,36	15,4
Andhra Pradesh	12167,02	9816,21	80,7	13895,78	11117,36	80,0	16580,27	11853,70	71,5
Karnataka	11216,62	8793,19	78,4	13366,73	10031,96	75,1	15298,08	10728,11	70,1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kerala	9386,43	4867,56	51.9	11726,71	5706,67	43.9	14461,38	6412,87	43.3
Tamil Nadu	15153,36	15121,00	99.8	18745,15	16334,65	87.1	21187,26	18393,12	86.8
Lakshdweep	11,52	1,47	12.0	13,61	1,35	9.9	15,30	1,43	9.3
Pondichery	367,68	175,63	47.8	433,66	194,44	44.8	515,81	217,50	42.2
All India	233085,69	142210,93	61.0	274067,93	165836,21	60.5	317917,50	180016,59	56.6

[English]

**Loss Suffered by ITDC due to plague outbreak**

499. SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation suffered heavy losses due to recent outbreak of plague in the country;

(b) if so, the details of losses suffered; and

(c) the manner in which the losses are proposed to be made good?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Though, it is not feasible to exactly assess the magnitude of losses suffered by ITDC due to outbreak of plague, the rough estimates of losses for October, 94 are given as under:—

	Loss for October, 1994	
	Turnover	Net profit
	(Rs. in Crores)	
Budgeted	18.13	2.56
Actual	15.42	0.48
Estimated Shortfall in Profit	2.71	2.08

(c) The steps taken by ITDC to salvage the situation include incentives by way of 50% discount on room rent for bookings received for October and November, 94, reduction in group size from 10 to 6—8 for group tariff, hosting of travel writers and foreign tour operators for

assessing situation themselves, aggressive sales blitz, participation in foreign sales meets, seminars etc.

**Weavers Welfare Schemes**

500. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes introduced during the last one year for the welfare of handloom weavers;

(b) the number of weavers benefited therefrom; and

(c) the amount of assistance disbursed under those schemes during the above period, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government of India is implementing the following schemes for welfare of Handloom Weavers;

1. Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme;
2. Group Insurance Scheme;
3. Thrift Fund Scheme;
4. Health Package Scheme.

Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme and Thrift Fund Scheme are under implementation from VII Plan. They have been modified from 1991-92. The Group Insurance Scheme and Health Package Scheme have been introduced from 1992-93.

(b) and (c) The number of weavers benefited under the welfare schemes and the amount of assistance released under these Schemes during the year 1993-94, State-wise, is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	State	Amount of assistance leased during 1993-94	No. of weavers re-benefited (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
I.	WORKSHED-CUM-HOUSING SCHEME	1. Andhra Pradesh	175.785	2227
		2. Assam	8.87	222
		3. Bihar	552.00	1300
		4. Himachal Pradesh	28.00	700
		5. Jammu & Kashmir	3.76	94
		6. Karnataka	32.94	824

1	2	3	4	5
		7. Kerala	70.4797	587
		8. Madhya Pradesh	40.00	1000
		9. Manipur	30.00	750
		10. Mizoram	4.00	100
		11. Orissa	40.00	1000
		12. Rajasthan	40.16	1004
		13. Tripura	8.00	200
		14. Tamil Nadu	84.00	600
		15. Uttar Pradesh	182.00	2600
		Total	799.9947	13208
II.	THRIFT FUND SCHEME	1. Andhra Pradesh	60.58	60,580
		2. Karnataka	17.00	17,000
		3. Manipur	1.28	1,280
		4. Rajasthan	1.65	1,650
		5. Tamil Nadu	140.00	1,40,000
		6. West Bengal	10.00	10,000
		Total	230.51	2,30,510
III.	GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME	1. Andhra Pradesh	11.20	28,000
		2. Orissa	8.80	22,000
		3. Tamil Nadu	28.489	1,13,956
		4. Uttar Pradesh	8.00	20,000
		5. West Bengal	0.40	1,000
		Total	56.889	1,84,956
IV.	HEALTH PACKAGE SCHEME	1. Andhra Pradesh	50.00	9,550
		2. Assam	47.875	9,475
		3. Bihar	49.50	68,200
		4. Jammu and Kashmir	14.99	2,746
		5. Karnataka	21.40	3,120
		6. Manipur	38.08	8,160
		7. Orissa	20.00	4,400
		8. Rajasthan	20.00	2,914
		9. Tripura	3.15	590
		10. Tamil Nadu	56.80	8,250
		11. Uttar Pradesh	56.50	11,116
		12. West Bengal	34.30	7,700
		Total	412.595	1,36,221

**US trade law super 301**

501. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether another move to impose US-Trade Law Super 301 was made recently in October this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The U.S. Government was reportedly considering the denial of market access in textiles by India as a priority foreign practice under the new Super 301 provision of its Trade Law. India was, however, finally not so identified.

(c) Does not arise.

**Interest on Export Credits**

502. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has reduced interest rates on export credits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its impact on the growth rate of exports?

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

(a) to (c) As per the information made available by the

Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the interest rate structure for export credit remains unchanged for periods upto 270 days in the case of pre-shipment credit and upto six months in the case of post-shipment credit. The interest rates applicable for post-shipment credit for period beyond six months from the date of shipment and 'Export Credit Not Otherwise Specified' have been de-regulated from 18th October, 1994. Accordingly, the banks have the freedom to fix lending rates of the above two categories of export credit. As there is no change in the interest rate structure for export credit, there is no likelihood of any negative impact on the growth rate of exports.

**Tax Collection**

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

(a) the amount of income tax, wealth tax and gift tax collected during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the names of five top tax payers in each category in each State and the amount paid by each of these tax payers during each of the above years?

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

(a) Statements I, II and III showing State-wise collection of Corporation tax, Income tax, Wealth tax and Gift tax during 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94 are enclosed.

(b) The desired information is not compiled State-wise.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise and Union-territory wise collection in respect of Corporation Tax, Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax for the Financial year 1991-92*

(Rupees in Crores)

States	Corporation tax	Income tax	Wealth tax	Gift tax
Andhra Pradesh	115.93	265.94	9.50	0.99
Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.22	—	—
Assam	41.44	67.66	1.64	0.06
Bihar	22.25	171.56	1.90	0.08
Goa	25.14	27.68	1.99	0.02
Gujarat	136.35	560.49	22.11	0.50
Harayana	25.27	84.95	3.55	0.04
Himachal Pradesh	1.39	21.96	0.39	—
Jammu & Kashmir	21.78	27.65	—	—
Karnataka	118.26	341.79	15.13	0.36
Kerala	70.90	187.05	5.13	0.32
Madhya Pradesh	27.02	213.76	4.92	0.24
Maharashtra	3375.01	1980.46	120.26	2.04
Manipur	0.05	2.11	0.06	0.00
Meghalaya	0.48	4.21	0.19	0.00
Mizoram	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	0.04	2.63	0.02	0.03
Orissa	20.49	79.00	0.48	0.03
Punjab	138.88	199.36	9.34	0.08
Rajasthan	49.33	142.62	4.78	0.18
Sikkim	0.16	0.30	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	477.23	553.51	33.56	1.23

(Rupees in Crores)

States	Corporation tax	Income tax	Wealth tax	Gift tax
Tripura	0.03	4.80	0.05	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	284.42	427.81	9.72	0.32
West Bengal	872.82	424.80	20.65	1.25
<b>Union Territories</b>				
Andaman Nicobar	2.91	0.48	0.01	0.00
Chandigarh	23.19	32.23	1.12	0.03
Daman	0.09	0.80	0.02	0.00
Diu	—	0.08	0.00	0.00
Dadara & Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.24	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	1.68	8.04	0.31	0.04
Laxadweep	—	—	0.00	0.00
New Delhi	1039.72	729.06	39.18	0.58
CTDS	956.90	175.64	—	—
Total	7849.17	6738.89	306.31	8.52

**Statement-II**

STATE-WISE AND UNION-TERRITORY WISE COLLECTION IN RESPECT OF CORPORATION TAX, INCOME TAX, WEALTH TAX AND GIFT TAX FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1992-93

(Rupees in Crores)

States	Corporation tax	Income tax	Wealth tax	Gift tax
Andhra Pradesh	190.43	314.32	14.16	0.60
Arunachal Pradesh	—	1.52	—	—
Assam	44.11	56.30	2.17	0.05
Bihar	19.75	240.83	2.42	0.03
Goa	29.95	48.69	3.53	0.08
Gujarat	199.07	645.86	32.34	1.06
Harayana	27.28	92.38	4.54	0.06
Himachal Pradesh	2.52	25.81	0.48	—
Jammu & Kashmir	18.46	30.84	—	—
Karnataka	165.85	391.45	20.48	0.29
Kerala	99.54	195.61	7.65	0.22
Madhya Pradesh	57.81	217.03	7.28	0.14
Maharashtra	3966.20	2327.74	188.46	3.39
Manipur	0.18	3.82	0.08	—
Meghalaya	2.68	4.89	0.26	0.01
Mizoram	—	0.01	—	—
Nagaland	0.02	6.85	0.02	—
Orissa	22.11	84.77	0.75	0.03
Punjab	131.40	234.18	14.42	(—)0.03
Rajasthan	61.92	175.14	7.31	0.09
Sikkim	0.01	0.32	—	—
Tamil Nadu	381.25*	653.74*	47.76	1.00
Tripura	0.03	6.25	0.02	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	53.43	450.76	16.92	0.28
West Bengal	845.67	485.07	31.02	1.26
<b>Union Territories</b>				
Andaman Nicobar	3.21	0.77	0.02	—
Chandigarh	26.57	26.92	1.63	0.01
Daman	0.03	0.68	0.06	—
Diu	—	0.01	—	—
Dadara & Nagar Haveli	—	0.17	—	—

States	(Rupees in Crores)			
	Corporation tax	Income tax	Wealth tax	Gift tax
Pondicherry	—**	—**	—	—
Laxadweep	—	—	—	—
Silvassa	—	—	—	—
New Delhi	1409.28	958.91	63.86	0.76
CTDS	1139.75	213.71	—	—
Total	8898.51	7895.35	467.64	9.34

\*—This Figures includes the collection of Pondicherry.

\*\*—Separate figures are not available.

#### Statement-III

STATE-WISE AND UNION-TERRITORY WISE COLLECTION IN RESPECT OF CORPORATION TAX, INCOME TAX, WEALTH TAX AND GIFT TAX FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1993-94

States	(Rupees in Crores)			
	Corporation tax	Income tax	Wealth tax	Gift tax
Andhra Pradesh	223.82	340.61	5.45	0.50
Arunachal Pradesh	—	1.72	—	—
Assam	38.39	68.61	0.96	0.02
Bihar	15.73	207.80	0.90	0.05
Goa	57.85	44.45	0.82	0.02
Gujarat	227.57	793.00	10.35	(-)0.09
Harayana	40.50	103.66	1.09	0.02
Himachal Pradesh	3.73	24.76	0.19	0.01
Jammu & Kashmir	3.33	40.62	0.12	—
Karnataka	261.74	491.52	9.36	0.35
Kerala	142.62	243.54	4.17	0.36
Madhya Pradesh	55.09	252.35	3.88	0.08
Maharashtra	4389.56	2847.81	49.89	1.59
Manipur	0.05	6.72	0.03	—
Meghalaya	1.61	9.98	0.19	—
Mizoram	—	0.03	—	—
Nagaland	0.05	4.75	0.01	—
New Delhi	1308.68	1048.59	22.16	0.39
Orissa	15.52	93.66	0.20	0.02
Punjab	116.14	241.37	2.49	—
Rajasthan	59.29	181.77	1.83	0.12
Sikkim	—	0.16	—	—
Tamil Nadu	549.98	723.53	22.18	0.68
Tripura	0.05	5.36	0.05	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	184.93	493.69	3.89	0.20
West Bengal	1040.52	535.06	13.16	0.56
<b>Union Territories</b>				
Andaman Nicobar	2.86	0.78	0.01	—
Chandigarh	52.93	26.77	0.36	0.02
Daman	0.04	0.35	0.06	—
Diu	—	0.04	—	—
Dadara & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	4.04	9.05	0.18	0.18
Laxadweep	—	—	—	—
Silvassa	0.05	0.38	—	—
CTDS	1263.62	276.62	—	—
Total	10060.29	9119.11	153.98	4.99

### World Bank "State Sector Adjustment Loans"

504. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has offered to provide "State sector adjustment loans" to various State Governments in India for undertaking "up front reforms".

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to constitute an apex agency to monitor/supervise the proposed "State sector adjustment loans" received by the States from the World Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) There have been some preliminary discussions with the Bank regarding possible structural adjustment loans to State Governments. These loans are intended to be non-project tied and to provide quick disbursing resources to State Governments in support of state level reforms. The loans would be made by the World Bank to Government of India and they would then be passed on to the states as 100% additionality in the form of additional central assistance.

[Translation]

#### Production of Janata Cloth in Maharashtra

505. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the mills in Maharashtra which are producing Janata Cloth;

(b) the target fixed for producing Janata Cloth in the State during the year 1993-94 and the target achieved in this regard; and

(c) the target fixed for the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No mills are authorised to produce janata cloth. However, in Maharashtra the following agencies are producing janata cloth;

- (1) Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation Ltd., Nagpur
- (2) Vidarbha weavers Central Co. op. Society Ltd., Nagpur
- (3) Western Maharashtra Weavers Central Co. op. Association Ltd., Solapur

(b) As against a target of 28.00 million sq. mtrs. fixed for Maharashtra for 1993-94, 20.25 Million sq. Mtrs. cloth was produced.

(c) 24.00 million sq. mtrs.

[English]

#### Impact on India's Export and Import under GATT

506. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the balance of payments (BOP) cover available to India under Article XVIII 12 (b) of GATT in respect of import control regime, quantitative restrictions,

import licensing and negative list relating to consumer goods is being reviewed by the World Trade Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact on India's export/import trade and consumers goods manufacture sector?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The GATT Committee on BOP Restrictions held simplified consultations with India under Article XVIII 12 (b) of the GATT on 15 November 1994. The Committee has decided to hold full consultations late next year. The balance of payments cover is still available to India.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Production of Cloth

507. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cloth is less in the country in comparison to Western countries;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase production of cloth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) No comparison of cloth production between our country and Western countries has been made as the cloth production figures of Western Countries is not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) The steps taken by the Govt. to increase production of cloth in the country are as under:

1. Removal of restriction on creation and expansion of capacity subject to locational Guidelines.
2. Doing away with requirement of licensing except in cases of 100% export oriented units and units set up within 25 Kms. from a city of more than 1 million population as per 1991 census and if it is not situated in an area declared by the State Govt. as industrial area before 24.4.94.
3. Measures to ensure availability of raw material to the industry through policy intervention whenever necessary.
4. Permitting import of Textile machinery under OGL and reduction in duty on such machinery imports.

### Beedi Workers in Madhya Pradesh

508. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Government propose to set up exclusive medical centres for these workers; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) There are about 6.00 lakh beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) There are 22 dispensaries (16 Static-cum-Mobile, 1 Mobile and 5 Static) set up exclusively for beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh the list of which is attached as statement.

#### Statement

#### JABALPUR REGION

#### MADHYA PRADESH

1. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sihora Distt. Jabalpur.
2. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jabalpur Distt. Jabalpur.
3. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Garhakota Distt. Sagar.
4. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Deori Distt. Sagar.
5. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sagar Distt. Sagar.
6. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Damoh Distt. Damoh.
7. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Hatta Distt. Damoh.
8. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Nohata Distt. Damoh.
9. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gwalior Distt. Gwalior.
10. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Begamganj Distt. Raisen.
11. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bhopal Distt. Bhopal.
12. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sanwad Distt. Kharagone.
13. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Rewa Distt. Rewa.
14. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Dhmtari Distt. Raipur.
15. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Rajnandgaon Distt. Rajnandgaon.
16. Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jarora Distt. Ratlam.
17. Mobile Dispensary, Satna Distt. Satna.
18. Static Dispensary, Indore Distt. Indore.
19. Static Dispensary, Katangi Distt. Jabalpur.
20. Static Dispensary, Warasioni Distt. Balaghat.
21. Static Dispensary, Guna Distt. Guna.
22. Static Dispensary, Burhanpur Distt. Khandawa.

### Garment Manufacturing Complex

509. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:  
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide assistance to garments manufacturers for setting up garment manufacturing complex; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the nature of assistance proposed, the details of locations for setting up the complex and the response of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at the moment.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

### Trivandrum International Airport

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

(a) whether there has been any delay in the completion of work relating to extension of runway, installation of the Radar, precision approach lighting, central air conditioning and extension of the international terminal at the Trivandrum International Airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether urgent steps are proposed to be taken for the completion of the above items of work as per the targets earlier fixed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) There has been a delay of about three months in the installation of Radar. The construction of building for radar involved certain critical parameter in civil and electrical works which were to be carried out at various stages, with precision, in consultation with the supplier of Radar. The installation has since been completed in August, 1994.

There has been delay in installation of precision approach lighting system due to non-availability of land. The matter is being pursued with the Government of Kerala.

There is no immediate requirement of extension of runway.

The proposal for extension of international terminal building has been recently finalised. Action has been initiated for calling of tenders. Central Air-conditioning will be provided in the building.

### Excise Duty Exemption to Coir Processing Industry

511. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Government propose to exempt coir processing machinery from excise duty with a view to providing the rural women employment in the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): Government have received request for exemption of excise duty on coir processing machinery. However, in view of the ensuing Budget, it is not possible to indicate the views of the Government in this matter at this stage.

### NIFT

512. SHRI P.C. CHACKO:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to reply given to unstarred Question No. 4523 on August 26, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received consent of the State Government of Kerala for providing rent free accommodation and land for setting up a Branch of the NIFT in Thiruvananthapuram;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present stage of the proposal; and

(d) the target date for setting up the branch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d): Yes Sir, The Government of Kerala have expressed their willingness to provide necessary land and building facilities for setting up a Branch of the national Fashion Technology in Thiruvananthapuram. However, consent for the sharing of costs is yet to be received from the Government of Kerala. No final decision in regard to setting up a branch of NIFT in Kerala has been arrived at as yet.

[Translation]

### Janata Cloth

513. SHRI N.J. RATHAVA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of Janata Cloth to Gujarat was less than the demand during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of demand made by Gujarat and actual supply made thereof during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to supply better quality of Janata Cloth to the needy people of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government of India is not supplying Janata Cloth to any State Government but allocating target to State Governments for production and then distribution of the same within the State. As per the Government of India's policy to phase out the Janata Cloth scheme during the end of VIII Plan,

The overall target for the country are being gradually phased out. Accordingly the target for Gujarat has also been reduced at par with others.

(b) Government of Gujarat has not made any request for the enhancement of the target. But in fact, the achievement of production in Gujarat is far less than their allocation. The target and achievement of production of Janata Cloth during the last 3 years are as given below:—

Year	Target (in million sq. mtrs.)	Production (in million sq. mtrs.)
1991-92	13.00	7.61
1992-93	13.00	2.72
1993-94	7.50	3.92

(c) Government of India has taken the following steps for the production and supply of better quality of Janata Cloth:—

(i). All textile goods of all fibres except of Mulberry, Tussar, Muga Silk and Fancy and Decorative items are allowed for production.

(ii) At least 80% of the cloth produced must have a unit value of production of not less than Rs. 8.50 per sq. mtr. in the case of cotton items and Rs. 34.00 per sq. mtr. in the case of woollen items.

(iii) The production of grey items has been restricted to a maximum of 10% of the total production.

(iv) It has been made compulsory to produce at least 50% of the production of yarn dyed varieties of all over stripe/checks/designs/mono coloured.

[English]

### Export of Women Garments

514. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether women garments are very popular in France and other European countries;

(b) if so, whether the Government have explored the possibilities of export of such garments to those countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. Women's garments are very popular in France and other European countries.

(b) and (c). In order to step up exports of garments, including women's garments, Government have taken a number of steps, which include encouraging exporters to participate in buyer seller meets, fairs and exhibitions; enabling import of capital goods at concessional duty/zero duty for export-production; special arrangement for duty-free import of raw materials for export production; ensuring increased availability of export credit etc.

[Translation]

### Flow of Foreign Capital

515. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) stressed the need of controlling the increasing flow of foreign capital;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to control the flow of foreign capital through different financial institutions of the country;

(c) if so, the time by which such policy is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA): (a) to (d). The question of increasing flow of foreign capital has been raised in various fora. Foreign capital flows, in the form of equity, Quasi debt and debt are covered by guidelines and conditions specific to each of these flows. Equity flows by way of direct foreign investment including Euro issues are governed by the New Industrial Policy Statement of July 1991. Additionally, Capital mobilisation in foreign capital markets by Indian corporates through Euro issues need to conform to the guidelines issued by the Government of India, which are subject to periodic review. Debt flows are governed by norms issued by Government of India covering purposes, maturities etc. to ensure that the quantum of debt is kept at sustainable levels. These guidelines are reviewed by Government of India, suo-moto, on an ongoing and continuous basis with a view to monitoring foreign exchange flows and reserves and to contain inflationary pressure.

[English]

### Tirupati Airport

516. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether work relating to expansion of the Tirupati Airport has since been completed;

(b) if not, the present position in this regard;

(c) whether there is a demand to name the airport after Lord Venkateswara;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The National Airport Authority (NAA) has already completed the Strengthening and extension of runway from 4500ft. to 7500 ft. for Boeing operations at a cost of Rs. 6.69 crores. NAA has also plans to extend the existing terminal building at Tirupati to cater to 125 incoming and 125 outgoing passengers at a total cost of Rs. 4 Crores. Orders have also been placed for installation of Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Range (DVOR) and Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) at a cost of Rs. 16.70 crores. The installation of

DVOR and DME is likely to be completed by February, 1996.

(c) to (e). Request was received from the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam for renaming Tirupati airports after Lord Venkateswara.

As per the existing policy, domestic airports are named after the city / town they cater to. There is no proposal to change this policy.

### Share Capital of Public Sector Banks

517. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: the total share capital of the public sector banks alongwith the extent of Government participation separately march 31, 1994 and September 30, 1994 bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): The details of the paid-up capital of public sector banks as on 31st March, 1994 which remained the same as on 30th September, 1994, are given in the attached statement.

While Government does not hold any share holdings either in State Bank of India or in any of its associate banks, the total share capital of the nationalised banks at Serial Nos. 1 and 19 of the Annexure is held by the Government.

### Statement

Paid up capital of Nationalised Banks/State Bank of India and its Associate Banks as on 31.3.94 and 30.9.94.

(Rs in crores)

Name of the Bank	Paid-up capital
1. Bank of Baroda	739.30
2. Canara Bank	588.79
3. Corporation Bank	112.09
4. Oriental Bank of Commerce	128.00
5. Punjab National Bank(*)	788.84
6. Union Bank of India	338.00
7. Vijay Bank	192.00
8. Allahabad Bank	262.50
9. Bank of India	1104.00
10. Dena Bank	277.00
11. Indian Bank	423.00
12. Indian Overseas Bank	1075.00
13. Syndicate Bank	839.00
14. Punjab & Sind Bank	367.50
15. Andhra Bank	242.00
16. Bank of Maharashtra	334.50
17. Central Bank of India	672.99
18. UCO Bank	1035.00

(\*) Figure provisional, subject to finalisation of balance sheet.

19. United Bank of India	578.00
20. State Bank of India	473.83
21. State Bank of Indore	8.75
22. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	20.80
23. State Bank of Hyderabad	17.25
24. State Bank of Mysore	12.00
25. State Bank of Saurashtra	9.50
26. State of Bank of Travancore	20.00
27. State Bank of Patiala	24.75

#### Changes in Fera

##### 518. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to bring about major changes in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, to keep its policy in tune with the globalisation of Indian economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b): Major changes in FERA were Carried out vide Forerign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1993 (29 of 1993). However, a comprehensive review of FERA is currently being undertaken and further changes, if necessary, may also be considered.

#### Nominee Directors of Stock Exchange Boards

##### 519. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently taken some specific measures to make the role of nominee directors in the Stock Exchange Boards purposeful and effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the structural changes made or proposed to be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b): Government have recently amended Rule 10 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules 1957 in order to empower Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to nominate upto three persons as nominee Directors in the Governing Body of every recognised stock exchange. It is envisaged that the system of SEBI nominees would enable to SEBI participate in the management of stock exchanges and to regulate the stock market in a more effective manner.

(c) The Governing Boards of stock exchanges have already been restructured with stock-broker Directors and outsiders on a 50:50 basis pursuant to the order issued by SEBI in April, 1993.

[Translation]

#### Textiles Mills in Gujarat

##### 520. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the closed textiles mills in Gujarat and in other parts of the country revived during the last two years as on date;

(b) the number of mills still lying closed and the programme chalked out to revive them;

(c) the value of machinery laying idle in the closed mills;

(d) the number of workers rendered jobless due to closure of these mills;

(e) the ex-gratia amount being paid to these workers; and

(f) the number of mills likely to be revived during the year 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b): No Cotton/man-made Fibre Textiles Mills is closed under the I.D. Act. The Government has set up a Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for revival of sick industries. There are 275 Mills registered with BIFR as sick as on 31.10.94. till 31.10.94, 1 Mill from Gujarat & 8 Mills from other parts of the country were revived through efforts of BIFR.

(c) Not maintained Centrally.

(d) and (e): 1.77 lakh workers were reported to be rendered jobless because of temporary closure. Ministry of Textiles does not pay any ex-gratia to such workers.

(f) The cases of sick textiles mills registered with BIFR are in the different stages of process, therefore, their revival will depend on the decision of BIFR.

[English]

#### Calicut Airport Development Fund

##### 521. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether any special privileges/amenities are being accorded to passengers who have invested/contributed to the Calicut Airport Development Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have given any undertaking/assurance for repayment of contributions and interest thereon to those Non-Resident Indians who have contributed to the Calicut Airport Development Fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b): Space has been temporarily provided by National Airports Authority (NAA) to Malabar International Airport Development Society for a special lounge for use by those persons who have contributed over a prescribed limit to the Calicut Airport Development Fund.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Public Sector Undertakings

522. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up a working group for the speedy restructuring of public sector undertakings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Rangarajan Committee report on Public sector Undertakings has not yet been implemented;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the concrete steps proposed to save those undertakings which are on the verge of closure?

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

(a), (b) and (e): The Government have initiated various steps for speedy restructuring of Public Sector Undertakings in the country. In this regard, the Government have constituted a Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Finance Minister to periodically review the performance of sick Public Sector undertakings and to determine the stand to be taken by the Government before the Board for Industrial and Financial reconstruction (BIFR) in respect of sick undertakings. A total of 50 sick Public Sector Undertakings have already been referred to BIFR. A special tripartite Committee is also examining all cases of sickness in the Public sector through sectoral level Industrial Committee so as to build a consensus.

(c) and (d): The Report is under consideration of the Government. Since the recommendations contained in the Report have far-reaching policy implications, the various issues are being examined.

#### Sick PSUs

523. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sick public sector undertakings referred to Board for Industrial and financial reconstruction (BIFR) during the last three years;

(b) whether studies have been conducted to establish the cause of their sickness;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the flow of funds to the sick public sector undertakings is allowed as usual pending decision by BIFR; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Board for Industrial and financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that there were 120 cases of sick public sector undertakings registered with it as on 31st October, 1994.

(b) and (c): Cases registered with BIFR are inquired into as per the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) with a view to

explore the feasibility of their revival or in the alternative, closure. the inquiry, *inter-alia*, includes study into the causes of sickness with view to determine the feasibility of revival. Based on such inquiry, BIFR has found, as on 31st October, 1994, 23 cases fit for revival, schemes have been sanctioned in 11 cases, draft schemes circulated in seven cases and draft schemes are under formulation in five cases. Of the 21 unviable cases, eight have been recommended to the concerned High Court for winding up and notices have been issued in respect of 13 cases to show cause why the company should not be wound up.

(d) and (e): When sick industrial companies including public sector undertakings, are referred to BIFR, banks extend need-based support and allow 'holding-on' operations on a case to case basis. Commercial banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India that they should not abruptly stop the credit facilities to such companies but should exercise their judgement in regard to continuance of the 'holding-on' operations.

[Translations]

#### Revival of Sick Industries

524. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:  
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of sick industrial units registered by the Board for Industrial and financial Reconstruction during the year 1993-94 and the current year, so far;

(b) the recommendations made by the BIFR on such cases and the number of cases finally disposed of;

(c) the number of cases pending disposal; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to expand BIFR with a view to revive a large number of sick industrial units;

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

(a) to (c): The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that the number of cases of sick industrial companies registered, disposed and pending during 1993 and 1994 (upto 31st October, 1994) was as under:

	1993	1994*
1. References registered	152	166
2. References finally disposed out of 1 above	84	21
3. References pending	68	145
4. References disposed off during the year (including those registered in the earlier years)	232	232

\*Upto 31st October, 1994.

(c) The sanctioned strength of the BIFR consists of Chairman and eight members, all of whom are presently in position.

[English]

**Sick Central Public Sector Industries**

525. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:  
SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick central public sector industries referred to BIFR under the relevant provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA);

(b) the number out of the above industries for which operating agencies have been appointed and report submitted by operating agencies after conducting techno-economic study for the sick central public sector industries; and

(c) the number out of the above industries found viable or otherwise by the operating agencies?

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

(a) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that as on 31st October, 1994 there were 63 cases of central public sector undertakings (PSUs) referred to it, out of which registration was declined in nine cases. There were thus 54 cases of central PSUs registered with them as on that date.

(b) An operating agency (OA) is appointed by BIFR under section 17(3) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) if it decides that it is not practicable for the sick company to make its networth exceed the accumulated losses on its own and that it is necessary or expedient in the public interest to adopt other measures specified in Section 18 of SICA. Operating agencies have been appointed by BIFR in 50 cases, out of which final report of the OA has been received in 16 cases.

(c) On the basis of OA's report, BIFR has found eight cases viable, out of which revival schemes have been sanctioned in two cases, draft revival schemes circulated in two other cases and draft revival schemes are being formulated in four cases. BIFR has found the remaining eight cases not viable.

[Translation]

**Jute Mills**

526. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any survey/assessment regarding problems being faced by the old jute mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) No specific survey on old jute mills has been made. However, Government have taken several measures from time to time to improve the situation. These measures include *inter alia*, creation of Jute Modernisation Fund of Rs. 150 crores to

cater to the modernisation requirements of the Jute Industry, establishment of Special jute Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores for restructuring of jute economy, encouragement for promotion of diversified jute products on commercial line, export market assistance and procurement of B. Twill jute bags on remunerative cost-plus price formula basis.

**B.I.F.R.**

527. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:-

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Bimar Udyogon Ke Liye Gathit Sanstha Khud Bimar" appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated October 18, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the B.I.F.R. has been unable to achieve its objectives; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Presumably, the Hon'ble member is referring to a workshop organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on 17th October, 1994 where the participants expressed their views which *inter-alia* included functioning of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

(c) and (d): BIFR, a quasi-judicial body, was set up under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). It became fully operational in May, 1987. BIFR was constituted with a view to securing the timely detection of sick and potentially sick industrial companies. The speedy determination by a Board of experts of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined. The BIFR has reported that as of October 31, 1994, 1612 cases of sick industrial companies were registered with it. The break-up of these cases is as under:

1. References registered	1612
2. Dismissed as non-maintainable	339
3. Rehabilitation schemes approved/ sanctioned	463
4. Winding up recommended to the concerned High Courts	347
5. Cases once decided but reopened	42
6. Others	11
7. Total (2 to 6)	1202
8. Cases pending	410

BIFR has further reported that the time taken for disposal of cases is steadily coming down. While the average time taken for disposal of cases registered during 1987, 1988 and 1989 was 730 days, the average time for 1990, 1991 and 1992 was 585 days. For the year 1993, the average time taken for cases already disposed off was 165 days.

With a view to tackling industrial sickness more

effectively, SICA was further amended in February, 1994. The Government had also appointed in 1993, a Committee on Industrial Sickness and Corporate Restructuring under the Chairmanship of Dr. Omkar Goswami which has, inter-alia, made recommendations regarding the amendment of SICA to allow for early detection of sickness and restructuring of BIFR into a fast track facilitator.

#### Reorganisation of SBI

528. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether any Committee was set up to make suggestions for re-organisation of State Bank of India;

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

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein; and

(d) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) State Bank of India has reported that no committee was set up by it to make suggestions for reorganisation of the Bank. However, the services of an internationally reputed consultancy firm (viz. mckinsey & Co. Inc., New York) have been engaged for the purpose.

(b) The said firm have not yet submitted a final report on re-structuring.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Cess on Feature Films

529. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the cess on feature films; and

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

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

(b) To augment the resources of the Cine Workers' Welfare Fund so as to expand the welfare activities for cine workers and their families, the rates of cess on feature films have been increased w.e.f. 13.10.94. The revised rates of cess on feature films are as under:—

Feature films	Rate of cess per film
Hindi films	Rs. 10,000
Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam films	Rs. 5,000
Bengali, Marathi and Gujarati films	Rs. 3,000
Oriya, Assamese and all other regional languages films	Rs. 2,000

#### Grounding of Air India Aircraft

530. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI:  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI TARA SINGH:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:  
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the Air Indian aircraft carrying a delegation led by the Vice-President of India to China had to be grounded after take-off from Delhi during October last;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have ordered any inquiry in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the action taken by the Government against the officials found guilty; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken to obviate recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b): Air India Boeing 747 aircraft VT-EFU operating from Delhi to Beijing on 21.10.94 with Hon'ble Vice President of India on board, had to return to Delhi, as its right hand wing landing gear door did not close on landing gear retraction. The aircraft, however, made a safe landing at Delhi.

(c) and (d): The incident was investigated by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. The cause of the incident has been attributed to improper rigging in cable control of alternate extension system of right undercarriage. DGCA has suspended the licences of the 3 Aircraft Maintenance Engineers who had conducted the maintenance/anti-sabotage check of the aircraft.

(e) To avoid recurrence of such incidents the following one time checks have been conducted on B-747 aircraft in the fleet of Air India:—

(i) Fleet-wise inspection of the cable system of alternate landing gear extension system.

(ii) Fleet-wise, tension check of the cables of the landing gear extension system.

As an additional safety measure an item has been included in check "A" (1200 hours) inspection schedule for inspection of the condition of the cables and tension checks of alternate landing gear extension systems.

[Translation]

**Global Computerised Reservation System**

531. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines and the Air India propose to make arrangements to provide training to the travel agents to enable them to use the Global Computerised Reservation System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this training is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Training of staff of travel agencies was started in August, 1994; staff of 130 travel agencies have so far been trained. This is an on-going process.

**Fake Share Certificates**

532. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved any method to assess and exercise vigilance in checking the circulation of fake share certificates in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) It is not feasible to make an assessment about the extent of circulation of fake share certificates in the country. However, Government and other concerned agencies such as the Stock Exchanges are keeping a continual vigilance to contain the circulation of fake share certificates.

**Disclosure of Information about Shares**

533. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India has notified regulations on substantial acquisition of shares and takeover;

(b) if so, the main objectives of these regulations;

(c) the details of mechanism through which the disclosures will be monitored;

(d) whether the Government have received a large number of representations against these regulations; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The main objective of these regulations is to provide greater transparency in the acquisition of shares and the takeovers of companies through a

system of disclosure with a view to protecting investors.

(c) The periodic disclosures that are required to be made by an acquirer on acquiring a certain minimum percent of shares in a company will be monitored by the Stock Exchanges and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The regulations empower SEBI to investigate into complaints received from any investor or carry out *suo moto* inspection for any breach of the regulations.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Tax Evasion Cases**

534. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income Tax raids conducted to unearth cases of tax evasion during the last three months, State-wise;

(b) the details of incriminating documents, accounts, gold, silver and other benami accounts found/seized during these raids;

(c) the number of persons prosecuted/convicted in this regard; and

(d) the preventive steps being taken by the Government to check tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Relevant details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No prosecution as yet has been launched in cases where searches were conducted during the last three months.

(d) Combating tax evasion is a continuous process inherent in any economy. The Government has been taking necessary legislative, fiscal and administrative measures, as deemed appropriate from time to time to curb the generation of black money. Income-tax Act, 1961 contains a number of provisions aimed at curbing the generation of black money. These include, inter-alia, provisions regarding compulsory maintenance and audit of accounts in appropriate cases under sections 44AA and 44AB, restrictions on cash transactions under sections 40A(3), 269SS and 269T, preemptive purchase of properties under Chapter XXC, provisions regarding penalties and prosecutions for punishing tax defaulters etc. The Act also contains provisions regarding summons, surveys, searches and other investigations to detect tax evasion. These provisions are resorted to in appropriate cases of tax evasion.

### Statement

Information Regarding Searches Conducted during the period from September, 1994 to November, 1994

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	No. of searches conducted	Value of assets seized			
		Cash	Jewellery	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	92	121.50	123.27	1016.86	1261.63
Assam (ONER)	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	20	67.14	—	101.62	168.76
Delhi	105	64.60	13.06	34.56	112.22
Goa	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	157	171.60	260.73	829.59	1261.92
Haryana	37	44.60	—	34.05	78.65
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	54	74.81	13.34	344.40	432.55
Kerala	16	16.38	24.34	156.68	197.40
Madhya Pradesh	7	38.97	6.18	152.42	197.57
Maharashtra	382	455.97	376.46	2111.28	2943.71
Orissa	4	0.21	—	6.38	6.59
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	79	69.35	149.85	233.93	453.13
Rajasthan	64	55.19	85.70	317.90	458.79
Tamil Nadu	69	134.23	203.12	135.85	473.20
Uttar Pradesh	64	105.34	45.90	314.82	466.06
West Bengal	135	207.97	306.29	1013.40	1527.66
	1285	1627.86	1608.24	6803.74	10039.84

[Translation]

#### Mahila Co-operative Banks in Uttar Pradesh

535. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Mahila Co-operative Banks functioning in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for opening more such banks; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

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.

[English]

#### Offices of Assistant Labour Commissioner

536. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated guidelines for shifting offices of Assistant Labour Commissioner from one place to another;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to shift the offices of any Assistant Labour Commissioner in any of the Southern State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) & (d) A proposal to shift the office of Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Kolar Gold Field to Hubli in Karnataka is under consideration.

[Translation]

#### Interim relief to Government Employees

537. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI:

SHR: SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Confederation of Central Government Employees has demanded the next instalment of Interim Relief for Government Employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to

release another instalment of Interim Relief to the Central Government Employees;

(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) to (e) The Staff Side of the National Council of the JCM have demanded another instalment of Interim Relief. Similar demands have also been received from various Staff Associations. The demand was discussed in the National Council of JCM in its meeting held on 26.11.94. It was mutually agreed that Government will be moved to request the Pay Commission to look into this demand and submit a Report, if the Commission feels that it will not be possible for them to submit their final Report within a period of 18 months from the date of its appointment i.e. by 8th October, 1995.

[English]

#### Operation Plague

538. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Air India had offered free international tickets to attract foreigners to see India as a 'plague-free' safe tourist destination;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of foreigners and natives who availed of the offer and the expenditure incurred by the airlines on that account;

(c) whether the Air India also mobilised its foreign resources for propagating the message that India was plague-free before offering the free tickets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Air India has placed 500 tickets with the Department of Tourism to invite media personnel/opinion makers and major tour operators to visit India to see for themselves that the major tourist destinations are safe from plague. 282 media persons have availed this facility so far. There has been no revenue loss owing to issuance of such tickets.

(c) and (d) Air India has also mobilised its 100 offices abroad to:—

(1) Release direct mail shots to travel agents, tour operators, business houses and other major sources of business,

(2) Release advertisements in the local press highlighting the WHO announcement that India was plague free,

(3) Co-ordinate with the local Indian Missions to use their good offices with their counterparts, the foreign ministries of countries, to ensure that information that India was plague free reached the right sources,

(4) Liaise with the local press and media and organise press conferences jointly with the Govt. of India tourist offices to ensure that the adverse publicity of the prevalence of disease in India was effectively countered.

#### Income Tax dues with Cine Stars

539. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cine stars from whom income tax of more than Rs. 10 lakhs was to be realised at the end of last three financial years;

(b) the total income tax arrears to be realised from them during the above period; and

(c) the action taken to realise these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The names of the film stars against whom income-tax demand exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs was outstanding as on 31.3.92, 31.3.93 and 31.3.94 are given in the enclosed statement. The amounts outstanding are also indicated against their names.

(c) In many cases, the demands are disputed in appeals and the appellate authorities have been requested for priority disposal of appeals. Steps as provided under the law have been/are being taken for realising the tax arrears. Some of these steps include coercive measures like levy of interest and penalty, attachment of movable and immovable assets and then sale of property etc. In suitable cases prosecution is also launched.

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of the film star	Income-tax demand of Rs. 10 lakhs & above outstanding as on 31.3.92	31.3.93	31.3.94
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1	2	3	4	5
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1.	Late Shri Amjad Khan	13.09	48.99	34.40
2.	Rajesh Khanna	38.67	102.00	100.60
3.	Hema Malini	19.45	15.67	—
4.	Raj Babbar	19.70	17.95	—
5.	S.K. Sharma	12.26	—	—
6.	Shatrughan Sinha	13.08	—	—
7.	Govinda Ahuja	18.04	29.22	—
8.	Tina Ambani	—	12.32	—
9.	G. Madhvi	—	14.79	18.75
10.	Dimple Khanna	—	16.63	1.86
11.	Ranbir Raj Kapoor	—	12.72	—
12.	Naseruddin Shah	—	12.27	—
13.	Late Kishore Kumar	—	—	45.52
14.	Vijay Anand	—	—	13.87
15.	Late Shri Prem Nazir	10.79	10.79	10.35
16.	K. Chiranjeevi	26.67	12.88	37.21
17.	Miss Smitha	15.24	14.24	13.44

1	2	3	4	5
			(Rs. in lakhs)	
18. Sri Arjun	—	10.45	—	
19. Malashree	—	—	17.29	
20. R. Jayapradha	177.88	222.31	223.38	
21. A. Sreedevi	88.89	52.16	52.33	
22. S. Kamal Hassan	18.93	20.55	12.60	
23. Suhasini Manirathan	28.35	19.30	—	
24. P. Soundaraya	13.34	14.92	—	
25. R. Rajnikant	15.08	12.56	3.78	
26. G.S.R. Krishnamurthy	19.88	15.09	—	
27. Kumari S. Radha	13.03	5.18	6.95	
28. K.S. Dattatreya	289.96	289.20	142.74	
29. S. Ambika	16.32	5.57	5.21	
30. Amitabh Bachhan	—	327.67	320.32	
31. A. Nageshwar Rao	—	15.23	15.23	
32. A. Vijayakanth	—	13.21	15.16	

[Translation]

#### Inoperative Bank Accounts

540. SHRI LALL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount lying in various inoperative accounts of public sector banks as on September 30, 1994 in respect of which no transaction could take place for more than three to ten years or due to the fact that the account holders could not be traced or are not in existence;

(b) the broad categories of the persons to whom such accounts belong; and

(c) the steps being taken to minimise the cases of such account holders as well as to trace out the genuine account holders or their heirs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) As per the information available with Reserve Bank of India, a sum of Rs. 1,07,17,66,216.03 was lying in the various inoperative accounts of public sector banks as on 31st December, 1993.

(b) The amounts lying in such accounts belong to different categories of customers such as individuals, businessmen, professionals, housewives etc.

(c) The banks take the following steps to minimise such cases:—

(i) Intimations are sent to the depositors/survivors at the latest available addresses to settle the claims.

(ii) There is already a provision for nomination in the accounts as also the system of opening joint accounts.

[English]

#### Impact of new economic policy on jobs

541. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:  
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recently published ILO report regarding the potential shrinkage of job opportunities due to various measures of economic reforms under the New Economic Policy;

(b) if so, the Government's response thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the interests of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Report titled India: Employment Poverty and Economic Policies prepared under a project sponsored by the UNDP under Technical Support Services, has observed:

"the stabilisation measures have induced industrial recession... As such there can be little doubt that the employment generation and poverty alleviation process, operative in the 80's, have been reversed in the course of stabilisation. Both the level of under-employment and the incidence of poverty have very probably increased since 1991, although this cannot be empirically confirmed."

The Government is fully conscious of the possible adverse consequences of economic reforms in the short term and has, therefore, followed a policy to minimise the social cost of reforms. Employment growth, which was estimated at about one per cent during 1991-92, due primarily to the decline in the rate of growth in the GDP, has risen to an average of about two per cent during the two years 1992-94. There has also been no reversal in the process of employment generation through anti-poverty programmes. Instead, greater emphasis is being laid upon such programmes in the Eighth Plan. For instance the Central Plan Outlay for the major centrally sponsored poverty alleviation programmes in the rural areas has risen from Rs. 2436.20 crores during 1992-93 to Rs. 4560 crores during 1993-94 and further to Rs. 5730 crores during 1994-95.

#### Capital Flow

542. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated September, 25, 1994 regarding capital flow to developing countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken for attracting domestic and international private capital for investment in irrigation and power sectors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

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

[Translation]

#### Repayment of foreign loan

543. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:  
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of repayment of foreign loans and the amount of interest thereon has been constantly increasing for the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three financial years;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount of foreign loans and grants received from foreign countries and international agencies and the amount of loans given by the Government to foreign countries during the last three financial years; and

(e) the steps taken to fruitfully utilise the loans received from abroad as well as steps taken to curb wasteful public expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):  
(a) to (c) The total debt service payment i.e. repayment of principal and payment of interest made by the country were US\$ 8.22 billion in 1991-92, US\$ 8.16 billion during 1992-93, and US\$ 8.14 billion during 1993-94.

(d) The total foreign loans and grants received from foreign countries and international agencies on Govt. & Non-Govt. account were Rs. 11615 crores, Rs 10982 crores and Rs. 11781 crores during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively.

The amount of loans given by Govt. of India to the other foreign countries were Rs. 9 crore in 1991-92 and Rs. 109 crores (approx) in 1993-94.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to ensure better utilisation of foreign aid, such as release of 100% as ACA to State Governments in all sectors, release of 25% of the annual expenditure as advance AGA to State Govts., disintermediation of aid flow to Central Public Sector undertakings to overcome the delay in budgetary process, cancellations and restructuring of Projects where necessary, intensified monitoring of Projects and setting up of a Project Monitoring Unit in Ministry of Finance as well as appointment of nodal Officers. The Government has also taken a number of steps to bring about improvements in revenue receipts, to eliminate inessential and low priority expenditure to boost exports, to increase invisible earnings, to ensure efficient import substitutions, to increase non-debt creating inflow of foreign funds, and to reduce dependence on borrowed funds for financing expenditure.

[English]

#### Ban on import of skirts and textiles by USA

544. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:  
SHRI RAM KAPSE:  
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:  
SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:  
DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR:  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have signed any bilateral textile/garment export agreement with the US authorities for the exemption of Indian skirts/ghagras from quota system in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether US authorities have now banned the import of Indian skirts and other garment items;

(d) if so, the reason therefor;

(e) the estimated loss suffered by the country in terms of foreign exchange as a result thereof;

(f) whether the Government have taken up the matter with the US authorities for lifting the ban;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to compensate the loss caused to exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (h) Textile exports from India to the US are regulated by the Indo-US bilateral textile agreement. As per the Agreement, skirts are quota items and fall under category 342642, whereas 'ghagras' are treated as "India items" and are exempt from quota restrictions.

The United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) had announced on August 12, 1994 the stop sale and recall of sheer rayon chiffon skirts manufactured in India on the ground that they were dangerously flammable. The sheer rayon chiffon skirts with a gauze lining, which were the subject of the notice, constituted a very small percentage of the total exports of skirts from India. Government had sent an expert's team to the USA in the last week of August 1994, to discuss this issue with the US authorities.

A flammability Testing and Certification Programme for sheer rayon chiffon skirts has since been introduced and all such skirts are now being exported to the US only after they have been tested in notified laboratories and have been found to comply with the US flammability standards. The flammability issue has been resolved to mutual satisfaction.

### Merger of MITCO with MMTC

545. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to merge Mica Trading Corporation of India Limited with Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A proposal for merging MITCO with MMTC Limited is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

### Trade Fairs at Dubai

546. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indian companies have participated in an exclusive fair of Indian products at Dubai during September, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of seminars and workshops organised in the fair and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the likely impact of the participation on the Indian exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). About 140 companies from all over India representing various kinds of agricultural, consumer and electronic engineering products participated in the 'India in Dubai '94' Exposition organised by India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) in September, 1994.

(c) Seminars and workshops were not organised with the event.

(d) As a result of the activity Indian exports are likely to receive a boost not only to Dubai but also to countries like Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Egypt. Spot orders booked were worth over US\$ 51.80 million and substantial enquiries have been generated.

[Translation]

### Training to SC/ST Pilots

547. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

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

(a) whether the Government impart free training to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during each training course for pilots;

(b) if so, the number of such candidates imparted free training during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage SC/ST candidates to join the training course?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Indira Gandhi

Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA), an autonomous body under the Department of Civil Aviation, offers free training upto a total of 3 SC/ST candidates in each of Commercial Pilot Licence Course.

(b) The number of SC/ST candidates imparted free training by IGRUA are given below:

1991-92	1 SC & 1 ST (A total of 2 SC/ST joined the course)
1992-93	No course conducted
1993-94	3 S/C

(c) There is a scheme in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for the grant of 40 scholarships to the candidates belonging to SC/ST community every year for Private Pilots Licence. The Ministry of Social Welfare is also awarding scholarships to SC/ST candidates for free flying training upto completion of Commercial Pilots Licence every year. Under this scheme a total of 15 scholarships are given through State Government/Union Territories on first come first serve basis.

### National Clearing Cell Bombay

548. PROF. RAM KAPSE:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4498 on August 26, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has completed the investigation into the 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;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the amount involved therein;

(d) the details of persons found guilty and the action taken against them; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to check such frauds?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) So far the amount involved in the fraud has been placed at Rs. 13.24 lakhs.

(d) On the basis of preliminary findings three machine operators in the Banks' National Clearing Centre at Bombay suspected to be behind the fraud have been placed under suspension and an FIR has been lodged with the Central Bureau of Investigation. Departmental proceedings have also been initiated against them under the RBI Staff Regulations.

(e) The Bank has alerted all its branches managing the clearing houses about the modus operandi followed in the fraud and to take necessary steps to prevent occurrence of such frauds. The National Clearing Centres

of the RBI have been advised to impress upon the member banks in their respective jurisdiction to follow the prescribed procedures and checks.

#### Malpractices in Banks

549. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of public sector banks were found indulging in malpractices;

(b) if so, the details of all such cases detected during the last two years; and

(c) the number of employees removed from the services due to the above bunglings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Under the Reserve Bank of India's reporting system separate information regarding details of frauds/ malpractices by employees only of public sector banks is not generated. The total number of frauds that occurred during the years 1992 and 1993, the amounts involved therein and the number of employees removed/dissolved/ discharged for their involvement in frauds is given below:

Year	1992	1993
No. of frauds	1717	2213
Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	14449.10 + Fijian Dollars 1500	32032.43
No. of employees dismissed/ discharged/removed. (Data provisional)	283	312

[English]

#### Export Growth under Post-GATT Agreement

550. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's exports will grow in the post-GATT scenario;

(b) if so, the sectors in which such growth will take place;

(c) the basis for such assessment;

(d) whether the Government have evolved any concrete target for the next three years, year-wise;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is any proposal for a Rs. 300 crores export subsidy; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) As per the estimates made by the GATT

Secretariat, the largest increase in trade would occur in the areas of clothing, agricultural, forestry and fishery products; and processed foods and beverages as a result of the Uruguay Round. Since our existing and potential export competitiveness largely lies in these areas, India should get its due share in the overall gains of the Uruguay Round agreement in these sectors.

(d) and (e) The Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 has envisaged an annual export growth of 13.6% in volume terms, leading to total export of about US \$ 33.5 billion, at 1991-92 prices at the terminal year of the plan.

(f) and (g) Provision of Rs. 300 crores in the Budget Estimates in the current year, is towards Export Promotion and Market Development.

#### Export/Import of Rubber

551. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of natural rubber in the international market is higher than the domestic price at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any gap between demand and supply of rubber in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the export of natural rubber is on the decline;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) the total quantity of natural rubber exported and imported during each of the last three years;

(h) the total foreign exchange earned therefrom and incurred thereon respectively during the above period; and

(i) the steps being taken by the Government to curb the import, achieve self-sufficiency in rubber production and to boost the export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (i) The price of natural rubber in the international market is now higher than that of domestic price, as shown below:

	Kottayam market price (Rs./quintal)	Kuala Lumpur market price (Rs./quintal)
On 30/11/1994	3500	4202

Production and consumption during 1994-95 are estimated as 475,000 tonnes and 485,000 tonnes respectively leaving a demand-supply gap of 10,000 tonnes. However, the carryover stock from the previous year as on 1.4.1994 was 77,000 tonnes.

There has been a fall in export of natural rubber. The quantity exported and imported during the last three years as shown below:

Year	Export	Import
1991-92	5834	Nil
1992-93	5999	Nil
1993-94	186	4131

The total foreign exchange earned by export and incurred by the import was shown below:

(Rs in crores)

Year	Export	Imports	
		Directly by the manufacturers	Under export/incentive scheme/adv. licence.
1991-92	9.27	nil	28.42
1992-93	10.60	nil	43.01
1993-94	0.47	10.71	49.85

The steps being taken by the Government to curb the imports, achieve self sufficiency in rubber production and boost, export include:

(i) Making available financial and technical assistance for newplanting and replanting under Rubber plantation Development Scheme.

(ii) Production and distribution of high yielding planting materials to rubber growers.

(iii) Planting grant @ Rs. 8,000/ha. disbursed in seven annual instalments limited upto 2 ha. in traditional areas and 5 ha. in non traditional areas.

(iv) Additional incentive of Rs. 3,000/ha. for the use of polybagged plants.

(v) Expansion of new planting and undertaking replanting in traditional and non traditional areas.

(vi) There is no restriction on export of rubber.

#### Calendar Year

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

(a) whether the L.K. Jha Committee has recommended the Union Government to make the Calendar year as the financial year;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to accept the recommendations;

(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) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The report of the L.K. Jha Committee was considered at length by the Government in

consultation with all State Governments. The State Governments except for four, did not favour any change. Even among the four States, there was no consensus regarding the alternative financial year to be adopted. In view of this, and also the fact, that in the present day context the Budget is influenced by innumerable considerations which are not dependent on the behaviour of the South-West monsoon (which is one of the main reasons given by the committee for suggesting a change in the financial year); the difficulties in maintaining uniformity in statistical series; the amendments needed in the tax laws; the problems of fitting the changes into the Five Year Plans and Finance Commission's recommendations, it was decided that the existing financial year need not be changed.

Decisions of Government on the recommendations of this Report were also laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament, on 1.4.86 in Lok Sabha.

#### Export of Fruits and Vegetables

553. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the places in the country where cargo facilities have been provided to export these goods?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The total quantity and value of fruits and vegetables exported during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given below:

QTY: 000M.T.		Value : Rs. Crores			
1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
493.20	180.21	512.99	293.98	461.89	397.27

(Source: DGCIS, Calcutta)

(b) Air Cargo complexes have been set up at Delhi Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Srinagar and Cochin which inter alia cater to the exports of these commodities.

#### Trade Relations With USA

555. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and US have recently agreed to broaden and deepen the commercial relations;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the India-US ties have further improved after the visit of Under Secretary of State for International trade;

- (d) the number of US businessmen visited India and have agreed to invest in India over the last one year; and  
(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c) During the visit of the Prime Minister to USA in May, 1994, it was agreed to revive Indo-US Joint Commission beginning with a meeting of Sub-Commission on Economy and Commerce. Pursuant thereto a number of senior officers of the US Government as well as businessmen have visited India. Mr. Jeffrey Garten, Under Secretary in the US Deptt. of Commerce visited India in November, 1994 to prepare for the visit of US Commerce Secretary in January, 1995 alongwith a large business delegation.

(d) and (e) The total number of business visas issued by the Embassy of India, Washington D.C. and the Consulates General of India at New York, Chicago and San Francisco during the current year upto date have exceeded 11,000. The total foreign collaboration cases approved by the Government from 1.1.94 to 30.9.94 for USA have been 263 involving Rs. 1430.29 crores.

[Translation]

#### Airlines Status for Air Taxi Operators

556. SHRI KESHRI LAL:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

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

- (a) the details of the criteria laid down by the Government for grant of airlines status to an air taxi operator (A.T.O.);  
(b) whether a number of A.T.Os. have been granted the status of an airlines by the Director General of Civil Aviation;  
(c) if so, the particulars of these A.T.Os.;  
(d) the particulars of the A.T.Os. whose requests for granting them the airlines status have not been acceded to so far and the reasons therefor;  
(e) the details of the facilities/benefits available to the A.T.Os. and the obligations to be discharged by them on getting the status of air airlines;  
(f) whether, by getting the status of an airlines, these A.T.Os. will be entitled to operate on some international routes like the Indian Airlines;  
(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) All scheduled air transport operators are required to follow the guidelines promulgated on 1.3.94.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The following six existing A.T.Os. have been granted permission to operate scheduled Air Transport Services within the country:

1. M/s East West Travel and Trade Links Ltd.

2. M/s Jet Airways (Pvt.) Ltd. (subject to foreign investment approval by Government)

3. M/s Damania Airways Ltd.

4. M/s Modiluft Ltd.

5. M/s NEPC Micon Ltd.

6. M/s Archana Airways.

(d) Requests of M/s Sahara India Airlines; M/s Raj Air, M/s India International and M/s Jagson Airlines have not so far been acceded to. Permission to M/s Sahara India, Raj Air and Jagson for scheduled air operations has been agreed in principle. Decision in each case will be taken on merits and after these Operators meet the minimum requirements in this regard.

(e) Permission to operate scheduled Air Transport Services will entitle the operators to following facilities:

- (i) They can publish their schedules
- (ii) They can become members of I.A.T.A.
- (iii) On particular time slot a flight of scheduled operator will get preference for take off/landing over any other flight.
- (iv) They will operate as per schedules approved by Director General of Civil Aviation.

Scheduled operators will have to meet the following obligations:

1. They will have to operate a minimum number of flights on routes categorised as I, II, II intra and III in accordance with the order No. Av. 11012294-A dated 1.3.94 issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(f) to (h) No, Sir. Scheduled operators are granted the permit to operate air transport services within India only.

[English]

#### Impact of Liberalisation Policy on IA and AI

557. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY:

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

- (a) whether the Indian Airlines and the Air India are incurring huge losses pursuant to liberalisation of the air transport policy;  
(b) if so, the details thereof; and  
(c) the remedial steps, if any, proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) With the coming up of private operators Indian Airlines has lost a share of its market. There is no effect of private operators on Air India.

(b) Indian Airlines has estimated that it would have earned an additional revenue of Rs. 120 crores, Rs. 460 crores and Rs. 355.50 crores in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto September, 1994) respectively, if there were no private operators.

(c) Indian Airlines is making all efforts to meet the competition from the private airlines by improving its

services with particular emphasis on better on time performance and marketing. Air India's efforts are mainly in the areas of:

- (1) Fleet modernisation and network expansion.
- (2) Product upgradation.
- (3) Providing access to interior points through hub and spoke operation and;
- (4) Providing a global computerised reservation system in common with Indian Airlines.

#### Agreement on Textiles and Clothing

558. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the developed countries, particularly USA, European Union Countries and Canada, are resisting meaningful integration of the first stage of the GATT 1994-agreement on textiles and Clothing (ATC);

(b) whether it is a fact that these countries have decided to start with textile products which are currently not subject to quota restraints under the Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA);

(c) whether the Geneva-based International Textiles and Clothing Bureau (ITCB) of developing countries has taken up this issue with the World Trade Organisation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The notifications of first integrations under Article 2.6 of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing made by the United States and Canada do not include any Textiles and clothing products which are currently subject to restraints under the Multi Fibre Arrangement. The notification of Integration made by the European Union includes only one item which is currently under restraint.

(c) and (d) The ITCB has issued a communique expressing deep disappointment with the integration programmes of the first stage notified by the MFA restraining countries to the GATT Secretariat and has urged these countries to make the integration programme meaningful taking into account the legitimate expectations of the ITCB members.

(e): The Government has conveyed to our major trading partners India's disappointment at the integration notifications which create the apprehension that our major trading partners are not serious about an early integration of the textile and clothing sector into the multilateral trading system.

[Translation]

#### Hawala Business in Delhi

559. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has unearthed a big hawala business racket in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this regard; and

(c) the number of such cases being investigated by the Government during the current year and impact thereof on smuggling activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The Enforcement Directorate has detected four big hawala business rackets in Delhi during the current year. Seven persons were arrested in connection with these cases.

(c) Eighty-two hawala racket cases are under investigation during the current year. The action taken by the Enforcement Directorate has a deterrent effect on smuggling activities.

[English]

#### Disruption in Operations of I.A. & A.I.

560. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

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

(a) whether normal operations of the Indian Airlines and the Air India were disrupted during October, 1994 following the pilots reporting sick and a 'go slow' call by the Engineers Association of Air India;

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

(c) the number of flights of Air India and Indian Airlines cancelled due to the said agitations and the losses suffered by each of these two national carriers;

(d) the number of times pilots, engineers and other employees of these two airlines resorted to various types of agitation during the last three years and the total number of flights cancelled due to such agitations and the losses suffered by each of these two airlines during that period; and

(e) the effective measures taken to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Flight Engineers of Air India Ltd. had resorted to industrial action by reporting sick from 25th October to 8th November, 1994. They were demanding for payment of 90% of the hourly compensation paid to the Commanders in Air India. Thirty three flight engineers were involved.

In Indian Airlines, some of the members of Indian Commercial Pilots' Association resorted to reporting sick w.e.f. 28th October to 2nd November, '94.

A number of Pilots had submitted their resignations from the services of the Company which could not be accepted in view of their not having given the required notice period. Therefore they were advised to report back for duties; and two pilots reported for duty. This was resisted by the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association (ICPA) and as a result 170 pilots reported sick during the period from 28th October to 2nd November, 1994.

(c) 29 flights of Air India were cancelled due to flight engineers reporting sick during the period of 26th October to 7th November, 1994. 143 flights of Indian Airlines were cancelled/combined during period from 28th October to 2nd November, 1994.

Total net loss on account of Air India's cancellation of 29 flights was Rs. 2.92 crores.

Indian Airlines a loss of Approximately Rs. 1.55 crores due to cancellation of 143 flights during the period 28th October to 2nd November, 1994.

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

(e) Managements of the two airlines make continuous efforts to prevent any disruption to the smooth functioning of the airlines. Bilateral discussions as well as the conciliation machinery under the Industrial Disputes Act are utilised for resolving the disputes.

[Translation]

#### Discounts on International Air Tickets

561. SHRIMATI SU:MITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:  
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:  
SHRI MANIK RAO HODLYA GAVIT:

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

(a) whether some foreign airlines have been allowed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation to give discounts to their passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether a scheme for approval of discounts on international air tickets by various airlines is being worked out by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Under the new guidelines issued by the Government, special fares may be filed by 3rd/4th freedom carriers with DGCA, which

fares will be approved within 48 hours of filing. These fares will be advertised in leading newspapers by Board of Airlines Representatives India. Other carriers would be entitled to match the approved fares of 3rd and 4th freedom carriers after notifying DGCA in writing. Special/ discounted fares filed by British Airways, Lufthansa, Air India, Air Canada, KLM, Tower Air, Air France etc. on their 3rd/4th freedom traffic have been approved.

[English]

#### Re-Designation of ITIs

562. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued directives to re-designate the ITIs run under private management as ITC'S;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether such re-designation will lead to any changes in the rights enjoyed by the trainees passing out of these institutes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b): A general circular was issued in October, 1994 to suffix the word 'Industrial Training Centre (ITC)' to the name of Private Institutions and the word 'Industrial Training Institute (ITI)' to the name of Government Institutions in order to distinguish them.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Bombay Airport

563. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

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

(a) whether some offers for expansion and modernisation of the Bombay Airport have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A project for modernisation of Air Traffic Control facilities at Bombay airport is under implementation by the National Airports Authority. The contract was awarded on turnkey basis to a US Company on the basis of global tenders.

#### Inflation

564. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the retail and wholesale price indices at the time the present Government came in power and at present;

(b) whether the decline in the rate of inflation has adversely affected the exports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) at the beginning of July 1991 (6th July 1991) was 201. The index for retail prices as measured by Consumer Price Index (CPI) for industrial workers in July 1991 was 214. For the latest available week ended 19th November, WPI has reached 274.9.

The CPI touched 289 in October 1994, the last month for which the date is available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) In view of (b) above the question does not arise.

[English]

#### Narasimham Committee Report

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government for implementing the Narasimham Committee Report so far;

(b) the results of these steps as compared to the expectations on the basis of which these steps have been taken; and

(c) the further steps the Government have decided or contemplating to take pursuant to the said report and the target dates thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Most of the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee are in the process of implementation including reduction in Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), simplification of interest rate structure, positioning of norms in respect of capital adequacy, income recognition and provisioning requirements, revision of Reserve Bank of India guidelines for branch licensing/branch closure, technological modernisation through computersisation, issue of guidelines for entry of new private sector banks, measures aimed at liberalisation of the capital market, vesting of securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) with statutory powers, equal treatment of various Mutual Funds in the area of tax concessions etc. Recommendation regarding issue of fresh capital to the public in respect of public sector banks, setting up of Special Recovery Tribunals and establishment of a Board for Financial Supervision under the aegis of Reserve Bank of India have also been implemented.

The Committee's recommendations regarding reduction in priority sector lending to 10% and setting up of nation wide Asset Reconstruction Fund have, however, not been accepted.

The main recommendations of the Committee which

are still under examination include deductability of specific provisions made by the banks and institutions under the Income Tax Act, decentralisation of recruitment of officers in the banks and structure of rural credit.

Regarding restructuring of the banking system, the Committee had suggested a broad pattern and the movement towards the revised system was recommended to be market driven. In regard to Committee's recommendations for restructuring of Regional Rural Banks, after considering a number of alternative models it has been decided to revamp the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) by cleaning up their balance sheets on a 'stand-alone basis'. 49 of the RRBs have been taken up during 1994-95 for undertaking comprehensive restructuring, and experience with these RRBs will guide the approach in later years for other RRBs. As suggested by the Committee, Industrial Finance Corporation of India has been converted into a company and Industrial Development Bank of India's (IDBI) equity holding has been diluted in this company. Apart from this, the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 has been amended to restructure the IDBI by permitting it to raise additional equity from the capital market and to provide it with greater functional autonomy and operational flexibility. However, the recommendation of the Committee regarding restructuring of IDBI by incorporating a separate financial institution as a company to take over IDBI's direct lending function has not been accepted.

The results of these steps have generally been as per expectations. However, the process of financial sector reform is an on-going one, and would be continued to accelerate overall growth and enable the country to realise its full productive potential.

#### Import of Raw Leather

566. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details of raw leather imported from Russia during each of the last two years stating the quantity, quality and the source of supply?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The quantity and value of the raw leather (Raw hides & skins) imported during the last two years are as under:

Year	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1992-93	268	127.32
1993-94	505	328.82

Note: 1. DGCI&S, the only source of import and export data, do not give information on quality and source of supply within the country. Hence the same is not available.

2. Figures are provisional.

[Translation]

### Child Labour

567. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR): Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum for collecting information about the children of less than fourteen years of age working in the carpet weaving industry;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to conduct any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### Devaluation of Rupee

568. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to go in for another devaluation of rupee; 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) Question does not arise.

### Scam in It Department

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the 'Patriot' dated October 25, 1994 regarding involvement of Income Tax clerks in multi-crore scam;

(b) if so, the details of the investigations made in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have taken action against persons found guilty in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check recurrence of such cases in future?

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

(b) The investigations are being conducted by the Police authorities as well as by the Income Tax Department.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Two LDCs have been placed under suspension and suitable action will be taken against them as well as other officials found guilty after completion of the inquiry.

(e) The modus operandi employed by the king-pin of

the racket, a Tax Consultant, is being brought to the notice of all Assessing Officers so that they are vigilant about such cases.

[Translation]

### Export of Flowers

570. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that export of flowers is being adversely affected due to imposition of 15 per cent tax on Indian exports by the European Community;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation to make the export of flowers tax-free; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No new taxes have been imposed by the European Union (EU) on floriculture products imported from India. The 15% tariff is the existing MFN (Most Favoured Nation) rate and applies to all countries exporting flowers to EU except least developed countries and those with whom special preferential bilateral Agreements exist.

(b) and (c) Government have received representations from exporters from time to time pressing for waiver of 15% tariff being imposed by the E.U. Government's proposals for improvement in the EU's Generalized System of Preferences have been formally conveyed which includes a plea for duty reduction to zero in the case of cut flowers. These suggestions were reiterated in the course of the Indo-EU Joint Commission meeting held in October, 1994.

[English]

### AIR Fares

571. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) whether the air fares have been increased recently;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to increase or decrease to air fares; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines has increased its domestic rupee fares in all sectors, ranging between 10% to 20% w.e.f. 25th July, 1994 in order to partially offset increase in various cost input elements such as Landing Charges, Navigational Charges, Aircraft Maintenance, Aircraft Insurance, Depreciation etc.

- (c) At present there is no such proposal.  
(d) Does not arise.

### Foreign Assisted Projects

572. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign assistance received for various projects during 1993-94;

(b) the amount spent on these projects during current financial year so far, project-wise; and

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

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

(a) The total amount of foreign assistance received for various projects during 1993-94 is Rs. 10115.2 crores.

(b) and (c) A statement is enclosed.

### Statement

(During 1994-95)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Terminal Date of the project as per document	Disbursement of external aid (in Rs. crore)
1.	Rainfed Water Area Shed Project	31/12/93	as on 31/08/1994
2.	National Agriculture Research	30/06/94	3.54
3.	National Agriculture Extn. II	31/03/94	7.50
4.	National Dairy	31/12/94	0
5.	National Seeds	30/06/95	0
6.	Integrated Water Shed Plains	31/03/98	2.24
7.	Integrated Water Shed Hills	30/06/97	3.66
8.	Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development	30/09/98	13.41
9.	Shrimp & Fish Culture	30/06/99	0.00
10.	Maharashtra Forestry	30/09/98	0.00
11.	West Bengal Forestry	30/09/97	0.00
12.	UP Sodic Land Recl.	31/03/01	0.49
13.	Bihar Plateau Development	30/06/98	2.51
14.	ADP Rajasthan	30/09/99	0.00
15.	AP Forestry	30/09/00	0.00
16.	Forest Research Education	31/12/99	0.00
17.	Rubber Project	30/09/99	1.81
18.	National Dairy	31/12/94	5.73
19.	Tamil Nadu Agriculture	30/09/98	0.00
20.	Sunderban Dev.	30/06/88	0.00
21.	NABARD	30/06/91	0.00
22.	Danish Fisheries, Tadri	31/03/93	0.00
23.	Trng. of Farm Womens, Orissa	31/5/94	0.00
24.	Non-Formal Adult Edu.	19/1/94	0.08
25.	Windmill Farm	31/12/92	0.00
26.	Comprehensive Water Shed Dev.	28/02/94	1.51
27.	Fresh Water Prawn	10/11/94	0.00
28.	Indo Danish Comp. Water Shed Dev.	05/10/99	0.00
29.	Integrated Live Stock	31/12/97	0.00
30.	Indo Danish Fisheries	01/01/01	0.00
31.	MP Women in Agri.	19/11/98	0.00
32.	Land Development Ramanathapuram	19/11/98	0.00
33.	Tn. Women in Agri.	30/09/20	2.08
34.	Indira Gandhi Afforestation	05/02/98	3.98
35.	Afforestation Project, Aravalli Hills	31/03/97	5.23
36.	Fisheries Vessels	—	0.00
37.	Exploration of Ground Water	—	0.24
38.	Kerala Fisheries	01/07/94	0.00
39.	Supply of Fertilizer	01/01/94	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Terminal Date of the project as per document	Disbursement of external aid (in Rs. crore)
40.	N. Bengal Terai Dev.	01/01/01	0.18
41.	Orissa Fisheries	31/03/91	0.00
42.	Energy Conservation	16/11/90	0.00
43.	Pilot Project Trout Fishing in HP	21/01/93	0.00
44.	TN Social Forestry	31/03/95	5.35
45.	Orissa Social Forestry	31/03/95	2.92
46.	Bihar Social Forestry	31/03/92	0.00
47.	Forestry Co-ordination	30/06/92	0.00
48.	ARDC Swiss Grant	01/01/01	0.00
49.	Inter State Tasar	31/3/91	0.00
50.	Dairy Development, Kerala	31/12/90	0.00
51.	Indo Swiss Agree for NABARD	01/01/01	0.00
52.	NABARD-VI	31/03/93	0.00
53.	National Sericulture	31/12/96	0.00
54.	Sericulture Promotion in AP and TN	31/3/94	0.00
55.	Indo Swiss Project for Goat Dev.	31/3/92	0.00
56.	National Live Stock Policy	30/09/95	0.00
57.	Mixed Project	31/03/92	0.00
58.	HFC Rainfed Farming	31/03/94	0.00
59.	Karnataka Social Forestry	31/03/91	0.00
60.	Orissa Fisheries	31/03/91	0.00
61.	Maharashtra Rural Drinking Water	31/03/95	0.00
62.	Western Ghats Forestry	31/03/99	0.00
63.	Plant Genetic Res.	30/09/95	0.00
64.	Breeding Cattle	31/12/91	0.00
65.	Supply of Breeding Cattle	31/12/95	0.22
66.	NDDB	31/12/94	0.27
67.	Dev. P.J. in Maharashtra	—	1.20
68.	UP & WB Soil and Water Conservation	31/03/89	0.00
69.	Drought Fish Farming in J & K	31/12/90	0.00
70.	Coconut Prg. in Kerala	31/12/94	0.00
71.	Coop. Rural Storage	31/03/93	5.82
72.	Sheep Development P.J.	31/12/94	0.00
73.	South Bhagirathi	31/12/97	0.00
74.	Agri. Mkts. in Kerala	31/12/97	0.00
75.	Rehabilitation of Common Lands, Aravalli	31/10/99	0.00
76.	Inland Fisheries Dev.	30/04/94	0.00
77.	Kerala Horticulture	31/03/98	0.00
78.	Doon Valley Int.	31/12/01	0.00
79.	Jhari Mine Fire Control	30/06/95	0.00
80.	Rice Straw Power Generator	07/03/94	0.00
81.	IREDA Phase-II	—	0.00
82.	Energy Management	31/03/97	0.00
83.	Coal	30/09/94	2.19
84.	CIL	01/01/01	0.00
85.	East Katras Project	30/06/94	0.11
86.	Implementation of Blasting Gallery	30/06/94	0.95
87.	Implementation of Blasting Gallery	30/06/94	2.45
88.	Coal Sector	31/03/91	0.00
89.	Coal projects	01/01/01	0.00
90.	DM 517 AL-8065476	31/12/86	0.18
91.	Ramagundam Open Cast Mines	31/12/95	9.71
92.	NLC Study Expert	01/01/01	0.00
93.	Indira Sarovar	30/06/94	0.00
94.	Indira Sarovar	30/06/94	6.53
95.	Renewable Resource Dev.	31/12/89	0.00
96.	Farakka Thermal	30/04/94	3.07
97.	Indira Sarovar Hydro Electric	30/06/93	0.00
98.	Chandrapur Thermal Power	30/03/94	0.00
99.	Kerala Power	30/03/94	10.23
100.	Combined Cycle Power	31/12/93	47.96
101.	National Capital Power	30/06/95	15.48
102.	Talchar Thermal Power	31/03/96	38.81
103.	Karnataka Power	31/12/96	0.00
104.	NJPC	31/12/96	65.34
105.	Maharashtra Power	31/12/97	37.69

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Terminal Date (During 1994-95) of the project as per project document	Disbursement of external aid (in Rs. crore)	Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Terminal Date (During 1994-95) of the project as per project document	Disbursement of external aid (in Rs. crore)
106.	Northern Regional Transmission Proj.	30/09/98	13.54	173.	Ramagundam Fertilizers	20/01/94	0.00
107.	Power Utilities	31/12/97	2.81	174.	Udyog Mandal Ammonia Pln.	30/11/97	0.00
108.	Second Maharashtra Power	30/06/98	47.64	175.	Supply of Fertilizers 1991-92		0.00
109.	Ramagundam project	31/12/87	0.00	176.	British Fertilizers Proj.	31/03/92	0.00
110.	Unchahar Thermal Power	30/09/95	0.00	177.	Indo British Fertilizers Phase-I	31/03/91	0.00
111.	North Madras Thermal Power	31/12/94	24.62	178.	Fertilizers Sector Programme-II	30/12/94	4.18
112.	Royalseema Thermal Power	31/12/94	0.00	179.	Fertilizers Education Phase-II	27/07/93	0.00
113.	2 North Madras Thermal Power	31/12/95	25.62	180.	Supply Fertilizers	31/12/98	0.00
114.	Power Efficiency Proj.	31/12/96	0.00	181.	Supply Fertilizers	31/01/99	0.00
115.	Idukki Hydro Electric	30/06/93	0.00	182.	National Sericulture	31/12/96	9.74
116.	Chamera Project	31/12/92	0.00	183.	Industrial Technical Dev. Project	31/12/95	0.00
117.	NHPC	31/03/93	0.00	184.	Industrial Pollution	30/06/98	0.00
118.	Testing Equipments	31/03/93	0.00	185.	Cement Industry	30/06/94	10.29
119.	Taichar Power Proj.	31/12/92	0.00	186.	Industrial Finance	31/12/95	0.00
120.	East Katra Projects	30/06/94	0.00	187.	Export Development	31/03/96	1.70
121.	Technical Feasibility Study	31/10/97	4.66	188.	Electronic Industry Dev.	31/12/95	0.00
122.	Eastern Gandak Canal Hydro Proj.	31/12/94	0.87	189.	Industrial Technical Dev.	31/12/95	0.00
123.	Ujaini Hydro Electrical	25/05/94	0.33	190.	Cement Industry Restruc.	30/06/96	21.33
124.	Teesta Canal	18/12/93	4.81	191.	Pharmaceuticals	30/09/96	0.00
125.	Assam Gas Turbine	18/03/97	57.79	192.	Industrial Pollution Control	30/06/98	19.92
126.	Srisalim Left Bank Power Station	30/6/95	120.50	193.	Tied Grant. 3	31/08/94	0.42
127.	Assam Gas Power Station	10/02/94	70.42	194.	11th Loan Jayantipuram Cement	30/10/89	0.00
128.	Raichur Thermal Power	20/01/94	6.42	195.	11th Loan Durga Cement	30/10/89	0.00
129.	Ghatghar Pump Storage	20/01/97	0.00	196.	11th Loan Maldev Papers	30/10/89	0.00
130.	Baxin Bridge Gas Turbine	25/09/95	55.63	197.	11th Pulp Factory	30/10/89	0.00
131.	Gandhar Gas Based Cochlin	27/03/95	10.89	198.	IDG-I Paper Pulp	31/12/92	0.00
132.	Teesta Canal	05/02/96	0.00	199.	Tied Grant No. 2	01/06/94	0.00
133.	Power Station Improvement	05/02/97	0.00	200.	Indian Cement Industry	02/05/95	0.00
134.	Annpur Power Trans.	30/07/96	18.66	201.	RINL	01/01/01	0.00
135.	Gandhar Gas Based Combined Power	30/03/95	174.14	202.	Orissa Aluminium	31/12/89	0.00
136.	Annpur B Thermal Power	03/12/95	21.30	203.	National Aluminium Proj.	31/10/93	0.00
137.	Srisalim Power Trans.	30/06/96	0.00	204.	NALCO	31/10/92	0.00
138.	Gandhar Gas Base Combine	30/09/95	71.89	205.	ITI	30/06/93	0.00
139.	Annpur B Thermal Power Stage 5	11/03/01	43.00	206.	TN Small Scale Industry Dev.	10/08/94	0.00
140.	Bakrashwar Thermal Power	11/03/89	3.02	207.	Mysore Paper Mills	20/01/94	0.00
141.	Faridabad Thermal Power Station	11/03/89	0.00	208.	Malkund Copper Extension	12/01/95	0.00
142.	Kalindi Hydro Project	31/12/91	17.72	209.	Rolling Stock Workshop	27/03/95	0.00
143.	Grant India	31/12/94	2.78	210.	Kolaghat Thermal Power	25/09/95	0.63
144.	DESU	31/12/94	2.78	211.	BHEL, Haridwar	01/01/01	0.00
145.	Ramagundam Thermal Power	31/12/91	0.00	212.	HMT-IV	01/01/01	0.00
146.	Uri Project	01/01/01	0.00	213.	SAIL	01/01/01	0.00
147.	Chandrapur Podgehe	31/03/95	0.00	214.	HZL	31/03/95	0.21
148.	Power Sector Project	31/03/90	0.10	215.	Mysore Paper Mills	31/03/91	0.00
149.	Balco Power Project	31/10/91	0.00	216.	Programme of Advancement of Commercial Trg.	31/07/95	0.80
150.	Energy Efficiency Grant	30/09/95	0.00	217.	Technical Assistance	30/09/96	0.00
151.	Chandrapur HVDC Back-to-Back	31/03/97	0.00	218.	Centre for Technology Dev.	30/07/95	0.00
152.	Heerakund Hydro Rehabilitation	31/03/20	0.00	219.	Trade and Environmental Service	30/09/97	0.00
153.	NTPC	31/12/88	0.00	220.	Experts & Studies	31/12/90	0.00
154.	Ramagundam	31/12/91	0.46	221.	Study Expert Fund-V	31/12/96	0.33
155.	Korba	31/12/90	0.00	222.	Study Expert Fund-I	31/12/94	0.18
156.	NLC-III	31/12/95	7.58	223.	Study Expert Fund-VI	31/12/98	0.00
157.	Forakka Power Proj.	31/12/93	0.35	224.	Industrial Tech. Dev.	31/12/95	0.72
158.	Dadri Power Proj.	31/12/94	1.93	225.	Electronic Indus. Dev.	31/12/95	0.00
159.	Uran Combined Cycle Power	30/09/94	3.67	226.	Export Dev. Proj.	31/03/96	0.71
160.	Oil India Ltd.	30/09/94	1.94	227.	Capital Good Sector Dev. Proj.	31/06/92	0.00
161.	ONGC, Dehra Dun	01/01/01	0.00	228.	Electronic Indus. Dev.		6.01
162.	Oil & Gas Exploration & Dev.	16/10/92	0.00	229.	Technical Assistance under Coal Port Proj.	30/06/98	4.58
163.	Line of Credit No. 880	01/01/01	0.00	230.	Hoogly Fairway Dev. Proj.	01/01/01	0.00
164.	HBJ Project	30/06/93	0.00	231.	Cochin Port Trust	01/01/01	0.00
165.	ONGC, Bombay	28/02/93	0.00	232.	Bombay Delhi Airport Modernisation	30/09/95	0.00
166.	Gas Pile Line Project	18/12/93	0.00	233.	Indian Rly. Modern.	31/03/94	0.00
167.	ONGC Sector	31/03/89	0.00	234.	Ind. Rly Project	31/01/93	8.79
168.	HBJ Pipe Line Pump Station	31/03/93	0.00	235.	Ind. II Rly. Project	31/12/96	27.96
169.	Barauni Oil Refinery	01/01/01	0.00	236.	M/o. Rlys.	01/01/01	0.00
170.	Rehabilitation of Ferti.	31/12/91	0.00	237.	11th Loan Corn. Factory	30/10/89	0.00
171.	National Fertilizers	20/12/87	0.00	238.	M. Metro Rlys.	01/01/01	0.00
172.	IFFCO	30/10/89	0.00	239.	Saudi Fund	30/09/90	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Terminal Date of the project as per project document	(During 1994-95) Disbursement of external aid (in Rs crore)	Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Terminal Date of the project as per project document	(During 1994-95) Disbursement of external aid (in Rs. crore)
240.	Koraput Rly. Project	30/09/90	0.00	307.	2nd TN Nutrition Proj.	31/12/97	14.75
241.	Rly Project	31/03/89	0.00	308.	Tech. Edu.	30/06/98	14.93
242.	Train Describer Sys.	31/03/92	0.00	309.	Integrated Child Dev.	31/12/97	10.04
243.	Rly. Sector Grant	31/09/92	0.00	310.	7th Population	30/06/98	10.18
244.	Breakdown Cranes-Rlys.	31/12/90	1.34	311.	Tech. Edu.-II	30/06/99	4.28
245.	R.C. Factory, Kapurthala	31/12/91	0.00	312.	ICDS-II	30/09/00	0.00
246.	Rly. Inv. Programme	31/12/93	6.64	313.	Child Survival & Safe Motherhood	30/09/95	37.11
247.	Guj. Rural Roads	31/12/94	13.65	314.	National Aids Control	30/09/97	0.00
248.	II Ind Nat. Highway Proj.	30/06/01	2.11	315.	National Leprosy Elimination	31/03/00	0.00
249.	Nat. Highway	31/12/93	5.57	316.	UP Primary Edu.	30/09/00	1.21
250.	States Road Project	30/06/95	19.24	317.	Orissa Travel Dev.	31/03/96	1.25
251.	II Nat. Highway	31/06/01	0.00	318.	TN Womens Dev.	28/08/99	2.39
252.	Road Improvement Proj.	31/12/94	39.06	319.	A.P. Trial Dev.	31/03/99	0.00
253.	II Road Improvement Proj.	31/12/96	39.58	320.	Rewa Hospitals	30/06/93	0.00
254.	B.R.D.B. M/o Sur. Tpt.	01/01/01	0.00	321.	Basti Dist. Hospital	31/12/94	1.29
255.	Nat. High II Imp.	31/03/98	0.00	322.	Institutional Support Proj.	31/12/92	0.00
256.	Four-Lane of Nat. High. V	11/03/01	0.00	323.	National Prog for Control of Blindes	31/10/94	0.00
257.	9th Telecommunication	31/12/93	0.00	324.	Rural Drinking Water	31/08/94	0.00
258.	Telecom. Proj.	28/02/93	32.35	325.	Women & Youth Trg.	31/12/89	0.00
259.	Second Telecom. Proj.	31/12/94	17.52	326.	Rural Water Supply-II	31/12/93	0.00
260.	Submarine Cable Grant	31/01/91	0.00	327.	Handpump Rejuvenation Proj	30/06/90	0.00
261.	Fort Dev. Proj.	31/12/92	0.00	328.	Health Care TN	30/03/94	0.00
262.	Second Port Proj.	30/09/95	26.19	329.	Health Care M.P.-II	30/03/95	2.05
263.	GA for import Simulator	—	0.00	330.	Podukottai Livestock Dev.	15/11/94	0.78
264.	GA upgrading Trg. Equip.	—	0.00	331.	Integrated Rural Sanitation-TN	30/06/95	0.00
265.	Cochin Port Trust	01/01/01	0.00	332.	Integrated Rural Sanitation-Karnataka	31/12/94	0.00
266.	Nav Sewa Port Proj.	01/01/01	0.00	333.	Health Care TN	31/03/89	0.00
267.	Ocean Dev.	20/12/87	0.00	334.	Health Care MP-I	31/03/89	0.00
268.	Helicopter Corpn.	31/12/89	0.00	335.	Women & Youth Trg. Extension, Ph.-II	30/06/95	0.19
269.	Tourist Infrastructure Dev. Project	20/01/94	0.00	336.	National Leprosy Eradication-II	30/09/95	0.00
270.	Bridge Across Yamuna	11/03/99	0.00	337.	Non-formal Adult Edu.	01/01/01	0.00
271.	Passenger Ferry Lakshadweep	01/01/01	0.00	338.	Improvement of Fire Fighting Equip	31/03/93	0.00
272.	Guj. Medium Irrigation	31/03/94	12.47	339.	Health Quality Control	05/02/99	0.00
273.	Uppar Ganga Irrigation	30/09/94	4.34	340.	Ajanta Alora Conversation	30/03/99	0.25
274.	WB Minor Irrigation	31/03/94	0.65	341.	Cultural GA for Burdwn University	—	0.00
275.	Maharashtra Irrigation	30/06/96	15.60	342.	Guj. Water Supply Santhaipur	01/01/01	0.00
276.	2 AP Irrigation	30/06/94	61.63	343.	Guj. Water Supply Santhaipur	01/01/01	0.00
277.	Bihar Public Tubewell	31/05/94	0.00	344.	Guj. Water Supply Lathilitt	01/01/01	0.00
278.	National Water Management	31/03/95	41.67	345.	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation, Karnataka	01/01/01	0.00
279.	Uppar Krishna Phase-II	31/12/96	21.12	346.	Kerala Water Supply Vakkam Anj. Enjo.	01/01/01	0.00
280.	Punjab Irregation	30/03/98	15.16	347.	Kerala Water Supply Navika Puram	01/01/01	0.07
281.	Dam Safety Project	30/09/97	9.06	348.	Kerala Water Supply Maia	01/01/01	0.00
282.	Raj. Command Area	31/12/88	0.00	349.	Kerala Water Supply Kundra	01/01/01	0.27
283.	2 UP Tubewell	31/03/91	0.00	350.	Kerala Water Supply Koipuram	01/01/01	0.00
284.	IDFI Grant	30/06/95	0.31	351.	Kerala Water Supply Pavaratty	01/01/01	0.05
285.	Raj. Agriculture	31/12/95	0.00	352.	U P Water Supply	01/01/01	0.01
286.	Flood Control System	24/02/94	0.00	353.	Rural Water Supply UP	01/01/01	0.00
287.	Watershed Dev. Proj.	30/06/94	0.60	354.	A.P Water Supply Darsi	01/01/01	0.00
288.	Uppar Koliab Irrigation	20/01/94	9.24	355.	A.P Water Supply Madak	01/01/01	0.00
289.	Uppar Indirawati Irrigation	20/01/94	3.23	356.	A.P. Water Supply Karnool	01/01/01	0.00
290.	Indira Gandhi Nahar Proj.	25/09/93	0.00	357.	A.P Water Supply Prakasham	01/01/01	0.00
291.	UP Sub Project-VI	31/03/94	9.69	358.	Trg of Women in Guj.	01/01/01	0.00
292.	UP Sub Project-VI	01/01/01	0.00	359.	Manalia Samakhya Proj.	31/03/95	0.00
293.	Dungarpur Integrated Waterland	31/03/96	0.55	360.	International Trg. Network	—	0.00
294.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Proj.-I	31/12/93	3.10	361.	Trg. of Women in Agri A.P	30/04/98	0.16
295.	Raj. Minor Irrigation Proj.	31/12/91	0.00	362.	Integrated Child Dev. Proj	31/12/94	0.00
296.	Lift Irrigation Orissa	30/12/20	0.00	363.	All India Hospital Post Partum Prog. II	31/12/91	0.00
297.	Modernisation of Tank Irrigation, TN	31/12/91	0.00	364.	Women Dev. Prg.	31/12/91	0.00
298.	Water Control System	31/12/94	0.00	365.	National Leprosy Eradication Prg	31/03/94	0.00
299.	Tank Irrigation Phase-II	31/10/95	2.15	366.	Non-formal Edu. for Girls	31/03/92	0.00
300.	Kerala Minor Irrigation	—	0.00	367.	Non-formal Education Raj.	01/01/01	0.00
301.	EEC Sodhmukh & Nohar Irrigation Proj.	31/12/00	0.00	368.	ICDS Proj. TN	31/12/91	11.06
302.	Exploration & Management Ground Water	31/07/98	2.71	369.	IIFM	31/01/92	0.00
303.	Fourth Population (RF)	31/03/94	0.00	370.	Environment Trg. Proj	30/06/96	0.34
304.	Fifth Population	31/12/95	3.26				
305.	Vocational Trn. Prg.	31/12/96	14.03				
306.	Vlth Population Proj.	31/03/97	5.29				

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Terminal Date (During 1994-95) of the project as per project document	Disbursement of external aid (in Rs. crore)
371.	Lok Junbish Prog.	30/06/94	1.02
372.	Indo-Swiss Trg. Centre	30/06/94	0.00
373.	Visakhapatnam Habitat	31/03/91	0.00
374.	Visakhapatnam Habitat	31/03/89	0.00
375.	AP Primary School Bldg.	30/09/91	0.00
376.	Indore Habitat	31/03/93	0.00
377.	AP School Bulg. Ph.-II	31/03/94	9.08
378.	Hyderabad Habitat Phase-III	31/03/93	0.00
379.	AP Primary School	31/03/91	0.01
380.	Orissa Family Welfare	31/03/91	0.00
381.	Integrated Family Welfare	31/03/91	0.00
382.	Orissa Family Welfare-II	30/06/95	0.00
383.	AP School Health Proj.	31/03/96	2.15
384.	Family Png. Communication	31/03/93	0.00
385.	Contra. Dev. Reproductive Immunology	31/05/93	0.00
386.	Vaccine Tmmunodiazonostic Dev.	31/07/93	0.15
387.	Private Vol. Orgn. for Health	30/09/95	0.00
388.	Prog. for Asseleration	30/06/96	0.00
389.	Innovations in FP	30/09/92	0.00
390.	Aids Prevention & Control	30/09/89	0.00
391.	MP Rural Water Supply	31/12/92	0.60
392.	Orissa Cyclone Protection Shelter	31/12/88	0.00
393.	WB Flood Projection	12/02/89	0.00
394.	TN Cyclone Projection	31/12/91	0.00
395.	AP Cyclone Projection	31/12/89	0.00
396.	Tamil Nadu Cyclone Projection-III	31/12/91	0.00
397.	State Centre for Rural Dev.	31/12/91	0.00
398.	Hydrological Computerised Modeling Sustum	01/01/01	0.00
399.	Strengthening of Vet. Serv.	31/10/95	0.00
400.	TN Water Supply Proj.	31/12/94	0.00
401.	TN Water Supply Proj	31/12/94	2.01
402.	Bombay Urbank Dev.	30/09/94	0.00
403.	Kerala Water Supply	31/03/94	0.26
404.	Guj. Urban Dev.	31/12/94	1.63
405.	UP Urban Dev.	31/03/96	5.34
406.	III Bombay Water Supply	30/06/94	9.62
407.	TN Urban Dev.	30/09/95	25.89
408.	Hyderabad Water Supply	31/03/98	3.21
409.	Mah. Rural Water Supply	31/12/97	0.00
410.	Karnataka Rural Water Supply		0.37
411.	Madras Water Supply	31/12/95	0.00
412.	III Bombay Water Supply	30/06/94	0.00
413.	Rural Water Supply TN	31/12/90	0.00
414.	Rural Water Supply Karnataka	31/12/90	0.00
415.	Karnataka State Comprehensive Land Management	30/07/97	0.00
416.	Urban City Water Supply	30/03/98	3.25
417.	Annual Action Plan	21/12/97	0.00
418.	CMBA	01/01/01	0.00
419.	Kanpur-Mirzapur Sanitation	01/01/01	0.00
420.	HP Water Supply	01/01/01	0.00
421.	APWSS Mahboobnagar		0.00
422.	Indian Human Settlement Prog.	31/01/97	0.00
423.	Hudco	31/03/91	0.00
424.	Vijaywada Slum Imp.	30/09/95	0.00
425.	Calcutta Slum Imp.	31/12/98	0.00
426.	Chinagalili Area Improvement Proj.	31/03/96	0.00
427.	Housing Finance System	30/06/97	0.00
428.	HDFC	31/12/93	0.00
429.	HUDCO		3.95
430.	HUDCO-IV	31/12/97	0.00
431.	HDFC-II	31/12/97	0.00
432.	Social Safety	31/12/93	0.00
433.	Hydro Carbon Sector	30/06/95	0.00
434.	Exim Bank	31/03/94	0.00
435.	SIDVI	31/03/95	92.95
436.	Import Support for Fertilizer		0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Terminal Date (During 1994-95) of the project as per project document	Disbursement of external aid (in Rs. crore)
437.	Social Safety		0.00
438.	Import of Petroleum		0.00
439.	Fertilizer-import		0.00
440.	Primary Education		0.00
441.	Support of Primary Education	01/01/01	73.18
442.	Austrian Capital Goods 1991	01/01/01	0.00
443.	ACG 1991	01/01/01	0.00
444.	ACG 1991 (BRDB)	01/01/01	0.00
445.	XVIII Credit	01/01/00	0.00
446.	XIX General Purpose Loan	01/01/01	0.00
447.	Belgian Capital Goods	31/12/98	0.00
448.	X Loan 24 M	20/12/87	0.00
449.	11th Loan	30/10/89	0.00
450.	Indo-Danish Grant-1	31/12/92	0.00
451.	IDG-I	31/12/92	0.00
452.	11th Loan (ICICI)	30/10/89	0.00
453.	Environmental Master Plan	31/12/95	0.00
454.	General Imports	30/09/90	0.00
455.	General Gedit	31/10/93	0.00
456.	General Purpose Cedit	31/12/92	2.68
457.	Studies Regarding Rejue Mine	30/06/94	0.18
458.	India Trade Promotion	30/9/95	0.50
459.	Debt Relief GA		0.00
460.	Upgrading Training Eqd.	01/01/01	0.00
461.	India Gandhi National Open Uni.	01/01/01	0.00
462.	India 1987	01/01/01	0.00
463.	India 1988	31/12/91	0.00
464.	IWAI	01/01/01	0.00
465.	U.P. Est. III	01/01/01	0.00
466.	Import of Caprolectium	01/01/01	0.00
467.	Grant India 1990-91	01/01/01	0.00
468.	Grant India 1991-92		11.65
469.	Orissa Environmental Prog.	01/01/01	0.00
470.	Tree Grower Co-op Society	31/12/93	0.00
471.	Swiss Mixed Credit	30/04/88	0.87
472.	SMC	01/01/01	0.00
473.	SMC (ICICI)	01/01/01	0.00
474.	ICTRETS Phase-III	31/12/90	0.00
475.	Swiss Mixed Grant-I	30/06/88	0.00
476.	EIDIP Promotion	31/12/95	0.00
477.	Financial Cooperation	31/12/99	0.00
478.	1987 Local Cost Grant	31/03/91	0.17
479.	Kanpur Elect. Distribution	31/03/96	0.00
480.	U.K. India Network		0.00
481.	Environmental Grant, 1993	31/12/98	0.00
482.	Quality Control	30/09/98	0.00
483.	Agri. Commercialisation	30/09/98	0.00
484.	Capital Goods, XXIV	31/12/92	0.00
485.	Capital Goods,	31/12/94	0.00
486.	Small Activity Scheme	01/01/01	0.00
487.	Grant Aid	01/01/01	0.00

[Translation]

### Loss to Air India

573. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Air India Ko Dhai (2.50) lakh Dollar Ka Chuna' appearing in the 'Hindustan' dated August 27, 1994

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty?

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

(b) The News item *inter alia* mentioned that an Indian travel agent settled in America sold Air India tickets worth US \$ 2.50 Lakhs, but did not make payment to the Airline, declared himself bankrupt and thus duped Air India as well as several other airlines. The news item also alleged that some Air India Officers were involved in this fraud.

(c) to (e) A high level team of Heads of Departments of Air India Ltd. carried out an on-the-spot study and has submitted a report containing recommendations for removing the deficiencies and lacunae in the procedures. Disciplinary action has also been taken against the erring officials of Air India. The Government has referred the matter to CBI for a detailed investigation in the incident.

[English]

#### Euro-Issues

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

(a) the names of companies in the private and public sectors which launched Euro-issues during the months of September-November, 1994 and the total money mopped up by them in foreign currencies;

(b) the manner in which these companies propose to utilise this money;

(c) whether any monitoring of funds raised through such floatation of Euro-issues and from the capital markets is being done by the Government, particularly the end use of Euro-funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the holding of foreign exchange reserves; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) (a) List of companies which have launched Euro-issues during September to November 1994 (upto 25th Nov. 1994) and the amounts realised by them are indicated in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (e) The Euro issue proceeds mobilised are to be deployed for approved end-uses stipulated in Government of India's guidelines of 11th May, 1994. In terms of the guidelines, the companies raising Euro-issue proceeds are required to furnish quarterly statements on their deployment. The end uses criterion and retention and repatriation requirements are intended to monitor foreign exchange inflows and reserves and contain inflationary pressures.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Companies	US \$ Million
1.	Siv Industries Ltd.	45.000
2.	Sanghi Polyesters Ltd.	44.965

3.	JCT Ltd.	47.244
4.	Century Textiles & Industries Ltd.	100.000
5.	SPIC (FCCB)	67.515
6.	India Cements Ltd.	49.500
7.	J.K. Corporation Ltd.	55.000
8.	Usha Beltron Ltd.	35.000
9.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co., Ltd.	61.111
10.	Shriram Industrial Enterprises Ltd.	40.037
11.	Hindustan Development Corporation Ltd.	65.000

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610.372

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#### Housing Loan to Beedi Workers

575. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the amount of housing loan provided from the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund to the beedi workers in the State of Gujarat during each of the last two years till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): No loan has been sanctioned out of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund for the Beedi Workers of Gujarat during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 upto 30.11.94.

#### The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act

576. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in order to plug the loopholes in the present Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) A proposal to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is under active consideration of Government to make the provisions of the Act more stringent.

#### ITDC Hotels

577. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has finalised any special plan for renovating its hotels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including names of hotels and the estimated expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes Sir. For the year 1994-95 ITDC has drawn a renovation programme for its hotels envisaging capital outlay of Rs. 600 lacs.

(b) Requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

### Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING HOTEL-WISE CAPITAL PLAN OUTLAY FOR RENOVATION/IMPROVEMENT DURING 1994-95

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	175.00
2. Samrat Hotel, New Delhi	25.00
3. Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	10.00
4. Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	15.00
5. Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi	40.00
6. Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	20.00
7. Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	10.00
8. Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	58.00
9. Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	35.00
10. Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam	20.00
11. Ashok Hotel, Bangalore	30.00
12. Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	10.00
13. Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	20.00
14. Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	15.00
15. Hotel Varanasi Ashok	10.00
16. Hotel Jammu Ashok	10.00
17. Hotel Agra Ashok	5.00
18. Bharatpur Forest Lodge	5.00
19. Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	5.00
20. Hotel Bodhgaya Ashok	2.00
21. Hotel Hassan Ashok	5.00
22. Hotel Khajuraho Ashok	5.00
23. Hotel Madurai Ashok	5.00
24. Hotel Manali Ashok	3.00
25. Hotel Aurangabad Ashok	20.00
26. Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mamallapuram	42.00
	600.00

### Diamond Complex

578. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities provided to the diamond parks in Gujarat for the export of diamonds during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up a diamond complex in Surat and Bhavnagar for the export of diamonds from Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Diamond and Gem Development Corporation (DGDC), a private company has promoted a diamond park at Sachin in Gujarat. Recently, the Surat Hira Bourse, a private enterprise, commenced operations

in the Diamond Industrial Park for custom clearance of import and export consignments of diamonds. It is an inland container depot. An Export Processing Zone in the private sector to be located in the park has also been approved recently.

(b) No such proposal is under contemplation.

(c) Does not arise.

### Interest Rates

579. DR. RAMAKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any specified criteria in respect of fixation of interest rates on deposits in banks and contribution made in public provident fund/general provident fund;

(b) whether there is any difference in the rate of interest and tax liability in these categories;

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

(d) whether the Government have made any study about the quantum of bank deposits made by retired senior citizen;

(e) if so results thereof;

(f) whether declining rates of interest on bank deposits is adverse affecting interests of retired/senior citizens; and

(g) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to the erosion of savings of retired/senior citizens?

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

(a) The interest rates on bank deposits are determined by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) taking into account various factors besides the rate of inflation viz. the cost of raising resources by banks, the rate of interest paid on other alternate saving instruments and the need to maintain the viability of banks. There is also a link between deposits rates and lending rates. In the case of contribution made in public provident fund, general provident fund, the rate of interest is determined by the Government taking into account annual rate of inflation, growth of the economy etc.

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

(d) and (e) The data reporting system does not generate break up of deposits placed with banks by retired/senior citizens separately.

(f) and (g) As bank deposits are but one among a variety of savings instruments investors have the option of investing in other instruments of savings to obtain a higher return taking into account the risk/return on them. The advantages of liquidity, safety and easy cessibility of bank deposit render them attractive despite lower return in comparison with other savings instruments. However, the structure of deposits rates for banks prescribed at present is considered appropriate taking into account the fairly stable macro economic conditions and moderation in inflation pressures at present. Bank depositors including retired/senior citizens can get as high an interest rate as

7.0% for periods as short as 46 days.

#### Financial Assistance to Gujarat

580. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government of Gujarat has submitted any proposal for financial assistance from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation and the National Housing Bank to improve the condition of hospitals in the State during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of assistance provided by the Government so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) National Housing Bank (NHB) has reported that it has not received any proposal for financial assistance from the Government of Gujarat to improve the condition of hospitals in the State during the current year. The information from Housing and Urban Development Corporation is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have advised that "Health" being a State subject, no assistance is provided by that Ministry to the Government of Gujarat to improve the condition of hospitals in the State.

[Translation]

#### Welfare Scheme for Workers of Madhya Pradesh

581. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers working in the organised sector in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Central Government have agreed to provide funds to the State Government for the welfare schemes for these labourers;

(c) if so, the details of the schemes implemented so far and the funds provided therefor;

(d) the schemes awaiting Central assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to the Population Census, 1991 figures, the main workers in Madhya Pradesh were 24.9 Million. The Population census figures do not indicate a separate break up of workers in the Organised Sector. However, according to Pocket Book of Labour Statistics (1994) brought out by Labour Bureau, Shimla, the estimated average daily number of workers employed in factories in Madhya Pradesh in 1991 was 524,000.

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

[English]

#### Villages Allotted under Service Area Approach

582. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed by public sector banks in Gujarat for providing loans for rural development under the scheme of Service Area Approach; and

(b) the number of villages allotted under the above scheme to branches of public sector banks in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued various guidelines to the banks under Service Area Approach (SAA) Scheme. Normally, Service Area of each bank branch comprises of specified villages and Annual Credit Plans (ACP) are prepared for the service area for assessing the potential of lendings and identification of beneficiaries for assistance. This is intended to ensure smooth flow of credit to the desired sectors. under SAA Scheme, credit facilities cover advances under Government sponsored programmes as also advances under different sectors such as agriculture, small industries, rural artisans, village industries and service sector. Advances under various Government sponsored programmes/schemes are provided by banks as per norms stipulated under respective programmes/schemes by the Government and Reserve Bank of India.

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

[Translation]

#### Top it and Excise duty payees in Patna Circle

583. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of top twenty five persons paying the maximum Central Excise Duty and Income Tax in the Patna circle during the last three years;

(b) the amount paid by them and the amount outstanding against them during the said period; and

(c) the total amount of Excise Duty and Income Tax collected from this circle during this period?

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.

#### Drug Trafficking

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

(a) the number of cases of drug trafficking detected since 1st January, 1994 till date together with value thereof;

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

(c) the action taken against the guilt.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The total number of cases of drug trafficking detected since 1st of January, 1994 upto November, 1994 is 10048. No precise valuation of narcotic drugs which are often of indeterminate strength and composition, and are liable for destruction, is feasible;

(b) The number of persons arrested since 1st January, 1994 upto November, 1994 is 10594;

(c) All the arrested persons are prosecuted under NDPS Act, which provides for stringent penalties; and

#### Seizure of Gold

585. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold worth Rs. two crore was seized in an aircraft of Air India recently;

(b) if so, the details of the seizure and the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of seizure and the number of persons arrested, are as follows:—

Quantity	Value	No. of Persons arrested
41.976 kgs. (360 gold bars with foreign markings)	Rs. 1,98,12,672/- (at Bombay Airport on 16.8.94—Al Flight—832)	NIL*

\*On investigation, addresses of the two passengers who could be involved were found to be fictitious and not traceable.

(c) Besides the regular anti smuggling measures already undertaken Government has constituted a special task force to study the problem, its ramification and to collect actionable intelligence about the persons/agencies involved in the smuggling both in India as well as abroad.

[English]

#### Setting up of Heritage Hotels

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

(a) the criteria for selecting heritage hotels;

(b) whether there is a vast scope to set up heritage hotels in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government has introduced a voluntary scheme whereby buildings constructed prior to 1950 such as forts, palaces, havelies etc, if converted into hotels can be classified as heritage

hotels, thereby providing a new dimension to tourism to the country.

(b) and (c) A survey report prepared by Government of India on palace properties in the State of Orissa has been sent to the State Government to take up such projects. Central Government provides Capital Investment Subsidy and 5% interest subsidy on loans granted by specified institutions.

#### Setting up of Export Promotion Department in States

587. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1725 on March 5, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received the replies from the State Governments to form a Ministry of Exports in their respective States;

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

(c) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) On 15th January, 1993 the then MOS (Commerce) wrote to the Chief Ministers and Governors in 16 States suggesting that a separate department for export promotion would help focus attention on matters pertaining to exports. Response has been received from Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. Governments of Punjab, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh did not find the proposal feasible in the overall administrative context. The Government of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat felt that the existing export Promotion set-up in their State was adequate, Government of Maharashtra informed that they had decided to form a State Export Promotion Council under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Industries.

However, this Ministry is in regular contact with State Governments who are assisting in the National Agenda of Export Promotion through various measures.

#### Indo UK Trade

588. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Kingdom has sought out in customs tariff for increasing Indo-UK Trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Various people in U.K. and elsewhere have indicated that trade with and investment in India will increase if high tariff barriers are brought down.

Pursuant to the recommendation of Tax Reforms Committee, chaired by Prof. Chelliah, the Government is already embarked on a course of phased reduction of tariffs to bring them in line with levels prevailing in other comparable developing countries.

#### Refund of Application Money

589. SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big gap between the opening of the subscription list and the issue of shares/refund of application money;

(b) whether there is any mechanism with the Government to check the violation of SEBI guidelines in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

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

(a) As per the Companies Act and under SEBI guidelines, Companies are required to refund the application money and issue allotment letter within 70 days. However, complaints have been received by SEBI from investors regarding delay by some companies in this regard.

(b) and (c) SEBI has developed a mechanism to receive investors complaints which are taken up with Companies, Registrar to the issue and merchant bankers. Companies are also required to submit an undertaking to the concerned Stock Exchanges to the effect that all refund orders/shares certificate had been despatched well within the prescribed time limits.

(d) Does not arise.

#### City Transport service

590. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received for introduction of city transport service of the Indian Airlines from Bagdogra Airport to Siliguri and Siliguri to Bagdogra Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's response thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Benefits from GATT

591. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the long term and short term effects of acceding the GATT Treaty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Uruguay Round Results will on the whole be advantageous to us. The treaty will establish a rule based multilateral trading system with expanded coverage and strengthened rules. There will be increased market access opportunities for Indian goods as a result of lowering of tariffs and the phase out of the Multi Fibre Arrangement. The Services Agreement will also bring the delivery of services through the modality of natural persons under multilateral rules. Though we will be required to amend our patents regime, there are safeguards in the Agreement against the abuse of patent rights by the right holder. We have flexibility to devise our own sui-generis system of plant variety protection with provisions for farmers' and researchers' rights. In agriculture, our development and public welfare policies will not be constrained, while at the same time export opportunities will be created for our products.

A conservative estimate has put the increase in world trade at approximately dollar 240 billion per annum. The gains for India in terms of additional exports are estimated to be of the magnitude of dollars 1.5 to 2 billion per annum. The government is in the process of getting the market access schedules analysed in detail to identify the opportunities created by the Uruguay Round Final Act.

#### Damage to IA Aircraft

592. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

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

(a) whether an Indian Airlines aircraft overshot the Jaipur runway on August 19, 1994 and suffered considerable damage;

(b) if so, the outcome of the inquiry, if any, made by the Government into the incident stating the estimated loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty in this regard and also to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Indian Airlines Airbus A-320 aircraft overshot the runway while landing at Jaipur airport on 20.8.94 and suffered considerable damage.

(b) and (c) The matter is under investigation by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. The pilot and the co-pilot of the aircraft have been grounded.

#### Loan to SSIs in Gujarat

593. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI:  
SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The amount of loans advanced to small scale industries by the public sector banks in Gujarat during 1993-94 and the current year upto November;

(b) whether the SSIs in the State are in a better position to repay the bank loans as compared to other States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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.

#### Disbursement of Loans By I.D.B.I.

594. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan disbursed in Gujarat and Rajasthan by IDBI for purchase of vehicles under the deferred credit guarantee scheme during the last three years;

(b) the number of vehicles purchased by various loanees; and

(c) the number of educated unemployed youth amongst the loanees?

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

(a) The details of assistance disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) under their Deferred Credit Guarantee Schemes namely, Bills Rediscounting Scheme (BRS) and Direct Discounting Scheme (DDS) for purchase of vehicles in Gujarat and Rajasthan during the last three years are as under:

	(Rs. in crores)					
	Gujarat			Rajasthan		
	BRS	DDS	TOTAL	BRS	DDS	TOTAL
1991-92	10.22	1.81	12.03	26.67	0.06	26.73
1992-93	11.65	0.85	12.50	29.49	0.04	29.53
1993-94	7.81	2.70	10.51	14.01	0.11	14.12

(b) and (c) Such data is not maintained by IDBI.

#### Gold Reserves

595. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold reserves mortgaged in foreign countries in the past have been brought back to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the expenditure involved on transporting gold out and on bringing it back to the country?

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

(a) and (b) The gold which earlier had been pledged abroad in order to raise the necessary loans is back in our possession. The gold has not been physically brought back to India. As a part of the overall management of external reserves, the Reserve Bank of India keeps a certain part of its gold holdings in gold deposits in foreign Central Banks with a view to earning income on the gold holdings of the RBI.

(c) The expenditure involved on account of freight,

insurance and handling charges incurred on the transfer of RBI gold to Bank of England (BOE) was Rs.1.51 crores.

#### Flights on Uneconomic Routes

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

(a) whether any time frame has been given for the introduction of flights by private airlines on uneconomic routes like Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and North Eastern States;

(b) the detailed plan alongwith the action taken by the private carriers in providing air services to these States; and

(c) The cities, towns and areas covered by the Indian Airlines, the Vayudoot and the private airlines, separately, alongwith the revenue earned during the last two years of the Open Sky Policy?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Six private operators have been permitted to operate scheduled air transport services in the country, out of which four scheduled air transport Operators namely Modiluft, East West Airlines, Damania Airways and Jet Airways who are operating on trunk routes (cat. I) are required to operate in cat. II, II intra and III. They were also required to operationalise their new schedules meeting all the requirement of the minimum services to be provided in different categories of routes/regions on or before 1.12.94.

The routes filed by the private scheduled operators for these states and approved by Director General of Civil Aviation are given in the enclosed statement I.

(c) Three statements II, III and IV containing information about cities, towns and areas covered by the Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Private Airlines are attached and Private Airlines have been given licences to operate under the Open Sky Policy. The revenue earned by such private operators is not required to be submitted to the Government.

#### Statement I

ROUTES COVERED J & K ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, LAKSHADWEEP AND NORTH EASTERN STATES

1. Calcutta-Dibrugarh
2. Calcutta-Guwahati
3. Calcutta-Silchar
4. Guwahati-Dibrugarh
5. Guwahati-Silchar
6. Agartala-Guwahati
7. Calcutta-Agartala
8. Delhi-Jammu
9. Delhi-Srinagar
10. Jammu-Srinagar
11. Cochin-Agatti.

**Statement II****INDEX OF STATIONS COVERED BY INDIAN AIRLINES****DOMESTIC**

S.No.	Station Name	S.No.	Station Name
1	2	3	4
1.	Agartala	28.	Visakhapatnam
2.	Agra	29.	Jaipur
3.	Ahmedabad	30.	Jammu
4.	Amritsar	31.	Jamnagar
5.	Aurangabad	32.	Jorhat
6.	Bagdogra	33.	Jodhpur
7.	Bangalore	34.	Khajuraho
8.	Bhavnagar	35.	Leh
9.	Bhopal	36.	Lucknow
10.	Bhubaneswar	37.	Madurai
11.	Bhuj	38.	Mangalore
12.	Bombay	39.	Madras
13.	Calcutta	40.	Nagpur
14.	Calicut	41.	Patna
15.	Chandigarh	42.	Port Blair
16.	Cochin	43.	Pune
17.	Coimbatore	44.	Raipur
18.	Varanasi	45.	Rajkot
19.	Delhi	46.	Ranchi
20.	Dibrugarh	47.	Silchar
21.	Dimapur	48.	Srinagar
22.	Goa	49.	Tezpur
23.	Guwahati	50.	Trichy
24.	Gwalior	51.	Trivandrum
25.	Hyderabad	52.	Udaipur
26.	Imphal	53.	Vadodara
27.	Indore		

**Statement III****LIST OF 13 STATIONS OPERATED BY VAYUDOOT****ASSAM**

- Dibrugarh
- Guwahati
- Lilabari
- Silchar

**ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

- Tezu
- Ziro

**TRIPURA**

- Agartala

**MEGHALAYA**

- Shillong

**MIZORAM**

- Aizwal

**NAGALAND**

- Dimapur

**WEST BENGAL**

- Calcutta
- Bagdogra
- Cooch Behar

**Statement IV****M/S. East West Airlines**

1.	Ahmedabad	16.	Jodhpur
2.	Aurangabad	17.	Madras
3.	Bangalore	18.	Madurai
4.	Belgaum	19.	Mangalore
5.	Bhavnagar	20.	Nagpur
6.	Bombay	21.	Porbander
7.	Calcutta	22.	Pune
8.	Calicut	23.	Rajkot
9.	Cochin	24.	Trivandrum
10.	Coimbatore	25.	Vadodara
11.	Delhi	26.	Vizag
12.	Diu	27.	Dibrugarh
13.	Goa	28.	Guwahati
14.	Hyderabad	29.	Silchar
15.	Jaipur		

**M/s. Modiluft**

1.	Ahmedabad	9.	Jaipur
2.	Amritsar	10.	Khajuraho
3.	Bangalore	11.	Pune
4.	Bombay	12.	Udaipur
5.	Calcutta	13.	Varanasi
6.	Cochin	14.	Jammu
7.	Delhi	15.	Srinagar
8.	Goa		

**M/s. NEPC AIRLINES**

1.	Ahmedabad	13.	Kashod (Junagarh)
2.	Bangalore	14.	Madras
3.	Belgaum	15.	Madurai
4.	Bhavnagar	16.	Mangalore
5.	Bombay	17.	Porbander
6.	Calicut	18.	Pune
7.	Cochin	19.	Trichy
8.	Agatti.	20.	Trivandrum
9.	Coimbatore	21.	Vadodara
10.	Goa	22.	Vijayawada
11.	Hubli	23.	Vizag
12.	Jamnagar		

**M/s. DAMANIA AIRWAYS**

1. Ahmedabad	7. Goa
2. Bangalore	8. Indore
3. Bombay	9. Madras
4. Calcutta	10. Dibrugarh
5. Coimbatore	11. Guwahati
6. Delhi	

**M/s. JET AIRWAYS**

1. Ahmedabad	12. Mangalore
2. Bangalore	13. Bhopal
3. Bombay	14. Chandigarh
4. Calcutta	15. Jabalpur
5. Calicut	16. Kullu
6. Cochin	17. Ludhiana
7. Coimbatore	18. Raipur
8. Delhi	19. Shimla
9. Goa	20. Agartala
10. Hyderabad	21. Dibrugarh
11. Madras	22. Guwahati

**Special Courts for Drugs**

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

(a) whether the Government have set up seven Special Courts in Delhi to deal with the cases registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;

(b) whether similar courts have also been set up in other States;

(c) if so, the number of Special Courts functioning at present, State-wise;

(d) the number of cases registered during the last one year in those courts; and

(e) the steps taken for expeditious disposal of the cases?

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

(a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has set up 10 Special Courts to deal with cases registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

(b) and (c) As per available information, the number of special courts designated by the respective State Governments are as follows:—

1. Goa	1
2. Maharashtra	8
3. Manipur	4
4. Meghalaya	5
5. Tripura	1
6. West Bengal	4
7. Tamil Nadu	6
8. Rajasthan	1
9. Sikkim	1
10. Nagaland	8

(d) The total number of persons prosecuted under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act in 1993 were 9,964. These persons would be tried by special courts or, in the absence of such courts, by sessions courts. No separate figures of cases registered by special courts are maintained.

(e) The State Governments have been repeatedly requested to set up adequate number of special courts. The enforcement agencies have also been asked to request courts and prosecutors to take steps for early disposal of cases.

[Translation]

**Loan Policy**

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

(a) the objectives of the new loan policy of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether uncertainty is prevailing among different banks and persons seeking loans from banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government are considering an effective market monitoring procedure to implement the new loan policy effectively; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the credit policy for the second half of 1994-95 announced on October 17, 1994 by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The objectives of credit policy are to ensure provision of adequate credit by the banking system to meet the genuine credit requirements of the economy and help the revival and growth of output in the economy.

(b) and (c) No such instances have come to the notice of RBI.

(d) and (e) The credit policy is under continuing review of RBI. Effective procedures are already available in RBI to monitor the growth of bank credit and take steps, if necessary, to ensure proper implementation of the policy.

[English]

**Budgetary support to NTC Mills**

599. SHRI JAGATVIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether five mills viz. New Victoria, Muir, Swadeshi Cotton, Laxmi Rattan Cotton and Atherton Mills of National Textile Corporation (UP) Ltd. are in a bad shape due to cut in budgetary support by the Government for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the payment of salaries, gratuity and P.F. arrears of the workers of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) On account of severe shortage of working capital the mills under the NTC including those in UP have been facing difficulty in procuring principal inputs for production and also in payment of salaries, gratuity, P.F. dues etc. Nevertheless, Government has been making special releases of funds for payment of wages, bonus etc.

#### Monetary discipline

600. SHRI MANORANAJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government/RBI have taken fresh initiatives towards monetary reforms in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the targets fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Important measures of reform initiated by Government and RBI in the current financial year so far are indicated below:—

- (i) Government and RBI have signed an agreement to put a ceiling of Rs.6000 crore on the net issue of ad-hoc treasury bills for the current financial year as a whole;
  - (ii) The Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) to be maintained by the scheduled commercial banks against their net total demand and time liabilities has been further reduced from 34.75 per cent to 31.50 per cent;
  - (iii) The interest rate on advances of over Rs.2 lakh granted by the scheduled commercial banks has been deregulated and the interest rates on their working capital advances and term loans of over Rs.25,000 and up to Rs. 2 lakh have been reduced by 1.5 and 0.5 percentage points respectively; and
  - (iv) The interest rates on both deposits and advances of all co-operative banks have also been deregulated subject to a minimum lending rate of 12 per cent.
- (c) Government and RBI have agreed to discontinue the system of ad-hoc treasury bills from 1997-98. As regards SLR, it is proposed to bring it down to 25 per cent by March, 1996.

#### Printing of Currency Notes

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

- (a) whether as a measure to contain inflation, Government have decided to fix limit on the printing of currency notes; 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.

#### Banking Services

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

- (a) whether there is a proposal to bring the banking services under the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981;
- (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) : No, Sir.

- (b): Does not arise.

(c) Banking services cannot be termed as a commodity to be covered by the provisions contained in the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981.

[Translation]

#### Seizure of Animal Skin

603. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and value of animal hide seized all over the country since January, 1994; and
- (b) the action taken against the guilty?

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

[English]

#### Bonus Ceiling

604. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal to raise the bonus ceiling and introduction of the slab system of dearness allowance for public sector employees is under consideration of the Government; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) the proposals to raise the bonus ceiling under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the introduction of slab system of dearness allowance to the employees of the Central Government Public Sector enterprises are under the consideration of the Government.

#### Payment of Claims by Subsidiaries of GIC

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

- (a) whether the General Insurance Corporation have issued directives to its subsidiary companies to follow the

guidelines for compliance of Section 64 VB of the Insurance Act;

(b) if so, whether the provisions of Section 64 VB are strictly complied with while making payments of claims; and

(c) the number of claims repudiated during the current financial year and the number and details of claims paid in violation of the provisions of Section 64 VB of Insurance Act by the New India Assurance Company and other companies at Delhi?

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]

#### Welfare Schemes for Agriculture Labourers

606. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the comprehensive welfare schemes approved by the Union Government, particularly for the agriculture labourers of the backward regions of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number of agriculture labourers benefited from such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b): There are no schemes approved by the Union Government specially for the backward regions of U.P. However, some of the major schemes undertaken for the welfare of the rural workers including agricultural workers in the said State as a whole include:—

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided for acquiring income generating assets, comprising of a varying mix of subsidies and term credit at differential rates for small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans with special provision for SCs/STs and women. The number of families in Uttar Pradesh assisted under this Scheme during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are 4,62,259, 3,87,961 and 4,45,403 respectively.

(ii) National Rural Employment Programme (RNEP),

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY) aim at generation of additional gainful employment and creation of productive community assets. The two schemes (viz., NREP and RLEGP) were merged and renamed as Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY) in 1989 with significant increase in outlays. Employment generation under this scheme in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are 1,562.14, 1,496.29 and 1,739.18 lakh mandays respectively. This scheme has been intensified in 120 backward districts of the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under employment.

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

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

(iv) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

On 2nd October, 1993, a new scheme known as 'Employment Assurance Scheme' has been launched in 1752 identified backward blocks throughout the country and seeks to provide assured wage employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work in lean agricultural season. The scheme will mainly benefit agricultural workers. No targets are fixed under this scheme.

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

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

[English]

#### Air Cargo Complex at Calicut Airport

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

(a) whether there is an inordinate delay in constructing an air cargo complex at the Calicut Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the complex is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d): No land is available for construction of an air cargo complex at Calicut airport. National Airports Authority has, therefore, no plan at present to construct an air cargo complex at Calicut.

[Translation]

#### Export of Iron-ore from Gujarat

608. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron-ore produced in and procured for export from Gujarat annually for the last three years;

(b) whether there is any sharp decline in the

procurement and export of iron-ore from Gujarat during the above period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to increase the export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As per mineral inventory prepared by the Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur as on 1.4.1990 there are no reserves/production of iron-ore in the State of Gujarat.

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

#### National Commission on Rural Labour

609. SHRI SURENDRAPAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States which have informed the Union Government of taking action in regard to amending Minimum Wages Act on the basis of the recommendations made by National Commission on rural Labour;

(b) whether there has been any consideration on the issue in the Joint Conference of the labour ministers of Northern and Central States held in Jaipur recently;

(c) if so, the details of the decisions taken in the Conference; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to

implement the recommendations of National Commission on Rural Labour firmly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) The recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) have been communicated to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. As per the recommendations of the NCRL, a number of State Governments and Union Territories have provided for a component of a special Allowance linked to Consumer Price Indices, which is revised every six months. A *Statement* indicating the Statewise position in respect of minimum rates of wages and Variable Dearness Allowance is enclosed. The Subject of minimum wages was extensively discussed in the Regional Labour Ministers' Conference of North and Central Regions held at Jaipur on 25th October, 1994, where the State Governments have resolved to reduce variations in minimum wages at regional level and provide for a component of Special allowance linked to Consumer Price Indices and to take steps for effective enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act. The Central Government have initiated action to incorporate recommendations of the NCRL in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 by suitable amendments.

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of State Govt./ U.T. Administration	Minimum rate of wages & date of revision	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<b>I. STATE</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 11.00 to* Rs. 40.00 p.d. (11.10.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 18.00 to Rs. 21.00 p.d. (1.11.90)	Rates vary from employment to employment and areas to areas.
3.	Assam	Rs. 25.00 to Rs. 32.80 p.d. (10.2.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
4.	Bihar	Rs. 21.00 to* Rs. 34.00 p.d. (19.7.93)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
5.	Goa	Rs. 14.00 to Rs. 27.00 p.d. (7.2.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
6.	Gujarat	Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 37.50 p.d. (1.4.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to Zones)
7.	Haryana	Rs. 1123.00 to p.m. (1.7.94)	Single rates for all employment.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 24.00 p.d. (14.11.93)	Single rates for all employment.

1	2	3	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 15.00 p.d. (24.3.89)	Single rates for all employment.
10.	Karnataka	Rs. 23.44 to* Rs. 32.53 p.d. (22.7.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to Zones)
11.	Kerala	Rs. 19.50 to* Rs. 76.40 p.d. (31.3.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to Zones)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 28.17 p.d.* Rs. 33.92 p.d. (29.1.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
13.	Maharashtra	Rs. 8.50 to* Rs. 64.50 p.d. (29.6.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to Zones)
14.	Manipur	Rs. 23.70 p.d.* (for plain) Rs. 26.70 p.d. (for Hill areas) (1.6.90)	Double rate for all employment
15.	Meghalaya	Rs. 35.00 p.d. (16.3.94)	Single rate for all employment.
16.	Mizoram	Rs. 28.00 p.d. (6.7.92)	Single rate for all employment.
17.	Nagaland	Rs. 25.00 p.d. (6.7.92)	Single rate for all employment.
18.	Orissa	Rs. 25.00 p.d. (1.7.92)	Single rate for all employment.
19.	Punjab	Rs. 40.52 p.d.* (1.9.92)	Single rate for all employment.
20.	Rajasthan	Rs. 22.00 p.d. (2.7.90)	Single rate for all employment.
21.	Sikkim	NIL	Minimum wages Act, 1948 is yet to be extended and enforced.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 10.00 to* Rs. 56.25 p.d. (27.1.93)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to Zones)
23.	Tripura	Rs. 11.80 to Rs. 23.65 p.d. (1.1.90)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to Zones)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 468.00 to* Rs. 1038.00 p.m. (3.1.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to Zones)
25.	West Bengal	Rs. 17.00 to* Rs. 45.16 p.d. (1.12.93)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to Zones)
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	Rs. 27.00 to Rs. 28.00 p.d. (13.8.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to Zones)
27.	Chandigarh	Rs. 1043.50 p.m.* (22.2.90)	Single rate for all employment.

1	2	3	4
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 19.50 to Rs. 29.65 p.d. (15.12.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to Zones)
29.	Daman & Diu	Rs. 22.00 p.d. to Rs. 27.00 p.d. (19.3.93)	Single rate for all employment.
30.	Delhi	Rs. 54.60 p.d.* (1.8.94)	Single rate for all employment.
31.	Lakshdweep	Rs. 30.00 p.d. (1.1.93)	Single rate for all employment.
32.	Pondicherry	Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 14.00 p.d. (15.12.89)	Rates for agricultural workers.
II.	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	Rs. 28.00 to* Rs. 38.67 p.d. (12.7.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to areas).

Note : \*Indicates the provision of variable Dearness Allowance alongwith Minimum rates of wages.

#### Demand for Jute Products

(e) Does not arise.

610. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

[English]

#### Registered Unemployed

(a) whether the demand of jute and jute products have increased considerably in the domestic and international market;

(b) whether some countries have offered economic assistance for providing jute production and expansion of jute industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether any scheme has been chalked out for expansion of jute industry and setting up of jute based industries in Purnia division of Bihar and other parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The demand of raw jute in domestic market has increased considerably. However export of raw jute varied from year to year depending mainly on size of crop and its quality. The domestic demand for jute goods up to 1993-94 has consistently increased, However in 1994-95 (April-August) it has declined as compared to same period of 1993-94. Export of jute goods during 1993-94 increased both in volume and in rupee terms over the previous year, however during 1994-95 (April-August) it has declined compared to corresponding period of 1993-94.

(b) and (c) A National Jute Development Programme is under implementation with financial assistance of the order of US \$ 23 million from UNDP and a matching contribution by the Government of India. The programme is aimed at covering various aspects of Jute Sector.

(d) No, Sir.

612. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

DR. SAKSHIJI:

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

SHRI B. N. REDDY:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with various employment exchanges in the country, State-wise, gender-wise and category-wise during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of persons provided with employment through employment exchanges during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the unemployment problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Information is furnished in the Statement I and II enclosed.

(b) the number of placements effected by the employment exchanges in the country during the years 1991, 1992 and 1993 were 253.0 thousand, 238.7 thousand and 231.4 thousand, respectively.

(c) Employment is a thrust area of the eighth Plan.

The employment strategy of the Plan envisages a high rate of growth of the economy combined with faster growth of sectors sub-sectors and areas having high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation.

**Statement I**

*Number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges at the end of 1991, 1992 and 1993.*  
(In thousands)

State/Union Territory	1991					1992				
	Total	Men	Women	Sch. Caste	Sch. Tribe	Total	Men	Women	Sch. Caste	Sch. Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>States</b>										
1. Andhra Pradesh	3208.7	2714.2	494.4	378.3	79.8	3330.9	2803.5	527.4	406.6	81.8
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5.1	3.8	1.3	N.A.	N.A.	5.3	3.7	1.5	@	0.5
3. Assam	1332.5	1056.9	275.5	72.7	130.2	1365.1	1080.5	284.7	74.9	143.2
4. Bihar	3574.9	3343.1	231.8	387.3	216.1	3486.8	3259.8	227.0	381.2	203.6
5. Goa	101.9	70.8	31.2	1.1	@	108.2	74.7	83.5	1.1	@
6. Gujarat	982.3	857.0	125.3	165.7	87.2	1027.0	891.0	136.0	174.9	91.2
7. Haryana	667.3	562.0	104.7	111.0	@	653.7	549.3	104.4	107.4	@
8. Himachal Pradesh	464.4	359.3	105.1	81.4	14.1	472.4	364.6	107.9	84.7	13.6
9. Jammu & Kashmir	136.5	115.8	20.7	7.1	0.1	130.7	110.3	20.4	8.0	0.3
10. Karnataka	1456.5	1162.8	293.7	161.5	19.2	1501.8	1189.9	311.9	173.5	24.1
11. Kerala	3722.5	1884.3	1838.1	330.7	17.7	3826.1	1924.0	1902.1	325.5	18.3
12. Madhya Pradesh	1990.9	1706.3	284.6	252.4	164.0	1982.5	1704.7	277.7	258.2	176.1
13. Maharashtra	3159.3	2675.3	484.1	494.0	103.0	3320.7	2788.4	532.3	518.6	109.1
14. Manipur	196.8	143.8	53.0	1.4	49.2	212.9	154.6	58.3	1.6	58.2
15. Meghalaya	24.0	15.7	8.3	0.2	16.1	24.9	15.5	9.4	0.2	17.6
16. Mizoram	37.0	28.1	8.9	—	37.0	36.3	27.6	8.7	—	36.3
17. Nagaland	23.0	16.6	6.5	1.0	19.7	20.7	14.4	6.2	1.1	20.6
18. Orissa	903.7	789.6	114.1	112.0	69.1	896.9	771.0	125.9	114.3	74.0
19. Punjab	751.4	589.4	162.1	203.1	@	721.5	563.1	958.4	196.1	@
20. Rajasthan	892.6	809.4	83.2	128.7	59.3	864.7	779.9	84.8	121.5	54.0
21. Sikkim*										
22. Tamil Nadu	3456.1	2448.3	1007.9	709.6	14.8	3736.7	2613.4	1123.4	748.1	12.1
23. Tripura	166.4	111.7	54.7	10.3	11.5	179.7	120.2	59.5	10.8	12.3
24. Uttar Pradesh	2767.9	2555.8	212.1	512.0	10.0	2534.7	2333.1	201.6	474.4	10.4
25. West Bengal	5073.5	4024.0	1049.5	423.5	82.4	5091.2	4015.7	1075.5	437.2	79.2
<b>Union Territories</b>										
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.5	12.4	5.0	—	0.7	17.0	11.8	5.2	—	0.7
27. Chandigarh	160.1	127.8	32.3	41.7	0.1	161.9	128.9	33.1	42.8	0.1
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.5	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	2.9	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.9
29. Delhi	890.9	711.1	179.7	122.7	13.3	905.5	711.6	193.9	129.8	16.6
30. Daman & Diu	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.5	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3
31. Lakshadweep	6.3	5.0	1.3	—	5.7	6.9	5.4	1.5	—	6.4
32. Pondicherry	125.3	87.8	37.6	9.5	0.1	130.4	91.0	39.5	9.5	0.1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>36299.7</b>	<b>28992.0</b>	<b>7307.7</b>	<b>4720.1</b>	<b>1221.6</b>	<b>36758.4</b>	<b>29105.5</b>	<b>7652.9</b>	<b>4801.9</b>	<b>1256.5</b>

## Statement II

State/Union Territory	1993				
	Total	Men	Women	Sch. Caste (P)	Sch. Tribe (P)
	12	13	14	15	16
1. Andhra Pradesh	2996.6	2495.8	500.8	399.4	70.9
2. Arunachal Pradesh	7.7	5.5	2.3	@	0.5
3. Assam	1377.0	1189.0	288.0	75.3	140.3
4. Bihar	3339.3	3116.3	223.0	379.7	242.9
5. Goa	116.3	79.4	36.9	1.4	@
6. Gujarat	973.6	840.8	132.8	172.2	93.6
7. Haryana	676.3	567.6	108.8	110.3	@
8. Himachal Pradesh	482.8	372.2	110.6	90.3	13.9
9. Jammu & Kashmir	137.8	114.1	23.7	8.6	0.5
10. Karnataka	1575.4	1245.0	330.5	187.5	28.3
11. Kerala	4171.0	2075.3	2095.7	393.6	20.1
12. Madhya Pradesh	1939.6	1664.0	275.6	273.8	190.0
13. Maharashtra	3349.4	2790.0	559.3	536.6	118.9
14. Manipur	229.9	166.9	63.0	1.8	54.1
15. Meghalaya	27.0	17.0	10.6	0.3	18.7
16. Mizoram	39.9	30.0	9.9	—	39.9
17. Nagaland	20.7	14.6	6.0	1.1	19.5
18. Orissa	857.8	731.8	126.0	117.1	73.4
19. Punjab	645.8	503.0	142.8	181.3	@
20. Rajasthan	828.7	744.0	84.7	127.3	57.8
21. Sikkim*					
22. Tamil Nadu	3860.0	2691.9	1168.1	804.4	13.9
23. Tripura	189.2	125.2	64.0	12.0	13.9
24. Uttar Pradesh	2379.6	2187.4	192.2	454.0	9.8
25. West Bengal	4815.1	3786.9	1028.1	456.2	86.8
<b>Union Territories</b>					
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.8	12.6	6.1	—	0.7
27. Chandigarh	161.6	128.5	33.2	41.9	0.1
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.5	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.9
29. Delhi	908.0	711.0	197.0	138.7	18.6
30. Daman & Diu	3.0	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.3

	12	13	14	15	16
31. Lakshadweep	7.9	6.1	1.9	—	6.4
32. Pondicherry	135.5	93.3	42.2	10.0	@
Total:	36275.5	28410.2	7865.3	4975.2	1333.6

Note.— 1. \*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. Figures may not add upto total due to rounding off.

3. @ : Figures less than 50.

4. N.A. : Not Available.

5. P. : Provisional.

6. All the job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

[Translation]

#### Regional Rural Banks

613. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Regional Rural Banks functioning in Uttar Pradesh and their locations;

(b) the achievements of these banks during the last two years;

(c) whether some of these banks are facing financial constraints; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) There are forty Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) operating in the State of Uttar Pradesh with headquarters located at Muradabad, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Barabanki, Raebareilly, Farrukhabad, Sitapur, Ballia, Sultanpur, Lucknow, Kanpur, Bahraich, Etawah, Budaun, Mainpuri, Varanasi, Basti, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Bareilly, Gonda, Aligarh, Banda, Etah, Jaunpur, Orai (Jalaun), Jhansi, Bijnore, Shahjahanpur, Nainital, Mirzapur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Agra, Muzaffarnagar, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal and Ghaziabad.

(b) The achievements made by these RRBs in the deposits and advances during the last two years are given below:—

Sl. No.	Particulars/Description	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1992-93	1993-94*
1.	Deposits outstanding (as at 196147.72 March end)	235886.64	
2.	Advances outstanding (as at 94896.11 March end)	104258.15	
3.	Credit Deposit Ratio (as at 48.4 March ending %)	44.2	
4.	Loans issued during the Year 16665.06	22186.41	

\*Data provisional.

(c) In the process of reaching to the weaker sections and fulfilling the broad socio-economic objectives, these RRBs have suffered financially. 31 out of 40 RRBs in Uttar Pradesh have incurred a loss of Rs. 48.15 crores during the year 1992-93. The accumulated losses stood at Rs. 163.07 crores as at the end of March, 1993.

(d) The reasons for incurring losses by RRBs are attributable to several factors like restrictions on the choice

of clientele, limited area of operations, low interest margins, mounting establishment costs particularly after implementation of the award of the National Industrial Tribunal (NIT) etc.

[English]

#### Nedumbasseril Airport

614. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work of the Airport at Nedumbasseril near Cochin in Kerala has commenced; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The State Government of Kerala has plans to develop a new airport at Nedumbasseril in Cochin. The delay in construction is mainly because the land acquisition proceedings have not been completed.

[Translation]

#### Productivity Linked Wages

615. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to link the wages of employees with production in certain undertakings of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme is proposed to be implemented in Coal Sector also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises in their guidelines for the 5th round of wage negotiations have directed that under the new wage policy, the Managements are free to negotiate the wage structure keeping in view and consistent with the generation of resources/profits by the individual enterprises/units.

(c) to (e) There is no general scheme of linking wages with productivity in Coal Mining Industry. However, there is a long established system for payment to the piece-rated underground Miners/Loaders where the wages are linked with productivity. The piece-rated miners/loaders are given group wages based on the work norm and beyond that

they are paid wages on pro-rata basis linked to performance.  
[English]

#### Air Traffic Entitlements

616. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the air traffic entitlements remain substantially unutilised;

(b) if so, the percentage of bilateral air traffic entitlements which are currently being utilised and the reasons for their under-utilisation;

(c) the annual estimated loss of revenue due to under-utilisation of bilateral entitlements; and

(d) the steps contemplated by the Government for maximum utilisation of air traffic entitlements?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Bilateral entitlements of Indian and foreign carriers are generally equal on country pair basis. Indian carriers i.e. Air India and Indian Airlines are utilising about 42% of their total entitlements and 44 foreign carriers are together utilising about 66% of the total international entitlements to India. The bilateral entitlements are negotiated on the basis of potential traffic between the contracting states but the deployment of services depends upon the current actual traffic and other operational constraints. Under utilisation of entitlements does not, *per se*, lead to incurrence of losses.

(d) The Indian Carriers are taking the following measures to increase the utilisation of bilateral entitlements:—

(i) By wetleasing of aircraft capacity.

(ii) Better scheduling of flights.

(iii) Through operation of Joint venture flights between themselves and with other carriers.

#### Impact of Plague on Export Targets

617. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:  
SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA:  
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export target fixed for the current

financial year has been adversely affected due to the recent outbreak of plague;

(b) if so, the details thereof including total monetary loss and the number of export orders cancelled;

(c) whether the export target is expected to be achieved during the current financial year; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to tide over the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) It is difficult to quantify the losses suffered on account of the plague. Most exporters expressed the opinion that the outbreak of plague had delayed their shipment of exports rather than got them cancelled. Total exports during October, 1994 have been estimated at the level of \$2198 million which is 27% higher than that over October, 1993 and also higher than those during any month in the current financial year.

(c) and (d) Every effort is being made to raise the growth of exports in line with the 8th Plan targets.

[translation]

#### Property Acquired by I.T. Department

618. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:  
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details alongwith value of properties acquired by the Income Tax Department under the provisions of Section 37(i) of Income Tax Act, 1961 during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the total amount paid as value of these properties for acquiring them, State-wise;

(c) the properties disposed of by the Income Tax Department during the same period, State-wise; and

(d) the total profit earned by the department through disposal of these properties

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) The information regarding value of properties purchased by the Income Tax Department under the provisions of Chapter XXC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 during the last 3 financial years i.e. 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 State-wise, the amount paid in respect of these properties, the number of properties sold in this period and the surplus realised on sale of these properties is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

(Provisional Figures)

S.No.	State/Unit territory	No. of properties purchased	Value of properties (in Rs. crores)	Amount paid (in Rs. crores)	No. of properties sold	Surplus on sale (in Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	20	6.15	4.15	4	.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bihar	1	.27	—	—	—
3.	Karnataka	47	16.56	10.62	32	4.51
4.	Andhra Pradesh	6	.93	.37	1	.09
5.	Kerala	2	.46	.45	.4	.06
6.	Tamilnadu	21	2.65	2.65	9	1.22
7.	Delhi	27	16.10	15.89	23	2.53
8.	Rajasthan	3	1.53	1.53	1	.22
9.	Chandigarh	1	.45	.45	5	.48
10.	Haryana	5	.55	.55	—	—
11.	West Bengal	25	13.07	13.07	10	.94
12.	Gujarat	32	10.05	6.43	4	3.98
13.	Maharashtra	206	198.11	173.17	124	54.82

[English]

#### Export of Wheat

619. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India is exporting wheat to Nepal and other foreign countries during 1994;

(b) if so, the total quantity of wheat exported till date, country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Details of country-wise exports effected from 1st April, 1994 are given below:—

Country	Quantity
Dubai	185.5 MT
Singapore	7000 MT
Algeria	23000 MT
Hongkong	21 MT
Singapore	20 MT
Netherlands	26000 MT
Total: 56226.5 MT	

(c) Some of the steps taken to boost exports of wheat include removing the stipulation of minimum export price and supply of wheat to exporters against open market sales effected by the Food Corporation of India.

#### Assistance to Foreign Countries to Establish Stock Markets

620. SHRI ANKUSHRAD RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have offered assistance to Vietnam in setting up the country's first stock market;

(b) whether any pact or agreement has been signed in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which the agreement is likely to be implemented;

(e) whether any such proposal seeking Indian assistance has been received from any other country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) & (b) above.

(e) Government have not received any such proposal.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to (e) above.

[Translation]

#### Second National Commission on Labour

621. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have since set up the proposed Second National Commission on Labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in setting up the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) The proposal for setting up of the Second National Commission of Labour is under active consideration of the Government.

[English]

#### Complaints Received in SEBI

622. PROF. RAM KAPSE:  
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received in Securities and Exchange Board of India from the investors till September 30, during the current year, company-wise and bank-wise; and

(b) the details of complaints disposed of during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that it has received 2,91,552 complaints from investors during the period from 1st April to 30th September, 1994. These complaints come under four broad categories of complaints relating to non-receipt of refund order, allotment advice, dividends on shares, interest on debentures, share/debentures certificates after allotment/transfer, annual reports of companies, application forms for right shares etc. SEBI has informed that it does not maintain data showing cumulative number of complaints against companies/banks on an yearly basis.

(b) SEBI has disposed of 1,75,743 complaints during the period from 1st April to 30th September, 1994.

[Translation]

623. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:  
DR. MAHADEPAK SING SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in money circulation in the country during the first nine months of the year 1993;

(b) if so, the amount of money in circulation in the country by the end of December, 1993;

(c) the amount of money in circulation as on September 30, 1994; and

(d) the reasons for increase in money circulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, Money supply (M3) rose from Rs.408413 crore as on December 24, 1993 to Rs.475563 crore as on September 30, 1994, i.e. by 16.4 per cent.

(d) Among the main sources of growth in M3 are the fast growth in net foreign exchange assets of the banking system (96.1 per cent), and growth in bank credit to commercial sector (8.8 per cent) during the period noted above. The growth of net bank credit to Government during this period has been low at 6.1 per cent.

[English]

#### Statutory Authority for Non-Resident Tax-Payers

624. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Statutory authority has been set up to give advance rulings on applications made by all non-resident tax-payers including Non-Resident Indians;

(b) if so, the composition thereof; and

(c) the details of the activities of this Authority since its inception?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Authority consists of a Chairman and two Members. So far, only the Chairman has been appointed.

(c) The Authority has so far heard four applications and given rulings in three of them.

#### Incidents of Collapse of Structures at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

625. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Structures at Pragati Maidan were collapsed resulting in deaths of workmen;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents occurred during the last two years and the workmen died;

(c) whether adequate compensation has been given to the bereaved families;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this matter;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Old halls were being demolished on 11.4.94 when Supervisor was trapped in the debris resulting in his death. On 11.8.94 structural truss 42.0 m. span was being braced and purlings were being fixed, when trusses fell down due to erection failure resulting in death of two workers.

(c) and (d) Compensation determined by Chief Labour Commissioner has been deposited with him as per rules & regulations (Workmen's Compensation Act).

(e) to (g) These have been termed as accidents by Central Public Works Department as specialised agencies were deployed for these jobs and nobody has been held responsible.

#### Special Courts for Economic Offences

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up Special courts for disposal of economic offences;

(b) if so, the decision taken so far in this regard; and

(c) the names of the States where such courts have been set up/likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the first meeting of the Inter-state Council held in October, 1990 it was decided that, apart from the 14 special courts already functioning, 33 more courts may be set up in different States of the Country.

(c) The names of the States where special courts have been set and are likely to be set up are as follows:

States where special courts have been set up	States where special courts are likely to be set up
Andhra Pradesh	Haryana
Bihar	Punjab
Delhi	West Bengal
Gujara	
Jammu & Kashmir	
Karnataka	
Kerala	
Madhya Pradesh	
Maharashtra	
Orissa	
Rajasthan	
Tamil Nadu	
Uttar Pradesh	

12.00 hrs.

RE: POLICE RAID ON STUDENTS HOSTEL OF DARUL ULOOM NADWATUL ULMA LUCKNOW

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the incident which took place at Nadwa-Tul-Ulma in Lucknow during the nights of 21 and 22nd November. The newspapers have reported that some personnel of Intelligence Bureau and the Uttar Pradesh Police entered the boys' hostel of Nadwa-Tul-Ulma and started conducting a search raid. It has been the practice that wherever such raids are warranted in any educational institution, the Head of the office is informed and his co-operation is sought. Maulana Abul Hassan Nadvi is the Director of Nadwa-Tul-Ulma. He is a man of international repute. Nadwa-Tul-Ulma is an institute of international importance and repute. A raid was conducted there and after the raid was over, fire was opened on the students/boys which piqued them. I would like to congratulate the people of Nadwa-Tul-Ulma and specially those people who maintained patience and peace at that moment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this incident has not only affected, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and our country but the whole world. I received telephone calls from different parts of the world and the people asked me what I had been doing there. I also came to know that the representatives of some Islamic countries met with Abul Hassan Nadvi at Nadwa-Tul-Ulma and tried to know about the incident.

Mr. Speaker, sir, we should keep in mind that recently during the last month Pakistan had tried to hatch a conspiracy against India in the U.N.O. with the support of the O.I.C. countries in bringing a resolution against our country, but the O.I.C. countries had supported India and

refused to stand by Pakistan. The people of O.I.C. come to Nadwa-Tul-Ulma and the students also come from there to study in this institution. Such incidents create very bad effects. The memories of the incident of 6th December 1992 has not yet faded from the hearts of the people. If such incidents go on taking place in our country, its image will get spoiled. The thing which annoyed me much is that the State Government refused to own the responsibility of this incident. Mulayam Singh has clearly said that this incident has taken place without taking us into confidence and without any information to us. They were unaware about the raid. I have come to know that the local police officers have been suspended. I have read it in the newspaper and Chavan Sahib has also given the statement that this incident has taken place without any information to him. I do not know, who were behind this conspiracy. I would like to urge upon the Central Government through you to enquire into this incident. If such a big incident takes place, and such a big conspiracy is hatched against such an institution like Ulma—the people from which had taken part in the freedom struggle even before 1857 and played a vital role in the freedom struggle—are made the target then the people of the country will not have any feeling of security. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government through you to enquire into it and the people behind this conspiracy should be brought to light. I know that there are some elements... in the administration, which are against the minorities and their interests and they hatch conspiracy against the minority institutions and adopt several ways to defame them. It is a part of that chain. Therefore, I would like to know about the action of the Central Government in this regard and the number of persons against whom enquiry has been pronounced.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have been elected from Lucknow Nadwa-Tul-Ulma is situated in my constituency. It is a centre for higher Islamic education. It has a history of its own. I have also tried to know the facts in this regard. My submission is that the Central Government should give a detailed statement on the raid conducted in the Nadwa-Tul-Ulma. On what basis this raid was conducted? On what information this action was taken? Is it a fact that some foreigners having relations with the terrorists were abducted and when one of them was arrested, the raid was conducted by the Intelligence Bureau on the basis of the material recovered from him? I know that before the raid, the Government of Uttar Pradesh was informed but I would like to know if the purpose behind the raid could be achieved.

My colleague has tried to put this issue in an altogether different way. Please excuse me, I do not agree with him. The discrimination with an institution in the name of minority and majority is going on. Such discrimination can be made at times but if everything is taken with this view then the question of national security.....

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: To see with this view....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let me speak.

Mr. Speaker Sir, if the Intelligence Bureau gets the information that in a hostel some people related to terrorists or, terrorism are hidden, then can't it be raided just because it is a minority institution? I do not think that while determining its policies, the State can afford to have such consideration. The National Security is at the top. I acknowledge this authority of the Government. I do accept that any action should be taken after taking the State Government into confidence. While taking action the officers of the hostel should also be taken alongwith. This apprehension was expressed that if more information were revealed that could have defeated the very purpose of the raid, but both the objects could have been achieved. While conducting the raid, the officers of the hostel could be taken into confidence. I would like to know what was found in the hostel? According to a report nothing was found in the hostel, which makes the matter more serious as to on what grounds the raid was conducted. Whether it be the university or the Islamic university, it has its autonomy, which should be given due regard. But if a person involved in terrorist activities takes refuge in a hostel then will the Intelligence Bureau not conduct the raid even after having the information. I do not think that my colleague has the same sort of opinion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: I am not of this view.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This can not be and should not be the opinion. As far as the Muslim countries are concerned, I would like to comment on them also. It is our responsibility to put forth the incidents of our country before the Muslim countries in a proper perspective. If a raid is conducted in a Muslim hostel and that is deemed as a threatening to Islam in our country and prompts those countries to support Pakistan on the Kashmir issue, it can not be tolerated and accepted, both of these are altogether different issues. What is going on in Karachi, we are not pointing at that. We not say anything on the violation human rights in Pakistan. We have such a set up in the country where there is no discrimination between Hindu and Muslim and I do not think that it was a part of any conspiracy. Therefore, the Government should give a statement on it and put forth all the facts before this House. Transparency should be there. If some atrocities have been committed in Nadwa-Tul-Ulma then it should be condemned but I do not know, what has actually taken place. I would have supported you if you had asked to find out the facts.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: I have asked to know this only...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, you dragged in the UNO and the Islamic organisation...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: You know everything...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I know that is why I am saying that all these things should be kept aside. These things do affect but their affect should be minimised *(Interruptions)*. These things should not affect means, if they start taking undue interest in our internal affairs then we will also take interest in their internal affairs and those who live in glass houses should not throw stones on others. I again say if the Government have not found

anybody there, then I would like to know why this raid was conducted. The Government must reply to this question. There is no co-ordination between Uttar Pradesh Government and Central Government. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have taken a action those officers who had assisted in raiding the institution at the instant of the officers of the Central Government. If this type of behaviour will be done with the officers of the State Government for assisting the officers of Central Government then what will become of this country or of this State. The Officers of this state have been humiliated, they have been suspended and made a scape goat, which is not fair. If the Central Government wants to take action or wants to conduct a raid in a State, as some persons having links with terrorists are hiding there and if the officers of the State Government assist them, in their job then will you take action against those officers. If you do so then who will support you. How we will contain terrorism in the country. The security of the country is a paramount concern and I think everything should be seen in this perspective.

*[English]*

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, what happened in Nadwa on that day was quite reprehensible. Nobody in this country is against conducting raids or investigations if there is any reason to believe that such things are happening, irrespective of the institution belonging to any community. I am also not against conducting any such raid. But why has this raid been conducted without the procedural compliance? Why did they not inform the authorities of the University before conducting the raid and that too when the authority is being headed by no less a person than Moulana Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi Saheb dearly called as Moulana Ali Mian a very renowned scholar in the entire Muslim world. When such raids are conducted in a Muslim institution without giving proper notice, without taking care of the procedural compliance, then naturally, there will be complaints.

The complaints are not because raids have been conducted but for the brazen manner in which it has been conducted. The raid should not have been conducted the way it has been done. Unfortunately, there is a tendency in this country that some of the bureaucrats, some of the officers feel that they can do anything and everything with the institutions of the minorities. That is what Shri Yunus Saleem Saheb has objected to here. What he mentioned about the United Nations and the Islamic Conference countries is that they are not interfering in the internal affairs of this country. When there is a country like Pakistan which has been propagating against the very interest of this country amongst the Muslim countries and persuading them to take a stand against this country, such actions taken in a brazen manner in this country, as the one in Madwa, that too against a renowned institution of Islamic learning headed by no less a person than Moulana Ali Mian Nadwi Saheb, will only send a very wrong message to the Islamic world on treatments to Muslims in this country. That is what he has mentioned here.

Sir, even then, as a Member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations, I had the experience of replying to many of the questions. When they ask something about

what Pakistan has been propagating, could I just say, "you do not interfere in my nation's affairs"? They did not interfere in our country's affairs. They were asking that Pakistan is telling this, other people are telling that—how far is it true? We will have to dispel the misunderstanding, if any, in their minds about India. It is not an interference in the internal affairs of the country. But the only question is, the Government is taking such an action against one of the minorities, who have already been hurt by some of the actions, especially the actions taken by some of the close colleagues of hon. Vajpayeeji on the 6th of December, 1992 by demolishing our Babri Masjid. These are the actions, these are the feelings that are to be taken care of.

Therefore, Sir, this was not correct on the part of the Government to have left the decision like that. I fully agree and endorse the view given expression to by Shri Yunus Saleem Sahab for the best interest of the country, for the best interest of everyone of us, that action should be taken against the delinquent officers if they are found to have committed any irregularities.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, Nadwa-tul-Ulma is a renowned Islamic institution in Lucknow, where raid has been conducted. There can be no denial of the fact that people are concerned about it and this matter has become more serious because hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has himself stated in his statement that prior permission should be taken before conducting raids on such institutes. That means he has also disapproved this raid. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has also said the same thing. The way this raid was conducted was not proper and thereafter news appeared in the newspaper that nothing objectionable was found there. In the raid, only two Kashmiri students were arrested from there. So from this people have gathered an impression that whatever has happened there that was done in a prejudiced manner. I agree with Shri Vajpayeeji that Government of India should make an statement in this regard, so that all the facts could be known. I am of the opinion that if any traitor, or any such persons is found in any institution who is indulging in anti national activities, police action or administrative action must be taken against that institution irrespective of its belonging to minority community or majority community. No one should have any objection on this. But it appears from the newspapers that whatever happened there that was not done in a proper manner. Vajpayji may agree to it that if the Principal of this institution who is an internationally renowned person and also fully dedicated to the welfare of the nation, would have been apprised of the fact that such type of persons are there in his institution and he should be present at the time of raid, I am sure, he would have given us full support. I know him personally.

The whole country has been affected by this incident. I am sorry to say that Vajpayeeji has tried to present the version of Mr. Yunus in a very distorted way, as if Yunusji had been advocating something wrong.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): He is sitting here.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I know he is sitting here. He is a senior Member of our Party...(Interruptions)

...I would like to request Shri Vajpayeeji to colour some of his colleagues in his own colour.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If you are influenced by Shri Yunusji, there is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: He is a senior Member. I do not feel humiliation if I am influenced by someone else. Yunusji has said a good thing but Vajpayeeji felt hurt by it. I know it is because Yunus Sahab has mentioned about the demolition of Babri Masjid on 6th December, 1992, has it not affected in the whole world? Has it not lowered the dignity of the country? Was not it an attack on the unity of the country. Would you not agree to it? If such an institution is raided having a world wide renowned person as Principal, without taking its Principal into confidence then what message it will convey to the people? He has discussed this matter in this perspective that recently Pakistan had tried to bring a resolution against us in U.N.O but could manage to get the support of only 6 countries out of the 91 Muslim Countries. If the people all over the world will come to know about this that such an internationally renowned institution having such a world wide known personality as its Principal, has been raided in such a way and this institution is a citadel of international elements, then naturally our feelings will be hurt. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): Mr. Speaker, Sr, we should also be given an opportunity to speak.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: If hon'ble speaker gives you an opportunity you may avail it. People should not get the impression that Darul Uloom, Lucknow is a Citadel of antinational elements. If such an impression is created, as is already being tried to create by some people, will it not affect the interests of the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you please as the Minister of Home Affairs to ... on this question. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yadavji I agree with you, it is wrong if efforts are made to defame the whole Nadwa. But no such effort is being made. Everybody is aware of the importance of Nadwa. I do not think that Ali Mian was aware of the hiding of some people there and other developments there. I hope you also will agree to it.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I agree with you. But I am to state that had Ali Mian been taken into confidence, this untoward incident could have been averted. I hope you will agree to it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But this discussion should not be given a political colour. It is not being politicised abroad but only in our country. All Muslim countries are being affected. This is wrong.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): The Intelligence Bureau and the Government are just two sides of the same coin. Today the situation is so piquant that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is condemning the I.B. because you people have started saying that this is against Nadwa.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Do you think that the hon. Minister has made this statement at our instance? Please excuse me. Had the Government acted at our

instance, it might have accepted many of our good suggestions. From when have you come under such impression?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: You have ruined everything.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: You people are bent upon ruining the system and you pass the buck to others..(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all have only one request.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are from Uttar Pradesh. We should also be given a chance here.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: My request to the members is that they should speak for themselves and they should speak only when they are called upon.

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you allow two representatives from a smaller state, we also should be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: You discuss meaninglessly and nothing comes out of that.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I am to submit to you that all are of an unanimous view that the Government should make a statement here. The statements of hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and action taken on this incident, entail the statement of hon. Minister of Home Affairs to clarify the situation, so that people may know about it.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Balija): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happened at Nadwa was sorrowful, but what is happening now after the incident is very shameful as well as tragic. The incident at Nadwa was so serious that our intelligence agency made up its mind to visit there. It is stated that the Government of Uttar Pradesh had foreknowledge of it, but now it is denying. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to tell the Government that the employees in the Intelligence Bureau work in odd conditions. On several occasions they have to take risk of their lives for the security of our country. They can err. Many times the mistakes are committed out of ignorance and these mistakes should be pardoned. But action should be taken against those who commit mistakes deliberately. The Government has right to take action. But it does not do so against the Intelligence Bureau. We would not have any objection to any action to be taken against them if they had disobeyed Government's order or taken any action after getting inspired by certain baseless facts for which they were not responsible. The Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh have been complaining that the I.B. has acted against their instructions. I would like to state only this much that no Government can run in this manner. Such manoeuvrings can help in strengthening the vote bank but not in running a Government smoothly. I, therefore, would like to state that this incident is very unfortunate. I understand that the statement made by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is totally irresponsible one. I think this is the duty of the hon. Minister to the nation to come in the House and inform it as to under what

circumstances all this has happened. I also know that the State Chief Minister had attempted to settle this issue. He achieved partial success also. But I am surprised as to why the authorities complicated it after it was resolved. I know Ali Mian and Nadwa also. I have great honour for them. I know the tradition and importance of this institution. But I do not find any justification in its demand that the nation, the Government of India should tender an apology. I am told that it is a great institution. Is the Golden Temple at Amritsar not a great institution? Is Ayodhya not a great institution? What is happening in these institutions? But this argument cannot be swallowed that since such gory incidents have taken place in Ayodhya and Golden Temple, the incident at Nadwa is also natural. I, therefore, submit that the Government should not think so. I am very much impressed by the view point of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. But on his behalf I would like to express with all my humility that Muslim countries have gone against us on account of the Nadwa Incident. We have relations with them for quite a long span of time we have so many common things among us. It is not that they favour us only because the Muslims are here. I understand that such incidents at religious shrines will create bitterness, hostility in their mind. I do not want to illustrate here. In Muslim countries also religious shrines have been attacked when the glory of the country was at stake. But I do not mean that such attacks should be made here also. However, if an hon. Member makes a statement that an untoward incident like this kind is taking place in our country which has lowered the dignity of the country, he himself virtually has lowered the dignity of the country. It is very surprising that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and others go to the press and make statements that they apologise for the incidents. It suggests as if some blunder has really been committed, and if it is at all so the country has every right to know about it. Those officers also are entitled to know the faux pas who were discharging their duties there. How can the Government hurt the prestige of any officers without any reason or rhyme? I would like to request Shri Yunus Saleem with my utmost humility not to create an atmosphere in which even the officers get divided on religion basis. Someone else may attempt to do so. But all such attempts should be foiled. My submission is that if certain officers are found guilty in the probe being conducted by intelligence agency, the culprits must be punished. But performance of the Government of India and the manner in which a mountain is being made out of a mole hill is very unfortunate. It will entail dire consequences. I would like to request you to instruct the Government so that good sense prevails on it and it makes statement and takes steps judiciously. If the Government has apologised in this matter, the intelligence agency should be informed of it because the information sent to the Government of Uttar Pradesh by the Deputy Director of the intelligence agency is contradictory to the statement made by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs. Is it how the Government is enhancing the dignity of the country for the last three years? Where do they want to lead the country? Therefore, a clarification on the part of the Government is a must here. It should not be given publicity inside the country and abroad that the Government itself or its agency is oppressing a minority institution and the

Government is sitting idle. But at the same time I would like to submit that this should not be made an issue of Hindu or Muslim, or an issue of minority or majority. This issue should be treated in such a way that its solution could be found out.

SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Yunus Saleem has raised the issue of Nadwa. Issue relating to such various institutions was also raised. For example, while Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was speaking here, the issue of the Aligarh Muslim University was also raised. Some people are involved in such activities in various parts of India just to defame a particular community. My submission is that if an ISI agent is hiding somewhere, or someone is indulged in anti-national activity he must be apprehended. But as regards Nadwa, no objectionable documents or arms have been recovered from there so far which could be taken as an evidence against it. Thus it gives ample scope of doubt that the intention of the Government behind this action is to defame this institution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had sent a letter to you in which I had pointed out that attempt is being made in our country to tarnish the image of not only institutions but also of individuals. My letter is with you and I am yet to get its reply.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You should understand that these matters are not raised on the floor of the House. Otherwise, it gives an impression that you are trying to pressurise me.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: I am not telling about it nor do I want to say anything in this regard. But such allegations are being levelled against those who are involved in social work. I would like to say as Chandra Sekharji has said here that it does not concern with any minority or majority. The issue is only that any community or Institution should not be insulted in our country as such act brings down the morale of the minority community and take the people out of the mainstream. I demand that if any mistake has happened at Nadwa and if there was any terrorist or an ISI agent was hiding there, the Government should come forward with a statement on it before the House and the country.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): Sir, I also fully support the demand that the Government must come forward with a proper statement as to what happened at Nadwa during the raid. I also agree with the understanding that no anti-national should have sanctuary in any religious place in our country. The State has the right to find them out wherever they try to hide themselves to inflict harm on the country.

But it seems to me, Sir, from this incident that things are not very clear as to what was the basis for the conduct of the raid and what was the motive behind it. Now, the State has the right to do whatever it thinks good in the interest of the national security and national unity.

But they have to do things in a proper manner. Why was the Rector or the Head of the Institution not taken into confidence? We are told that the Rector is a patriot and a nationalist. He should have been taken into confidence. He should have been told that some anti-nationals are hiding there and they should be apprehended. We, by our action, throw away many people who could be helpful for the national cause. This is not a prudent thing to happen in our country.

Why was there no coordination between the State agencies and the Central agencies? Are we here to improve the situation or allow it to deteriorate further? When sensitivities are involved we should take enough precaution so that things are not exploited by undesirable elements. It is now clear to all of us that to be anti-national one need not require affiliation of a particular religion. There are muslims who are anti-nationals. There are Hindus who are anti-nationals there are scientists who are not muslims are anti-nationals. They are spying for the country which goes by the name of a different religion than their own religion. What is happening at ISRO? So, money surpasses everything. This is the kind of degeneration taking place in this country. The great patriots must tell our scientists and people how to protect the interests of the country and not to divide ourselves into Muslims and Hindus. That is why a proper statement has to come to remove all doubts from the minds of the people.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to say that the Uttar Pradesh Government and the hon. Mulayam Singh also share the concern expressed by the leader of the opposition regarding the incident which took place at Nadwa or other activities and the increasing terrorism in the country. When such activities take place and raids are launched such action is taken then the state Government is required to take steps with full responsibility. So, in view of all the sufferings caused to the local people and for this irresponsible act the Government should give a clarification as to what is the fact. I would like to make this submission only.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a search was conducted at Nadwa and in view of the present national and international scenario it can happen elsewhere also. I had read news-items that six people had been arrested during that search who were either got released or were simply released later on. If the guilty people had been arrested why had they been released and if they were not guilty why had they been arrested. The whole matter should be brought before the House. This is a very serious matter. This is a very complicated issue. Attempts were made to assassinate several important people. One effort was made on the sixth of December which had damaged our history, our culture. I do not want to discuss that but even if some of you from the opposition Members present here oppose it or, Shri Atalji is also here if he expresses regret then it can also serve as a balm on the injury and can mitigate

pain...(Interruptions)...Please have patience. My religion enjoins me to say whatever I am saying. It is neither my religion to offer my prayers here and indulge in theft at the same time and nor am I doing it. That is why, please listen to me with patience.

Sir, if the Hostel-warden had been taken into confidence and taken along before searching the hostel then what happened would never have happened. This point must be clarified. This is a very serious matter. It is not limited to this place only. It can take place anywhere leading to riots. That is why this matter requires a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Bhogendra Jhaji all these matter have been taken up.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, if nobody had been asked to undertake the search then the search would not have taken place and if the search was essential then the Uttar Pradesh Government should have been taken into confidence.

This is an exception. Whatever happened would never have happened. If permission to search the hostel had been obtained or if he had been briefed on it and asked to come along then whatever took place would never have taken place. If the statement given by the Minister of Home Affairs is correct then some officials should be punished. If it was done for the lure of the policy of the vote-bank even then I feel that it concerns the question of the existence of the country also. So, the Minister of Home Affairs should resign on this matter as it was done by the Vigilance Department and that is under the direct control of the Minister of Home Affairs and if it has been done by the Department of home then both the points can be correct but both of these cannot be concomitant.

Sir, I request that the Government should come out with a statement. Whether they come out with it today or tomorrow they should furnish all the facts to ensure that the whole country understands everything.

MR. SPEAKER: You have had your say.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: So far as the other countries are concerned despite certain plans our country tops the list in respect of our ancient national tradition, our constitution, our demeanour, our tolerance and our unity in integrity. There is nothing in regard to this matter to make us ashamed of anything.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Government would like to respond...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): The statements that have been made by various leaders of parties have been taken note of by the Government. The Home Minister has already made some observations. We shall carefully go into the matter and see that the national interest and national honour is properly protected and safeguarded.

I do not think, this is necessary or desirable to carry this debate beyond a certain point. The hon. Members have had their opportunity, they have expressed views

which are in their opinion correct. We will certainly take full cognisance of those views and do whatever is possible for us to do. I do not think, we will, at this point of time, like to make any statement on this matter...(Interruptions)... All the enquiries that are necessary are completed. No statement from us should be coming forward in this matter. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take serious objection of the statement made by the Minister. We are not hankering here to take opportunity to express our views. We want the information from the Government which is the right of the Lok Sabha and which is the right of every individual. It is not that we want that the hon. Minister should condescend to hear us because it is our right to tell him and it is our right to seek information from him. It is not that he has taken note of what we have said. He got the opportunity to speak. He will consider over it. It is not for his consideration. They are in dark. They have been charged that they have derelicted their duty. They should explain to the house and to the country that how they have preserved the dignity and honour of this State when the Home Minister himself has tried to denigrate a vital institution like IB where there has been difference in the State Government and the Central Government. These are not the matters for the kind consideration of the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, but this is matter in which the whole nation is interested and Government is duty bound to explain its conduct. It is not that they are condescending to hear us and show little mercy that they will consider over it...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDHYACHARAN SHUKLA: There is no question of condescending or anything else. The point of view that I was explaining here was that after hearing hon. Members and after making due enquiries that are necessary...(interruptions)...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When you create chaos I can neither bear nor speak anything. Please be seated.

[English]

SHRI VIDHYACHARAN SHUKLA: We have to carefully go into this matter and the views expressed here by the hon. Members will have to be taken into account. It is not that we condescend to hear your views and then taken up the matter. We have to make due enquiries and then come up with a considered view or a considered statement before the nation and before this House. But today, if I want to react to these views that have been expressed by hon. Members, I do not think, it would be proper for me to do so...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please have the hon. Minister come out with a statement on behalf of the Government on the Nadwa incident. This is a serious matter and has been raised in the House. It is not sufficient for the hon. Minister to only listen to it. We want a reply from the Government. We are not stressing on it that the reply should be given today only. Although your reply should have been ready. You were aware that

this matter would be raised in the forthcoming session, so you could have guessed it yourself and prepared a reply. But the inefficient way our Government is functioning was evident yesterday and today as well. Sir, I am making a submission. You had helped us yesterday. Today we need more of your help. You must have heard what was said by the hon. Minister. We are demanding a statement and they are saying that they have heard.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said regarding the other statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The other statement says that it will be considered and not, that the statement will be given...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter assumes more seriousness because it is ubiquitous. Chaudhriji has just raised the question of ISRO. The newspapers have been openly reporting that...*(Interruptions)*\*

*(English)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): This is very unfair. Based on whatever is coming in the newspapers and anything said in the newspapers, making a statement by a senior Member is very unfair. This is based on newspapers report. Please do not make statement based on newspapers report. This is very unfortunate.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I agree with you. If it is in the newspaper, it is the responsibility of the Home Ministry to contradict the news. This news should be contradicted.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Please do not make statement on the basis of the newspapers.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I am not doing that. But the whole country knows that newspapers are publishing day by day that\* I have no grudge against him. I know him personally, But is it not the responsibility of the Home Ministry to clarify it? Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should not take it lightly, if the charges are levelled against a Chief Minister in the Press. My friend is taking amiss. I am not against\*. He is a friend of mine.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Why don't you see that it was denied by the Chief Minister? Why do you repeat? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: In spite of your agitation, the impression in the country is that he is protecting.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Unnecessarily, he is being dragged. I met the Speaker in the Chamber....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: This is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES: You do not allow him. This is an irresponsible statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. The objectionable portion will go out of records.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Sir, if there is any objectionable portion, they will go out of records. Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are correct. I am only saying that if such wrong impression is going on, the Government should

remove this wrong impression. Is it not the duty of the Home Minister or the Prime Minister to protect his own Chief Minister or any Chief Minister? Or something should be done to remove this doubt among the people that such heinous things are happening in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: Well I have heard both the sides. If there is any misconception which has developed on this point. It would be useful to dispel it. Maybe, the IB has some difficulty. Maybe, what has been said is correctly reported or not correctly reported. We do not know. But in such matters, there are many difficulties involved. Considering those difficulties and to dispel the misunderstanding in this respect, I would request the Government to make a statement in a proper manner.

*(Translation)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: (Rosera): Mr. Speaker,...*(Interruptions)*...Even today the demonstrations are going on on this issue. More than 50 thousand persons of sikh community are staging demonstration outside the Parliament...*(Interruptions)*...We have discussed all these issues in this House...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Must you speak on the very first day. You could have waited for one or two days.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: During inter-session people from every political party, even people from Congress and BJP raised this issue before the Government. Sikhs were killed in this very city in 1984. More than 5000 persons were killed but so far not a single person has been punished for it. We discuss here the law and order situation but there is anguish among people over this issue.

Pilibhit incident occurred after it in which imprisoned sikhs were dubbed as terrorists and killed. Today Gurdwaras are being demolished. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to whether the Government is going to take any action against the people involved, in this massacre or not even after 10 long years. At present these people are holding higher posts. I would like to know as to whether the Government is going to make any statement on it or not. It is a very serious matter. We are Members of Parliament and representatives of the public. It is really sad and serious matter if Government does not take any action on the resolution passed and assurance made in this House.

Just now the hon. Member has raised the issue regarding Nadwa which also relates to minority. It is good that people belonging to Sikh Community have a feeling that Punjab problem is being solved gradually and their grievances are being redressed. It could be done by a political process and not through TADA. Now they should have faith in the Government but instead of healing their wounds the Government is adding insult to injury which is heartening them more.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also sitting here. 10 years have passed after the 1984 riots. Now it is December and today, that is 10 years and 2 months after these riots, so far no action has been taken against any person. Sir, through you I would like to know from the Government as to what action will be taken in this regard.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the issue raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. The whole country is concerned over this issue, I would not like to go into details as to what happened in 1984, because this issue has been discussed by the leaders of all the political parties including those from opposition time and again. During the last session the Minister of Home Affairs Shri S.B. Chavan and Shri Rajesh Pilot had given an assurances that report given by the six committees, set up to probe into the matter will be laid on the Table of the House. I would like to say that so far this report has not been laid on the Table of the House. As per this report 292 officers should be punished for negligence of duty and action should be taken against many big leaders found guilty for it. It is a privilege given to Members and it is really sad that promise made here are not fulfilled.

Secondly, I also support the issue raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. Six prisoners were killed in Pilibhit. They were beaten to death and later on bullets were pumped into their corpses. They were innocent people. It has been said that they were trying to break the jail but it was not so. TADA detainees were beaten there. They were beaten blue and their bones were broken. I would like to say that Government should not take it lightly. The whole world is concerned over this issue, wherever Punjabis live, people ask that why the Congress Government is delaying on it and why they are not taking any action.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the riots of 1984 were really an inhumane and the whole country regrets it.

The inquiry into these riots was conducted and a commission was set up for it. Commission has named the culprits in its report.

13.00 hrs.

People of Delhi have a great resentment over the issue, but till date none of the accused has been arrested. Several politicians were involved in it. They were saved, when CBI personnel arrested them. The Government of Delhi had taken action in it but Union Government created many obstacles in their way. I have requested the Minister of Home Affairs to punish the guilty persons. All the elected representatives from Delhi insisted on punishing the guilty but they were not punished. I am not pointing towards any community in particular. Every citizen of Delhi has resentment over the issue that culprits of such an inhumane incident had been brought to book but even then they were not punished. Government should consider the feelings of people staging demonstration over the issue and guilty should be punished.

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Superintendent of police of District Prison was mainly guilty for the Pilibhit district prison incident. Superintendent of Prison was asking for money from the TADA detainees. When they refused to pay he threatened to take revenge over it and told them that he was very close to Mulayam Singh. He battered the TADA detainees and administration had no information about it.

Superintendent of Jail and Mulayam Singh is

responsible for this incident. They should be punished for it and this matter should be inquired by the CBI.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We had decided to have these mentions for half-an-hour. We have given one hour. Now we should go to the next item.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice, therefore I should also be allowed to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now. This is too much. You cannot behave like that in the House. Don't try to behave like that every time.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: In Uttar Pradesh women are being raped. I have given notice to speak on this issue but have not been given a chance to speak. Therefore today I should be given a chance to speak on it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it tomorrow. You sit down please. What is this, all the time trying to probe it? You can take it up tomorrow also.

13.02 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council Bombay for 1993-94 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council Bombay, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6496/94]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Leather Exports, Madras, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Leather Exports, Madras, for the year 1993-94.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6497/94]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6798/94]

**Notifications under Finance Act, 1994 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:—

(i) The Service Tax Rules, 1994 published in Notification No G.S.R. 546 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1994, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 555(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt the taxable services as specified in the Notification from the whole of the service tax leviable thereon.

(2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R 545 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum appointing the 1st day of July, 1994 as the date on which Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994 shall come into force issued under sub-section (2) of section 64 of the Finance Act, 1994.

(3) A copy of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and

Takeover) Regulations, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 800(E), in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1994 under section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

(4) A copy of the Inland Air Travel Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 728(E) dated the 28th September, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum under section 49 of the Finance, Act 1989.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6499/94]

(5) A copy of the Supplemental Agreement (Hindi and English versions) dated the 9th September, 1994 between the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6500/94]

Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promise and undertaking given by the Ministers during various sessions of Lok Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

1.	Statement No. XXXVII (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6501/94)	—	Ninth Session, 1987	
2.	Statement No. XXXIX (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6502/94)	—	Tenth Session, 1988	Eighth Lok Sabha
3.	Statement No. XXXVII (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6503/94)	—	Eleventh Session, 1988	Sabha
4.	Statement No. XXXIV (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6504/94)	—	Thirteenth Session, 1989	
5.	Statement No. XIX (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6505/94)	—	First Session, 1989	
6.	Statement No. XXXI (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6506/94)	—	Second Session, 1990	
7.	Statement No. XXVII (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6507/94)	—	Third Session, 1990	Ninth Lok Sabha
8.	Statement No. XXIII (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6508/94)	—	Sixth Session, 1990	Sabha
9.	Statement No. XXIII (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6509/94)	—	Seventh Session, 1991	
10.	Statement No. XXIV (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6510/94)	—	First session, 1991	
11.	Statement No. XXI (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6511/94)	—	Second Session, 1991	Tenth Lok Sabha
12.	Statement No. XIX (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6512/94)	—	Third Session, 1992	Sabha
13.	Statement No. XVII (Placed in Library. see No. L.T. 6513/94)	—	Fourth Session, 1992	

14.	Statement No. XIV (Placed in Library, see No. L.T. 6514/94)	—	Fifth Session, 1992	
15.	Statement No. XIII (Placed in Library, see No. L.T. 6515/94)	—	Sixth Session, 1993	Tenth Lok Sabha
16.	Statement No. IX (Placed in Library, see No. L.T. 6516/94)	—	Seventh Session, 1993	
17.	Statement No. VIII (Placed in Library, see No. L.T. 6517/94)	—	Eighth Session, 1993	
18.	Statement No. VI (Placed in Library, see No. L.T. 6518/94)	—	Ninth Session, 1994	
19.	Statement No. III (Placed in Library, see No. L.T. 6519/94)	—	Tenth Session, 1994	
20.	Statement No. I (Placed in Library, see No. L.T. 6520/94)	—	Eleventh Session, 1994	

13.03 hrs.

**Committee on Subordinate Legislation  
Thirteenth Report**

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (PALI): Sir, I beg to present the Thirteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

13.031/2 hrs.

**Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings  
of the House**

Minutes

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on 24 August, 1994. (Interruptions)

13.04 hrs.

**BUSSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):—

With your permission, Sir, I raise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 12th December, 1994 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion on the Resolutions seeking disapproval of the following ordinances and consideration and passing of the Bills replacing these Ordinances:—
  - (a) The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994
  - (b) The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994;
  - (c) The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994;
3. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation)

Ordinance, 1994 and consideration and passing of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill, 1993, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

4. Consideration and passing of the National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992.
5. Discussion and Voting on:—
  - (a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1994-95;
  - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1994-95.

MR. SPEAKER: We will try to see that the Government business is completed. Let us not have it as part of the record.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, the following items may please be included in the next week's agenda.

1. Amendments in the clauses of Urban Land Ceiling Act by keeping in view the interests of the farmers. This item is pending with the Government for quite a long time.
2. Declaration regarding setting up of Fifth Pay Commission for over three lakh extra-departmental employees working in the Department of Posts. The Government has already given an assurance in this regard.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Sir, the following item may please be included in the next week's agenda:—

The demand of fertilizers is increasing rapidly but the production is not commensurate with the quantity of fertilizers being used in the country. As a result, heavy foreign exchange is being spent on the import of fertilisers. There is an immediate need to formulate a comprehensive scheme to set up new fertilizer plants and expand the existing plants, particularly the Urea Plant of IFFCO located at Phulpur.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, the following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:—

1. A discussion on the increasing political violence in difference parts of the country.
2. A discussion on the leakage of secrecy and parting with classified documents from Indian Space Research Organisation.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad): Sir, the following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:—

1. Need to provide a halt to the Gomti Express at Firozabad railway station in Uttar Pradesh.
2. Construction of over-bridge at Shikohabad railway crossing.

[English]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:—

1. The Punjab National Fertilisers and Chemicals Plant manufacturing soda ash and ammonium chloride fertiliser (ACF) at Naya Nangal (Punjab) should not be closed down and the Central Government should continue the subsidy so that skilled labour and other staff are not laid off.
2. Need to provide sufficient funds for the channelisation of the SWAN river and its seventy three tributaries in the Una District of Himachal Pradesh for overall development of the area.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, the following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:—

1. Need to save Locomotive and carriage factory located at Ajmer from closure and provision of ad-hoc budget to convert their infrastructure to match with requirements of broadgauge.
2. Need to construct an airport keeping in view the historical, religious, strategic, cultural and educational importance of Ajmer.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, the following items may please be included in the next week's agenda:—

1. Despite admission of a petition from lakhs of opium producers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan by Madhya Pradesh High Court, loss of crores of rupees caused to the farmers and resentment among them due to non renewal of their licences by the concerned Department.
2. Danger to the sovereignty of the country due to unauthorised survey being conducted by foreign companies to explore diamond reserves at Raipur and nearby areas in Madhya Pradesh without prior approval of the Union Government.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGHIHOTRI (Jhansi): Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:—

1. Declaration by the Government of India to remove the regional imbalance in Bundelkhand falling under Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and to give the status of a state to Bundelkhand region for providing better administrative facility and proper development.
2. Need to start the work of laying new rail line from

Lalitpur station to Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh by the end of December, 1994.

[English]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:—

'Need to debar foreign ownership of press media'.

13.09 hrs

### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Coffee Board

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)(b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 read with rule 4(1) of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the Members of the this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board for a period of three years commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:—

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)(b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 read with rule 4(1) of the Coffee Rules, 1955 the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board for a period of three years commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

*The Motion was adopted.*

13.09½ hrs.

### SPECIAL PROTECTION GROUP (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988."

*The Motion was adopted.*

"SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I introduce the Bill.

13.10 hrs.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY THE SPECIAL PROTECTION GROUP (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-6521/94)

13.10½ hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964."

*The Motion was adopted.*

"SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

13.11 hrs.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-6521/94)

13.12 hrs.

CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950."

*The Motion was adopted*

"SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

13.12½ hrs.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY THE CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-6523/94)

MR. SPEAKER: I think after the interval the Minister will reply to yesterday's and day-before-yesterday's debate. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

14.27 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty Seven Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the chair)

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH REPORTS OF THE ERSTWHILE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEEULED TRIBES—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may reply now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I consider it an honour bestowed upon me to have been given this opportunity to inform this august House on the various measures which our Government have taken for protection, welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our country. My heartfelt thanks goes to this august House for having taken up these Reports of the Commission and Commissioners of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to which I have had the privilege to reply today.

First of all, I would like to thank all the 35 hon. Members of this august House who have taken part in this debate and gave their valuable contribution.

Sir, regarding the location-specific issues raised by the hon. Members, my Ministry will ensure that the concerned Departments of the Government of India and also of the

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 9.12.94

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

State Governments and the Union Territories will respond, and take appropriate and necessary actions thereon.

Sir, the basic strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was formed by the Congress Government at the Centre with an aim to hit at the very factors that have been responsible for keeping them below others in their social, educational and economic levels.

It was decided that measures should be taken simultaneously on three fronts. One relates to protective measures by way of administration of the PCR and Atrocities Acts. Second relates to positive discrimination by providing reservation in Government services and in admission to educational institutions, apart from provision of reservation in State Legislatures and the Lok Sabha.

Third, the educational and economic development measures which includes the very important aspect of the agrarian relations, namely, the land reforms.

Our Government is determined that atrocities against SCs and STs shall be dealt with firmly. In this regard, I share the concern expressed by the hon. Members. Our Government's commitment, as this august House is well aware, is neither new nor opportunistic. Our Government's commitment has been handed down from one generation to another in the Congress, right from the days of Mahatma Gandhiji. It is this glorious heritage of empathic involvement in the protection of SCs and STs that made Shrimati Indira Gandhi to rush to Balchi in Bihar when atrocities were committed against SCs. The same ethos made Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister to rush to comfort and protest the SCs against whom the atrocities were committed near Tirupathi in Andhra Pradesh.

It is in the same tradition in the year 1991 the hon. Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Raoji convened the Chief Ministers Conference to discuss in depth and take necessary steps to curb the atrocities. Thereon, we continued to do this work to see that the atrocities committed on SC STs stops forthwith. While law and order is a State subject, any report of atrocities on the SCs and STs is immediately taken up by my Ministry where we have a control room. The moment we get the report, we contact the State Government, particularly Chief Minister and Chief Secretaries and see that the protective measures are effected immediately and book the culprits with any further delay.

Under the PCR and Atrocities Acts, we have provided assistance to the State Government and the Union Territory Administration for legal aid to be provided to the community, that is, SC/STs and also for running Special Courts and mobile courts for ensuring speedy justice. Financial grants are also given to the couples who have had inter-caste marriages, of whom one of the spouses belongs to the SC/ST.

You will be glad to know that an average of Rs. 6 crores is granted annually to the States and Union Territories for implementation of the PCR Atrocities Acts. Owing to continuous monitoring in this count; the practice of untouchability is on the wane. Offences under the PCR

Act have been reduced to about 3,000 cases in this year from 3,500 cases in the last year.

However, the vigil has to be continuous and we are doing our best in this regard.

Another important areas worth mentioning in this debate is the liberation of scavengers who have suffered very badly due to the stigma attached to their profession which has become the topmost priority of our Government. For liberation and rehabilitation of the scavengers, a special scheme costing Rs. 905 crores was launched in the year, 1992. Rs. 195.87 crores have been sanctioned to the States and the Union Territories.

Sir, 7,40,000 scavengers have already been identified by the State Governments for training and rehabilitation. So far, in this direction, 58,065 scavengers have been rehabilitated. We could achieve to this extent. In addition, around Rs. 980 crores have been earmarked to convert the dry-latrines into water-borne ones so that the inhuman practice of carrying the night-soil of others can be abolished within the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The House is aware that the hon. Prime Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao announced on 15.8.1993 in the Red Fort that a *Safai Karamchari* Commission would be constituted. Our Government has constituted a *Safai Karamchari* Commission on 12.8.1994 to specifically help those engaged in unclean occupations so that they can be rehabilitated.

This Governments' determination to ensure protective measures to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is borne with sincerity and dedication as borne out by the few instances as stated above. Our commitment towards their economic and educational development bears the same mark of determination and ideology that has been put into implementation in the most pragmatic and result-oriented way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Anadi Charan Das and other hon. members have dwelt at length about the implementation of the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan for the Scheduled Tribes. In this context, I would like to inform the House that the Special Component Plan (SCP) the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), the Special Central Assistance provided to the SCP and TSP and the creation of State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations, the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation and TRIFED have all been done with an aim to expedite the economic development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Since Sixth Plan, about Rs. 27,127 crores have been provided for the SCP. Of the total Eighth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 1,83,867 crores, provision for SCP is of the order of Rs. 36,799 crores. Similarly, Rs. 21,952 crores have been earmarked up to 1993-94 for TSP

Till date, our Government have granted to the States and the Union Territories Rs. 2600 crores as SCA to SCP and Rs. 2629 crores as SCA to TSP.

The State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations have continued to receive the

allocation from the Central Government towards the Centre's share capital. Since inception of this scheme, a total quantum of Rs. 253.73 crores have been allocated to them. 78.72 lakhs Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families have benefited by the SDCs in the collaboration with the Financial Institutions of our country.

Sir, 620 schemes at a total cost of Rs. 492.07 crores have been sanctioned by the National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation since its inception, 1,77,588 people have benefited so far. Shri Dattatraya Bandaru and Shri Balayogi—of course they are not here—and other hon. Members have expressed the need to strengthen the National Scheduled Castes Finance and this is very good suggestion and we will try to do our best in this regard.

The main aim of TRIFED is marketing items of tribals produce especially the minor forest produce by eliminating the private traders from the scene. The TRIFED is working in this direction. The TRIFED which was established in the year 1988-89 with a share capital of Rs.22 crores went up to the tune of Rs. 86 crores in the year 1992-93 and today in the year 1993-94, it has gone up to Rs. 107 crores. Our target for TRIFED, for the current year is about Rs. 204 crores.

Hon. Members are aware about the special thrust given to the rural development by our Government and our revered Prime Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Raoji. We all know that in the Eighth Five Year Plan, Rs. 30,000 crores have been earmarked for the rural development. The rural development aims at ensuring the fulfilment of the basic needs of all the people and particularly the SCs STs, poor people and disadvantaged sections of our society. For instance, under the IRDP programme, between 1985-86 and 1993-94, out of 281.6 lakh families assisted, 74.37 lakhs were SC families, 39.14 lakhs were ST families. Similarly, in the Indira Awas Yojana, between 1985-86 and 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 1,957.67 crores have been spent to construct 16,45,952 houses which have been mostly given to SCs and ST families alone. Under the Million Wells Scheme, many hon. Members mentioned that SCs and STs are not getting adequate facilities for farming. Under the special scheme, this is meant exclusively for SCs—between 1988-89 and 1993-94, 6,97,819 wells at a cost of Rs. 2,189.17 crores have been constructed. It is an accepted fact that in the historic and unfortunate process of subjugation of SCs one of the main areas was agriculture. Therefore, their liberation should also start mainly from the field of agriculture and related areas. It is due to this realisation that 48.87 lakh beneficiaries who have been distributed the surplus land of 50.58 lakh acres in our country, 36 per cent were chosen from among SCs and 14 per cent from among the STs.

Hon. Members have given their views on the need to expedite allotment of land to SC and ST families to ensure the actual possession and to avoid a prolonged litigation. This is one the grey areas. I agree that to give a security of tenements and share-croppers, most of whom are SCs and STs today, land records should be corrected up-to-date. The Congress Government has started a centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening of revenue administration and up-dating of records. In 1987-88. Under

this scheme, till date, Rs. 79.84 crores have been allocated to 30 States and Union Territories.

Further, Sir an additional amount of Rs. 13.78 crore has been allotted to States and Union Territories under the scheme of computerisation of the Land records. This has given a very good result and we are getting very good response from the State Governments and it is going on. Some of the hon. Members who participated in this discussion have stressed the need for empowerment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I completely share their opinion. It is my proud privilege to remind this august House of the Herculean efforts made by our beloved leader later Prime Minister Rajive Gandhi to meet each and every District Collector of this nation through five workshops to have detailed discussion on the problems that confront the rural poor. The deliberations of these five workshops culminated in bringing the Constitution Bill for the Panchayat Raj. Sir, we know that due to lack of cooperation from some of our friends on the opposite side, the Bill could not be passed then. But, under the sagacious leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Raoji our Congress Government with the support the political parties of this House jointly passed the Seventy-Third (Amendment) Bill, 1992. This has provided for a proportionate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 33.33 per cent to women in all local bodies. The impact of this historic Act will very soon be felt in very nook and corner of this great land. The decisive step towards the empowerment of the poor in the governance of their own affairs has been started by this historic Act. This is but one example of the continued commitment of the Congress and its Government towards the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and particularly the weaker sections of our country. It is due to the various relentless measures that have been continuously formulated and implemented by the Congress Government, of which it has been stated that from the Sixth Five Year Plan up to 1994, 3.11 crore Scheduled Caste families and 1.40 crore Scheduled Tribes families have been provided assistance for their socio-economic development so that they can cross the poverty line. This Government shall not rest till the day the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes live at par with the rest of the other brothers and sisters in the country in terms of equality, socio-economic opportunities and economic standards. But more important of all is the removal of illiteracy by imparting education up to the highest level of learning so that awareness of their rights and ability to organise themselves, to protect all these rights by such means, as getting into Government services etc. can be achieved.

Sir, the educational development of SC/ST has been the prime concern of our Government. Honourable Members have focussed on the need to increase the rates of scholarship and to streamline the working of the post-metric scholarship scheme and setting up of more residential schools in promoting literacy among the SC/ST girls. I appreciate the sentiments and suggestions expressed by the hon. Members.

**SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad):**  
What about housing?

(SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): I mentioned housing also.

I am glad to state that these issues are taken into consideration in framing the policy measures of our Government. The scheme of post-matric scholarship benefited only 114 Scheduled Caste students in 1945. By 1960-61 this figure went up to 48,948 covering both SC and ST students. There has been a steady increase in the coverage. In the year 1993-94 we covered 16.75 lakh SC and ST students of this country. We expect to assist over 18.43 lakh students in the year 1994-95. I share the concern of the hon. Members that the rates of the scholarship under the scheme need revision. We are actively pursuing with the Planning Commission for revision of rates of the scholarships under the scheme.

In order that the SC and ST students coming from rural areas will be assured of facilities for education, till date we have assisted the States and NGOs for 19,341 hostels and Ashram schools throughout the country. Under the scheme of Book Banks one set of books for every two students belonging to the SC and ST is given to facilitate them to pursue the professional courses. I am glad to inform the House that this scheme which originally provided for the Book Bank facility only to Medical and Engineering students, now has been enlarged to cover Agriculture and Veterinary Science and other related courses also from 1991-92 onwards. The response from the States has been very encouraging due to which against Rs. 67.32 lakh released under the scheme in the year 1992-93, we made an allocation of Rs. 3.5 crore in the current year. Apart from ensuring scholarship for SC and ST students at pre-matric and post-matric levels, we also have a scheme of National Overseas Scholarships and passage grants to SC and ST students who are going for higher studies abroad.

The Hon. Members have spoken about the need to reorient the Excise Policy, the Forest Policy and the Policy on Displacement of Tribals due to various developmental projects. I share the concern of the Hon. Members. Even today in some of the hilly areas our people are being affected by this menace of drinking.

The matter relating to the administration of the scheduled areas under the 5th Schedule has also been discussed in this House. I share their anxiety. The hon. Members pointed out that some of the SC and ST communities who are most backward and primitive have lagged behind in availing the educational and economic development packages. Such groups need special attention from our schemes. Our schemes of rehabilitation of scavengers and the schemes under implementation under the TSP for primitive tribal groups are but two examples that would show that our Government is taking necessary steps to ensure the development of all such weaker sections in our country.

Under the auspices of Dr. Ambedkar Centenary Celebration, among many schemes started to commemorate the memory of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, the champion of all the under privileged of this country, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Overseas Fellowship has been initiated by our Government. Under the Fellowship

Scheme, for fellowships in Economics, Sociology, International Relations and Constitutional Law are sanctioned every year.

So far, eight fellowships, i.e. four each for 1992 and 1993 have already been sanctioned and application for the fellowships for 1994 have been received and are being processed by the Government. A corpus fund of Rs. 2 crore has been provided for this scheme of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Overseas Fellowship.

As this House is aware, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, the architect among the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution has rendered yeoman service in awakening the oppressed people to fight for their legitimate rights. His writings need to be given the widest publicity by any Government or any nation or for that matter anyone who is interested in the development and welfare of the downtrodden and disadvantaged sections of our population. I am glad to inform this august House that the project of translation and publication of Dr. Ambedkar's writings and speeches is being implemented by our Government through the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation. About Rs. 3.48 crore have already been released to the Foundation for this important task. Translation and publication of Babasaheb's works and speeches in Hindi and regional languages is in full swing. We have already brought out five volumes in Tamil, six in Hindi, one in Gujarati and two in Punjabi. Some more volumes in Bengali and a few other languages are in print. It is proposed to take up translation and publication in Assamese and Urdu languages also.

This Government believes that the fittest tribute to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is to pave the way for evolution of a society of new order on the principles of social justice. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's life has been a beacon light to all of us and all those who aspire for the emergence of an equitable society in this country.

This Government has given full support to the project for production of a full length feature film on the life of Dr. Ambedkar. We have released an amount of Rs. 4 crore to the National Films Development Corporation for this purpose. At the instance of Dr. Savitha Ambedkar, we have engaged Shri Shyam Benegal as the Chief Consultant of the film. The script of the film is almost ready and we are ready to commission the shooting of the film at the earliest.

This House is aware that we have provided nine Ambedkar Chairs in various Universities. In yet another befitting tribute to Babasaheb Ambedkar, the Government have constituted Dr. Ambedkar National Award carrying a prize value of Rs. 10 lakh. The award for 1993 has been announced in October, 1994 in favour of an institution in Orissa.

The construction of a library building in the name of Dr. Ambedkar is another landmark by this Government. The site has already been allotted for construction of the library building. The matter is in progress.

I have dealt at some length about the few programmes related to the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar centenary

celebrations. This is because no account of the measures taken for development of SCs and STs by any Government in India would be complete without a reference to the seminar and founding work done by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar towards the welfare of these people.

I am glad to recall the memory of all the hon. Members present to the fact that it was during our Government that Rs. 10 crore were sanctioned in 1991 for celebrations and for undertaking some special schemes in the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar centenary year 15.00 hrs.

Almost all the Members who spoke on the Motion expressed concern that the reservation in jobs provided to SCs and STs should continue to be protected. Hon. Members are aware of the Special Recruitment Drives undertaken by our Government to fillup the backlog of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Since 1989, four such Special Recruitment Drives have been undertaken and the results have been very encouraging as would be evident from the following figure fact. In the first Special Recruitment Drive in 1989, the backlog of reservation was 35,647 in the Government Departments. Appointments were made for 31,243 posts. In public undertakings, banks and insurance corporations put together, the backlog in reservation was 58,554. We could appoint 50,475 people. In the second Special Recruitment Drive in 1990-91, 46,559 jobs were in the backlog and we could give appointment to 29,415 persons. In the third Special Recruitment Drive in 1991-92, we identified 35,236 posts out of which 18,231 persons were appointed. In the fourth Special Recruitment Drive in the year 1993-94, 30,259 posts were identified and 12,346 persons were appointed.

So, this is a continuous programme of our Government. We have been requesting the State Governments, the Ministries in the Central Government and also all concerned to do this work regularly so that the backlog of vacancies are filled up at the earliest.

Hon. Members have requested for protection of the promotional avenues for SCs and STs and to ensure that carry forward vacancies meant for SCs and STs are retained for SCs and STs. We are aware of the practical problems that have been created due to the stipulation laid down by the Supreme Court in its judgement in, what has come to be known as the Mandal case. It is due to this Government's commitment to the cause of social justice that our hon. Prime Minister arranged for getting the President's assent and inclusion in the Ninth Schedule, Tamil Nadu's Bill which seeks to protect the existing levels of 69 per cent reservation to all backward classes people including the SCs and STs. The ceiling of 50 per cent for all reservations, imposed by the Supreme Court's judgement in the Mandal case has created a few practical difficulties all over the country particularly in the SC/ST community. Due to this stipulation, the promotional avenues of SCs, STs and OBCs stand to be affected. The carry forward of vacancies which has been protected for a period of five years only, can affect the SCs, STs and also the OBCs in future.

This House is aware of the commitment given by my senior colleague, Shri Sitaram Kesri, and also myself that

all possible avenues including the need for possibility of amendment of the Constitution would be examined so that a solution can be found to overcome these difficulties and ensure the legitimate rights and interests of SCs, STs and OBCs in Government services. We stand by this commitment of ours to the SCs, STs and OBCs.

There have been demands for constituting a separate National Commission for STs. Some of the hon. Members were demanding this. The Government is aware of and sensitive to the fact that STs expect to be reassured that their individuality should be maintained and respected. Ours is a pluralistic society. We are proud of this heritage of unity in diversity. The cultural and social diversities will continue to be respected and maintained under the national umbrella of oneness and unity of our nation.

There have also been demands from Dr. P.J. Kurian, who is not here at the moment, and Kumari Frida Topno that the Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity should be given all concessions and facilities that are being provided to other Scheduled Castes. Also hon. Member, Shri Dattatraya, has suggested to take special care for considering the inclusion of communities in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These issues are under examination by a Committee headed by the Secretary, Welfare. This Committee will submit its report very soon so that we can take further action in this matter.

I also share the anxiety of the House over the issue of Gowari community of Maharashtra and say that Government is seized of the problem and the matter is being examined thoroughly.

A point that has repeatedly found expression during the discussion on this motion is that monitoring of all these steps for the welfare and development of SCs and STs should be continuous. I completely agree with this very important suggestion. We will do our best in this regard.

We give utmost importance to monitor the steps taken by the States and various departments of our Government to ensure that benefits meant for SCs and STs reach them properly. Very recently, I have written to all the Chief Ministers requesting them to take stern measures against offenders who commit atrocities on SCs and STs. I have also requested the Chief Ministers to give their personal attention to the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers so that the inhuman practice of people carrying night soil will be dispensed with at the earliest. I have also written to all Ministers in Government of India requesting that immediate measures be taken to clear the backlog in filling up the vacancies meant for SCs and STs in Central Government Services. I am glad to inform this August House that the Chief Ministers and the respective Governments in the States are very positive in this approach.

I am glad that Shri Chandrajit Yadav, who is not here at the moment, has raised the issue regarding the need to have a National Policy for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Of course, he must have forgotten that his old parent body, the Congress movement, is seized of this issue from the very beginning. The SCP, the TSP, the Special Central Assistance and other related on-going programmes of our Ministry for the

welfare and development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are some of the important landmarks. These will continue to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in the country.

Sir, I am glad to reiterate that our Government's commitment to the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is constant and continuous. We will continue to take all necessary measures for their social, educational and economic development. We committed ourselves to the development of the under-privileged as part of our struggle for Independence. It is in the development of the weak and the poor that a Government can take pride. It is development and strength of the weak and the poor that make the Government and the nation strong and vibrant. This is our faith. To achieve such a strong and vibrant nation is our goal.

With these words, I thank all the hon. Members once again for their effective participation and we will continue to see that the weaker sections of our society get their due share not only on the socio-economic front, but on all other fronts also.

With these words, I once again thank the House and the hon. Members.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is after a gap of 8 years that this report is being debated. We were hoping that at least this time the Government would come out with some concrete decision but it did not.

There are 4 or 5 main points. I do not want to level any allegation on the Hon'ble Minister nor I doubt his intention. He also belongs to the same family to which we belong. During the discussion, three or four points were raised. We are happy that the President of SC and ST Parliamentary Forum, who is at present a minister, is also sitting here.

The important point on which we have been laying stress from the beginning is backlog. Unless a law is enacted to clear the backlog, the problem shall remain unresolved. There is no law. Only Government orders are there. However, there is no provision of imposing penalty on the officers etc., who violate the orders on reservation. The Government of Bihar has enacted a legislation which provides for punishment to an officer who does not fill the reservation quota. If an officer tells the son of a tribal or scheduled caste—who is 5 ft. 7 inch and has passed matriculation or B.A.—that he is not fit for the job of a Peon or police constable, he can be punished under the law. The Government has been saying time and again since 1991 that it would introduce a bill but it is still to be introduced.

After and half years, the term of the Members of this Lok Sabha will expire. Nobody knows whether it would be done before that. However, it is a different matter.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): The whole world exists on the hope.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Perhaps, tomorrow the situation might change.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): Are you living on this hope?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We are living on this hope and of course, we should live on this hope.

I would like to know whether the Government is serious on this issue or not? Secondly, the hon. Minister said about the atrocities.

[Translation]

The prevention of Atrocities Act has been passed. You know that yesterday I had raised the issue of demolition of the statue of Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar by the administration at Karna Chengal pet village of district of Tamil Nadu on the 10th October. The AIDMK party is in power there. Two boys namely Anumullai and John Thomas were murdered. All the people of under privileged class, belonging to Congress, PMK, CPI, and CPM went to Madras. All were unanimous that the statue of Baba Ambedkar should be reinstated there. A former IAS officer Shri Kurupan was arrested when the statue was installed on the 6th December. Shri Jaykaran Joseph, the Secretary to All India Dalit Sena was arrested and the Christian Priest Shri Nidhinathan was put behind the bars. Atrocities are being perpetrated on them all over the country. I would like to know from the Government as to how many State Governments have set up special courts so far under the provision of the prevention of Atrocities Act.

During our 11 month regime we tried our best for them. We had announced that all down-trodden Christians and Sikhs will be given the status of the Scheduled Castes. We included the down-trodden Budishts into the list of the Scheduled Castes. Such demand is not being made from the down-trodden Muslims. This demand is being made from the Christians alone. The issue relating to the Scheduled Castes who have become Christians is still lying pending. The Government had assured us that they would ponder over it seriously. You are repeating the same assurance. Now the Government should not linger it on. It should announce its final decision at the earliest. The State Government has recommended at least 200 such Castes and Tribes for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The R.G.I. has also endorsed that recommendations. All official formality has been completed by the Ministry and an announcement is awaited. There should not be any problem in including these castes in the list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which can be done by making necessary laws in Parliament.

Now I would like to speak about the Gowari community. The issue has two aspects. The first, whether the Gowari community be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes or not. There may be difference of opinion in this point. But brutal death of 150 persons in stampede-irrespective of their upper castes or lower castes on the 23rd November is an unprecedented shameful incident in the history of our Parliamentary system. The Home Ministry is termed as step father, the Prime Minister has no time to look into it. But you have direct responsibility of it, and what action has been taken by you so far? The commission for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and

the Scheduled Tribes has been given immense powers. It should have visited there so that they could feel assured that at least somebody was there to look after them. 150 persons including children and women lost their lives without any gun fire. This is the most shameful incident. They are tribals, so they cannot express their grievances. But sometimes their agitation turns violent and demands for a Jharkhand land or a Bodoland are voiced, I have, therefore, requested the Government time and again to clear the dirty drains. D.D.T. can kill the mosquitoes temporarily, but their breeding cannot be stopped until and unless the drains are cleaned. This is the issue of reservation, and atrocities. This issue relates to reservation atrocities and fraternity between different castes.

You spoke about the scavengers here. Shri Jakhar and the hon. Minister of Finance are sitting here. During the Government of our party. We had allocated Rs. 5000 crore for them. But the Government has now reduced this amount to Rs. 500 crore. But barring the expenditure on bureaucrats not a single paisa is being spent on them. I would like to point out that the practice of scavenging was continuing in 3900 cities in 1990. At that time we had assured that we would abolish this system within three years. Today again it is being assured that it will be abolished within 3 years. Can the Government single out any city where the practice of scavenging has been abolished so far? With this snail-pace progress we can never improve the lot of the people of these classes. The Government has replied that it is thinking over it very seriously. It has been brooding over it for the last four years. It will be a matter of great happiness if certain concrete assurance for making legislation for reservation is given or some concrete step for the welfare of the Schedule Castes or Scheduled Tribes is taken by the Government.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have got hardly ten minutes more. This is for the information of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I would not like to repeat what I have already stated. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one issue. Ours is a unique country comprised of untouchable castes, tribals and diverse mixed breed castes. Columbus discovered America. But the aboriginals in America, were wiped out. Similarly the aboriginals of Australasia i.e. South Asia were also wiped out and European people settled there. Ethnic conflicts took place in our country also. However, the process of assimilation also took place here. I do not want to go deep into the history. There is shortage of time also. I, therefore, say that most of us are mixed breeds. My submission is that the period of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been extended several times by 10 years. Does the Government think that this discrimination will come to an end in 10,20,30,50 or 100 years? I, therefore, demand a special provision for them. If persons belonging to Backward classes or so called higher classes marry persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, their children should be provided special facilities so that

all are assimilated by and by. The increasing discrimination should be checked. I myself was a student in 1937, 1938 and 1940. I happened to be Superintendent of 6 hostels named Azad hostel. I allowed a harijan in my hostel. The other Superintendents used to desert the hostels, fearing that presence of harijan in the hostel his companionship might put hazards in the marriage of their children.

I had stated at that time also that those who consider the harijan boy as untouchable should leave the hostel. Now by setting up separate hostels for the unprivileged classes of society is the Government not dividing the society? This way you are perpetuating untouchability in minds as well as in practice. Does the Government propose to give priority to harijan and tribal students in admission to their hostel? The inmates of the hostel who consider their fellow inmates untouchable should vacate the hostel. They should form their own group so that we may promote integrated nationalism and humanity. Second, it will take time to abolish social atrocities. Therefore, social justice must be provided. Does the Government pay its attention to these facts? Just now the issue of atrocities etc. was raised. It is a fact that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas and certain urban areas are still oppressed and killed? The hon. Minister referred to Belchi. It is not an isolated incident. The people belonging to so called upper castes and moneyed people belonging to other backward classes in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are oppressing, killing, looting them and torching their houses of these down-trodden people. These accidents are rampant all over the country. Though we live together and speak the same language, still are we not promoting atrocities?....(Interruptions).... There will be no atrocities in my area so long as I am there. I do not want to go deep into it. I, therefore, submit that the social atrocities should be eradicated. As regards economic exploitation we have given away our lands also to them. But on account of illegal usury they may lose their land. On paper the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are the owners of the land, but in reality they have been deprived of the land. I request the Government to enforce the money-lending act all over the country. Can the Government single out any village where the practice of illegal usury is not going on? I am not talking about a particular state. Be it West Bengal, Bihar, or Uttar Pradesh, illegal usury is prevalent everywhere. It gives the impression that the Government is giving tacit support to this usury. Land is being usurped there. The situation there is such that if a innocent person is lent Rs. 100, he has to pay Rs. 500 and yet an arrear of Rs. 1000 is shown against him. I, therefore, would like to submit that the Government should announce to enforce Money-Lending Act all over the country for the welfare of harijans and tribals.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking about the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes the hon. Minister has stated that he is ready to provide facilities to them. In Uttar Pradesh schools have been opened on the Ashram pattern for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In these schools education is imparted upto class VIII only. I would like to know from the hon. Minister

whether provision will be made for teaching of class X and class XII also? Moreover, I would like to submit that the Government funds are being misused in the name of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Government officers are not spending funds on these people. Secondly, I would like to submit that all the Ashram Schools in Uttar Pradesh are without their own buildings. The students of Ashram Schools at Ovara are studying in rented buildings. The students of the schools have no rooms to sit, take their food. They live like henes in their roost. I request the Government that the funds allocated for the education of children belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the Ashram pattern of schools, should be utilised and they should have their own buildings.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the report on the national commission on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been discussed in the House after so many years. It is good. Many issues relating to it have been discussed here. I would like to know the reaction of the Government thereto. Welfare hostels are built in every district by the Ministry of Welfare. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes live in these hostels. But it is an open secret that in my state the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not living in the hostels which are being built for them. Recently the process of setting up of new district has started there. But there is no place for them. Recently a site has been inaugurated where welfare hostel is being set up....(interruptions)....I want to know whether the hostels being built for the students belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes should be utilized for other purposes also. What are the views of the Government in this regard? Is the Government aware of this development? Would the Government like to state whether this work will be done with those funds, which are being allocated for their development, to provide facilities to them and for the education of this class of people, or will we simply go on discussing this report? What sort of actions are being taken in the name of social justice. We would like to know your reaction in this regard.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL (Murshidabad): I am not going to make a speech today, yesterday I spoke but the T.V. people gave the name of Shri Mukherjee...(interruptions)....I have to make only two points. The first point is that in my constituency district Murshidabad there is one Chai community, the relatives of this community are residing in Bihar. The Chais have got the status of Scheduled castes in Bihar and the people who are residing in my constituency also want the status of scheduled castes. The second point is this, as Paswanji has said that Muslim people do not want to be included in the list of Scheduled castes but some Muslims are there who wants the status of Scheduled Caste. Incidentally I may remind you that some days ago I had gone to Ladhakh. The tribal Muslims of that area also wants the status of tribal. The Muslims of Lakashadweep have been given the status of scheduled tribes. Our hon'ble Minister Shri Syedji also belongs to a scheduled

tribe. Now the muslim people of Ladhakh also wants the status of scheduled tribe. So I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether Government is considering to give the status of scheduled caste to Chai Community and status of scheduled tribe to Muslims of Ladhak?

[English]

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I have dealt at length the various points raised by the hon. Members. Mr. Paswan came late. I am not blaming him for that.

Sir, you know very well that I have spoken for more than forty-five minutes on this issue and I have also dealt with all the points raised by hon. Members and particularly Mr. Paswan when he mentioned about the backlogs. I have already mentioned the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am on the point of legislation. I want to know whether the Government is going to introduce a legislation in this regard. I know what you have done...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, I have already taken note of his suggestion. It is a very important suggestion. But the Government's commitment is continuous and we will continue to take care of the problems regarding backlogs. From 1989-90 to 1993-94, we have had four Recruitment Boards.

Regarding atrocities, I have already said that I have spoken to the Chief Ministers personally and I have also written to them. We have designated the respective courts as Special Courts.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: How many are there?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: We have identified about 48 districts in the country which are atrocity-prone districts. We have specifically told the DMs and SPs to take care of that. We have told the Chief Ministers first to keep in touch with them and we are also keeping in touch with all the districts directly. There is a Control Room here. If any such problems occur, we will immediately contact them and take appropriate action to book the culprits. About the revision of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe list, I have already informed the House that we have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Welfare. About 10,000 applications have been received involving nearly 1250 communities. It is a very serious and a very sensitive issue. So, we are taking all possible steps to see that the Committee gives its report immediately. They have been working day and night. In fact they are working three to four hours continuously. So, I hope the Committee will give the report soon and I will come back to you as early as possible.

With regard to Mr. Nitish Kumar's complaint about the Bihar Government, I have not received any news. Now that I have received an open complaint from him I will look into that. I assure the House that if anybody misuses the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe hostels, stern action will be taken irrespective of the person or the party involved. I will personally enquire into the matter, I will

personally go over there. But please give it to me in writing.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I am speaking in the House.

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: I want the name of the place.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The District is Shivhar which is carved out of Chitamarhi District.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I will personally visit the place and I will take you along with me.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (ROSERA): This will suit you also.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I will take necessary steps to see that it does not occur in future. Regarding Uttar Pradesh, Sir, I do not have the figures at the moment. I will look into the matter. I take cognizance of these allegations and see that the issues are rectified.

Hon. Member, Mr. Paswan, raised an issue involving the State of Tamil Nadu. I also know what is happening in Karunal village. I will come back to you. With this, I think, I have given you.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, very much.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bhogendra Jha, there was an occasion for every hon. Member to participate in the debate. But today you have asked for clarifications. Private Members' Bill was to be taken up at 3.30 p.m. Since some Members objected it was extended by five more minutes.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I know the Government is not in a position to do it. But let him say so... *(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has heard your views and understood them.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Let him say that. Should I be treated as an untouchable? I have raised only points; I did not make any speech.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: There is a provision, according to which twenty per cent people belonging to other communities can be accommodated in the SC/ST hostel. With regard to the general hostel, I cannot commit anything at this moment. This is a new suggestion that he has made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given very valuable suggestions. He will consider your very valuable suggestions....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Some of us do not want that their lot should be improved. Now vested interests have developed that they should always remain as SC&ST. Please reject it if it is wrong. It is a question of implementing it. They are not implementing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has understood your question.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I had asked an question in regard to your assurance. He is not ready to give reply. I think this is a centempt of the House.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister has understood your question. He has specifically said that he would look into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us take up Private Members' Business. Now introduction of bills.

15.41 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of the Schedule)

*[English]*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I introduce the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of the Schedule)

*[English]*

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (INNER MANIPUR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I introduce the Bill.

15.43 hrs.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of section 11, etc.)

*[English]*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (PALI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I introduce the Bill.

15.43½ hrs.

**Maintenance of uninterrupted Power Supply to industries of Backward States Bill**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for uninterrupted power supply to the industrial units operating in the industrially backward states of the country by the Central Government to ensure the overall industrial development of such states and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for uninterrupted power supply to the industrial units operating in the industrially backward States of the country by the Central Government to ensure the overall industrial development of such States and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: I introduce the Bill.

15.44 hrs.

**Cyclone, Earthquake and Flood victims (Financial Relief and Rehabilitation) Bill**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for rehabilitation of and financial relief to the people for damage caused to their crops, property, livestock and for the loss of life suffered by them due to cyclones, earthquakes and floods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for rehabilitation of and financial relief to the people for damage caused to their crops, property, livestock and for the loss of life suffered by them due to cyclones, earth- quakes and floods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: I introduce the Bill.

15.44½ hrs.

**Slum and Jhuggi Jhopri areas (basic amenities and clearance) Bill**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for minimum basic

amenities of water, electricity, sanitation and health care in slums and jhuggi jhopri clusters and for the clearance of such areas in larger public interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for minimum basic amenities of water, electricity, sanitation and health care in slums and jhuggi jhopri clusters and for the clearance of such areas in larger public interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: I introduce the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

**Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (In Government Services) Bill**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (In Government Services) Bill for consideration and passing.

Dr. P. Vallal Peruman may please move.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in higher category of posts in Government Service, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, our country is a welfare State and many steps have been taken to ameliorate the sufferings of the downtrodden sections of the society. For achieving this, our Constitution has made some special provisions for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In order to improve the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, various welfare schemes have been launched. Of them, a provision for reserving posts for Scheduled Castes and seven and a half per cent for Scheduled Tribes respectively. But this is not fully implemented. Moreover, the population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe has increased manifold but the percentage of posts reserved for them remains the same.

According to the 1991 census, the Scheduled Caste population now is 13,82,23,000 and something. The

population of Scheduled Tribe is 6,77,58,000 and something.

At present, there is reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Services in lower and middle level posts only. There has been a great demand from several quarters for reservation of posts and appointment for them in senior position also. In order to protect their interest and boost their morale, it is proposed that in Government Services, according to the population, this percentage should be increased and a fixed Constitution should be framed. At present, reservation of the post for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is based on the population which was recorded a decade back. It is, therefore, proposed that there should be a proportional increase in the percentage of posts reserved for them, according to the latest population. Under the Government of India, more than 38 Departments are functioning. Except one of the Secretaries, the other Departments hold upper caste people. The total number of Public Sector Undertakings in this country is 245. In Public Sector Undertakings, at the high level, posts like the Chairman, the Managing Director, Board of Directors, Executive Directors, Chief General Manager, and thousands of thousands of posts are there, but a few posts are held by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people. The other posts are held by upper caste people. According to 1991 studies, in Group A category, 6.4 per cent posts and in Group B category, 9.05 per cent posts are filled by the Scheduled Castes. As far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, in Group A category, 1.54 per cent and 2.53 per cent posts in Group B category are held by them. This shows that not even 50 per cent of posts have been filled by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Take, for example, the Indian Railways. In Indian Railways, there is a system for formulation of policy for day-to-day affairs and also for effective implementation of the policy, which is managed by the Railway Board. It consists of 7 high officials, 4 Directors-General. Nine Zones are managed by the General Managers and 8 General Managers are looking after their production units and construction units. There are 3 Chief Administrative Officers, 17 Advisers, 2 Director Generals, 61 Executive Directors, 2 Joint Secretaries and 1 Inspector General. Out of these, a few people belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Now I come to Banking sector. Total Banks are 72, including 8 State Bank of India and its Associates, 20 Nationalised Banks, 12 Rural Regional Banks, 29 Indian Scheduled Banks and 3 non-scheduled Banks, in our country apart from some private Banks out of the 72 total Banks no-body is heading the Bank as Chairman (or) Managing Director from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community.

As far as Universities are concerned, we have, at present, 217 Universities in our country and out of them one or two people from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category hold the post as the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar of the University. I think, similar is the case in the Government of India. There all the posts are occupied by the upper castes people, especially in Group A and in Group B categories.

I wish to bring to your attention the Supreme Court Judgement on Mandal Case and its implications on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A case was filed challenging the reservation for OBCs. The reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was not challenged at all by any one of the court. The Supreme Court in its wisdom considered to deliver judgement on the unrefereed matter without even hearing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who constitute 25 per cent of country's population. Hence, the judgement is against the very principle of natural justice.

The Supreme Court while holding that reservations are not anti-meritian has passed the following judgement:

(i) No reservation in promotion and reservation would be confined to initial appointments only.

(ii) No carry forward of the vacancies under reserved posts and each year should be taken as a unit for recruitment.

(iii) No reservation is advisable in certain categories of posts like technical posts in Research and Development Organisation, specialities and super specialities in medicine, engineering etc., Defence Services, Professors, Pilots in Indian Airlines and Air India, scientists and technicians in Nuclear and Space application, etc.

(iv) Total reservation should not go beyond 50 per cent.

A case was filed challenging the reservation for OBCs. But it is worthwhile to note that full Bench did not include the representative from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category.

The above judgement has far reaching implications and adverse impact on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes development as briefly given below:

(i) Without reservation in promotion it would be extremely difficult for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to come up in Government Services under the existing system of promotions. Therefore, reservation in promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is essential.

(ii) Presently, even with "Carry forward system" there is huge backlog of reserved posts. The Government to clear this huge backlog, go in for special recruitment drives for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In line with the judgement if the "Carry forward system" is done away with, the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not get filled up at all and thus would defeat the entire reservation system. There would be large gap between the posts reserved and those actually filled up.

(iii) Under the cover of speciality and super speciality posts, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs are deprived of employment opportunities in vast number of departments. In the words of Supreme Court, when reservation is not anti-meritian, how come providing reservation in the above departments would suddenly become anti-meritian?

(iv) The principle of reservation is not merely to provide employment opportunities only but also to provide the deprived sections of the society with human dignity and equality as equal partners in the country's governance and administration.

This judgement created nationwide unrest among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as this would undo whatever little development the reservation has made and push them back a century behind. I feel, perhaps, it may be a feeling that reservation to SCs and STs is a sympathetic charity, but it is not. To elucidate this, I would request your attention to the genesis of reservation for SCs and STs.

It was Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who fought for separate electorate in the Round Table Conferences in London in 1930-32, as a means of protection for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against the gross injustice, age-old tyranny, untouchability, oppression and exploitation meted out to them. The then British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal award on August 17, 1932 granting separate electorate for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, due to difference in approach towards the problems of SCs and STs, Mahatma Gandhi protesting the award went into hunger strike.

The issues were negotiated and a solemn agreement called "Poona Pact" was signed on September 24, 1932 by the great nationalists, rationalists and freedom fighters. The signatories to the agreement were Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Jayakar, Sapru, G.D. Birla Rajagopalachari, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Rao Bahadur Srinivasan, M.C. Raja, Devadoss Gandhi and others. This pact guaranteed for social, political, educational and economic development of SCs and STs and further assured for their participation in the administration of the country at all levels. These provisions were enshrined in the Government of India Act, 1935 and later became part of the Constitution of India. It is, therefore, evident that reservations for SCs and STs is not a sympathetic charity granted but a right, hard fought and got. Had the Poona Pact not come into existence, perhaps the destiny of this country would have been different.

I would recall here that some of us, having known the history of the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes expressed apprehension on the floor of the Parliament also about the adverse implications of the Supreme Court judgement on SCs and STs. In response, the Welfare Minister, hon. Shri Sitaram Kesri, made a vocal statement in the Upper House as follows:—

"Government have takes due note of the feelings expressed by the Hon'ble Members in this regard and would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that Government would take a view on the issues arising out of the judgement having regard to its constitutional obligations towards the advancement of backward class of citizens. The arguments with regard to the Mandal Commission before the Supreme Court were in the context of and with reference to socially and educationally

backward classes. The implications of the judgement of the Supreme Court, if any, in so far as the SCs/STs are concerned need to be examined, after wider consultation, including with all political parties, before a final view is taken.

16.00 hrs

"There cannot be any doubt on the commitment of Government with regard to the protection of the interest of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There will be no immediate disturbance of the present dispensation regarding promotions."

This statement was given by the hon. Minister of Welfare Shri Sitaram Kesri. Just now, the hon. Minister of State for Welfare Shri K.V. Thangka Balu has also made that kind of a statement to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Apart from the above empty promise by the Ministers, we are not aware of any further action taken by the Government to protect the rights of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, from the onslaught of the judgement even after two years. I understand that certain over-enthusiastic State Governments and Central Government organisations are now implementing directly or indirectly the Mandal Commission judgement regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

One should know that reservations for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is a fundamental right provided under Article 16(1) of the Constitution in lieu of separate electorate under Communal Award, 1932 to protect them from social injustice and ensure their participation in the governance of the country at all levels, whereas reservation for Other Backward Classes in appointments only is a Government Order under article 16(4) of the Constitution. While the Government is preparing itself for the mega celebrations of Mahatma's 125th Birth Anniversary, it had failed to realise that the court's judgement virtually defeated the spirit of the Poona Pact which was signed on the hard fast of Mahatma. There cannot be a worse insult than this to Mahatma and to the other great leaders who signed the solemn Poona Pact.

There is already a smirking dissatisfaction among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes about the way in which their problems are dealt with. The adverse implications of the judgement would lead to further frustration among the educated Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe youths, as it would bring in further inequality in social and economic life. This would be fatal to the very structure of our democracy as quoted by Dr. Ambedkar:

"On January 26, 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognising the principles of one man, one vote and one value. In our social and economic life, we

shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this assembly has so labouriously built up."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sir, Article 16 of the Constitution says:

"There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State."

So, in the matter of reservation in Group A and Group B or at the level of Directors or the CMDs in the public sector enterprises and other Government organisations there must be a fixed reservation to higher posts, because on the one hand our Government is filling up the backlogs and on the other side the Supreme Court has given a judgement against promotion etc. There is a lot of difference between the two.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sir, Our hon. Ministers, Shri Sita Ram Kesri and Shri Thangka Balu, also gave assurances on the floor of the house to safeguard the interest of the SCs/STs. In the Mandal Commission Report both backward classes and Scheduled castes are treated equally. But according to the Constitution there is a distinct difference between Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. Sir, while the backward classes are a combination of several castes or classes, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are separate entities. Moreover, the Scheduled Castes do not come under Hindu *vama* system, they were called *panchamas* and were treated unfavourably.

So, this judgement of Supreme Court regarding implementation of the Mandal Commission Report is totally against the SCs/STs. I request the Government to bring a comprehensive Bill to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to give them reservation in the promotions and also give effect to carry forward system in all categories from Group 'A' to Group 'D' in all departments. The reservation quota should be increased according to the latest proportion of population.

With these words, I move that this Bill may be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: *Motion moved:*

"That the Bill to provide for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in higher category of posts in Government Services, be taken into consideration."

SHRI K.V. THOMAS—Not present.

Shri Nawal Kishore Rai.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by

Shri P. Vallal Peruman to provide for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes in higher category of posts in Government service.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this bill has been introduced in regard to reservation. This subject is very sensitive as it deals with social justice and delivering justice to the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, through you I would like to put forth this fact before the Government, which have also been mentioned by hon'ble Shri Perumanji, that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been appointed even on 5 per cent posts at the secretary level in all the 38 Government Departments whereas as per the Constitution 50 per cent posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and for the backward classes. Through you I would like to submit to the Government that only 2 officers are of the level of secretary are there in 38 Government Departments. Do you want to ensure reservation through these secretaries.

If the Government wants to implement the reservation policy in the country in the manner it desires, then it is necessary for the Government to place persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the higher posts by giving them reservation as per the quota. How the objective of the reservation would be fulfilled if the people of the upper caste would remain in higher posts. That is why there has been backlog in the reservation of SCs/STs.

Just now our colleague Shri Perumanji has putforth the detailed figures regarding reservation given to SCs/STs in proportion to their population. He has also stated about the backlog. I would like to submit that until 50 per cent reservation is provided in the posts of Departmental secretaries in 38 Government Departments and in the 245 Public sector undertakings, we can not fulfil the reservation quota. I fail to understand how the Government would implement the reservation policy without filling the posts of Managing Director, Director and other higher posts with SCs/STs candidates in Public Sector undertakings. Whether Government is going to make an announcement whether it wants to take any decision with regard to necessary steps to be taken for filling the posts of 38 Departmental Secretaries and posts of Managing Director, Director etc. in the 245 Public Sector Undertakings as per reservation quota. Will the Government bring forward in the House a comprehensive Bill providing for effective implementation of 50 per cent reservation quota.

Today 22.5 per cent reservation is given in services to the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, fixed on the basis of 1971 census. Now, we have before us the figures of population based on 1991 census which reveal that their population has increased to 25 per cent. On the basis of this, justice, our constitution and humanity demands that when their population has risen to 25 per cent and the hon. Members from both the sides raise this demand turn by turn and, through you, bring it to the knowledge of the Government that reservation quota

for scheduled castes and tribes be raised to 25 per cent. Through you, I urge upon the Government to raise the reservation quota forthwith by bringing in a detailed Bill. The Government should bring forward in this house a detailed Bill providing for raising the reservation quota to 50 per cent.

This is what I would like to urge upon the Government while taking part in the discussion on this Bill and expressing my feelings.

Just now, the hon. Members were discussing the verdict given by the Supreme Court on the reservation for OBCs in the light of the recommendation made by the Mandal Commission and the action taken by the Government on the implementation of these recommendations. In reply to an unstarred question of the Hon. Member, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the Government had given an assurance in December, 1993 in this very House followed by the hon. Welfare Minister's assurance on behalf of the Government during zero hour and in response to other questions in May and June, 1994 that the tenth schedule will provide for reservation for the OBCs in similar manner in which 9th schedule of the constitution provides for reservation for the SCs and STs. OBC students will be given relaxation in age bar and will be provided proper opportunities for taking exams like SCs and STs are given age relaxation, concessional examination fee and relaxation in pass marks under the 9th Schedule. Through you, I would like to tell the Government, that the assurance given by the Government a year ago in December in reply to a question of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and reiterated many times in this house thereafter and raised by the hon. Members of all parties with emphatic demand for giving age relaxation along with reservation to the OBC students has but....

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government gave assurance but it was not implemented so far. We, therefore, would like to request the hon. Minister and the treasury benches to provide relaxation in upper age limit, number of attempts, examination fee and qualifying marks as the people belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes have been given in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to cite an example. Shri Kanaujia is sitting in the august House. He will explain in his speech that the reservation quota and general quota are two separate things. He has worked hard in this regard. Moreover, he has sound knowledge of this subject. But the Government is not doing so. This time the result of the candidates belonging to OBC who passed the UPSC examination under general category was published later separately. It is for the first time in the history of UPSC that the result has been declared two times and the result of the OBC candidates who passed the examination under general category has been announced in second turn under the result of candidates of OBC quota. It is a gross injustice against these castes. Since they passed not against any reserved quota, their result should not have been declared with the result of the qualified candidates under OBC quota. This action has

deprived the other OBC candidates of their chance who could have got through against the OBC quota. I, therefore, through you, demand from the Government to clarify as to why these general seats of the successful candidates belonging to the OBC have been adjusted against the stipulated OBC quota out of 50 per cent reserved quota.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, lastly I request the hon. Minister to accept this Bill. If he does not agree to it, he should *suo motu* introduce a comprehensive Bill in this regard. All the hon. Members of all parties are in unison that the 50 per cent quota should be provided for them at any rate. If the Government wants to provide economic and social justice to the people belonging to the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and the Other Backward Classes they should be appointed against their respective quotas in all posts from the junior most to the senior most posts like Secretary in all Departments and 245 Public Sector Undertakings of the country. Only then their progress is possible in real sense.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as regards backlog, it has not been cleared so far since the Independence. It has been rather increasing. Of course, it is declared in this august House every day that the Government imparts special training to the people of these classes so has to help them in their preparations for UPSC examinations but it does not happen in reality.

It is endeavoured to uplift them by extending all facilities to them. Yet only 4.5 per cent of their quota is filled up in category 'A' and 5.7 per cent in category 'B'. Thus, in total 7 or 8 per cent quota has been filled up against all categories. Whereas it ought to have reached 22.5 per cent by now. This backlog has been increasing for 47 years and no attention is being paid to it. Through you, I would like to tell the Government that the condition of these people cannot improve unless the Government formulates a concrete policy, enacts laws in Parliament makes strong determination to clear the backlog and brings about constitutional amendment to provide for severe punishment for those who are reluctant to implement it.

Through you, I would like to submit that the Government should make laws for taking punitive action against the officers and staff who fail to implement cent-percent reservation rules. I am from Bihar. The Government of Bihar has set a precedent by making law through which it has paved the way for making a provision in the country that any laxity in implementing reservation will entail severe punishment. Alongwith financial penalty, various other kinds of punishment have also been provided therefor.

We want that the Government of India should introduce a Bill in this regard, which should be passed here unanimously and provision for stringent action against the persons reluctant to implement it should be made.

With these words I support this Bill strongly. I express my thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak here.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Eranakulam): At the outset, I would support this Bill moved by Dr. P. Vallal Peruman.

All the political parties in the country shed crocodile tears to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even after 47 years, we find that whatever has been assured in the Constitution and whatever has been assured in this House, has not been properly implemented.

There is scope for the implementation of the reservation of the SCSTs in Government organisations, in public sector and in banking organisations but it has found that in States as well as in the Centre, it is not properly implemented.

This House has constituted a Committee to protect the interests of the SCSTs and that Committee is visiting a large number of public sector undertakings and banks. What is their finding? In many of the public sector undertakings, the percentage of posts to be reserved and filled up, according to the percentage, are not filled up in time. Every public sector undertaking has got its own excuses as to why postings are not made.

So, it is time this House has to go seriously about the implementation of the reservation policy in respect of SCSTs.

Among Class-I Officers, if you make an analysis and a study, it can be found that the principle of reservation is not implemented. As Dr. P. Vallal Peruman has pointed out, among the 234 or 235 Public Sector Undertakings, how many Chairmen and Managing Directors are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community? Among the nationalised banks, how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are Chairmen and Managing Directors? Please look at the Armed Forces. How many people from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are above the rank of Colonel or Captain? I think we have to seriously look into this aspect. In Kerala, we have taken some forward steps when recruitment is made in the Police Department. Sir, from the level of Circle Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents of Police, there is direct recruitment from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, Tahsildars and RDOs are recruited directly from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community. Therefore, I would like to know whether a particular percentage of Class-I Officers would be directly recruited from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community. Please have a look at the IAS Officers. Unless special emphasis is laid on the training of the students from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community, they cannot compete in the IAS examination and become IAS Officers. Unless there are representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Administrative Service, how are the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes going to be protected? Even though we talk a lot against untouchability, in actual practice, how many inter-caste marriages are taking place between the upper castes and the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe community? We have to ponder over this. Therefore, the time has come when, in our society, we should give adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Coming to the fishermen, in the fishermen community there are different religions, different castes. But the entire fishermen community should be considered as a tribe. I am

not suggesting that they should be given the position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But they should be given adequate protection. They should be given adequate financial assistance. There is a country-wide agitation going on by the tradition fishermen against giving licences to the foreign trawlers. It is found that the interests of the traditional fishermen are not adequately protected. Similarly, it has been suggested about the dalit Christians also. In our country, when all the dalits are given the privileges of what the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people get, why the dalit Christians are being denied those privileges? As a Member of this House, for the last ten years I have seen that several discussions are going on. Whichever Government comes to power, gives an assurance that the dalit Christians will be given all the privileges which the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people enjoy. But nothing has come out so far.

Coming back to the educational Institutions, how many Universities have got Vice-Chancellors from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community? So, I think, the time has come when we have to take some concrete decisions and action has to be taken. Otherwise, as we have seen in different parts of the country, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will rise and they will resort to violent actions. We have to prevent such violent actions. We can prevent violent actions only if certain concrete decisions are taken and implemented. It is in this context that I support the Private Member's Bill moved by Dr. P. Vallal Peruman. I think the Government will take into consideration the spirit of this Bill. I think the spirit of this Bill will be considered and appropriate action will be taken. I support this Bill.

With this I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, We have discussed the report regarding the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in details during the last 10-12 hours. The private Members Resolution of Shri Perumanji is similar to that.

I do not want to go into the details but it is obvious that the leaders at the time of our independence had fixed a target of the uniformity of the society, it seems that we have not achieved it till date. The framers of our Constitution had made provision for reservation but after 45 years it has become an issue of vote. Our target to bring each section of the society at par has not been achieved so far. We have deviated from our path willingly.

There is so much disparity in education that if we want to bring parity in it we cannot do so. If a person, who belongs to poor class, Scheduled Caste and Backward Class, thinks about good education while living in a village, it is beyond his imagination. Even after that if we think that the society should come at par, it is a wild goose chase.

45 years have been passed but whenever the questions regarding backlog is raised, their number increase continuously. The assurance is given in the House that the backlog would be cleared soon but what action is taken on it and we are unable to understand till date. My submission is that perhaps we are not pondering over it seriously. The

discussion on report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was held in the House after 8 years. When the discussion on the report is held after so many years in the House then how we can expect that this part of the society will come at par.

Today, the society is divided into several parts and the division was not done by the outsiders. Only we are responsible for it. My submission is that the people who are in power and who are in opposition should ponder over it by sitting together and the issue of reservation should not be made an issue of vote. The issue should be how the common man can be brought at par and how they can be provided equal education.

When at Primary level there is so much disparity in education that there are 3 or 4 systems of education then how we can think about parity at that level. At some places people determine just after the birth of the child where he would be educated. The people from the lower class cannot determine even after 15 to 17 years as to what their child wants to learn then how we will solve this problem. We should think over it seriously here and take a decision about it.

Reservation was proposed for 10 years at that time but now we are saying that we will continue it for ever. This is the duress of our party. If any party deviates from this course it will feel that it is loosing its vote bank. Every party thinks about the development of that section of the society but I feel that the same is not happening at all. We are going just in the opposite direction. We are dividing the society but not working for its unity.

I am not going to speak much on it. We have discussed in detail and every thing has been brought to light. The Government should ponder over it seriously and it should think how the equality can be brought in the society. Casteism is dividing the society and everyone is thinking and acting in the same way. My submission is that even after 45 years the atrocities are increasing. It seems that the atrocities on women and all section of the society are increasing in time with the progress we are making. What are the reasons of it, let us discuss about it.

With these words I conclude and thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Phillaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much, I rise to support and express my views on the Bill regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Government jobs of Dr. Perumal. Ever since I become a Member of the Lok Sabha I have been seeing that discussions have been held on various Bills regarding reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Today I have heard the views of the hon. Members of the ruling party and the opposition. I fully agree with their views that the benefit or reservation given to them at times and the policies do not reach them. Yesterday some hon. Members of the opposition asserted that the Government is not doing anything for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are totally wrong. There is a lack of mentality. Today I rise to say only this. I will put forth my views in limited words. Policies are framed so that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get all

the facilities. Discussion was held here regarding the backlog, these are the reasons of our mentality. If want, we can give them everything.

Just now our hon. Member have told that out of 38 departments there are only two departments where the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees are appointed. Only because of it I would like to say something here.

I was appointed a Member of the Punjab-Public Service Commission in 1975. I was the first youngest Scheduled Caste woman who held such post in the country. It was a pride for Punjab. There is not enough time to tell you my experiences. It has been going on due to the mentality of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Reservation is not a problem I observed in 1975 that if a Scheduled Caste candidate went for any interview, he was not selected for any post. Three months passed within no time. There are four categories A,B,C and D, the experts used to give 'D' category. They were not marked beyond that. In such cases five extra names were given and the N.O.C. was sought from the Social Welfare Ministry. The influential person was selected for the post.

After three months I felt that something should be done in this regard. One day an interview for the post of the doctor was held and he was treated in the same way. I refused to return my papers by saying that our commission would have to pass a resolution. The commission passed a resolution to the effect that if any candidate belonging to the reserved category is granted 'D' category, he would also be considered. The resolution was passed at that very moment and was implemented soon. You would be surprised to know that the other measures were adopted there after. The minimum marks to be obtained is 30. The members of the commission started giving zero marks so that none from the Scheduled Caste can get the job. I had to struggle hard in the Public Service Commission. I was only a member in the commission. I has not served in any department earlier. I was a house-wife and had gone in the Public Service Commission directly as a member. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, she gave me an opportunity to be the chairperson there. I had to face a lot of problems there. When I was made the chairperson of the public service commission it became the talk of the town that the women from the Scheduled Castes have been made the members. I would like to submit one thing to the hon. Members who are speaking on the reservation policy as to what I mean to say is that there is no doubt that they will get reservations but will the reservation actually reach upto them? The hon. member Shri Santosh Gangwarji has rightly asserted that on this issue the recommendation is made for the vote banks. If the hon. Members ask to themselves then do they actually want the reservation. The fact is that the people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given jobs but their record is spoiled. The record is spoiled in such a way that they can not get promotion. Even if they are promoted, they are posted in such a remote area that they have to suffer a lot. The family is on one end and they are on the other end. Therefore we will have to take it into account also. There are so many things, which I would like to submit, I have an experience of 12 years but on account

of the paucity of time I do not want to speak. So many examples have come to my notice.

I would like to urge upon the Government through you that unless, on the posts of the Governors, Chief Secretaries and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission the people from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are appointed, there is none to give them protection. We know, why the policies made by the Government are not being implemented. I know that the Government tries its level best to implement the laws. It is not so that the Government does not want to do so. The Government has done a lot in the past 47 years and these people have made a lot of progress. The discrimination is going on it also and those who are doing so are the political parties only which manipulate the facts. My submission to them through you is that they should support the issue of reservation with this pledge that they go to the people and discuss it with them so that they can change their attitude.

Sir, at last I support the resolution moved by the hon. Member Dr. P. Peruman.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill which is being discussed now really relates to the basic principles of reservation and also it takes into account the reality of the Indian administration and the Indian society. That is why this Bill has been brought out. Reservation is necessary for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections of the society who have been subjected to injustice for centuries in this country.

In the very beginning I would like to respond to what some friends and some colleagues have said here, that is, reservation is being used as a political instrument, it is being used to get electoral support and that it also divides the society. I refute this kind of an understanding and this is basically a very wrong understanding. Those who are basically anti-reservationists and anti-weaker sections come forward with this kind of a plea that this kind of reservation will bring down the merit in the administration, reservation will divide the society and reservation has become a political issue. Why should it not become a political issue, I want to know. Reservation is for whom? Reservation, in this country, is for those people who had been denied not only justice, but for those who had also been denied dignity and those who had been the victims of the vested interests in the society in every walk of life, be it social, economic, political or cultural. I do not want to go into the history of all these things. This is a fact that this society has some very shining aspects. This society was based on certain anti-social principles where the working class, those who were the producers of national wealth were made untouchables; they were denied not only the share in power, but they were also denied the dignity also. When the new era started, when the people woke up and became conscious, a question was raised.

It is not being raised only today, but it was raised when we were fighting for our freedom. I will specially mention three names—Baba Sahib Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Ramasamy Periar and Mahatma Phule. These

three outstanding social personalities of our country, in their respective areas, raised these issues when we were fighting for our freedom. They confronted Mahatma Gandhi. During the course of our national movement or the freedom struggle, they asked him one question as to whether in free India, the same social system and the same economic relations will continue. When we become free, what will happen? Will there be untouchability? Will only the handful of people become the owners of the lands? Will only a very small section of the society dominate our administration? They raised this question during the freedom struggle. Mahatma Gandhi realised the evil in the society and when he saw for himself that this issue is becoming a powerful national and social issue, he included 'a fight against untouchability' in his own programme. They saw justice; they said, I do not want; you come from an area where in this country, the reservation was there, though we were not at that time, an independent country. When the educated boys and girls coming from this section of the society came forward, those who were dominating the society and the administration have said that they did not have to come there; they did not have the necessary merit; they did not know how to deal with a file; therefore, they told them to ask for some monetary help for which they were prepared, and asked them to go and to the hereditary profession. They said that they could not run the administration because they were not born to handle the administration.

That was the attitude; and against that, there was a powerful movement in this country. Thanks to the founding fathers of our Constitution, they realised the importance. Thanks even to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was a big leader and who was the first Prime Minister of our country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was speaking on this issue when the first amendment to the Indian Constitution was brought forward. Panditji said that reservation was important and necessary in this society where people had been victimised and exploited and where caste system was responsible for regarding certain people high by birth and certain others low. Though reservation should not continue for all times to come, yet for some time, it should be there. Reservation is not a very ideal principle. What is the ideal principle? Is the principle of democracy ideal? Democracy has so many weaknesses. But in spite of all its weaknesses, democracy is supposed to be the best form of Government because there is no other better system than a democratic system.

Reservation is not only a matter of giving certain percentage in the employment sector. Basically, reservation is the principle for giving a share in the governance of the country. Those people who seek reservation today are asking that they should have a share in the governance of the country. Why should they not find a place in the administration? Bureaucracy is a very important instrument for the implementation of socio-economic policies. We implement our policies and programmes through bureaucracy, through our government Services and through our government machinery. If there is no representation and if there is no share for the overwhelming majority of the people of the country, will justice be done to them? Will it be a popular

administration? Will it be a justiciable system? Therefore if we want to have a true democracy, as defined by Abraham Lincoln 'democracy of the people, for the people and by the people', then it is important that in every aspect of our administrative and political life, there should be a share for all. That is why in the very Preamble of our Constitution itself, we have stated that we want to give justice to every citizen of India in all walks of life, whether it be political, economic or social. If we really aspire to give justice to our people in all walks of life, then we have to go in for reservations.

But our anguish is that in spite of the fact that reservation as a principle was accepted and provisions for reservation were incorporated in our Constitution, we have not achieved the desired results even after 45 years. And even today, we are still fighting for reservation. This is the tragedy of the whole thing. The reason for this is that there was no honesty on the part of those who were in charge of the administration and who were in charge of running the Government of the country. There were either certain weaknesses in the system or they were working under certain pressures. I do not want to quote. Once I held a personal discussion with a former Prime Minister of this country. The former Prime Minister told me that the bureaucracy was against the policy of reservation. Then I confronted the Prime Minister and asked whether the reason for not filling up the vacancies meant for the reserved communities could be due to bureaucracy which was dominated by certain sections of the society comprising the upper castes. Was it due to this reason that in spite of their Constitutional right, injustice was done to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? Was it due to this reason that the reservation quota was not being fulfilled? If it were so, should we not give relief to our socially and educationally backward classes?

Here I want to stress one more point. Who brought reservations in the first place? It may be recalled that the Supreme Court had struck down the principle of reservation in its judgement in 1950, taking shelter under the argument that it was against the principle of fundamental rights and it was against the principle of social justice. When they struck down the reservation policy, an amendment was brought to the Constitution. The first amendment in the Indian Constitution was on the issue of reservation. Articles 15(4) and 16(4) were added to our Constitution. Who moved the first amendment in the Indian Constitution on the issue of reservation? It was not moved by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, though he was the Law Minister at that time.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told him, "You frame it. But you come from that community. If you move the resolution, people may perhaps impute some motive. Let me move it. I am the Prime Minister. I am the head of the Government. Therefore, I will move the amendment." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the resolution that if reservation is given to those who are inadequately represented in Government services, it will not be against principles of equity and it will not violate the fundamental principles.

Now, Shrimati Chowdhary has related certain things

from her own experience. This shows the mind of those people who were in charge of the administration. They will never allow. They will find every time methods and means to block and to prevent the boys and girls who were born in the poor community to give them justice. Therefore, I am saying that reservation is a fundamental right of the poor people in this country. Reservation is the most important democratic right in this country. Reservation is not that we are begging for jobs. Reservation is the fundamental right. It is the most important cardinal principle of democracy.

I will say that in spite of all these provisions, justice has not been done even today. Dr. Peruman has asked for reservations only in the higher posts. But reservations at all levels have not been fulfilled. I am told—if I am wrong, maybe some Minister may give the facts—that in totality, the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as against 22.5 per cent has not even crossed 12 per cent. It is less than that. Perhaps it is less than 15 per cent. If we cannot be honest, if we cannot fulfil our own constitutional obligation and our own commitment, then what will happen? Why should not there be anger?

DR. G.L. KANAUIA (Kheri): For Class I posts in the administration, they are only 8 per cent.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: You are right. I understand that. It is a political fight. One should not shun this. It is a political fight. The weaker sections in this country must fight this battle as a major political battle because it is a battle for them to elect their representatives, to form their Government and to see that their representatives are in the administration also. Therefore, I fully support this Bill. This is an important Bill. I am glad that a Member of the ruling party has brought this Bill. It is not a question of Congress Party or Opposition parties. It is a national issue. Therefore, we must be honest to our national commitment. It is a constitutional commitment. It is a national obligation. It is the national resolution that we should make our administration a democratic administration, an administration based on justice. We must understand that the people have become very conscious. People will know which party and which leader is fighting for their interests. If they choose their own parties, if they choose their own leaders and if they have fight against the vested interests, then, some people will say, "We are dividing the society." Society was already divided so long as 10 per cent vested interests were ruling this country, so long as they had the administration in their hands. So long as they were the owners of the land in this country, so long as they were the masters of the national wealth of this country, everything was smooth. When the poor people started saying, "We are producing the national wealth, we have equal rights, we have an overwhelming majority in this country, injustice has been done to us and, therefore, we are fighting for our just cause. Then they will say, "Society is divided." Society will be divided. I must say that these vested interests have to be thrown out.

1700 hrs.

Until and unless these people are thrown out from all those places which they are holding today and are doing injustice, justice will not come to the poor people. We have reached that era. It is an era of social justice. It is an era of

human dignity. it is an era when people will play their role in shaping the future of their life as well as share the responsibility in the governance of their country.

Sir, the same mentality in this country—I call it the Brahmanical mentality—has made the people down—trodden and untouchable, against which we have to launch a fight, in which Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, a genius in this country was humiliated, in which Periyar was humiliated and in which Mahatma Phule was attacked and humiliated and have made great sacrifice for the common people. The same mentality was in South Africa where the white people said that they were the masters of wisdom and they could rule better and these black people who are illiterate and have no wisdom will not be able to rule themselves. Churchill used to say that if the white people will lead, Britishers will leave India and India will become an anarchic State. Gandhiji said, "I will prefer anarchy than slavery. You leave our country. We will manage our anarchy"

So, I am saying that those who are talking of merit today, can find some of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys so brilliant and their performance so good that anybody should feel proud of them. You said that there was no Scheduled Caste Judge in that Bench of Supreme Court which delivered the famous judgment on Mandal Commission. There was a Scheduled Caste Judge in that Bench. He gave an ideal judgment. Though he was alone, yet it was dissenting judgement. In the judgement he, very clearly, said that, "I do not accept it, "I reject all those principles where you will limit the reservation only to 50 per cent." He further said, "I do not accept that it is justice to limit this only to 50 per cent.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram): He was not included in that Bench.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: He was there in the Bench. You read his judgment. He gave a very fine and dissenting judgment. He disagreed on all the points of the majority judgement. He did not agree that the reservation should be limited only to 50 per cent. He did not agree to the merit principle. In his judgement he maintained that reservation in promotions should be continued. He very strongly said that injustice has been done for so many years and at least now justice should be done to them.

Sir, I will not take much time of the House and will just conclude. I am saying that the first thing that this country must understand that injustice will not be tolerated. Therefore, justice must be given. This is the most important principle of a popular and democratic Government. Therefore, wherever injustice has been done, that injustice must be removed and justice must be done.

Reservation is the major issue for sharing power in the democratic system and it should be taken as such. I will also say that the Government will have to accept that unless and until these sections get their full share according to their population, this principle of putting a bar of 50 per cent in reservation should be removed. I want to know why are we not honest about it.

[Translation]

Glulam Nabi Azad Sahib do not hold a conference here. At least be attentive here

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phuyllani): He is paying his attention.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I am sorry he is not listening. He is a good friend of mine, but if you want to talk you can go to the lobby and talk there. This is not a correct thing.

Sir, I am saying that 50 per cent bar in reservation should be removed. I would like to know why we passed the Bill seeking 69 per cent reservation in Tamil Nadu. Let us be honest. Was it because of any political compulsion? If we have accepted 69 per cent reservation for Tamil Nadu and included it in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, why should the same principle not be applied for reservation in Central Government services or State Government services?

Having once accepted it, you cannot go back. Why did you accept 73 per cent reservation in Karnataka? You are accepting it in one State but not accepting in the Centre. These are the causes for the resentment. This gives a feeling that justice will not be done unless and until you fight against that. Are you provoking people to fight? The Government, I think, do not believe in federalism. They follow different standards. Therefore, I am saying that certain principles must be accepted. You may kindly remove this ban on the creamy layer unless the reservation quota is fulfilled. Why do you unnecessarily want to bring all these things again which will create problem? You have just started. It is not even one per cent. I must admire the efforts made by Dr. Kanaujia. I must say that had he not taken up this responsibility, the Union Public Service Commission would not have accepted the reservation in preliminary examination.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Have you gone through the notice of the Uttar Pradesh Government regarding creamy layer. Regarding creamy layer the Uttar Pradesh Government has included even those people in its notice who have the annual income of rupees 10 lakh per annum or whose monthly income is 82 thousand rupees per month.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: That is why I am saying that there should be no provision for the creamy layer.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: You have to make it sensible.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I am with you. Please do not bring farce things. My request is, please do not accept the principle of creamy layer. Remove this for all the time to come. Actually, they do not get their full quota.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (CUTTACK): You are going one step ahead of Shri Mulayam Singh and he is opposing him.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): He is giving a different solution altogether.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Taking the advantage of that, he really wants to oppose the entire reservation issue, as it happened in the case of Uttrakhand. Basically, they started opposing the reservation policy. It was basically an anti-reservation movement. It was not a movement for Uttrakhand, otherwise, we would have accepted that.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: The Uttrakhand Movement has been going on for so many years.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: That is why we support you and the demand of Uttrakhand but when you include reservation with it, we feel sorry.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: It is being misused by including reservation with it. I had said that if you accept the principle of separate State and as each State in our country has got equal right, to decide its own reservation policy, such a right should be given to that area also. You claim that in Maharashtra also there are different modes of reservation for different castes.

[English]

All that we wanted was to defer this decision till you form a separate Government. It was not a reservation issue.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: It is all right. We may differ in our approach. We all have sympathy for Uttrakhand as an independent State but when the people from Uttrakhand make reservation the only issue, then we are not with them. We cannot have reservation for every district, area, university or college just because the percentage of population is such. So long as Uttrakhand is a part of Uttar Pradesh, the same principle should apply in the whole State. That is my plea and you may please excuse me for that. I, therefore, say that if injustice is there, there will be resentment against that.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, as a Minister, gave some figures in this House. The people of Jammu and Kashmir had a strong feeling that only 5 per cent of the people were monopolising the entire Government services till Sheikh Abdullah came to power. They started giving jobs to the sons of the soil. All the Government of India posts were occupied by the outsiders.

The people of Jammu & Kashmir used to see that no person from Jammu & Kashmir was occupying the position of the Head of any Department or any important organisation, and that was the reason for resentment. Once Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad said with anguish and with feeling that this kind of discrimination becomes a source for a movement, a source for agitation, and a source for resentment.

Sir, we are entering into a new era. The Twenty-first century is going to be the century of common people. In spite of difficulties of the people, it is going to be a century of social justice. It will be a century of the downtrodden people. It is going to be a century in which common people will play a more active part.

This is a century which started with Dr. Nelson Mandela in South Africa where the white racist Government with all its power of weapon and money and support of all the anti-democratic forces in the world had to bow down before a person who spent 27 years of his life in jail. This century has seen that our Palestinian brothers and sisters who were thrown out from their home land had at last been accepted in principle and they got back something of theirs. Therefore, I say, "do not create a situation of confrontation".

I was very much disappointed with Mukul Wasnik Ji, Sir, though you were in the Chair, I was not here as I had to go for a press briefing. At that time the State Minister for Welfare said that Chandrajeet Yadav said something about the National Policy for the Upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and he said that all our policies are national policies. I am sorry to say that this kind of attitude does not really reflect well. You accept the reality. What is the harm if we today formulate a national policy on this? This Government has come forward on at least more than half a dozen issues. Today two issues are on the agenda, the National Policy on Agriculture and the National Policy on Culture. There is a National Policy on Telecommunications. There are so many national policies, but when it comes to a national policy for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes they come forward with some excuse as if it is a great sin and as if it is a crime to demand for a national policy on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I hope, young people like Mukul Wasnik will at least take the lead on this and the Government will come forward with a national policy on this issue. This is not a party issue; this is a national issue. Sir, I am very grateful to Dr. Peruman for he has brought this Bill and provided this opportunity to the House to discuss the basic issues. I will only say, "let us have a proper understanding, and let us remove those sins which our wrong, anti-social system in this country committed for centuries" which made the producers of wealth untouchables, treated them worse than animals, and denied them all human justice. In an era of human rights, when we are talking of human rights all over, let this country be so understanding, and let this country take certain decisions and come forward with a policy, programmes and rules, if necessary by amending the Constitution. Let us give justice to those brothers and sisters who have suffered for centuries and who are the real national wealth of our country.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

DR. G.L. KANAUIA (Kheri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. However, I have been listening to the points raised during the discussion and there were many such points which are absolutely true. Introduction of a Bill for

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being talked about since independence. In this connection, I would like to tell the House that this issue was raised for the first time on 9th September, 1925. I had to go into the details because despite a provision of 27 per cent reservation, as per Mandal Commission's recommendation, not even a single candidate of OBC was declared qualified under reservation quota in the result of the examination which appeared in 'The Times of India' of 13th September, 1994. I even met the Hon'ble Prime Minister three or four times in this regard and it was only after that a supplementary list was released.

17.16 hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG in the Chair]

I have also served in a government office. Shrimati Chowdhary has raised several points regarding promotion. It is for the first time that only two Secretaries belonging to SC & ST are among 38 Secretaries. It has been said that there should have been 15 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes for Class-I posts. However, I have found from the last week's record that only 14 per cent reservation has been completed. Although, we talk of their participation in political, economical and social field, yet when we see the records we feel disappointed. The day before yesterday, I got an opportunity to see the analytical break-up of our country's population, wherein I found that among 86 per cent people, only 14 per cent got government jobs. Whereas among 14 per cent of the population, 86 per cent manage to get employment. Out of 14 per cent vacancies, SCs and STs candidates get 8 per cent, OBCs get 4 per cent and others get 2 per cent. However, I would not like to go into the details. As regards promotion, I would like to say that in promotions, grade A, B, C, D are given. Many people say that if the candidates getting less marks are selected in technical lines like doctors, there would be chances of patients dying after the treatment. Suppose, a week candidate is selected in an entrance examination for a technical post, he will also read the same books that will be read by other students. However, when he sits in the examination and gets through it, the examiner gives him 18 marks instead of 22 marks because they nurture such a feeling in his mind that the candidate comes under reservation category.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after that he is posted in such a place where he feels to be demoralised. I am telling you of my 37 years experience in the government service. It is being observed for the last three or four years that whenever a SC candidate gets through the written examination, he is given only 10 or 15 marks in the interview. When we moved the Supreme Court on this issue, good sense prevailed upon them and they stated that out of 100 marks, 40 marks will be given at the minimum and 90 marks at the maximum. In this way, there existed the difference of 50 marks. I mean to say that unless our intention is bonafide, we will not be able to implement reservation policy. We started thinking over it in 1925. Then we progressed slowly from 1935 onwards and it has picked up speed only since 1947. However, in 1951, 12 per cent reservation was given to Scheduled Castes and 4 per cent to Scheduled Tribes. Again in 1961, it was increased upto 15 per cent for SCs and 7.5 per cent for STs. Finally, the total reservation for both the categories

was made upto 22.5 per cent. When, I talked to other persons on this issue, I was surprised to hear their viewpoint. I could not have imagined that the person holding the rank of Cabinet Ministers, State Ministers or Secretaries to the Government of India nourish such a feeling. They tried to misguide us and lectured for several hours.

On 26th September, when I talked to Shrimati Alva, she told me that she would tender her resignation. I told her that if she resigns, nothing will change. Then, I talked to the Secretary.

[English]

I had three meetings with Mr. Ranganathan, I do not want to go into the details.

[Translation]

From his views, I gathered the impression that he is totally against reservation. I repeatedly told him that it has been categorically stated in the Memorandum of 8th September that:

[English]

"Candidates belonging to OBCs recruited on the basis of merit in an open competition on the same standards prescribed for the general candidates shall not be adjusted against the reservation quota of 27 per cent."

[Translation]

I would like to give one more example of the attitude against it. When the point of age-relaxation and number of attempts to be allowed was being discussed, the Government had stated that it would think over the issue. Then, a letter came from the Ministry of Welfare that there will be no relaxation in the age and attempts. However, in another memorandum of dated 22nd October, it was made clear that:

[English]

There was no relation whatsoever to be given to the OBCs.

[Translation]

When UPSC asked for a clarification in this regard, another memorandum was issued on 3rd February. It was stated therein that there will be no relaxation. Thereafter, we submitted the figures to the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

I would like to thank Shri Jitendra Prasad, who is a Member of Rajya Sabha and hails from my area, through whom I could meet the Hon'ble Prime Minister three times.

[English]

I told him that I can be Prime Minister, I hold same qualifications as you. I have come with certain grievances and if these grievances are not true, throw me out. Anyhow good sense prevailed. He immediately called Mrs. Alva and Secretary, Personnel and asked them to amend it.

[Translation]

In another memorandum issued on 15th September, there were some lacunae. In this memorandum, only SCs and STs were included and OBCs were left out. When I

again went to see Mr. Ranganathan, he admitted the mistake. He again took a month to issue the supplementary memorandum. Now, the candidates who were included in earlier memorandum got four months, whereas the candidates included in the supplementary memorandum could get only two months time. The time limit for them is not being increased. My main submission was that the intention should be bona-fide while giving reservation.

Shri Chandrajeet Yadav has spoken a lot on it. Whenever the issue of creamy-layer was discussed, the Government did not pray from its side.

[English]

This was not prayed in Supreme Court by the Government but the court has put it.

[Translation]

Whenever the case is prayed, a judgement is given on it. But in this case, the things were done without praying in the Court. It is for the first time that a Harijan Officer, Shri Mata Prasad has become the Secretary in the Ministry of Welfare. In the Department of Personnel under the Ministry of Home Affairs, there are Secretary, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries etc. However, none of them is monitoring the implementation of reservation because all of them belong to upper castes. In Uttar Pradesh, markings like, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are given on character role but such a practice is not prevalent here. When they will not be given any marks and adverse entries will be made on their records, how would they get promotions? There is a red-line that one who gets less than four marks, will not be considered for promotion. As Smt. Chowdhary had said that if they get 'D' grade, then they will not be considered. Therefore, my submission is that reservation should be given as per rules and regulations. When reservation limit could be 73 per cent in Karnataka and 69 per cent in Tamil Nadu, then why cannot it be done here in proportion to their population? It is not being done here because the intention of the Government is mala-fide.

I would also like to point out that after the issue of orders in this regard, at least 8-10 thousand more candidates for all over India would have appeared in the examination. I have also written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister that there should be transparency in those higher institutions, where interviews are held. I would like to quote one example here. An OBC candidate got 88th position among the qualified candidates. He was allotted IPS cadre, whereas the candidate belonging to upper class was allotted IAS cadre. In this connection, I have been writing to the concerned authorities and even met all of them, but to no avail.

Here, too is the same position. I would like to give one more example.

I mean to say that unless our intentions are bona-fide the quota will remain unfiled. In class-I posts, only 8 per cent quota of SC & ST has been completed so far.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That part of your speech which is unparliamentary will not go on record.

DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: What is unparliamentary? I did not say anything. This is relating to SC & ST. Posts have

been filled up, but nobody has been taken from them. This is regarding taking away the reservation. I am not criticising anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record.

DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: I will give you the record. This is on record. I am not blaming anybody; I am blaming the system; I am blaming the things which are in front of you. You can take them from me. I am speaking from the record.

[Translation]

I know how one views the things? It is becoming more and more transparent. Please don't say that I am speaking unparliamentary or I am not believing you I am telling the truth. This 8 per cent or 4 per cent is not hypothetic... (Interruptions)... In the beginning the reservation was implemented for only 10 years. We should see that why has it not been completed so far? Earlier, there was....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. G.L. Kanaujia, will not please resume your seat for two minutes? The hon. Minister of Commerce, Shri Pranab Mukherjee will make a statement in the House. After that, you can start your speech.

17.29 hrs.

#### Statement by Minister

#### Government decision to ratify the agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, Honourable Members will recall that this House has discussed the Uruguay Round results on a number of occasions.

While there have been differing perceptions on one or the other aspect of the Uruguay Round results, Government is of the view that India's continued participation in the multilateral trading system will be in our national interest.

Government have carefully examined the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation and found that:—

- reductions in tariffs will contribute to increased trade flows;
- the Agreement on Textiles, though it disappoints us by not mandating early integration, nevertheless represents a definite, time-bound and legally enforceable commitment to integrate this sector into the multilateral rules governing international trade;
- India has not undertaken any reduction commitments in any area of support of agriculture and our development policies remain unaffected;
- there is no obligation on us to patent seeds and plant varieties and a sui-generis system, which protects the rights of the farmers and researchers will be in our own interest;
- our patent regime will indeed have to undergo a

change, but even here we have a 10 year transition period for introducing a full products patent regime;

- the rules governing trade policy instruments like anti-dumping and grey areas measures such as voluntary export restraints have been improved;
- multilateral dispute settlement provisions have been made more effective.

All countries which had participated in the negotiations had authenticated the results of the Uruguay Round at Marrakesh by signing the Final Act. Additionally 104 countries had also signed the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation, 33 of them having done so definitively. Since then 10 other countries are reported to have completed their ratification procedures. Major trading nations such as USA and Japan have also completed their ratification formalities in December, 1994. It has also been decided in the Preparatory Committee which met on 8.12.94 in Geneva that the World Trade Organisation Agreement will be brought into effect from 1.1.1995.

With its continuously increasing membership, the GATT system is rapidly approaching global membership. There are discernible shifts in the pattern of world trade and the WTO will have to reflect these emerging realities in its functioning. India has been a member of the multilateral system from its very inception and intends to continue its participation to the mutual benefit of all.

Taking all relevant factors into account government have decided to ratify the WTO Agreement. The necessary instrument will be deposited with the concerned authorities shortly.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, this is a very important statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can move a notice. The House does not prevent you moving a notice.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: There has been exception. There have been exceptions in this House. One or two questions have been allowed on the Statements which have been made. This is a very important Statement. This is not an ordinary Statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would not allow any question to be raised now.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I want to know whether in social clause, there will be any agreement or not. This is all I want to know from the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not reply.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: If the Minister has no objection, why are you asking him not to reply? Mr. Chairman, I am unable to understand this kind of an attitude. Why are you saying, "Do not reply." Why are you saying so, when the Minister is willing to reply? This is an important statement. Our country is going to be a member of WTO. This is such an important issue, on which many countries are agitated and if I want to know one thing which is in our national interest, why are you not allowing? If they want to introduce anything on the social clause, it will create problems for us. It will interfere in our internal policy and in our

sovereignty. If the Minister is willing to reply, why are you saying, "Do not reply."

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the proper time. Do not force me.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: You can see the record. Do not be obstinate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want you to go through the records.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: There have been exceptions on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you not to insist on this.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I want only one thing to know. What is the matter of not insisting? I want to know whether the social clause will be raised or not. You yourself can seek this information on behalf of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Rule does not permit.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: This is not an ordinary thing. This is very important for the country. A new world organisation is coming into existence and India is going to be its Member and we are going to ratify it. The government itself has taken this stand. It is a peculiar thing. I very strongly protest against your Ruling. This is a very strange thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have grounds then why do not you go through the Rule Book.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: You can go through the proceedings before insisting on that. There have been occasions when in the exceptional cases, the clarifications have been allowed in this House. This is not an ordinary thing. You may do anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I beg of you to resume your seat.  
17.38 hrs.

#### Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (In Government Services) Bill-Cont.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kanaujia, please continue your speech.

[Translation]

Dr. G.L. KANAUJIA (Kheri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that unless the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs are appointed as Heads of the Departments, the reservation quota cannot be completed. The Hon'ble Welfare Minister, Shri Sita Ram Kesri has said that the Government would complete it in 1993 or 1994. At that time I had also told him that it pertains to promotions and many problems will come up in the way of its implementation. He continued to make declarations and we continued to listen to them. Three years have already elapsed but still there is no solution in sight. I once again request you that the persons belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs should be made the chairman of Government undertakings and Vice-Chancellors of the universities so as to enable complete reservation quota.

In the case of UPSC, it was completed only at the intervention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. However, it was unjust that some candidates got a period of two months

whereas some others got a period of four months. I have also served in a Government office for 28 years as Class-I officer and for 8 years as senior class-I officer. I know very well about the system prevalent in a government office. Now it is for the first time after 47 years of independence that only two secretaries belonging to SCs and STs are there in the Departments of Government of India. Therefore, I would also request that officers of these categories should be given reservation in promotion. Unless it is done, the quota cannot be completed. I have already mentioned as to how the Government memorandum dated 8th September was amended on 22nd October, and again on 3rd February which resulted in delay in taking a decision by UPSC. It was the fault of the Department of Personnel and not UPSC. Smt. Margaret Alva belongs to upper caste. That is why, I am laying stress on the point that unless people of these categories are appointed as heads of the Departments, Vice-Chancellors and Chairman, this quota cannot be completed.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by my friends, Dr. P. Vallal Peruman.

The Bill is having two objectives. The first one is 15 per cent reservation in the total number of posts at senior level.

The second objective is reservation in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These two objectives are really laudable.

Sir, share in political power, administrative power and also economic power are compulsions for the advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes socially, economically and politically. And this share shall be a fair share. By fair share I am of the view that a share in proportion to their population should be given. So, if you want justice to those who have been put to injustice for centuries, then this proportional representation is inevitable which means justice.

Our former Prime Minister Shrimati Indra Gandhi once told that justice is the very foundation of human survival and its denial will be an invitation to violence. So, I want that if this justice is not done, it means that we are inviting violence and hence I support the objective of this Bill.

But, at this stage, we are not giving reservation in proportion to their population. In the 1991 Census the percentage of the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 16.48 and 8.08 respectively. So, the SCs and STs constitute one-fourth of the Indian humanity. But we have not reserved 25 per cent of jobs for these downtrodden sections.

Secondly, even the present reservation is not fully implemented. For example, in the Central Government service, in Group-A posts the representation of Scheduled Castes is 9.31 per cent and that of Scheduled Tribes is 3.06 per cent. In Group-B posts the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 12.17 and 2.35

per cent respectively. In Group-C posts the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 15.91 and 5.43 per cent respectively. In Group-D posts, excluding sweepers, the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 20.73 and 6.87 respectively. In one category of posts, they are fully provided and that is the category of sweepers. In the scavengers' posts they are fully employed and exceed the quota.

Then in the public sector undertakings also, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is dismal, pathetic and pitiable. In Group-A posts in public sector undertakings the representation of Scheduled Castes is 6.40 per cent.

The representation of the Scheduled Tribes is 1.54 per cent. In Group B services, the representation of the Scheduled Castes is 9.05 per cent and the representation of the Scheduled Tribes is 2.53 per cent. In Group C posts, the representation of the Scheduled Castes is 19.20 per cent and the representation of the Scheduled Tribes is 9.01 per cent. Even in this case, their representation in the post of Sweeper, the representation of the Scheduled Castes is 13.79 and the representation of the Scheduled Tribes is 19.73 per cent.

Then, in the banking sector also their representation is very poor. In the nationalised banks the representation of the Scheduled Castes in the category of officers is 10.24 per cent and the representation of the Scheduled Tribes is 3.34 per cent. In the category of clerks, their representation is 4.45 per cent and 4.56 per cent. In the category of sub-staff, the representation of the Scheduled Castes is 23.30 per cent and the representation of the Scheduled Tribes is 5.84 per cent. Even here, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes dominate in the post of Sweeper. The representation of the Scheduled Castes in the post of Sweeper is 52 per cent and the representation of the Scheduled Tribes is 5.29 per cent.

In the educational services also their position is pathetic. In the Jawaharlal Nehru University the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the post of Lecturer is 4 per cent. In Delhi University their representation is less than one per cent. In Vishwa Bharati their representation is 7 per cent. In Hyderabad, it is 7 per cent and in Pondicherry it is 18 per cent. Even in Indira Gandhi National Open University, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is only 6 per cent. In Banaras Hindu University, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is 12.5 per cent. In Aligarh Muslim University it is a pitiable 0.2 per cent and in Jamia Millia Islamia, it is 1.3 per cent. Thus, we are rendering injustice to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. We have taken several measures for the betterment of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, but I am of the view that all those measures are not fully being implemented.

The Commissioner of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes remark:

"The achievement do not measure upto the great expectations of the founding fathers of our nation."

This is one hundred percent true. We are not honest in the

upliftment of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I welcome the Bill introduced by my hon. friend.

Sir, creamy layer provision is an instrument to render justice to the poor among the Other Backward Classes. Some of the hon. Members have opposed the provision of creamy layer. But I support the creamy layer provision because it is an instrument to render justice to the poorest of the poor among the Other Backward Classes.

Sir, I want to submit one more point at this juncture. The Supreme Court of India has delivered a judgement on the Mandal Commission Report. I am of the view that the Supreme Court judgement of the Mandal Commission Report does not, in any way, affect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It is entirely a different matter altogether.

The reservation for backward classes does not in any way affect the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as both are separate. Both are backward, both are downtrodden. So, Sir, I submit that there is no clash of interest between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the one hand and the backward classes on the other.

With this observations, I wholeheartedly welcome the Bill moved by the hon. Member my friend, Dr. P. Vallal Peruman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Now, time allotted for this ends at 5.52 p.m. and we have a number of Members wanting to speak. So, do I get the consent of the House that we extend the time by one hour.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to the hon'ble Member, who has brought this Bill in the House against not properly implementing the reservation policy in regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes due to political and social approach. We wish that reservation should be given on higher posts also. There is a provision for 22.5 percent reservation in the Constitution. The hon'ble Member has drawn the attention towards this point. This bill has two parts.

The first part provides reservation for higher posts. Reservation should not be limited to 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' groups only but should also be for the posts of Governors, Ambassadors, Chairmen and Vice-chancellors etc. because you will find that normally scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are not taken on these higher posts. There is no provision for reservation on the post of Governor, Lt. Governor, Ambassador, Vice-chancellor, Chancellor, Chairman or head of the department etc. We do have objection on this. The hon'ble Members has put-forth this point before the house by bringing this Bill. The Government should consider the question of providing reservation for these higher posts in the same ratio as is being given for middle and lower rank posts.

The second part refers to the Constitutional provision that population should be the basis for reservation. But the

criterion of 22.5 percent is very old. We should reconsider this point and there should be increase in percentage of reservation on the basis of increase in the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The issue of reservation has been raised for quite long time and the provision of reservation is the result of a long struggle. The provision of reservation was made under the Pune Pact entered into by Mahatma Gandhi and Baba Saheb Ambedkar. Earlier there used to be on provision of reservation. It has come into existence with our constitution only. Before that, a scheduled caste person was not appointed even on the post of a peon because people used to hate them. Once when Baba Saheb went to the Maharaja of Baroda to work as a Secretary, he had to fill a bond that in lieu of the Scholarship he will get, he will have to work in his 'Riyasal' after completing the studies and on the basis of that bond he had to join his services. But he left that service when he was insulted as untouchability was practised against him. This affliction was not economic but the social one. The merits of a person used to be judged on the basis of his caste. As a result thereof, people belonging to scheduled castes were not taken in the Government services. At the time of framing the constitution, a provision for 22.5 percent reservation for the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was made, but what is their condition now? Just now an hon. friend was telling that 16 percent quota is filled merely employing sweepers on class-4 posts though the provision is for 22.5 percent. In class-i posts, only 8 percent reservation has been filled. It is a matter of regret that even after 47 years of attaining independence and 44 years of the Constitution coming into existence, reserved posts are lying vacant. Several requests have been made to the Government for clearing the backlog but nothing has been done so far in this regard. It is said that eligible people of these categories are not available, the posts are lying vacant.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that it is not that eligible people are not available in these categories; it is their malafide intention and hate that does not allow them to participate in the Government jobs. Government is making pretexts by saying that these people do not want to come in this field or it is necessary to be educated for class-4 posts etc. If you go to any employment exchange, you will find that the number of unemployed persons is increasing in their lists. They are not being called. Earlier their reserved posts used to be filled with the general quota candidates on the pretext that scheduled caste candidate were not available. Several posts are still lying vacant. The Government has given an assurance in the House that it will fill all the posts lying vacant till 1992 but it has not been done so far. The position of the backlog remains the same as Government does not want to do anything in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir several times we enact a law but without any results because Government does not want to execute them. It is said that a suggestion has come from the Head of the Department that no suitable candidate is available for a certain post and then they fill the post with the general candidate. So it is my submission that so long these people are not made answerable or until criminal

proceedings are initiated against them for not filling these posts, this backlog cannot be cleared.

18.00 hrs

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We started the Private Members' Business late by 10 minutes. Normally the time would have come to an end by six O'Clock. But we will extend the time of the House by 10 minutes so that we will make up the loss.

Do I get the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, This issue is concerned with the social thinking and because of this, these reserved posts have not been filled. So far, we have not been able to provide full reservation. I, therefore, feel that reservation issue has become so complicated that one cannot hope that reservation policy can be implemented properly. So may times, the Government has given assurances, many laws have been passed but things have not improved; these laws have not been executed. Desperation and dismay is generating among the scheduled castes because they are deprived of their constitutional right of reservation in jobs. Therefore, they have started uniting. As Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav warned a day before that their desperation may acquire serious dimensions whose consequences may not be good for the country. Therefore, the Government has not only to make laws but enforce them too.

The case of OBCs had been in the Supreme Court as you made a mention just now. The Supreme Court in its verdict said that the SCs and STs will not be granted reservation in promotions five years hereafter. We said a lot over here. First, Kesari ji denied it. After he was shown the copy of the judgement, he started prevaricating. The rules and laws provide that the Supreme Court judgement must be enforced unless an amendment is effected into the Constitution. My submission is that the Government has said many times that it is going to amend the constitution to facilitate reservation in promotion for SCs but it has not come forward with such a Bill despite many voices having been raised in this connection. I hope that the Government will be sensitive to the seriousness of the matter and being in the House an amendment to the Constitution providing for reservation in promotions. No scheduled caste person can progress in the absence of reservation in promotions. There will be stagnation. This tantamounts to social dishonesty, a social conspiracy of not allowing them to progress. After the Supreme Court verdict, nobody will be promoted and this will be like giving with one hand and taking away with the other. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to bring forward such a Bill immediately and make it mandatory on the Head of the Department either to fill the reserved vacancies or to face action. Unless such a provision is made excuses will continue to be made.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present Bill seeks to provide reservation not only for middle and lower rank posts but for high offices as well. How many of our Governors belong to

scheduled castes? How many ambassadors came from the reserved classes? It is not that the reserved class people lack in efficiency. May be the society thinks so. Everybody is aware of the administrative capability of Babu Jagjivan Ram when he was a Minister. But when he was a deputy Prime Minister during Janata Party regime and went to unveil the statue of Sampurna Nand ji, some people washed the statue with the water of the Ganges considering that the statue had been defiled. It is a social malady.

We shall have to change our thinking. Today, our approach is to talk sweet but in our hearts, we plan impediments in their way of progress and try to embarrass them.

When Baba Saheb Ambedkar used to work with the Maharaja of Barauda, the messenger used to throw the file to him from a distance so that even his shadow may not touch him but he was second to none in efficiency. He set records of his ability. They have lived upto the expectations whenever they were given an opportunity, be it a Ministerial berth, deputy Prime Ministership or any other office. The main question is of giving facilities to them.

Just now it was said here that there should be no reservation in the medical courses but there are cases where scissors and towels were left in the patients' stomach when they were operated upon. I strongly feel that you would not find any scheduled caste and scheduled tribe doctor involved in such cases. Any one who became a doctor among them did his work with full ability and established himself well. But to discard and to demoralise them, it is said that reservation should not be provided to SCs/STs in Medical or other courses.

Now, when these people have started getting facilities, some people have grabbed these jobs in Government Services by obtaining fake certificates when they were being given a raw deal, were being dominated and disregarded, no-body shared their woes and sorrows but now when they have started getting certain facilities, some people are grabbing them by obtaining fake certificates. These types of cases are coming into light during admissions in the universities and in the matter of other services. These cases come into light when people complain that particular person does not belong to scheduled caste and the investigation is conducted. These people obtain fake certificates which are kept in the files of the office but when someone calls them belonging to SC/ST then they oppose it.

Then, there is the incident of Nagpur. Some tribals there demanded that their name should be included in the list of tribals and they should be given all facilities which are provided to tribals. But the Tribal Minister did not agree even to talk to them. As a result, 200 people were killed. Even after 45 years of Independence, and it is not a small period of 2 or 3 years but full half a century, people are illtreated when they demand their rights. We have, therefore, to change our way of thinking. It is enshrined in our constitution that such category of people should get reservation so that they get an opportunity to progress.

I reiterate my earlier statement that if we want our nation to be strengthened, we have to think of lower

stratum of society. We have to bring them up. Then only, our nation would become strong. By nation, I mean all people living in the country where 14th of the population belongs to SCs/STs who are still weaker economically and socially educationally also, they are backward. We cannot march forward leaving 14th of the population behind. We cannot leave a patient in lurch on the pretext of his being weak. This way, India cannot become a strong nation. If we want to make India a strong nation, then we have to uplift the downtrodden people who are economically, socially and educationally backward. We have to make them economically viable.

As is often said, if someone has four sons and one of them is weak, then it is the duty of the parents to feed the weak child with nutritious diet. If physically well-built son opposes it by saying that why more milk & nutritious food should be given to the weaker child, then that child will remain weak and thus family cannot rise.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will continue your speech next time when we meet.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: I am ready to abide by your order. If I am given time to submit my point, I will finish it today

itself. Had the Government thought of this weaker section of society, then I would have not spoken so long. Not only you have not fulfilled our dream, you have shattered the dream of the father of the nation also. He said that 22.5% reservation would be given to SC/ST but you have forgotten it. You got the power and have forgotten the promise.

Sir, as you are saying that time is over, I will, therefore, speak on the subject when the discussion is held again. I have yet to speak for half an hour more.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Kalka Das. You may continue next time.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 12th December 1994 at 11 a.m.

1810 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 12, 1994/Agrahayana 21, 1916 (Saka).