

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol XXI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 23, 1993/Vaisakha 3, 1915
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Suraj Lal Verma. Shri Suraj Lal Verma was a member of Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67. He represented Sitapur constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Shri Verma was a dedicated social and political worker. He took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

Shri Suraj Lal Verma Passed away at Lucknow on 16th March 1993 at the age of 66 years.

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

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

11.03 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Rehabilitation Plan Units of I.D.P.L.

721. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) has submitted a comprehensive rehabilitation plan for its units to the Board for industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for scrutiny;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan;

(c) when it was submitted;

(d) whether the proposed plan has been scrutinised and approved;

(e) if so, the details thereof, and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (f): Indian Drugs and pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) has made a reference to the Board for industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the provisions of the sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). The case has been registered by BIFR and was heard on

12th August, 1992 when the representatives of the promoters and the company were directed to submit an agreed package. The package is yet to be received by the BIFR, and the Central Government, as a promoter has sought extenuous of time

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY Mr Speaker, Sir the case was first heard on the 12th August, 1992. And since then the government has been taking a time. How long will the Government take to reply to it and finalise the issue? I want to know, during the period from which it has been referred to BIFR and till its final decision, whether the Board has submitted a package cleared by the IDBI. In that they have demanded that during this period, the Board's capital limit should increase from Rs 96 crores to Rs 110 crores. They have put the package before the Government and they have also requested the Government to take necessary steps for arranging the working capital from the banks. What steps for arranging the working capital from the banks. What steps has the Government taken on this revival package that has been submitted by the Board, the Board of Management?

Secondly, during that period, what will be the additional cost that will accrue to the company because of non-production and not because of accepting the package submitted by the Board? So, what will be the amount and who will take the burden? Has the Government considered that?

[*Translation*]

DR ABRAR AHMED Mr Speaker Sir, as I have said in the reply to the main question that this case was first heard on 12th August and this unit was declared as sick unit along with that Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has directed the Central Government and the company to submit an agreed package for this. (Interruption)

In September, 1992, the first step taken by

the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers, Government of India was that it asked the Industrial Development Bank of India to evaluate the rehabilitation scheme of India Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. In the main features of the revival package given by the IDPL, it demanded a capital of Rs 31 crore, under which there was a plan to increase the capacity of Rishikesh and Hyderabad units and separate the Madras Muzaffarpur units and retrenchment of 3200 employees under the Voluntary retirement scheme and capital re-structure were also the main features of that report.

Secretary Expenditure called a meeting in October, 1992 in this context and discussed the non-plan budget in this meeting IDPL units were asked to Islam the title of land for the IDPL units which had not been given by the state Government. IDPL informed IDBI up to 31st Dec 1992 and there was a question mark on the viability and profitability on the basis of first report submitted on 9th February. In the third week of February it was informed that the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers has increased the price of drugs and an amount of Rs 45 crore can be earned by selling the surplus land hence that plan should be reviewed. After the review it was found that there was some possibility of viability and profitability in the long term. In this context again a report was given in the middle of March and secretary, Expenditure called a meeting in this regard and suggested for capital restructuring. IDBI is reviewing it and as soon as it finalises it, the proposal will be presented and according to the procedure it will go before the cabinet and after that it will go to the BIFR through the cabinet and if BIFR accepts it or whatever package it after accepts the decision on this package will be taken thereafter.

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY My question is what will be the effect of bureaucratic delay on the whole factory? What is the attitude of the Government towards this factory? I would like to know whether the Government is going to

maintain it in the national interest or it is going to deaue it for play in the free market and whether in the field of medicines, the free market role will work. Dr. Manmohan Singh should say something about this. In other cases, the free market may work but will it work here? Doctor gives the prescription and it is not the patient who has the right to get the medicine. So, in this case, whether the free market law will act here and on this I want a definite reply. It is a political question.

MR.SPEAKER: Please make it a pointed question so that you will get a pointed reply.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I am making it a very pointed question. It is a political question in the sense, the government's attitude towards the factory is involved. Its actions does not justify. I want to know whether the Government wants to maintain this factory or they want to liquidate it in the hands of the monopoly.

MR.SPEAKER: If you leave it there, your intention is covered by the question.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Thirdly, where is the free market taking us? Here is an entry from.

MR.SPEAKER. This is becoming a speech now.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: This entry from is circulated by Palm Beach. what is in it? In the entry from there are names of some girls and anybody who chooses it and takes it gets a prize. What is the first prize?

These are the ethos to which the market economy is taking I am only drawing this to the finance Minister's notice.

MR.SPEAKER: The last part of 'Shri Lokanath's question will not form part of the record.

[*Translation*]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. speaker Sir, the first thing which the honourable member has

asked is about the delay in the plan and the reason for it is that we do not want to make haste in this matter. It should not be there that we may have to come again to BIFR after six-eight months, the viability, profitability and re-structuring of capital should be worked into. Therefore, the Secretary, Expenditure called a meeting and gave his suggestions that planning should not be like that all the things may remain as it is, therefore all the things are being considered hence it is being delayed. You have already said about the second part.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr., Speaker Sir, there are some specific fields from where it is not good to hope to earn profit. IDPL is one of them as it is manufacturing life saving drugs which are needed by all the health schemes launched. For this reason only various State governments have given land to IDPL at the cost of one rupee only but it has not been given title on the basis of which it can take loan from financial institutions separately. For the last one year BIFR has not stated the amount which it has to receive from the Central Government, as promoter. The matter has not been cleared due to idness of the Health ministry and Finance Ministry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount Finance Ministry, at earliest, going to provide to IDPL for its smooth functioning in comparison to multinational drug companies and keeping the drug prices under control. I would like to get your assurance in this House.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon. member that IDPL has been provided Rs. 72.62 crore in 1992-93 and Rs. 15 crore in 1993-94 from non-plan budgetary support for its smooth functioning and the Government is trying its best to keep it functioning.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: The IDPL is the public sector giant having drug and pharmaceutical units. There are certain drugs like penicillin G group exclusively being manu-

factured by this IDPL. I would like to know whether it is a fact that when there is a lot of demand, 30 per cent of that demand is met by this company and the rest is being imported at the cost of a great deal of precious foreign exchange. On the intervention of the hon. Prime minister, thanks, to the Government, on the representation of the labor union last year Rs. 15 crore assistance was given. Making proper use of that small amount, there has been significant improvement in the situation.

This is a unit dealing with the manufacturing of life saving drugs in the public sector. It is capable of making profits if proper guidance is given. I would like to know, with the tiny financial support of Rs. 15 crore, whether there has been sufficient improvement in the working of IDPL particularly in two units of Gurgaon and Rishikesh.

Thereby Rs. 24 crore worth of drugs were manufactured, that is, double of what were being manufactured during the previous year.

When the break-even point is Rs. 30 crore with Rs. 15 crore support, they have achieved Rs. 24 crore worth of drugs. Is that not a sufficient signal that with proper guidance and financial support so that such a useful public sector unit could also be a profitable unit?

Has the Government's attention been drawn to the BIFR chairman's statement that it is because of non-committal attitude of the Government that delay is taking place in restructuring and finalising the BIFR Programme? In view of that, will the Government expedite it?

MR. SPEAKER: The second question is already replied. To the first question, if you want to reply, you can.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: In regard to provid-

ing insufficient amount of money I would like to say that it has been given for its current functioning. The matter has been brought, through BIFR for its permanent solution. How much assistance has to be given in future by Central Government, how much and the type of relief or relaxation has to be obtained from banks, what is to be requested to the employees these all aspects will be decided in the package and then this problem will be solved permanently.

(English)

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Sir the IDPL at Hyderabad, the hon. Prime Minister has released about Rs. 10 crore. With that the production has increased by about 80 per cent. This was a little incentive to the 4,000 families of the IDPL in the country. With this incentive, they could give 80 per cent of the production.

Even in Rishikesh, the production has increased to the extent of Rs. 14 crore. In the case of IDPL at Hyderabad, it is Rs. 10.7 crore.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bandaru, you have to ask a question, you are giving the information, The Minister has that information. Please come to the point because there are many others who want to ask the questions.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Sir, suppose you give more financial aid to the IDPL. Never in the history of the factories, they have increased to 80 per cent. Is there any new proposal to increase the financial aid for the IDPL to save the life-saving drugs?

MR. SPEAKER: It is already replied to. Q.No. 722.

Hawala Transactions

722. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government are aware that despite attractive policies of the Government such as full convertibility of the rupee, Gold Bond Scheme and Silver and Gold Import Schemes, Howel trade has been operating without showing any sign of decline;

(b) if so, the reasons identified for failure to check hawala trade;

(c) the estimated hawala trade carried out annually; and

(d) the changes in the rules and regulations in this regard being contemplated by the Government to check such transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d): Several indicators like intelligence reports, number of cases detected, spread between the official and market exchange rates point towards decline in Hawala trade.

It is difficult to estimate the quantum of Hawala Trade it being a clandestine operation. Apart from enforcement of existing laws and rules, Government has made several changes in economic policies to discourage smuggling and Hawala transactions.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sri, the Hawala trade is still in top gear. But the minister says that it has declined and it is not possible to estimate what exactly is the Hawala trade after the full convertibility of the rupee has been done.

May I know from the hon. Minister the Government exchange rate and the market exchange rate? Take the case of Delhi market itself. You may be getting the intelligence reports. But actually the Hawala market is still going on. The black-money which is being created in this country, is being siphoned out. The hawala market is having their own sale.

May I know from the hon. Minister that after the convertibility, how many cases have you really identified or seized? How many cases have been registered? How much foreign currency have you record from this seizure?

SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: The Government has undertaken various scheme, like legal import of gold, legal import of silver and full rupee convertibility.

Prior to this decision, the hawala trade was really flourishing and during the period March 1991 to March 1992, it was ranging from 25 per cent to 30 per cent. But after the Government has taken so many measures, the premium during this period ranged between 12 per cent to 15 per cent. This is after the introduction of several economic measures. If you want I can give you the number of cases and the market Hawala rates which existed in 1991-92 and 1992-93. I have a big list with me and if you want, Sir, I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House.

Regarding the number of cases, the number of searches conducted in 1990 was 2114; in 1991 it was 2319, in 1992, it was 1250 and upto March 1993 it was 365 cases. The foreign currency seized is in lakhs. In 1990 it was Rs. 136.39 lakhs in 1991 it was Rs. 314.85 lakhs, in 1992 it was Rs. 192.86 lakhs. The Indian currency seized is also in lakhs which comes to about Rs. 642.85 lakhs in 1991, it was Rs. 1122 lakhs, in 1992 it was Rs. 341.50 lakhs and upto March 1993 it was Rs. 137.82 lakhs. The number of cases registered in 1990 was 7387, in 1991 it was 7611, in 1992 it was 5017 and upto March 1993, it was 1363. The number of persons arrested under FERA in 1990 was 366, in 1991 it was 336 persons, in 1992 it was 137. The number persons detailed under COFEPOSA are...

MR. SPEAKER: He does not want all that. He was asking about the number of cases which were filed.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I want details of

excise rates also

SHRI M V CHADRASHESHARA MURTHY I will tell you upto 27th March 1993, we have booked 14 cases, if you want details about each case individually and amount involved in each case, I will give you

MR SPEAKER It is not necessary and he does not want that

SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY Regarding the market exchange rate of official market exchange rate in February 1993 was 26 20 and in March 1992 it was 25 89 We could also collect the information on Bombay hawala rate which was only Rs 34 in February 1993 The percentage of premium is only 12 and in March 1993, the percentage of premium has come down to 10 7 in April, it has come down to 10 4 Again there was slight rise in February, that is, 11 4 and on 16th April, it was 11 6

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA Sir, it reveals that the actual market rate is now 11 6

SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY It is the percentage of the premium market

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA But the gap is there and this is the gap which attracts the black marketers to go to Hawala market instead of going to open market And that is why all these schemes of liberalisation that you have announced have no impact Its impact is there in the gold field Every day it is being reported in the newspaper that the Hawala market is going on and is going on in full speed The various objectives which you announced during this kind of liberalisation have no meaning at all

The Custom officials say that section 8 and 9 of the FERA Act contradict the RBI's notification and it also contradicts the FERA Act itself This also gives handle for the Hawala market to operate May I know from the hon Minister whether it has been brought to his notice

by the Custom Officials that section 8 and 9 of the FERA Act are being contradicted by the notification of the RBI due to which the Hawala market is in full gear?

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY I do not agree with hon Member that the Hawala rate is on the increase It has certainly come down The administrative measures taken by the Government have checked smuggling and have made smuggling un-remunerative The second objective of this is to prevent the Hawala transaction I do not say that it is totally wiped out It is there but the Government is making sincere effort to put an end to such clandestine operation As you are aware, very recently amendments to this Act were introduced and it would be it would be very pre-mature to assess its impact in Hawala trade

[*Translator*]

SHRI DATTAMAGHE Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon Minister that in Bombay most of the people engaged in Hawala transactions are those who are involved in smuggling You should have actuality provided in the new economic policies that the persons who violate the rule will be punished under the law provided they are found guilty I would like to know whether any changes have been made in the rules with a view to discourage and punish the people involved in Hawala transactions

[*English*]

SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY The persons who are involved in such transactions are detained under FERA and COFEPOSA So there is a provision in the regard

[*Translator*]

SHRI ANANDA RATNA MURUYA Mr Speaker Sir through you I would like to ask a very small question to the hon Member Shri Lokanath Choudhary who has asked a very big

question in part 'a' of my question, I have asked whether Government of India has to suffer any financial loss due to this trade, part 'b' of the question is, if so the extent of the annual loss caused to the revenue of the country and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard (*Interruption*)_ Government should have the information regarding the extent of loss

[*English*]

SHRI M V CHANDRASHEJHARA MURTHY As I have already pointed out Hawala trade being a clandestine operation it is very difficult to estimate the quantum of Hawala trade and it is very difficult to assess its impact on the revenue collection

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE Sir the Minister is entirely right in saying that it is a clandestine operation from which perhaps the important people also derive benefit There was a committee to estimate the black income which was entirely clandestine Why don't you have another committee to inquire and make an estimate of how much transaction takes place in the Hawala market?

Secondly you said that the rate of return is 10 per cent or 11 per cent on each transaction Imagine the rate that is being derived there It is an astronomical rate Does it mean that the real value of the rupee is that much weak so that they can derive such a high rate of return? And associated with that there need be no hawala market if there is full convertibility which the IMF is desiring of Dr Manmohan Singh Just now it is full convertibility on trade account only You said it is full flow and there account only You said it is full flow and there will be no hawala market at all Is there any proposal in the mind of Dr Manmohan Singh to go into that so that at one stroke the hawala is completely eliminated?

The next part is illegalities in the foreign

exchange trade are taking place not only through this foreign exchange trade are taking place not only through this unorganised sector of hawala trade but also through other trade You have not made any CBI Inquiry to find out who are the people who are connected with those who are arrested directly Many important people in Bombay and others are involved But apart from that your foreign exchange banks have their own VOSTRO and NOSTRO accounts through which as we have elsewhere discovered a plenty of foreign exchange is going out Through VOSTRO and NOSTRO Accounts also how much money is going out?

MR SPEAKER Don't make a long speech You are making a long speech

SHRI M V CHANDRASHEJHARA MURTHY Sir regarding the suggestion for constitution of a Committee for assessing the hawala trade at present the Government has no such proposal

The Government is making every sincere efforts for putting down such transactions by taking some administrative measures and strictly enforcing all existing laws FERA COFEPOSA TADA and others which cover these offences

Regarding the number of persons against whom we have taken action I would say that we have taken action against several persons in Bombay Madras Tanjore and even in Delhi who have violated these laws We have also taken action against such persons in Hyderabad also Even if you have violated or operated NOSTRO Accounts we have taken action These hawala transactions as I have pointed out earlier are mainly operated through (1) gold smuggling (2) silver smuggling and (3) under invoicing and over invoicing The Government has taken a very serious view on this and we are making very sincere efforts to put down these illegal transactions

[*Translation*]

ITIs and Polytechnics

723 SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN
Will the minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have launched any scheme with the world Bank assistance to provide and upgrade the facilities to Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and polytechnics in the country

(b) if so the details thereof State wise and

(c) the extent of amount provided to each state under this Scheme during each of the last three years?

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH CHATOWAR) (a) to (c)
A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Yes Sir the schemes under Vocational training Project the technician education Projects are being implemented with world Bank assistance to improve and upgrade the Industrial Training Institutes and the polytechnics in the

States/Union Territories. The Vocational Training Project which became operational in 1989, covers 28 States/UTs. There are eleven schemes proposed for implementation by the State/UTs under the Project. These would help to modernise and expand the training facilities. The States are being given grants for implementation of the project on the pattern of the Central Sponsored schemes of 50:50 funding.

The Technician Education Projects cover 16 these States and 1 Union Territory. The main objective of these projects is to enhance the quality of technician education in terms of its process and products. These are sought to be achieved by various schemes of capacity expansion, quality improvement and efficiency improvement. The amount of world Bank assistance to each state will depend upon the actual expenditure incurred on approved project activities and reimbursement claimed by the States.

A Statement showing grants released to the participating States/UTs under the Vocational Training Project during the last three years respectively, as Central share is placed at Annexure A.

A Statement showing Budget allocations made by the various State/UTs implementing the Technician Education Project during the last three years is placed at Annexure B.

STATEMENT
(Annexure A)

Grants Released to the States/UTs under Vocational Training Project being implemented with World Bank Assistance

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of State/UT	Funds released by DGET during				
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.96	96.24	217.15		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.94				
3	Assam	11.57	19.98	34.78		
4	Bihar	42.19	92.44	127.67		
5	Goa	2.76	13.02	9.21		
6	Gujarat		53.88	118.95		
7	H P	62.46	28.42	37.93		
8	Haryana	8.41	60.02	90.36		
9	J & K	69.41		19.01		
10	Karnataka	39.49	51.42	49.94		
11	Kerala	12.19	59.15	94.44		

Sl No	Name of State/UT	Funds released by DGET during				
		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93
		1	2	3	4	5
12	M P			74.41		37.18
13	Maharashtra		45.96		127.56	117.80
14	Mamipur		66.96		0.78	
15	Mizoram		24.07			
16	Meghalaya		74.96		0.26	2.80
17	Nagaland				0.73	5.98
18	Orissa				56.17	86.64
19	Punjab				88.17	50.67
20	Rajasthan			0.13	89.92	131.81
21	Tamil Nadu			19.65	52.86	117.78
22	Tripura				2.55	
23	U P			52.86	130.87	307.79
24	West Bengal			37.24	103.12	51.02

(Rs in Lakhs)

		(Rs in Lakhs)				
Sl No	Name of State/UT	Funds released by DGET during				
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5		
25	Pondicherry	81 67	0 13	0 37		
26	Chandigarh	3 00	9 29	2 32		
27	Delhi	75 90	35 43	53 95		
28	Daman & Diu	34 07				
	Total	909 85	1238 72	1765 58		

ANNEXURE-B

World Bank assisted Technician Education Project

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No	Name of State/UT	Amount Provided in Budget			1992-93
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	5
Project-I (Date of Commencement 5 12 90)					
1	Bihar	1360 20	700 00		967 00
2	Gujarat	976 10	1618 30		1934 87
3	Karnataka	600 00	750 00		698 00
4	Kerala	450 90	960 00		900 00
5	Madhya Pradesh	1029 00	1690 00		1668 00
6	Orissa	815 00	700 00		740 49
7	Rajasthan	416 60	720 90		1200 00
8	Uttar Pradesh	2013 00	3891 40		5656 80
Total of Project I		7660 80	11030 60		13765 16

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Provided in Budget				
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5		
Project-II (Date of Commencement 29.1.92)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh		558.00		903.00	
2.	Assam		412.00		200.00	
3.	UT of Delhi		177.53		250.00	
4.	Haryana		708.00		3203.54	
5.	Himachal Pradesh		210.00		416.76	
6.	Maharashtra		133.95		5518.00	
7.	Tamil Nadu		25.00		175.00	
8.	Punjab		1231.00		3012.00	
9.	West Bengal		600.00		600.00	
Total of Project-II			4055.48		14279.25	
Total of Project I & II		7660.80	15086.08		28044.41	

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has stated that vocational training programmes and technical training programmes are being implemented with the help of the World Bank in order to improve the working of Industrial Training Institutions and Polytechnics and to upgrade such Institutions. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the schemes that are being implemented under these two projects. The hon. Minister has also stated that under this vocational training programme in Madhya Pradesh an amount of Rs. 74.41 lakhs was provided in 1991-92 Rs. 37.18 lakh in 1992-93 and under technical education programme an amount of Rs. 1029 lakh, was provided in 1990-91; Rs. 1690 lakh in 1991-92, Rs. 1668 lakh in 1992-93. The names of the Industrial Training Institutes and polytechnic colleges with this amount?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very long detail, you can send it to the member in writing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. speaker, Sir, funds have been provided. (Interruption) Please tell us the names of the schemes being implemented.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand, this is not the way you should ask the question, three are other members. We have covered only two questions in 35 minutes, you realise that!

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Under the vocational training project with the World Bank assistance the main objective is to improve the quality and efficiency of the basic craftsman training;

(ii) to expand and diversify the program in advance skill and hi-tech area increase the relevance of National Apprenticeship Training Scheme; (iii) to increase the area of non-traditional sector for development of women skills as an important part of the country's labor force and (iv) strengthening the planning and implementation management capability of Directorate General of Employment and Training under the State Directorate of Training levels. These are the main objectives of this schemes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. speaker, Sir, I would like to ask whether any scheme is being formulated to provide training to the local labourers. Keeping in view to local needs because in the industrial areas local people do not generally find employment as they are unskilled. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether Government is formulating any scheme to give training to local labourers?

[*English*]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Under this scheme the ITI selects in consultation with the State Government and they give the priority as to which are the ITIs which should be modernised and which should be expanded. That proposal comes from the State Governments.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any monitoring of the success achieved by the various community polytechnics set up in the country has been undertaken. If so whether the result is satisfactory and if not what steps are being proposed to be taken, particularly to ensure that the girls in the rural areas do get their due share?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, this question is regarding the ITIs and polytechnics. The ITIs come under the Min-

istry of Labour and Polytechniques come under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. I will pass on this to the concerned Ministers to give detailed information.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I am asking whether the success has been achieved. I am not asking for any details. If the Minister has undertaken to answer this question, my supplementary is very simple.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants information on if these schemes have been useful in providing employment especially to the girls.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Definitely these schemes are beneficial to the women. There are at present 337 ITIs in the country. Under these schemes we are again going to take another 100 ITIs exclusively for women, for girls to train them in the technical line.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether Government propose to increase the financial assistance being provided Madhya Pradesh keeping in view the population growth and problem of unemployment in that State?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, this is an on going project and if new proposals come from the state government, definitely the Central Government will take note of that.

SHRI A CHARLES: It is a fact that the ITIs are discharging a very very useful service because there are to many types of trades, Metric and Non-Metric. With the result even the drop-outs are gaining from these trades.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question

SHRI A CHARLES: Recently there has

been an attempt to declare certain trades as unpopular trades, such as the blacksmith trade, the carpenter trade, the Fountry trade, etc. It is totally demolishing them. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to declare some trades as unpopular trades or even to done away with them, even though encouragement should be given to all the trades?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: There is a Committee to evaluate the trades which are existing in the ITIs and that Committee evaluates whether a particular trade is required or not and it is always done in consultation with the respective State Government.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAVAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that even after providing economic assistance, there are some Industrial Training Institutes in Madhya Pradesh where required number of students are not available and as a result these Institutes have reached on the verge of closure.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: With this scheme we wanted to bring in technological changes in the country and we also want to upgrade the technical training in these ITIs It is the responsibility of the State governments to run those ITIs. I think that in most of the ITIs they have enough students. I have no specific information about it. If the hon. Member gives specific information about it, I will get it examined.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr., Speaker, Sir, 11 new projects are being run to upgrade, extend and modernise existing industrial Training Institutes of the country. I would like to know from the hon Minister as to whether the instructors working in these ITIs will be specially trained to

impart training to new trainees? I would like to know that whether in Government has any proposal to appoint new instructors for the purpose?

[English]

• SHRIPABAN SINGH GHATOWAR There is a provision under this scheme to train the trainers in the ITIs and to upgrade them with the help of modern technology and modern training facilities. We have also requested the State Governments under this Scheme, to create some new posts where the new technology and new training is required. So there is no question of not training all the instructors in the ITIs. They will all be trained and up-to-date technology will be provided, wherever required. For introducing the new technology we have asked the State Governments to identify those areas and the needful will be done.

Exports of Value Added Teas.

724 SHRID VENKATESWARA RAO
SHRI RAM KAPSE

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) Whether any effective strategy has been devised to boost export of value-added teas,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Government have formulated a long term perspective plan for the development of tea industry,

(d) if so, the details thereof,

(e) whether any new strategy is being considered by the Government to boost tea export in the world market and identified new markets for this purpose, and

(f) if so, the detail's thereof?

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

steps taken to boost export of value added teas include unimational promotional campaign through to Board's offices abroad. The nature of schemes undertaken under unimational promotion are (i) Participation in trade fairs/exhibitions, (ii) Media campaign to increase consumer awareness towards various characteristics of India tea, (iii) Media campaign to popularise Indian tea through Tea Board marketing symbol and (iv) Support to various foreign brands containing Indian tea. This is generally in the nature of bearing a portion of the expenditure incurred by importers to launch various promotional campaigns.

Tea Board has prepared a perspective plan to increase the production of Tea to 1000M Kgs by 2000AD so as to obtain higher exportable surplus of Tea. The plan includes short-term measures such as optimisation of inputs and improved cultural practices, medium term measures such as irrigation, drainage, rejuvenation pruning and infilling as well as long term measures such as replanting and extension planting.

Government has been encouraging diversification of tea export by sponsoring delegations of industry to various countries. Other countries are being persuaded to buy higher quantities of Indian tea on account of price competitiveness and quality.

SHRI D VENKATESWARA RAO My question is very specific. I asked, whether any effective strategy has been devised to boost export value-added teas? The answer given is general, about participation in trade fairs, exhibitions and campaigns to increase consumer awareness and so on. My question was very

specific.

In 1990-91 the export value was about 210 million kg exports. In 1992 it has come down to 190 million tonnes of kg. This is mainly because of the collapse of the Russian market. Now Kenya and Sri Lanka are also in the Market. They are capturing the whole world market. The main reason is value added products like tea bags and some new trends are being introduced by them. That type of thing is not being made here.

I want to know whether there is any specific programme from the Government to assist, to make these value added products like tea bags, tea in the market because the total foreign exchange revenue is about Rs. 1200 crore per annum. It is coming down a lot in this country. I want to know whether there is any specific programme from the government in this regard.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: sir, no state tea is one of the prime and prestigious commodities of our exports. The government is aware of the necessity for promoting the export trade of tea. Now with regard to the specific question about the value added tea, efforts are on. We have given the details as to what efforts are being taken. Mainly it is the Tea Board which formulates the Plan, which formulates the strategy. It is in fact ...

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The Tea Board is doing nothing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: They are doing. I do not think you should be so unkind to the Tea Board. They are doing. The only setback which we had last year was because of the fact that USSR bean bag the main buyer of our tea, we had that setback. But this year, the figures from April to January that setback. But this year, the figures from April to January that we have got shows that it will pick up and we hope the strategies that the tea Board has taken up will go further. Particularly, this year 1993-94, is a year of India tea. Specific efforts are made in the

various markets which are the traditional markets for the Indian tea. No doubt the emergence of Sri Lanka and Kenya is there. But I can assure there hon. Members that our efforts also are there to see that our presence is not affected by them.

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: sir, by 2000 A.D. the government proposes to achieve the target of 1,000 million kgs. of tea production. Are there any proposals from the Government to achieve this target? The research laboratories have given a variety of plants which give the yield of 3,000 to 6,000 krs. Per acre whereas at present our average yield is 1,625 kgs. I want to know whether there is any specific programme from the development of this type of clones; whether there is any program from the Government to develop the non-traditional areas; and whether any survey has been conducted or not. And to what extent are they going to extend this non-traditional areas for the cultivation to achieve the target this is put for 2000 A.D. ?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: with regard to the special efforts, no doubt special efforts have been planned by the Tea Board. So far as non-traditional areas are concerned, this is a little bit difficult because tea is a special commodity which grows in specific areas only. In those areas, the Tea Board has chalked out a plan, whereby by the year 2000. 1,000 million kgs. are proposed to be produced, and for that they have chalked out various measures. They are: extension planting in the traditional areas— it is about 2620 hectares per annum with an average yield of 1700 kgs per hectare; replanting and replacement of old and uneconomic areas— there again it is 1670 hectares or annum; insilling and consolidation; the rejuvenation at 1,000 hectares per annum; then irrigation facilities to be provided; then drainage also is to be effected; and then improved cultural practices tissue culture and all that; then new planting in non-traditional areas at 150 hectares per annum crop with 1500 kgs per hectare.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Mr. Speaker, Sir,

gone are the days when India had half of the international market for tea. In 1951 our share was 45 percent, in 1991 it was 18 percent. You have worked out a strategy, perspective plan, identification of new markets etc., everything you have done. But only seven years, are left and you want to work five times. I do not want to show any doubt about the tea Board. But, I do not want to show any doubt about the Tea Board, But, I would like to ask you whether some alternate proposals which are given by some of the eminent writers like Profile Goradi, who has written about breaking the impasse, are being considered. There are intelligent persons who have thought about the alternate plans. Are you working on it and are you going to consider their suggestions and give results according to the plan? we want your results not only the plans.

MR SPEAKER: Are you going to act upon suggestions made by some of the knowledgeable persons?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: sir our present production is over 700 million kgs. What we have planned for in the year 2000 is 1000 million kgs. So it is only 300 million kgs. We can do that.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Since you have planned to have a boost of production upto 1000 million kgs by 2000 AD, will it be possible to give subsidy to small growers and also to those who are growing the best quality plants, and if so what are the plans of the Government in this regard?

MR SPEAKER: He has already explained that thing.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: He has not explained about the subsidy for small growers.

MR SPEAKER: Not allowed. Please sit down.

Strike in Banks, LIC and financial Institutions

725 SHRI BOLLABULLI RAMAIAH

SHRI CHITTA BASU

Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the officers and staff of public and private sector bank, RRBs, insurance companies and financial institutions had gone on strike during March 1993

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the main demands of the officers and staff of the above banks, insurance companies and financial institutions separately and

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

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the house.

Deferent sections of bank employees went on industry level strikes on 18th March 1993 and 29th March 1993. The strike call on 18th March 1993 was given by all India Bank employees association and its sister association viz. the All India Bank Officers association to press for the following demands:

1. Introduction of pension in banks as per IBA's written commitment.

2. expeditious conclusion of sixth Bipartite Wage negotiations.

3. Payment of arrears to RRB employees from 1.9.1987 to 31.12.1990 in terms of National Industrial Tribunal's Award.

Members affiliated to all India Bank Officers confederation (AIBOC), National Confederation of Bank Employees (NCBE) and

Bank Employees' Federation of India (BEFI), along with union from Reserve Bank of India and other financial institutions, went on a day's strike on March 29, 1993 in support of the following demand -

1 Introduction of pension as third retiral benefit

2 Early wage revision

3. Bonus for all

4 Alleged move for privatisation of financial institutions, etc

National Organisation of Bank Workers (NOBW) and National Organisation of Bank Officers (NOBO) resorted to a day's strike on 29th March, 1993 in support of the following demands

1 Invite for negotiations without Pre-condition

2 Interim relief of 15% pending settlement

3 Pension as third retirement benefit

4 Bonus

5 Constitution of National Rural Bank

6 Against Ban on recruitment

7 Against alleged indiscriminate and in discreet compensation

8 Against alleged storanghold of World Bank, IMF, multinationals

In the Banking industry matters relating to pay, allowances and service conditions of the bank employees are decided through bilateral negotiations between Indian Banks Association (Representing the bank management s) and the representatives of workmen unions. In terms of provisions contained in the Vth Bipartite Settle-

ment, Which expired on 31 10 1992 four run of discussions on the charters of demands submitted by the employees unions for the Vth Bipartite ?Settlement have so far taken place between IBA and the representatives of employees' unions. IBA is continuing the negotiations

Traditionally, wage settlements in RBI and other Financial Institutions follow the bank's settlements

As per the existing practice formal discussions with tge officers associations will take place after the discussions with the award staff on Vth Bipartite Settlement have been finalised. Action at the Government level can only be initiated after the result of negotiations are reported to Government by the IBA

[English]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH Mr Speaker, Sir as per the swear given by the hon Minister on 18th March and 29th march, 1993, for the last three months specially in the month of March both the banks and financial institutions of versus types have gone on strike twice I would like to know whether they initiated any action or were able to follow any procedure for negotiations. This is going to affect the entire banking organisations not only the financial institutions. What typs of demands are being insisted by them, and what are the reasons for delay for settling them? What is the outcome of those talks?

[Translation]

DR ABRARAHAMED Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon Member has asked about the procedure followed for negotiations I would like to submit that Indian Banks Association is continuing the negotiations in this regard. The last negotiations were held on 13th April. The main reason of delay in it is that the different unions put their demands in different manners. This is the main reason for delay.

[English]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH Sir is it also a fact that Ministry is considering to take stern action against those managers who ran away with the keys of the branch office while staying away from work to join a strike and what type of action are you going to take on those people? I would like to know whether the All India Bank depositors association has urged the union Government to insist on banks for implementing the RBI customer service committee recommendations, if so what action you have taken

[Translation]

DR ABRAR AHMED Mr speaker Sir the hon Member has asked about the action taken in this regard Through you I would like to say that the bank employee-officers are the members of our own family We are always ready to hear their grievances and to make all possible efforts to do away them Through you I would like to urge them that they should think of national interests rising above the personal interests.

In the present situation the wage-level of the Bank employees is fairly higher than that of the employees working in other public sector and in the Government offices But even if there is a strike and that also particularly in the month of March, when the government gets maximum collection of revenue that ultimately helps the Government to meet the different requirements of the country then it is not fair In such a situation through you I would like to submit to the hon Member that the Government is ever ready to have negotiation with the leaders of the union through I B A the Government is ready to concede to their genuine demands, but they should shun the path of strike and the call for strike should also be withdrawn So far as the concept of 'no work, no wage' is concerned it is applicable to all and is there is something make on the part of the Bank employees then action should be taken under the rules

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU. Sir, as far as I am informed, the last round of talks between the I B A and the trade unions in the banking industry has not prefaced any satisfactory results I am not saying that the negotiations have broken But it is a fact that there has not been satisfactory progress in the negotiations If they ultimately fail may I know from the hon Minister whether the Government proposes to intervene at this stage taking into consideration the urgency of the issue Secondly in what is the Government's attitude towards the two demands particularly regarding privatisation and also pension as a third retnal benefit because it is the Government's attitude which will decide and the Government can have the last say in these two matters and I B A as a practical measure has got nothing to say on these two particular issues

[Translation]

DR ABRAR AHMED Mr Speaker Sir the hon Member has mainly drawn the attention of the Government to two points The first is regarding the 'third benefit' Mr speaker Sir the third retirement benefit fit is being demanded in the form of pension In this regard I have already said that the I B A is already having negotiation and when it comes out with some proposal then the Government will certainly consider it The third benefit has now now here been implemented and the implementation of it is likely to put a huge additional financial burden on the Government In that case the financial burden will increase nearly by 16 percent So in such a situation I would like to say that the government is not at all in a position to provide the 'third retirement benefit' Secondly so far as the question of privatisation is concerned it has already been made clear that the Nationalised Banks are not being privatised

[English]

SHRI MUJUMTAZ ANSARI Mr Speaker Sir

many questions have been put to the Finance Minister regarding the service conditions of the banking workers. I am not putting that question. Rather I am putting a very specific question. Rather I am putting a very specific question to the hon. Finance Minister. A strike was resorted to by the National Workers' Organisation and National Officers' Organisation regarding certain demands which were put forward before the ministry. I am not concerned with those demands.

Rather I am concerned with a few demands regarding the constitution of rural banks and regarding lees computerisation and indiscreet and indiscriminate computerisation of the banks and regarding alleged involvement of the World Bank and I.M.F. What action has been taken by the hon. Finance Minister in this regard. I would like to know the details on these points only.

[*Translation*]

DR ABRAR AHMED Mr Speaker Sir the hon. Member has asked certain information about rural banks. Through you, I would like to say that the loss suffered by the rural Banks is not any secret opinion of the. In this regard the R.B.I. has been sought as to how to reorganise and streamline this Organisation. The R.B.I. is yet to send its suggestion and as soon as it is received the Government would take a final decision. So far as the issue of computerisation is concerned I would like to say that there will be no retrenchment of employees due to computerisation. In modern time when you have to think and work faster within a very limited time the importance of computerisation can very well be understood by the hon. Members. But it does not certainly imply that there will be a reduction of manpower.

12.00 hrs

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA Sir I would like to know whether it is a fact that there was

a meeting between the representatives of banks and insurance employees unions on 5th of August 1992, where the Finance Minister told that giving a little extra to the employees in banking and insurance sector was not a problem in order to sanction pension as a third benefit. May I know from the minister whether, to sanction pension as a third benefit, the extra burden on the Government will be to the extent of 1.5 per cent on the total salary of the bank employees?

[*Translation*]

DR ABRAR AHMED Mr speaker, Sir there is no such proposal.

12.01 Hrs

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

New Excise Policy in H.P.

* 726 PROF. PREM DHUMAL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh have announced a new excise policy

(b) if so the details and objective thereof and

(c) the likely effect of the new policy on prohibition in the State?

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

(b) and (c) The details and objects of the policy announced by the State Government in March 1993 are -

(i) To check production and distribution of illicit liquor

(ii) To implement the guidelines regarding prohibition issued by the Central and State Government including provision for Dry Days, complete ban on sale of liquor during elections, ban on advertisement of liquor, ban on sale of liquor to persons who are not adults,

(iii) Special provisions for tourists and tourism related units,

(iv) Special provisions to regulate sale of liquor in Tribal and other hard areas,

(v) to have a policy consistent with Excise Policy of neighbouring States so that the State's interests are protected

[English]

Import of Copper

*727 SHRI K H MUNIYAPPA
SHRI C P MUDALAGIRYAPPA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state

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

(b) whether domestic consumption and import of copper is steadily increasing,

(c) if so the steps taken by the Government to cope up with shortage of copper, and

(d) the details of the copper proposed to be imported during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTRY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) the quantity of copper imported during the last three years was as under -

Year	Qty (000q)
1990-91	190710
1991-92	131317
1992-93	77435

(Apl Sept) (Source DGCI&S, Calcutta)

(b) govt does not maintain data of actual consumption of copper. Import of copper has decreased from the peak figure reached in 1990-91

(c) and (d) Copper has not been allowed to be freely imported since 29th February, 1992

[Translation]

Dredging of Ganga

*728 SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have undertaken the work of dredging of the Ganga river

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the amount spent on the project during 1992-93 and proposed to be spent during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) and (b) The Inland Waterways Authority of India have undertaken dredging of the shoals in the Patna-Calcutta stretch of river Ganga for providing the required depth for navigation. During 1992-93, about 2.30 lakhs Cubic Metres were dredged

(c) during 1992-93, an amount of Rs 32.00 lakhs was spent on dredging. About Rs 65.00 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1993-94

[English]

Dues of NTC Mills

*729 SHRI DHARMA BHIKSHAM Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to write off the dues of NTC Mills running in losses, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b) Government have decided, in the principle, to consider waiver/rescheduling loans given by Central Government to NTC Mills, on a case-by-case basis for each unit, on receipt of proposals in this regard

Losses in IRCC

*730 MAJ GEN (RETD) BHUWAN CHNDRA KHANDUŔI Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be please to state

(a) whether the Indian Roads Construction Corporation (IRCC) has been incurring losses since long,

(b) if so, the loss incurred during each of the last three years,

(c) whether the Government propose to privatis this undertaking

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to revive this Undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The amount of loss incurred by Indian Road Construction Corporation during each of the last three years is as under,

Year	Loss incurred (Rs in crores)
1989-90	36 47
1990-91	31 43
1991-92	30 07

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

(e) During 1992-93, the Government has succeeded in retrieving approximately US\$ 14 million (Rs 42 crores) out of the outstanding dues of IRCC from Libya. In addition, IRCC is diversifying into other related activities, such as commercial use of land and real estate development and consultancy services. On successful completion of these projects, which are under process, IRCC, is likely to become financially viable

Exports of Engineering Goods

*731 SHRI SUDHIR GIRI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the efforts made by the Union Government towards the exploration of export market opportunities in respect of engineering goods

(b) the quantum of engineering goods exported in the last three years as against the targets fixed and

(c) the countries to which the engineering goods have been exported on a large scale during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) The Government explores market opportu-

nities for exports including those of engineering items through its Missions abroad and through various methods including organizing participation in interantional fairs, sponsoring trade delegations and providing financial support for market exploration activities Engineering Export Promotion Council, a Government sponsored body for promotion of export of engineering goods and services explores marketing

opportunities through its four offices abroad and through various activities such as organising fairs abroad, conducting market surveys and buyer-seller meets etc

(b) The targets fixed for export of engineering goods and their exports during the last three years were as under -

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Rupees in crores	Dollars in Million	Rupees in crores	Dollars in Million
1990-91	3400	1895	3443	1919
1991-92	5000	2028	4855	1969
1992-93	5910	2060	4567*	1600*

* Exports during April-December 1992

(c) The top ten markets for engineering exports during the last three years were as follows

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
USSR	USSR	USA
USA	USA	Russian Federation
UK	UK	UAE
Bangladesh	UAE	UK
Singapore	Germany	Italy
Germany	Singapore	Singapore
Japan	Italy	Germany
UAE	Malayasia	Thailand
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Japan
Malayasia	Nigena	Sri Lanka

Mobile Banks in Rural Areas

*732 SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government propose to open more mobile banks in rural areas during the current year,

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (c) The opening of mobile branches are considered by banks themselves and thereafter they have to obtain permission of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) RBI has not received any request for operating of more mobile branches by the banks

Import/Export of Cotton

*733 SHRI RAMPUJAN PATEL Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the production and consumption of cotton in the country during 1991-92 and 1992-93

(b) the quantity of cotton imported and exported during the a above period and the rate thereof

(c) whether it would not be more profitable to export ready made garments by establishing cotton based cottage industries with a view to generate more employment opportunities, and

(d) if so the reasons for giving preference to the export of raw cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) The production and consumption of cotton in the country during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 is given below

(in lakh bales of 170kgs each)

	1991-92	1992-93
Production	119 00	122 to 124
Consumption (Mills and non-mill sector)	111 09	113

(b) The Government did not import cotton during the years in question. However, under the advance licensing scheme, the mills imported cotton during the year 1991-92 to the tune of 2.72 lakh bales with average rate of Rs 44.75 per kg. The export of cotton during the year 1991-92 was to the tune of 0.77 lakh bales with average value realisation of Rs 29.60 per kg. During the years 1992-93 cotton seasons till 26th March,

1993, 4.46 lakh bales of cotton have been exported with average value realisation of Rs 29.70 per kg.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Government's endeavour has been to promote the export of value-added items. However, while releasing the cotton for export, the

objectives of the Government have been stabilisation of prices in the domestic market, provision of remunerative prices to the cotton growers and to maintain India's presence in the international market as a stable supplier of cotton

[English]

Export of Soyabean and Its Meal

*734 SHRI VIJAYNAVAL PATIL Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the exports of Soyabean and Soyabean meals have increased during the last

three years,

(b) if so the total quantity exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during that period, year-wise and

(c) the steps taken to boost the exports of these items during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) and (b) The export of Soyabean and Soyabean meal during the last three years has been as under

(quantity in MTs)
(Value in Rs crores)

Year	Quantity	Value
1990-91	1353000	474 0
1991-92	13635 10	670 8
1992 93	1595883	96. 0

(c) The steps include

(i) A series of policy measures taken by the Government to promote exports in general and the agricultural exports in particular

(ii) The efforts made by the trade and industry

- to improve the quality of the produce to create awareness about positive aspects of their produce in the international market and
- better rapport and cooperation with the railways and the port authorities in securing necessary infrastructural support

Profit/Loss by PRBs

*735 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the profit earned/loss suffered by the Regional Rural Banks during each of the last three years State wise

(b) the reasons for incurring losses and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make up the losses and to restructure the Regional Rural banks in all respects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS OF FINANCE (SHRI DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a)

The profit earned/loss suffered by the Regional Rural Banks during the last three years were as under-

(Amount in crores)

	<i>RRBs making profit</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>RRBs making loss</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1989-90	34	12.65	162	94.01
1990-91	44	21.47	152	92.87
1991-92	23	12.96	173	258.66

The State-wise break-up of the same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) and (c) The reasons for incurring losses by the Regional Rural banks are broadly identified as narrow of negative margin on lending, high fixed overheads high servicing cost because of a large number of small accounts, and low productivity per employee because of restricted operations. With a view to restructuring the Regional Rural banks and impart viability to them, a number of models have been worked out and effectiveness of each is being examined from all angles

Outstanding Loan Against Sick Industrial Units

*736 SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE
SHRICHINTA MOHAN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of small, medium and large sick industrial units in the country,

(b) the amount of loan extended to these Units by banks and Government financial insti-

tutions as on March 31 1992, bank-wise and institution-wise, and

(c) the steps taken to realise the outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as at the end of March, 1991 (the latest date for which such information has been completed there were 2.24 lakh sick or weak industrial units on the rolls of commercial banks. Of these about 2.21 lakh units were in the small scales sector

(b) The latest available information on amounts outstanding from sick industrial units Bank-wise and financial institution-wise is given in the attached statement

(c) Banks and financial institutions take several measures to monitor loans and recover overdue amount. These include post disbursement supervisor and follow up reporting systems and periodic reviews. If recoveries are not for the coming, banks and financial institutions resort to the recall of loans, the filing of suits, arranging the sale of stocks and other assets charged to the credit agencies and en-

tering into suitable compromises for one-time settlements. Apart from this, banks and financial institutions also support rehabilitation packages for revival of sick and weak units if future viability is promising, thereby releasing their dues once the units are turned around. Sick units other than in the SSI sector are also required to make a reference to the Board for Industrial and

Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and such references are inquired into by BIFR. Based on assessments of viability SIFR either approves rehabilitation schemes for the units which are viable or passes winding up orders for the units which are not found viable, and legal action is initiated by institutions in such cases for recovery of dues.

STATEMENT

Amount outstanding from sick industries

(Amount in crores)

<i>Name of the Bank SBI AND ITS Associates</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>
State Bank of India	2137.55
State Bank of Bihar & Jaipur	47.39
State Bank of Hyderabad	72.79
State Bank of Mysore	102.77
State Bank of Patiala	44.34
State Bank of Saurashtra	54.43
State Bank of Travancore	120.44
State Bank of Indore	56.53
SBI GROUP	2692.45
Nationalised Banks	
Bank of Baroda	447.94
Allahabad Bank	226.36
Bank of India	544.57
State Bank of Maharashtra	203.57
Canara Bank	554.86

(Amount in crores)

<i>Name of the Bank SBI AND ITS Associates</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>
Dena Bank	235 25
Indian Overseas Bank	242 30
Central Bank of India	490 90
Union Bank of India	202 69
Punjab National Bank	445 00
United Bank of India	280 58
UCO Bank	249 16
Syndicate Bank	141 37
Canara Bank	100 49
Coproraton Bank	37 05
Oriental Bank of Commerce	57 25
Punjab & Sind Bank	92 56
New Bank of India	64 12
Vijaya Bank	65 88
Total	4965 93
Industrial Development Bank of India	986 00
Industrial Financial Corpon of India	633 00
Industrial Credit & Investment Corpn of India	653 00
Industral Reconstruction Bank of India	3/6 00

Note For banks information is at end March 1991

For Financial institutions information is at end March 1992

Export of Sugar

*737. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow export of sugar during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of sugar likely to be exported during the above period and the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). A quantity of 2.50 lakh tones of sugar is likely to be exported during the fiscal years 1993-94. At current international price, it is estimated to earn foreign exchange of the order of US \$ 71.5 million.

Trade with France

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

(a) whether any agreements were signed between France and India during the recent visit of French Minister for Trade;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) the reaction of France to Indian policy of liberalisation of trade; and

(d) the extent to which they intend to increase their participation in Indian industrial progress?

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

COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d). The process of economic liberalization has generally been welcomed and is inter-alia expected to encourage increased foreign investment, in India.

Subsidy to Rubber Cultivators

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

(a) whether subsidy for rubber plantation is being given to all cultivators;

(b) the other steps being taken to increase natural rubber production in traditional and non-traditional areas;

(c) the areas identified as traditional;

(d) whether any incentive is being given for production of best quality natural rubber; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The subsidy for rubber plantation is being given as under:-

(i) Capital subsidy @ Rs. 5000/- per hectare to small holders owning into 5 hectares in traditional areas and to all growers in non-traditional areas.

(ii) Additional assistance for the use of high quality ploy-bagged plants @ 6/- per pakn subject to a maximum of Rs. 2700/- per hectare to general category of growers and @ Rs. 8/- per

plan limited to Rs. 3600/- per hectare to SC/ST category of growers.

(b) During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to undertake the following steps to increase natural rubber production in both traditional and non-traditional areas:-

(i) To replant old and uneconomic rubber in about 42,000 hectares and to new plant in 50,000 hectares with high yielding planting materials on scientific lines. Out of the 50,000 hectares targeted to be new-planted, 25,000 hectares are set part for non-traditional areas.

(ii) Productivity enhancement in 60,000 hectares of small holdings in traditional areas through adoption of improved agro-management and exploitation practices.

(iii) To undertake block planting in areas owned by Scheduled Tribes in traditional and non-traditional areas

(c) The state of Kerala and Kanyakumri District of Tamil Nadu are identified as traditional rubber growing areas

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Every encouragement is being given for production of best quality natural rubber. These are:-

(i) Mass campaign organised during the last two years for imparting the know-how of marking best quality natural rubber resulting in contact programme with over 1 lakh rubber growers creating proper awareness through scientific demonstration on rubber processing.

(ii) Distribution of materials and chemicals subsidised rates to small rubber growers through the Rubber Producer's Societies.

(iii) regular extension support to the rubber growers through 1300 Rubber Producers Societies in the country.

(iv) setting up of community so meke house for group processing of small holders' rubber with the financial assistance from the rubber Board.

Modernisation of Looms in Assam

740. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state.

(a) the details of the proposals for modernisation of looms in Assam submitted by the State Government for the approval of the Union Government;

(b) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHBRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) A proposal for Rs. 55 893 lakhs under the Scheme of 'Modernisation looms' was received from the State Government of Assam during the year 1992-93

(b) and (c) funds to the tune of Rs. 55.893 lakhs were released to the State Government of Assam under the Scheme of 'Modernisation of looms' during 1992-93.

Migration of Labourers

6505. DR. SUDHIR RAY. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline in labour migration to Middle East countries after Ayodhya incidents;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) As

compared to the persons who went to Middle East countries for employment after seeking clearance from the Protectors of Emigrants in the three months preceding the Ayodhya incident there has been a slight decline the number of persons going to these countries in the three months following the incident

(b) The Government of India have undertaken a series of actions to present the correct perspective about the developments related to Ayudhya incident. Our Heads of Missions in countries member of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) have briefed the local governments accordingly. The Heads of Missions in New Delhi of some OIC member states have been briefed about the continuity of our policy on secularism and the various steps taken to defuse tension and to follow the legal procedure. The Government of OIC States were urged to exercise moderation.

The Government have also taken steps to simplify emigration procedure. Six additional categories of workers which were brought under 'Emigration Check Not Required' (ECNR) category w e f 4th October 1991 will continue to be under EGNR upto 3rd October 1993.

Setting up of Powerloom service Centres in Karnataka

6506 SHRI H D DEVEGOWDA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the locations for setting up of Powerloom Service Centres during the Eighth Five Year Plan have been decided

(b) if so whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Karnataka to establish Powerloom Service Centres at Bangalore, Bijapur, Dharwad in Karnataka, and

(c) if so the action taken by the Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) The locations of the proposed powerloom Service Centres are decided on an year to year basis. The main criterion for deciding the location of Powerloom Service Centres is the number of powerlooms in the region.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The Government have already approved a Powerloom Service Center at Bangalore which has started functioning. Another Powerloom Service Center at Bijapur has also been sanctioned.

Appointment of Marketing agents by Gide

6507 SHRI RAM NAIK Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a scheme of appointment of marketing agents introduced by the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) and its subsidiaries

(b) if so the year of its introduction and the details of the scheme

(c) whether these agents are proposed to be made permanent employees of the Corporation and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to absorb the marketing agents in the permanent service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (d) A special scheme of Marketing Agents was introduced in 1987 by the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) for providing gainful employment to educated unemployed youths on a monthly stipend of Rs. 400/- plus commission for a period of two years. Some of the successful Marketing Agents are eligible to be appointed as

'Development Officers' in the regular service of the Corporation and its subsidiary companies subject to their qualifying in the prescribed written test and interview, from out of the 50 per cent of the vacancies of the Development Officers reserved for the existing Agents, Marketing Agents, and Rural Representatives. Even though the first examination was held and the select list was finalised, the candidates could not be given appointment on account of pending litigation in various High Courts.

Lic Branches in Assam

6508 SHRI PROBINDEKA Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to set up more branches of the LIC in Assam during 1993, and

(b) if so the details thereof and the locations where these branches are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b) The new branch offices to be opened by the LIC all over the country, during the Financial Year 1993-94, is expected to be finalised by June, 1993. The details of the offices to be opened in Assam will be available only thereafter.

[Translation]

Cotton Yarn Mills

6509 SHRI RAMDEWRAM Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the details of cotton yarn mill functioning in public sector as on December 31, 1992 state-wise,

(b) the details of the mills out of these declared sick and closed down during the last one year,

(c) the decline in production as result thereof,

(d) the number of workers rendered unemployed, mill-wise,

(e) whether the Government propose to hand over these sick and closed mills to the workers or propose to seek the participation of these workers in the management, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) The Central Public Sector Undertakings of national Textile Corporation and British India Corporation was running 116 and 3 textile mills respectively producing cotton yarn, as on 31 12 1992. A statement showing details of number of such mills, state-wise, is attached

(b) The cases of BIC and 7 Subsidiary Corporations of NTC have been referred to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Act, 1985. However, no mill under NT or BIC was closed down during the last one year.

(c) and (d) Do not arise

(e) and (f) Government is willing to support any viable proposal for cooperativisation of NTC & BIC mills, provided it bears the consent of all parties concerned. However, no concrete proposal in this regard has been received so far.

STATEMENT

Statement Details of Cotton Yarn Producing Mills Under N T C and B I C

Name of State	No of Mills
Andhra Pradesh	6
Assam	1

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Mills</i>
Bihar	2
Delhi	1
Gujarat	11
Kerala	5
Karnataka	4
Maharashtra	33
Madhya Pradesh	7
Orissa	1
Pondicherry	3
Goa	
Punjab	3
Rajasthan	4
Tamilnadu	13
Uttar Pradesh	11+3 of BIC
West Bengal	11
Total	119

*(English)***Export of Cotton**

651. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES BE PLEASED TO REFER TO THE REPLY GIVEN ON February 24, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 390 and state:

(a) the reasons for unusual high Export to the soft currency area in the year 1989-90;

(b) the details of the Indian agents who represented the foreign buyers in India during the period;

(c) the reasons for spurt in export of cotton to the hard currency area during 1990-91; and

(d) the export performance in cotton during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Reasons for high exports to the currency area during 1989-90 was high demand obtaining in the area, the prices obtained and also rupee funds available under bilateral agreements.

(b) Details of Indian agents who represented the foreign buyers in India during the said period are not centrally maintained.

(c) Reasons for the spurt of export of cotton to the hard currency areas is due to the good demand that area coupled with the lower provisions in bilateral agreements with the soft currency area.

(d) Qty. in lakh bales of 170 kgs each
(Value in Rs. crores)

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
1986-87	13.227 (1.03)	246.61 (17.61)
1987-88	0.4	21.73
1988-89	0.77 (0.1217)	72.66 (15.48)

(i) Figures in bracket are for soft currency areas.

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

[Translation]

Loan Under Seeuy

6511 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the banks for grant of loan under self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youths (SEEUY) in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts in Bihar; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). As per the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the performance of banks under the Scheme for providing Self Employment of the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) for the year 1991-92 as on February, 1992 (latest available) for the Districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga in Bihar is as under:-

District	Target	Sponsored by DIG	Sanctioned	Disbursed
Madhubani	350	475	109	18
Darbhanga	400	552	22	10

As per the extant instructions of RBI for advises to priority sector which include the SEEUY Scheme also, all loan applications upto a credit limit of Rs. 25,000/- should be disposed of within a fortnight and those for over Rs. 25,000/- within 8 to 9 weeks. The disbursement of loans will however depend upon the availability of trade licenses, power connections, arrangement of work places documentations and completion of various formalities wherever necessary.

(c) if so, the effect of these increase on the prices of the essential commodities; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control the rate of inflation?

[English]

Price Rise

6512. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced a steep hike in the procurement prices of cereals and oilseeds recently;

(b) whether railway freight rates in the 1993-94 budget have also been raised;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Procurement and Minimum Support Prices of various crops announced by the Government during 1991-92, 1992-93 and percent increase in 1992-93 over 1991-92 are given in statement-1

(b) The railway freight rates for all commodities including cereals and oilseeds moving in train loads and wagon loads have been increased by 10 per cent upto 500 kms and by 12 per cent beyond 500 kms. The exemptions given to grains and pulses from freight increase in the past have been withdrawn.

(c) Procurement/minimum support prices

of various crops 1992-93 were effective from the respective marketing seasons, i.e. from October 1992 for kharif crops and April 1993 for rabi crops. The revised railway freight rates are effective from 1st April 1993. The latest wholesale price indices are available for 3rd April, 1993. By this time the increase in procurement price and freight would have partially been absorbed in the general price level. The wholesale price indices of essential commodities on 27th February 1993 (at the time of presentation of Union Budget) and 3rd April 1993 and, the per cent variation between this period is given in statement-II. It is observed there from that wholesales

prices of most of the commodities except that of Arhar, Mung, Potatoes, Onion, Tea, Atta, Gur and salt have declined. This may partially be due to seasonality in the prices of agricultural commodities.

(d) Government is fully committed to keeping the prices of essential commodities under check by restraining demand and replenishing supply. To this end it has pursued disinflationary fiscal and monetary policy, reduced customs and excise duties and augmented PDS supplies through timely import of essential commodities.

STATEMENT-I

Procurement and Minimum Support Prices (Crop year basis)

Commodity	Type of Price	Variety	(Rs per quintal)			
			1991-92	1992-93	Percent increase in 1992-93 over 1991-92	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Paddy	P	230	270	17.4	
		Fine	240	280	16.7	
		SF	250	290	16.0	
2.	Coarse Cereals P (Jowar Bajra & Ragi)	FAQ	205	240	17.1	
3	Maize	P	210	245	17.1	
4	Wheat	P	275 @@	330 @	20.0	
5	Barley	M	210	260	23.8	
6	Gram	M	500	600	20.0	
7	Arhar	M	545	640	17.4	
8	Moong	M	545	640	17.4	

Commodity	Type of Price	Variety	1991-92			1992-93			Percent increase in 1992-93 over 1991-92
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
9. Urd	M	FAQ			545		640	17.4	
10. Sugarcane	S	FAQ			26		27	3.8	
11. Cotton	M	F-414/ H-777			695		800	15.1	
	M	H-4			840		950	13.1	
12. Groundnut-in-shell	M	FAQ			645		750	16.3	
13. Jute	S	TD-5			375		400	6.7	
14. Rapeseed and mustard	M	FAQ			670		760	13.4	
15. Sunflower seed	M	FAQ			670		800	19.4	
16. Soyabean	M	Black			395		475	20.3	
Soyabean	M	Yellow			445		525	18.0	
17. Safflower	M	FAQ			640		720	12.4	
18. Toria	M	FAQ			645		725	12.4	

Commodity	Type of Price	Variety	(Rs. per quintal)		
			1991-92	1992-93	Percent increase in 1992-93 over 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
19. Tobacco	M	VFC F-2	1475	1600 \$	8.5
Tobacco	M	L-2	1600	1750 \$	9.4
20. Copra	M	FAQ	1700	-	6.3
Copra balls	M	FAQ	-	-	-

M Minimum support price.

P Procurement price.

S Statutory minimum prices.

FAQ Fair average quality

⊙ These prices are linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% with a proportionate premium for every 0.1% increase above that level

• Black soil.

\$ Light soil.

& For calendar years 1989, 1990 and 1991.

Com Common

SF Super fine

(-) Net fixed.

⊙⊙ Including a Central bonus of Rs. 25.00 per quintal.

STATEMENT-II

Index Number of Wholesale Prices of essential Commodities and Percent variation during the Post Budget Period

Commodity	Wholesale Price Index for the week ending			% Variation
	1	2	3	
	27 293		3 493	
All Commodities	232 9		233 1	0 1
Rice	244 7		242 2	1 0
Wheat	230 7		231 5	0 3
Jowar	208 7		204 7	1 8
Bajra	181 2		179 9	0 7
Gram	252 7		230 8	8 7
Arhar	299 2		306 3	2 4
Moong	253 8		259 4	2 2
Masoor	203 4		189 4	6 9
Urad	262 5		258 6	-1 5
Potatoes	179 0		198 6	10 9
Onions	255 6		261 3	2 2

Commodity	Wholesale Price Index for the week ending				% Variation
	1	2	3	4	
	27 293		34 93		
Milk		274 3	274 3		0 0
Fish		335 9	284 3		-15 2
Meat		283 4	284 8		0 5
Chillies		234 3	194 1		-17 2
Tea		334 7	417 9		24 9
Kerosene Oil		146 7	146 7		0 0
Atta		265 7	273 1		2 8
Sugar		192 1	193 3		0 6
Gur		198 2	214 4		8 2
Salt		213 6	232 9		9 0
Hydrogenated Vanaspathi		253 3	224 0		-11 6
Gingelly Oil		217 5	220 4		1 3
Mustard Oil		203 6	194 1		-4 7

Commodity	Wholesale Price Index for the week ending		% Variation
1	2	3	4
	27.293	34.93	
Cocount Oil	347 0	329.2	-5.1
Groundnut Oil	199 2	186 6	-6.3
Cotton Cloth (Mills*)	205 2	207.6	1.2
Soap (Laundry)	196 0	196 0	0 0
Soap (Toilet)	253 9	257 3	1.3
Matches	154 6	154 6	0.0

* Long Cloth/Suiting, Popline/Shirting, Coating/Dhoties, Sarees and Voils, Misc. Cotton Cloth (Mills)

Export of Textiles to USA

6513 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the export of Indian textiles and apparel to U S A has been affected due to the indifferent attitude of U S Textiles Associations,

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for such an attitude of the above Associations and

(c) the steps proposed to increase the competitiveness and retain the exiting level of export of Indian textiles and apparel to U S A?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) to (c) Exports of Indian textiles and apparel products to USA are regulated by bilateral textile agreements entered into by India and USA within the framework of the Multifibre Arrangement. The US Government takes into consideration the views/attitudes of various textile associations while negotiating bilateral agreement with exporting countries including India. These associations have been reassign the US Government for greater protection to the domestic industry by pressing imports from countries like India. Recently these associations have also been seeking greater access for their products in the markets of developing countries like India. In spite of the foreign Indian exports to USA have registered a reasonable growth during 1992 as compared to 1991. Government of India has taken a number of steps to give an impetus to exports of textiles and clothing to industrialised countries like full convertibility of the Rupee, reduced duty on Capital Goods imports, easier access to interantional quality raw material for export production and greater availability of export credit etc.

[Translation]

Development of Handloom in Gujarat

6514 SHRI MAHESH KANODIA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government of Gujarat for the Development of Handlooms during the last two years, and

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

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

(b) The proposals received from the State Government of Gujarat were regarding loan assistance to weavers for becoming members of Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies, Janata Cloth Subsidy and for assistance under Market Development Assistance/Special rebate Schemes

On the basis of the proposals received from the State Government of Gujarat the Central Government has provided funds during the last two years as detailed below

<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1991-92	141 84
1992-93	174 03

[English]

Cloth Production

6515 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the per capita production of cloth, all sectors taken together during each of the three

years, year-wise,

(b) the per capita availability of cloth for domestic consumption during each of the last three years, and

(c) whether the rate of growth of production and consumption exceeds the rate of growth of

population during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b) Per capita production of cloth and per capita availability of cloth for domestic consumption during the last 3 years was -

(SQ MTRS)

<i>Years</i>	<i>Per capita production of cloth</i>	<i>Per capita availability of cloth</i>
1989-90	25 64	22 65
1990-91	27 64	24 14
1991 92	26 58	22 87

(c) Rate of growth of production exceeded rate of growth of population. However the household consumption of textiles has been more or less stagnant as compared to the population growth rate

[*Translation*]

Cases Pending in Courts

6516 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) Whether there are several cases in Gujarat where the persons/companies who have not paid the direct tax and excise duty levied on them and have gone to courts in this regard

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) the total amount involved in such cases and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to dispose of such cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY) (a) to (d) Three companies assessed in Gujarat who have not paid the demand raised under the direct taxes and the have gone to courts for stay thereof are as follows

- Gujarat Petro Synthesis Ltd
Assessment years 1990 91 & 1991 92
- Divya Vasundhra Financiers Pvt Ltd
Assessment Years 1976-77
1936-77
1977-78
1980-81
- Vareli Textile Industries
Assessment Year 1990-91

The total amount involved in these cases is Rs 65 56 lakhs. The Income tax Department is taking steps for vacation of stay order and early disposal of the cases

The information in respect of Excise duty cases is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Currency Note Printing Press

6517 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the present capacity of Government note printing presses in the country

(b) whether this capacity is full utilised

(c) whether this capacity is sufficient to meet the demand of the currency notes

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to augment the capacity of security printing presses and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) The present capacity of Government Note Printing Presses at Nashik and Dewas is 4400 million pieces and 2160 million pieces of bank notes per annum respectively on a specific product-mix basis

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) No, Sir

(d) and (e) In order to augment indigenous production Reserve Bank of India is setting up two new note printing presses Government is also considering modernisation/expansion of the existing note printing presses at Nashik and Dewas to augment existing production capacity

Consumption of Tea and Coffee

6518 SHRI RAMKRISHNA KONATHALA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether per capita consumption of tea has gone up as against coffee during the last two decades in the country

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) whether the prices of tea are more favorable than coffee and

(d) if so the steps being taken by the Government to increase the consumption of coffee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) and (b) Yes Sir Per Capita consumption of tea in India has been increasing over the years During the year 1961 per capita consumption of tea in India was estimated at 318 gms per head per year This further increased to 616 gms per head during 1991 However the per capita consumption of coffee which was 71 cms per head per year in 1961 has almost remained stagnant at the same level during 1991

(c) Yes Sir

(d) For the first time in the last four decades Coffee Board has allotted this year an internal sale quota to the growers upto 30% of the coffee grown which can be sold directly by the growers in the domestic market Also excise duty on coffee has been reduced

Private Banking Centres

6519 SHRIN J RATHVA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the State bank of India (SBI) has set up Private Banking Centres in the country

(b) if so the details thereof State wise

(c) the facilities being provided by these Centres;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up more such centres in Gujarat and other parts of the country during the current year; and

(e) if so, the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). State Bank of India (SBI) have reported that they have set up personal Banking Centers at Bombay, Madras, Secunderabad and New Delhi. These Centres offer portfolio investment and tax consultancy services to individual customers and arrange facilities for them at identified branches. They also act as store houses of information on various savings and investment schemes of banks and other agencies.

(d) and (e). SBI have no proposal for the time being to set up more centres at other places.

[English]

Dredging Works

6520. SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have any plan to venture into the global market for taking up dredging works; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) At present there is no such proposal of venturing into global market for undertaking dredging works.

(b) Does not arise

Nabard Branches in Gujarat

6521. SHRI CGHANDRESGH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) opened in Gujarat during each of the last three years and the Locations thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more branches of (NABARD) in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is having its Regional Office at Ahmedabad in Gujarat. It does not propose to open any branch in Gujarat. However, NABARD is posting District Development Manager (DDM) at the district level in a phased manner. For this purpose, one man resident-cum-offices are opened which have functions of coordinating credit functioning in the districts including Credit Planning under the districts Service Area Approach and monitoring credit dissemination. The year-wise position of DDM offices opened so far in Gujarat is as follows:-

1989-90	1. Sabarkanta 2. Junagadh
1990-91	1. Bhuj 2. Bhanuch 3. Surandra Nagar
1991-92	1. Valsad 2. Amreli (Tagged to Junagadh)
1992-93	1. Kheda 2. Mehsana 3. Rajkot

(b) NABARD does not propose to open additional DDM offices in the State of Gujarat during 1993-94.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

National Transport Policy Committee

6522. DR. KRURASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Second National Transport Policy Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this Committee is expected to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Presently, there is no concrete proposal to set up a Second national Transport Policy Committee.

(b) and (c). Does not arise

Income Tax and Excise Duty Payers in Nagapur Region

6523. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state: .

(a) the names of the first twenty five top central excise duty and income tax paying individuals in the Collectorate and Commissioner office at Nagapur and the amount of tax paid or due on them during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount of excise duty and income tax collected from the region during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTY): (a) The names of the first 25 top central excise duty payers in Nagapur Central Excise Collectorate, the amount of central excise duty paid by them during the last three years and the central excise duty due from them as on 31-3-1993 are given in the statement enclosed. Information regarding income tax is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The amount of central excise duty and income tax collected in Central Excise Collectorate, Nagapur and

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Commissioner of Income tax's charge, Nagpur respectively are as under

Year	Amount of central excise duty collected (Rs in crores)	Assessment year	Amount of income tax collected (Rs in crores)
1	2	3	4
1990-91	295 91	1989-90	99 99
1991-92	455 83	1990-91	97 05
1992-93	502 91	1991-92	121 45

STATEMENT-II

Sl No	Name of Central Excise Duty Payers	Amount of Central Excise Duty Paid (Rs in crores)				Central Excise Duty Due as on 31.3.93 (Rs in crores)
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
M/s 1	D C L Polyester Ltd Mouda	59.70	165.16	138.11	-	
2	L & T Awarpur	49.43	54.52	67.65	-	
3	Ballarpur Inds Ltd Ballarpur	22.74	32.22	28.12	0.33	
4	Hindustan Lever Ltd Yeotmal/ Khamgaon	24.14	26.75	39.14	0.52	
5	Mamkargarh Cement Gandhchandur	21.48	23.61	32.70	0.02	
6	A C C Ltd Ghuggus	12.43	15.73	19.30	-	
7	M E L Chandrapur	10.98	14.27	16.49	-	
8	Volitas Ltd Warora	4.73	10.99	11.23	0.05	
9	Universal Ferro Alloys Ltd Tumsar	8.36	9.71	10.41	0.19	
10	V I P Inds Pvt Ltd Nagpur	3.96	6.69	3.92	0.07	
11	Khandekwal Ferro Alloys Ltd Kanhan	4.66	4.09	4.77	0.01	
12	Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd Bhandara	3.01	3.42	5.58	0.09	
13	Bajaj Plastics Ltd Nagpur	2.31	3.53	2.70	0.07	

Export Promotion Through Indian Missions

6524. SHRI HARISH NARYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Missions abroad have been assigned new role of export promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results envisaged during the current year?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the primary tasks of the Indian Missions abroad has been to promote India's economic and commercial inter. In the context of the recent measures towards liberalisation of our economy, steps have been taken to strengthen and reorient their functioning. Specific instructions have been issued to all missions to monitor in their area of jurisdiction all economic developments relevant to India. The missions have been asked to extend assistance to exporters and business delegations visiting abroad and to promote India's participation in projects offered for international bidding. They have also been asked to prepare comprehensive economic and commercial notes including guides on doing business with the country of accreditation for use by Indian exporters and prepare and implement target oriented action plans to promote our exports, particularly in thrust areas and to undertake market surveys. A mechanism has also been devised for close and continuous interaction between our missions and our trade and industry Organisations to avoid delays in communication. Foreign Secretary has addressed a detailed letter in September, 1992 to all heads of mission outlining these

and other more relevant steps.

In order to enable our missions to discharge these new responsibilities special training programmes have been organised both for commercial officers as well as for Heads of Missions. Prime Minister himself has taken several meetings with Heads of Missions to underline the necessity and to provide direction to the promotion of India's economic and commercial interests and to work out a well-coordinated strategy for various regions around the world. Steps have also been taken to computerise our missions so that their functioning could become more efficient. Trade directories are being updated and information on economic developments in India is being provided on continuous basis so that all economic, commercial and trade queries could be responded to quickly in a comprehensive manner. Some of our important missions are also taking steps to open up business cells in the embassy premises for use by visiting Indian businessmen.

(c) During the current year Missions are under continued instructions to monitor and strengthen matters relating to exports in the countries of their accreditation. We are confident that our Missions will discharge these functions suitably and be an effective instrument for increasing our exports to those countries and through their constant efforts, the business community and exporters in particular, would be kept informed of business opportunities with India during the year. We are hopeful that our Missions would be successful in helping India to achieve its targets in the current year.

Export of Edible Oils

6525. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to export edible oils;

(b) if so, since when the countries to which

edible oils are proposed to be exported, and

(c) the their details of the proposal in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) Government does not propose to allow export of edible oils, except to a limited extent

Trade with Thailand

6526 KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any specific areas of co-operation and bilateral relation have been identified by India and Thailand

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether any agreement has been signed or is proposed to be signed to strengthen the co-operation and bilateral relation between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir In the last meeting of the Indo-Thai Joint Trade Committee in January, 1993, a number of areas of cooperation were identified. These include commodities of mutual export interests, participation in exhibitions to enhance trade promotion of joint ventures etc

(c) and (d) There is a trade agreement between the two countries under which the contracting parties are to take appropriate measures to develop and further economic relations

and establish trade ties to the fullest possible extent

Denationalisation of Nationalised Banks

6527 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to denationalise the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Closure of Jute Mills

6528 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state

(a) whether a slump in demand for jute products specially sackings has affected the production in various jute mills in the country,

(b) whether some of these mills are also facing closure,

(c) if so, the details thereof and

(d) the steps proposed to see that these mills are not closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) to (c) There has been a fall in the production of jute goods due to reduction in demand on account of decline in prices of synthetic substitutes, erosion of erstwhile USSR market etc. However the demand for jute goods is likely to pick up to meet the requirements of

packaging of foodgrains during the ensuing Rabi Seasons.

(d) Government have provided several incentives to revitalize the jute industry including enactment of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1967 creation of Jute Modernisation Fund, establishment of Special Jute Development Fund, grant of fiscal, financial and marketing support etc

Supply of Materials for Child Survival & Safe Motherhood Project

6529 DR RAJAGOPALANSRIDHARAN
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Director-General of Supplies & Disposals has been entrusted with the job of supply of goods for the implementation of the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Project in the country, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The project is being implemented by the Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare with the World Bank Aid. So far, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has placed 14 tenders on the UGs&D for supply of life saving medicines e.g. Tablets Paracetamol, Tablet Methyl Ergometrine, Tablets Mebendazole, Powder cetrinide, Ointment Porvidone, Oral Rehydration Salt Tablet Folic Acid & Ferrous Sulphate. The medicines are being procured through International Local Competitive Bidding as per World Bank guidelines.

[*Translator*]

Agricultural Development of Madhya Pradesh

6530. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any scheme for the approval of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for development of agriculture in the State,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps taken to accord approval to the scheme at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (c) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development ((NABARD) has reported that no scheme of Government of Madhya Pradesh for Development of Agriculture in the State is pending for sanction

[*English*]

Review of Laws Regarding Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances

6531 DR VASANT NIW RUTTI PAWAR
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to receive the law and Criminal Justice System relating to narcotic drugs & psychotropic substances,

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

(c) whether the Government propose to

modify law to provide treatment and rehabilitation facilities outside jail; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY) (a) and (b). The basic law regarding narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and trails of drug offenders is the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. Examination of the law to assess its effectiveness is a continuous process and whenever necessary suitable changes are made. No final decision about any proposed changes in the law has been taken so far.

(c) and (d). Sections 39 and 64A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act already envisage medical treatment for detoxification or deduction from a hospital or institution maintained or recognised by the Government. Section 64A also envisages medical treatment for detoxification or deduction from a hospital or institution maintained by a

local authority. Section 71 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act authorises the Government to establish Centres for identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of addicts.

Production of Shellac

6532. SHRI BIRSINGH MANATO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of shellac during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for promotion and cultivation of Lac?

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

(a) State-wise production of Shellac during each of the last three years is given below:-

	1990-91	1991-92	(in MTs) 1992-93
Bihar	10,115	6,075	6,610
Madhya Pradesh	3,085	2,950	2,670
West Bengal Gujarat &	1,030	1,020	1,455
Maharashtra	100	95	195
Uttar Pradesh	335	460	585
Other States	310	210	170
Total	14,995	10,810	11,685

(State-wise production of Shellac is not available)

(b) Government is taking the following steps for promotion and cultivation of lac:

(i) Regular supply of improved variety of broodlac to the cultivators through broodlac farms.

(ii) Providing information on improved variety of lac host plants.

(iii) Re-organisation of research, training and extension programmes to serve the lac industry.

[Translation]

Compensation to Victims of Road Accident

6533. SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(Ferozpur):
SHRIMRUTUNJAYANAYAK.

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of compensation claimes of victims involved in DTC bus accidents in Delhi laying pending with the tribunals as on December 31, 1992 and the amount of condensation involved therein,

(b) the reasons for delay in their disposal; and

(c) the time by which these cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) As on 31-12-1992, 2141 compensation claims involving DTC were pending in different Tribunals. The total compensation claimed in these cases amounted to Rs 107 crores (approximately).

(b) and (c). Generally 3-10 years are taken

by the courts to decide MACT cases. Some of the case factors causing delay in settlement of such case are :- Non-functioning of some of the MACTS for some time for want of judges, lawyers' strike, lack of interest on the part of claimants for various circumstantial and financial reasons, and procedural delays.

[English]

Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies

6534. SHRI SARAT CHANRA PATTANYAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an apex body for the handloom weavers co-operate societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether the Government have also received any representation from the All India Handloom Weavers' Corporation in this regard and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) The All Indian Handloom weavers Congress had suggested amongst other things setting up of a national federation of apex handloom weavers cooperative societies in the country

(d) There is an All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd having its area of operation throughout the country. It is upto the Apex Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies, if they so choose, to constitute another federation.

[*Translation*]**Bridges on NHs in Maharashtra**

6535 SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) The number of bridges constructed on the National Highways in Maharashtra during the year 1992-93 and the number of bridges proposed to be constructed in 1993-94,

(b) the number of bridges repaired/being repaired on the National Highways in Maharashtra during the last two years, and

(c) the details of the amount spent on the repairs of bridges on these National Highways during each year of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) Twenty six bridges have been constructed on National Highways in Maharashtra during 1992-93 and 30 bridges are targeted to be constructed in 1993-94

(b) Thirty bridges have been repaired on National Highways in Maharashtra during the last two years

(c) The amounts spent on repairs of bridges in 1991-92 and 1992-93 are Rs 44.89 lakhs and Rs 28.61 lakhs respectively

Unemployment in Delhi

6536 SHRI D R GANGWAR Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of skilled and unskilled unemployed persons in Delhi as on date

(b) the action plan being formulated by the Government to resolve unemployment problem and

(c) the target fixed in this regard for the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) Of the 7.94 lakhs jobseekers registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi as on 31st Dec 1989, about 52% were fresh workers not possessing any significant work experience. Details of the job-seekers, not all of whom were necessarily unemployed, who could be categorised under the occupational skill categories as on 31.12.89 (lastest available) are as under—

Skilled/Semi-skilled - 0.46 lakhs

Unskilled - 1.03 lakhs

(b) and (c) Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for a high rate of economic growth, combine with faster growth of sectors/subsectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural development, wasteland development and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing area, the basic elements of the employment oriented growth strategy envisaged in the plan. The Plan is expected to create 8 to 9 million additional employment opportunities per year on an average. No year-wise target have been set.

[*English*]**Export Target**

6537 SHRI D VENKATESWARA RAO Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the government have taken any

steps for the setting up of a technology bank and an export development fund to achieve the export target;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to achieve export target in farming sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No proposal for setting up of technology bank or export development fund to achieve the export target has been formulated.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Government have taken by mesour steps to create an environment which is favorable for exports including export of agricultural products and processed food. These measures include introduced of unified market determined exchange rate expansion of the definition of 'manufacture' and capital goods in the Export and Import Policy to include agricultural and allied activities, simplification in compulsory pre-shipment inspection procedures, lowering of customs duties on capital goods and in puts, increased availability of export credit on softer terms and extension of benefits of 100% EQU Scheme to the exporters in the agricultural sector who export at least 50% of their produce

[*Translation*]

Pension Facility in State Bank of India

6538. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pension facility has not been provided to all the employees of the State Bank of India who retired in 1983 and thereafter,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of employees retiring after 1983 who have been provided pension facility and the number of those who have not been provided this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Technical Credit to Indian Shippers of Leather and shoe Uppers

6539. SHRI B. AKBAR PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have agreed to release more fund under Technical Credit for the utilization which helped Indian Shippers of leather and shoe uppers to export their stock to Russia:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide more facilities to the Indian exporters having old/earlier contracts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Under the India-Russia Trade Protocol for 1992, India had agreed to provide a Technical Credit of US\$ 285 million to Russia. Out of this an amount of US \$ 200 million was actually authorised for release during 1992, which included a amount of US \$ 40 million earmarked for shoe uppers and finished leather. During the visit of the President of Russia in January 1993, it was further agreed to

released the balance amount of US \$85 million, for utilisation during 1993. The Russian request for the utilization of this amount includes, water, shoes uppers and material for production of shoes. Besides the current Trade Agreement between Indian and Russia does not envisage grant of any further technical credits in 1993. The Government are also not aware if the Russian side has any proposals under its consideration to facilitate purchases from those Indian exporters who may have old/earlier contracts. Under normal trade practice importers and exporters on both sides are free to choose their trading partner.

Flyovers in Delhi

6540. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flyovers propose to be constructed in Delhi/New Delhi during the eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the places where these flyovers are proposed to be constructed; and

(c) the estimated cost of these flyovers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Thirty three numbers of flyovers/Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges at the locations as shown enclosed statement, are proposed to be constructed in Delhi/New Delhi as per the draft Eighth Five Year Plan, subject to availability of funds.

(c) It is too early to indicate their estimated costs, as the proposals are yet to be finalised.

STATEMENT

Locations of Flyovers/Road Over-Bridges/Road Under-Bridges included for Construction in Delhi/New Delhi in the Draft Eighth Five Year Plan

1. At the intersection of Ring Road and najafgarh Road (Raja Garden intersection).

2. At the intersection of Ring Road and Mathura Road (Ashram Chowk intersection).
3. At the intersection of Ring Road and Khelegaon Marg.
4. At the intersection of Ring Road and Road No 51. (Azadpur):
5. At Punjabi Bagh intersection of Ring Road.
6. At Dhaula Kuan intersection of Ring Road.
7. At Safdarjung intersection of Ring Road.
8. Grade Separator on Jail Road and Najafgarh Road Crossing at Tilak Nagar.
9. Grade Separator at the intersection of B.S. Zafar Marg and D.D. U. Marg.
10. R.O.B. on Fly line at Samaypur Badli.
11. R.O.B. on Lawrence Road on Rohtak Railway line near Keshav Puram Industrial Area.
12. Grade Separator at the crossing of Rani Jhansi Road, Boulevard Road and G. T. Road.
13. Grade Separator at the intersection of D.B. Gupta Road and Rani Jhansi Road.
14. Grade Separator at the intersection of Arya Samaj Road, Faiz Road and Link Road.
15. Grade Separator at the intersection of Patel Road and Shivaji Marg near Moti Nagar.
16. Grade Separator at the crossing of Rama Road and Patel Road.
17. Grade Separator at the intersection of Outer Ring Road and Road leading to Greater Kailash II near Savitri Cinema.
18. Grade Separator at intersection of Parkha

- Road and Nazafgarh Road. [Translation]
19. R.O.B. at the level crossing Ghewra Bawana Road. **Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme in Uttar Pradesh**
20. Grade Separator at the crossing near Paras Cinema Nehru Place. 6541. SHRI RAMBADAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:
21. R.O.B. on Narela Bawana Road near Narela. (a) the details of Villages included under the integrated Handloom village Development Scheme in Uttar Pradesh; and
22. Grade Separator on Bijwasan Road near Bijwasan Village. (b) the details in this regard?
23. Grade Separator at the intersection of Subhash Marg and J.L.N. Marg at Delhi Gate. **THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY):** (a) The following villages have been taken up under Integrated Handloom village Development Scheme in Uttar Pradesh:-
24. Grade Separator at the intersection of Pusa Road and Arya Samaj Road.
25. Widening of RUB on rohtak Road near Kishan Ganj. (i) Village - Achpalgarh, District - Gaziabad
26. Widening of RUB on Qutab Road near New Delhi Rly Station. (2) Village - Aujhauri, District - Azamgarh
27. Widening of Calcutta Bridge on S.P. Mukherjee Marg. (3) Village - Sirkha, District - Pithoragarh
28. RUB connecting G.T. Road with Vivek Vihar. (4) Village - Udan, District - Jhansi
29. RUB at the existing level crossing near Kriti Nagar Timber Market. (5) Village - Mithwara, District - Barabanki
30. Road Under Bridge on Vikas Marg near I.T.O. Bridge. (b) The proposals submitted by Government of Uttar Pradesh and approved by Government of India for the above five Villages include imparting of training to weavers, provisions of modernised looms, workshops, common facilities centres and other necessary infrastructure.
31. Clover-leaf floyer on Vikas Marg near I.T.O. Bridge.
32. Grade Separator at the intersection of Tilak Marg-Bhagwan Dass Road. [English]
33. Grade Separator at the intersection of Baba Kharak Singh Marg- Park Street. **RemittANCES From Middle East**
6542. SHRI M. KRISHNA SAWAMY: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total remittances from Middle East countries during the last three years country-wise and year-wise, and

(b) whether the Government propose to give more incentives to Indian workers in the Middle East counters for their maximum contribution to foreign exchange earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) Since the preliminary actuals of India's Balance of Payments have been compiled upto 1989-90, the details of remittances from Middle East countries during the last three years are not available

(b) Several incentives have recently been given to attract foreign exchange earnings of Indian workers abroad. Such earnings when repatriated to India can now be converted into rupee at the market rate. Other steps inter alia, include facility to returning Indians to open and maintain Resident Foreign Currency Accounts with Authorised Dealers in India, freedom to transfer funds held in these accounts or to credit them to NREER/FCNR accounts on their becoming non-residents etc.

[*Translation*]

Students Concessional Passes

6543 SHRI NITISH KUMAR
DR CHINTAMOHAN

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the rate of student's monthly bus pass for traveling in the buses running under D T C in Delhi and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SSHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) (a) and (b) The proposal for increase in the rates of students Concessional passes for traveling in DTC buses and buses playing under the operation of DTC is under consideration of the Government

Construction of Bypass in Shahjahanpur

6544 SHRI STYAPAL SINGH YADAV
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the work on bypass on the National Highway No 24 Shahjahanpur on Delhi-Lucknow Highway in Uttar Pradesh has been commenced,

(b) if so, the funds provided for this purpose for the year 1993-94, and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SSHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) No Sir

(b) The funds provided for this purpose for 1993-94 will be known only after the Demand for Grants for 1993-94 have been passed by Parliament

(c) It is too early to indicate the likely date of completion of this work as the work has not been sanctioned so far

Sectors incurring Losses

6545 SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM,
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has identified the sectors incurring losses and which

require banking facilities immediately;

(b) if so, the names of sector identified for this purpose; and

(c) the details of facilities demanded in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS(DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to category-wise outstanding and ourdues in respect of public sector banks, The category-wise outstanding and overdues as on September 1991 (Latest available) is given below:-

Sectors	Outstanding	Overdues	(Amount in Rs. crores)
			%50 of overdues to outstanding
Large and Medium Industries	34297	4601	13.67
Small Scale Industries	15600	3579	22.94
Agriculture	16252	3558	21.89
Other Priority Sector	8601	2778	32.30
others	27749	3371	12.13
Total	102400	17967	17.53

The banks provide loans to credit worthy borrowers for taking up economically viable activities. However, in the operations of the accounts certain loans become sticky leading to overdues for various reasons. Government have been emphasising upon the public sector bank from time to time to reduce overdues. Reserve Bank have also directed banks to reduce the amount of overdues and also to improve their recovery performance. Some of the important steps are as follows.

1. Banks have been impressed upon to institute a viable recovery system with a view to help recycling the scarce recourse of the banks to the needy and productive sectors of the economy on the one hand and to improve the profitability and viability of the lending banks, on the other hand.

2. The Chief Executive of the banks have

been advised to pay their personal attention to the monitoring of large advances.

3. Introduction of a comprehensive and uniform grading systems indicate the health of individual advances for the purpose of their effciture monitoring and follow up

4. To Keep a watch on the recovery of top sticky accounts at the Board level.

5. Taking action against the officials where advance are found to have become sticky due to their negligence, inefficiency etc.

Pavements on NHs

6546. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the National Highways have no brick pavements;

(b) if so, the paved and unpaved length of National Highways in the country separately, state-wise; and

(c) the targets fixed for laing pavements on National Highways during the currant years, States-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SSHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) to (c). National Highways are not paved with bricks and as such the question of giving details about state-wise paved and unpaved length separately or the targets fixed for the current financial year does not arise.

[*English*]

Export of Oranges

6547. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value and qauality of oranges exported from Maharashtra in 1992; and

(b) the presentage of fall or nse in export as compered to the export target fixed for that years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Such statistics are not maintained state-wise. A total quantity of 7789 MTs of oranges (fresh and dried) worth Rs. 3.5 crores was exported from the country in 1991-92.

(b) As against an export target of 566000 MT of fresh fruits and vegetables valued at Rs.396 crores during 1992-93, the actual export is estimated at 510000 MT valued at Rs. 375

crores. No searate target was fixed for export of oranges.

Auction of Deep-Sea Fishing vessels by SCICI

6548. PROF UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vessels seized by the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) during each of the last three years and the amount realised therefrom;

(b) the number of vessels suctioned; and

(c) the details of the auctions and the action price of sade of the vesuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No vessels have been seized by SCICI. However the number of vessels ossessed by Government appointed receivers (appointed under SCICI abolition Act, 1986) during the last three years are given below. -

<i>Year of repossession</i>	<i>No. of Vessels Repossessed</i>
1990-91	12
1991-92	12
1992-93	2

The amount released are indicated at (c) below.

(b) Four.

(c) The details of the outcome of auctions held at Viskhapatna m 3, 1992 are as under:

<i>Name of vessel</i>	<i>Name of Fishing Company</i>	<i>Auction Price (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
MFV Sunshine	Rainbow Sea Foods	3.05
MFV Sunrise	Rainbow Sea Foods	3.10
MFV Mayil	Cholamandal Shipping	16.10
MFV Blue Caravan	Seagull Sea Foods	18.30

167 **Financial Assistance of Kerala**

6549. SHRI KUDIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance/loan provided by various public sector banks in Kerala to the farmers and poor people affected by floods and natural calamities during the last two years; and

(b) the directions of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Data reporting system does not generate information in the manner asked for. However, disbursements made for agricultural purposes by all commercial banks functioning in Kerala during the year ended June 1990 and June 1991 (latest available) are as given below:

(Rs. in crores)

	<i>Accounts</i>	<i>Amount</i>
June 1990	708249	374
June 1991	596266	353

The Commercial Banks have been issued

standing instructions by Reserve Bank of India for providing relief and rehabilitation assistance to the persons affected by natural calamities such as floods, droughts, cyclones, etc. These instructions envisage in tralia (i) conversion of short-term production loans into medium-term loans; (ii) rescheduling/postponement of existing term loan instalments; and (iii) provision of additional need based crop/investment loans, etc. The above guidelines are uniformly applicable to persons affected by natural calamities in all States/union Territories including that of Kerala.

[Translation]

Child Labour Project

6550. SHRI NAWAL KIHORE RAI.
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a child labour project for the welfare of child labour;

(b) if so, the amount spent under this scheme during the last three years;

(c) whether the target fixed for the rehabilitation of 25 thousand children each year under the scheme has been achieved.

(d) if so, the number of child labour rehabilitated till December 1992; and

(e) the number of child labourers who have been rescued from the industries declared dangerous, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WTEELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount spent under National Child labour Policy Project and under Grants-in-aid Scheme for the Welfare of child labour during the last three years is as follows:

	<i>(In lakhs)</i>
1990-91	140.20
1991-92	180.77
1992-93	168.97

(c) to (e). Under the National Child Labour Policy, 1987 it was proposed to cover 30000 child labourers in the first phase. At present, some 9410 children can receive education in schools approved under different projects. batches of children who have completed three years of schooling and passed the 5th started examination, have joined the mainstream of education. The number of children who have been rescued and rehabilitated is precisely available as no such survey has been conducted. However child labour has been prohibited in certain occupations and processes listed in the Schedule to the Child Labour (prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

[English]

Decline in Exports to Erstwhile soviet Union

6551. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

SHRIGEORGE FERNADES:
SHRI MANDRANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our exports to Russia and other former soviet republic countries was very low during 1992;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to boost the export with the Commonwerth of Independent States and erstwhile eastern bloc countries following the end of rupee trade and radical changes in these nations;

(c) whether the strategy envisages setting up of Jointing ventures in different fields;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the Rupee-Ruble agreement signed with the Russian President will help in boosting our country's exports and pay off debts of erstwhile Soviet Bloc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. India's exports to the former Republics of the Soviet Union including Russia was of the order of Rs. 2054 crores in 1992 as compared to Rs. 4138 crores in 1991.

(b) The steps taken by the Government include, inter alia, conclusion of new framework trade agreements substituting rupee payment trade by trade in freely convertible currencies, countertrade, conclusion of new and more extendible inter banking arrangements, proposal to set up Joint Venture Banks, exchange of commercial visits, opening of new diplomatic missions and trade representations, extension of credits, emphasis on promotion of joint ventures, encouragement to and promotion of direct business level contacts, development of trans-

port and transit routes, and intensification of economic cooperation such as through training, provision of expertise and constancy services etc

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir The strategy envisages encouragement to and promotion of setting up of joint ventures in different fields Joint Ventures include joint trading ventures, joint ventures on production sharing basis, joint ventures in third countries, joint ventures banking etc

(e) Alongside the Rupee-Ruble Agreement agreement was also reached that repayments by India of the State credits from the former soviet Union would be effected through Russia importing such goods and services from India as are permissible under our Export Import Policy, in force, from time to time This is expected to contribute to higher exports from India to Russia However, it may not be possible to quantify the extent of such increase

Translation]

Beedi Workers of Bihar

5552 SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of Beedi workers in Bihar,

(b) the welfare programme/ schemes for the Beedi workers being implemented by the Government in Bihar and other States State-wise

(c) the number of Beedi workers likely to be benefited under each scheme/programme during the current year

(d) the number of additional programmes or schemes which are under consideration of the Government for the near future and

(e) the number of workers likely to be benefited under these programmes/schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) There are about 3.92 lakh beedi workers in the State of Bihar

(b) List of welfare schemes available to the beedi workers and their families in the country, including the State of Bihar, is given in the attached Statement.

(c) Beedi workers avail of the welfare measures through the dispensaries set up under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund and the State Governments implement the Schemes for housing for economically weaker sections of beedi workers About 10.5 lakh beedi workers would be covered under the Group Insurance Scheme during 1993-94 It is not possible to quantify the number of beneficiaries scheme-wise for 1993-94

(d) At present no additional scheme is under consideration of the Government

(e) Does not arise

List of Welfare Scheme under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

A HEALTH

- 1 Reservation of beds in T B Hospitals
- 2 Reimbursement of actual treatment charges to workers suffering from Cancer
- 3 Scheme to Provide facilities for the treatment of beedi workers suffering from mental diseases
- 4 Scheme for supply of spectacles to beedi workers (including Gharkhata Workers) free of cost

5. Scheme for treatment of Heart Diseases

6. Scheme for Leprosy relief for beedi workers

7. Domiciliary treatment of beedi suffering from T B

8. Maternity benefit scheme for female beedi workers

9. Scheme for payment of monetary compensation for sterilization to beedi workers

B SOCIAL SECURITY

1. Group Insurance Scheme for beedi workers who are non-members of Employees Provident Fund Scheme

C EDUCATION

1. Grant of scholarships to the children of beedi workers

2. Financial assistance to school going children for supply of one set of school dress

D HOUSING

1. Build Your Own House Scheme

2. Housing scheme for Economically Weaker Sections

3. Group Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers

4. Grant of financial assistance to co-operative societies of beedi workers for construction of worksheets and Godowns

E RECREATION

1. Scheme for establishment of audio-visual sets/cinema vans/exhibition of films

2. Scheme for organising sports, games and cultural activities

3. Scheme for Provision of holiday homes

4. Scheme for supply of TV sets to beedi workers co-operative societies

[English]

Registered Fabrication Units

6553 SHRI S N VEKARIA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the total number of fabrication units registered with Apparel Export promotion Council which are getting cloth and garment export quota for the last two years,

(b) if so, whether complaints have been received regarding fake units registered with the Apparel Export Promotion Council by producing bogus documents and which do not undertake fabrication job but sell their export quota in black market, and

(c) if so, the number of such units detected so far and action taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKA SWAMY) (a) According to the Apparel Export Promotion Council the total number of registered exporters held eligible for allotment of garment export entitlements under the Manufacturer-Exporter Entitlement (MEE) System for 1992 and 1993 allotment years were 1060 and 1525 respectively

(b) and (c) No specific complaint about fake manufacturing units has been received. However, the Textiles Commissioner has constituted inspection teams for physical verification of units registered as Manufacturer Exporters within the last two years and were allotted Manufacturer-Exporter Entitlements Based on

the reports of the teams. the allotments in respect of four exporters in 1992 and two exporters in 1993 were cancelled. Two more units, on their own informed the Office of Textiles Commissioner that they would not be in a position of comply with the regulations for allotments under the system following which their allocations were cancelled. In respect of nineteen exporters, some discrepancies were noted in respect of number of machines and workers in 1993 and endorsements on their quota certificate has been withheld and further investigations are on.

[*Translation*]

Import of Sub standard Garments

6554. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint regarding sub-standard ready-made garments imported by some traders;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against such traders; and

(c) the steps taken by the government to check the import of substandard garments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c): Readymade garments being consumer goods, are included in the category of 'Restricted items' under 'Negative list of imports' in the Exim policy. Hence readymade garments are not permitted to be imported except against a license or in accordance with a public notice issued in this behalf.

Ministry of Textiles have not received any complaints regarding sub-standard ready-made garments imported into the country.

[*English*]

H.N. Ray Committee Report

6555. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:

SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken decision regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Experts Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri H.N. Ray;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI H.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) to (d): The recommendations of the Committee of Experts constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri H.N. Ray, formerly Finance Secretary, are being examined.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance by LIC

6556. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the life Insurance Corporation of India for the various projects and for housing sector during each of the last three years and proposed to be provided during the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the schemes in which the amount has been invested or proposed to be invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRARAHAMED) (a) and (b) While allocations for the financial year, 1993-94 are yet to be finalised by the Planning

Commission, the financial assistance provided by the LIC of India for various projects and for housing sector during each of the last three years is given as in attached STATEMENT-I, STATEMENT-II and STATEMENT-III.

STATEMENT I*Investments made during 1990-91**(Rs. in Crores)*

Sl.No.	Station/Union Territory	State Govt. & Other Guaranteed Marketable Securities	Housing	Water Supply, Sewerage	State Electricity Boards	State Road Transport Corps.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.28	24.91	6.48	10.03	4.13	84.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	-	0.99	-	-	1.49
3.	Assam	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
4.	Bihar	29.29	6.00	-	20.00	-	55.29
5.	Chandigarh	-	0.25	-	-	-	0.25
6.	Delhi	-	12.00	-	-	-	12.00
7.	Goa	0.50	1.00	1.50	-	-	3.00
8.	Gujarat	11.18	25.47	0.90	22.75	5.56	65.86
9.	Haryana	15.02	20.02	17.78	-	-	3.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.97	2.32	-	3.05	-	10.34
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.13	2.82	-	3.05	-	17.27

(Rs in Crores)

Sl No	State/Union Territory	State Govt & Other Guaranteed Marketable Securities	Housing	Water Supply Sewerage	State Electricity Boards	State Road Transport Corps	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Karnataka	28 78	12 49	16 62	41 89	4 27	104 05
13	Kerala	35 32	28 77	10 00	12 81	3 55	90 45
14	Madhya Pradesh	29 00	11 69	6 29	72 29	-	119 27
15	Maharashtra	16 03	31 32	37 52	71 13	5 12	161 12
16	Manipur	3 50	0 74	0 61	-	-	4 85
17	Meghalaya	4 50	0 45	-	5 57	-	10 52
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	2 50	-	1 17	-	-	3 67
20	Orissa	29 00	11 90	1 07	17 39	3 53	62 89
21	Pondicherry	0 14	0 25	-	-	-	0 39
22	Punjab	10 35	13 15	15 00	12 86	-	51 36
23	Rajasthan	40 90	8 07	4 03	26 74	-	79 74
24	Sikkim	1 50	0 40	-	-	-	1 90

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Station/Union Territory	State Govt. & Other Guaranteed Marketable Securities	Housing	Water Supply, Sewerage	State Electricity Boards	State Road Transport Corpn.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tamil Nadu	38.31	43.73	26.53	51.25	-	159.82
26.	Tripura	3.50	3.11	0.01	-	-	6.62
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.00	16.34	-	81.30	7.07	144.71
28	West Bengal	29.75	2.00	-	21.20	-	52.95
	Total	429.95	280.30	128.72	490.26	33.23	1362.46
Through All India Institutions (For Housing)							
			544.66				544.66
		429.95	824.96	128.72	490.26	33.23	1907.12

Investments made during 1991-92

Sl.No.	Station/Union Territory	<i>(Rupees in Crores)</i>							
		State Govt. & Other Guaranteed Marketable Securities	Housing	Water Supply, Sewerage	State Electricity Boards	State Road Transport Corps.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Andhra Pradesh	52.25	40.64	3.12	31.03	4.54	131.58		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	-	-	-	-	1.50		
3.	Assam	5.00	1.26	-	-	-	6.26		
4	Bihar	40.00	6.00	-	19.31	-	65.31		
5	Chandigarh	-	0.50	-	-	-	0.50		
6	Delhi	-	13.00	-	-	-	13.00		
7	Goa	1.75	1.00	3.07	-	-	5.82		
8	Gujarat	21.50	45.88	32.01	25.02	6.12	130.53		
9.	Haryana	17.00	22.07	-	19.55	-	58.62		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.48	4.61	-	3.22	-	13.31		
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.60	9.62	-	-	-	21.22		

Sl.No.	Station/Union Territory	(Rupees in Crores)							
		State Govt. & Other Guaranteed Marketale Securities	Housing	Water Supply. Sewerage	State Electri- city Boards	State Road Transport Corps.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
12.	Karnataka	24.25	13.49	22.00	29.05	4.70	93.49		
13.	Kerala	37.95	28.35	13.47	13.61	-	93.38		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39.50	13.49	4.31	24.52	-	81.82		
15.	Maharashtra	29.80	25.32	37.57	23.24	5.63	121.56		
16.	Manipur	4.00	0.43	0.97	-	-	5.40		
17.	Meghalaya	1.50	0.50	-	5.67	-	7.76		
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-		
19.	Nagaland	3.00	0.02	-	-	-	3.02		
20.	Orissa	40.70	13.08	-	49.13	-	102.91		
21.	Pondicherry	0.14	0.50	-	-	-	0.64		
22.	Punjab	5.55	15.53	14.25	14.15	-	49.48		
23.	Rajasthan	50.90	4.77	4.43	29.42	-	89.52		
24.	Sikkim	2.00	0.43	-	-	-	2.43		

Sl.No.	Station/Union Territory	(Rupees in Crores)						Total
		State Govt. & Other Guaranteed Marketable Securities	Housing	Water Supply, Sewerage	State Electricity Boards	State Road Transport Corps.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
25.	Tamil Nadu	41.50	40.79	29.18	53.38	-	164.85	
26.	Tripura	4.00	3.65	-	-	-	7.65	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56.30	18.51	-	-	7.77	82.58	
28.	West Bengal	44.50	-	2.35	23.32	-	70.17	
	Total	541.67	323.44	166.73	363.71	28.76	1424.31	
Through All India Institutions (For Housing)								
		-	766.84	-	-	-	766.84	
		541.67	1090.28	166.73	363.71	28.76	2191.15	

STATEMENT IN

Investments made during 1992-93

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	State Govt. & Other Guaranteed Marketable Securities	Housing	Water Supply, Sewerage	State Electricity Boards	State Road Transport Corps.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.94	35.76	3.12	62.13	4.99	185.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00
3	Assam	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00
4	Bihar	67.00	7.81	-	24.51	-	99.32
5	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Delhi	-	10.00	-	-	-	10.00
7	Goa	1.00	2.42	1.56	-	-	4.98
8	Gujarat	24.00	25.87	17.64	47.52	6.73	121.76
9	Haryana	28.18	22.54	-	21.50	-	72.22
10	Himachal Pradesh	5.49	4.64	-	3.40	-	13.53
11	Jammu & Kashmir	9.30	5.68	-	2.56	-	17.54

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	(Rupees in Crores)						Total
		State Govt. & Other Guaranteed Marketable Securities	Housing	Water Supply Sewerage	State Electricity Boards	State Road Transport Corps	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
12.	Karnataka	34.07	18.12	20.18	33.52	5.53	111.42	
13.	Kerala	55.79	35.00	10.00	11.11	-	111.90	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61.50	13.83	8.58	48.20	-	132.11	
15.	Maharashtra	53.83	25.93	18.25	25.56	6.19	129.76	
16.	Manipur	-	0.69	-	-	-	0.69	
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18.	Mizoram	-	-	1.67	-	-	1.67	
19.	Nagaland	-	0.02	1.40	-	3.21	4.63	
20.	Orissa	64.62	13.66	-	17.90	-	96.18	
21.	Pondicherry	0.20	2.50	-	-	-	2.70	
22.	Punjab	72.00	16.00	-	15.56	-	103.56	
23.	Rajasthan	70.45	10.61	31.87	32.36	-	145.29	

Sl No	Station Union Territory	(Rupees in Crores)						Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	
		State Govt & Other Guaranteed Marketale Securities	Housing	Water Supply Sewerage	State Electr- city Boards	State Road Transport Corps		
24	Sikkim	1 50	0 47	-	-	-	1 97	
25	Tamil Nadu	70 28	41 74	32 10	55 72	-	139 84	
26	Tripura	3 25	3 72	-	-	-	6 97	
27	Uttar Pradesh	91 00	8 50	-	-	-	99 50	
28	West Bengal	50 00	19 32	2 64	35 00	-	106 96	
	Total	864 40	324 83	149 01	436 55	26 65	1801 44	
	Through All India Institutions (For Housing)		908 40			-	908 40	
		864 40	1233 23	149 01	436 55	26 65	2709 84	

**Financial Assistance to Alang
shipyard**

6557 SHRIDILEEPBHAI SANGHANI Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal from Alang (Bhavnagar) Shipyard of Gujarat regarding financial assistance is under consideration of the Government

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) No proposal from Alang Manne Private Ltd of Bhavnagar regarding financial assistance is under consideration of the Government

(b) and (c) Do not arise

[English]

Voluntary Retirement Scheme in NTC

6558 SHRI G MADE GOWDA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the number of NTC employees who availed of the voluntary retirement scheme so far

(b) the number of Badi/Temporary and Casual Workers in NTC mills

(c) whether the Voluntary Retirement Scheme is applicable to the Badi/Temporary and casual workers also, and

(d) if not whether the Government propose to extend the above Scheme also to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VANKAT SWAMY) (a) As on 15 4 1993, 25875 employees of National Textile Corporation have availed of voluntary retirement scheme

(b) There were 30,043 badi workers and 6 302 casual/other workers 'on roll' in various NTC mills as on 31 12 1992

(c) and (d) Presently badi/temporary/casual workers can be nationalised with compensation under the provisions of Industrial disputes Act

**Vessels with Andaman and Nicobar
Administration**

6559 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the number of vessels with the directorate of Shipping Andaman and Nicobar Administration

(b) the number of vessels which are in operation and

(c) the number of vessels which are under repair as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) there are fifty two vessels under the Directorate of Shipping Services of Andaman & Nicobar Administration. In addition the Directorate of Shipping Services has also six confiscated trawlers

(b) and (c) Out of the fifty two vessels thirty vessels are under operation at present and twenty one vessels are under repair. The remaining vessel is stated to be beyond economic repairs. Out of the six confiscated trawlers one vessel is operational and the remaining five vessels are non-operational at present

Smuggling of Cloves and Spices

6560. PRO. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale smuggling of cloves and other spices to India through Tripura and Impala; and

(b) if so the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a): Available reports do not appear to indicate large scale smuggling of cloves and other spices into India through Tripura and Imphal. The quantity and value of cloves and other spices seized during lastly three crlander years on the Indo Bangladesh and India Myanamar Sector of the land borders is as per STATEMENT.

(b) Anti Smuggling Agencies remain vigilant against smuggling of cloves and otherspices. Close coordination is being maintained among all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling.

STATEMENT

Tripura (Indo Bangladesh Border)

Year	Commodity	No of Cases	Value
1	2	3	4
1990-91	Cloves	Nil	Nil
	Others Spices	Nil	Nil
1991-92	Cloves	Nil	Nil
	Others Spices	Nil	Nil
1992-93	Cloves	1	Rs 750.00
	Other Spices	Nil	Nil

Imphal (into Myanmar Border)

1990-91	Cloves	4	Rs 3,955.00
	Other Spices (Cinnamon)	2	Rs 7,260.00
1991-92	Cloves	2	Rs 9,96,975.00
	Other Spices (Cinnamon)	1	Rs 1,500.00
1992-93	Cloves	2	Rs 31,020.00
	Other Spices (Cinnamon)	2	Rs 13,150.00

**Grants to Voluntary Organisations
for the Welfare of Workers**

6561. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants are given to voluntary organisations for the welfare of workers;

(b) if so, the amount granted to each of such organisations during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any review of working of these organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to sick Industrial Units

6562. SHRI SANTHOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industrial units of which proposals are under consideration of the Government for providing financial assistance for more than three years;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay therein; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be finally disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available and permissible under the rules.

Finance to SSIs

6563. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether much delay is made in providing finance to small scale Industries (SSIs) in the country and particularly in Uttar Pradesh by the public sector banks resulting in sickness of such industries; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the procedure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the guidelines issued by them to the commercial bank in regard to the time limit for disposal of applications of SSI units are already in force. According to these guidelines all the applications upto a credit limit of Rs. 25,000/- shall be disposed of within a fortnight and those for over Rs. 25,000/- within 10 weeks from the date of receipt of applications. Requests for increase in limits shall be considered by the commercial banks expeditiously and decisions taken within a period of six weeks.

Unemployed in U.P.

6564. SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number to unemployed persons in

Uttar Pradesh registered with the Employment Exchanges and the number of technical and non-technical unemployed persons among them as on date,

(b) the number of person provided employment by the Employment Exchanges and the number of technical and non technical persons among them during the last three years, and

(c) the number of persons got registration in the Employment Exchanges during 1992 and the number of technical and non-technical persons among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER ' THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) The number of job seekers not all of whom were necessarily unemployed, on the Live register of Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh as on 31st December, 1992, was of the order of 25.35 lakhs. The latest available data according to occupational categories was for the year 1989, and of the 31.13 lakh job-seekers on the live register as on 31st December 1989, 1.60 lakh were categorised under 'Professional, technical & related workers'

(b) the number of persons placed in employment through employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years was as under-

Year	Number (in '000s)
1990	19.3
1991	17.4
1992	18.9

Of the 25.8 thousand persons placed in jobs during 1989, 2.7 thousand were placed in jobs categorised under 'Professional, Technical & Related workers'

(c) 5.24 lakhs registrations were effected by the employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh during 1992. Occupation-wise Classification of the registrations made during a particular year are not maintained

[English]

Refinance by Nabard for Rural Projects

6565 SHRI THAJI JOHN ANJALOSE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the refinance allocated by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for rural projects in Kerala during the Eighth Five Year Plan period,

(b) the amount released so far and

(c) the details of the projects undertaken during the last plan period and the refinance provided by NABARD therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) As per report received from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) the refinance requirement for schematic leading, based on Potential Linked Credit Plan in the State of Kerala for the Eighth Plan period (1992-93 to 1996-97) is as follows -

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)
1992-93	10768
1993-94	22896
1994-95	24573
1995-96	26929
1996-97	28938

(b) During 1992-93 NABARD has provided refinance to Kerala to the extent of Rs. 10388 lakhs.

(c) The sector-wise refinance provided by NABARD during the seventh plan (1985-86 to 1989-90) is given in the enclosed STATEMENT

STATEMENT

Statement showing Sector-wise Refinance provided by NABARD to Kerala during the VIIIth Plan

Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)						
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	VII Plan Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Minor Irrigation (including REC)	972	1453	1497	1289	1610	6820	
Land Development	59	35	71	121	157	443	
Farm Mechanisation	105	182	122	114	119	672	
Plantation Horticulture	1882	1934	1449	1562	2611	9438	
Poultry/Sheep Goat Piggery	49	62	101	123	134	469	
Fishery	52	95	85	86	120	438	
Dairy Development	148	182	292	294	393	1309	
Storage Market Yard	4	-	100	56	74	234	
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bio Gas	125	67	55	39	30	316	
Others	45	55	430	1785	44	2359	

Sector	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	VII Plan Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	1038	1270	1601	1657	1628	7194
Non-Farm Sector (NES)	-	-	-	-	1085	1085
Total	4479	5335	5803	7126	8005	30748

- Indicates Nil disbursement

District Credit Plans for Handloom Sector

6566 SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the government have made & provision of huge amount under the distinct credit plan for handloom sector in Uttar Pradesh during 1993-94,

(b) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard, and

(c) the districts selected for this purpose and amount allocated to each district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (c) district Credit Plans (DCPs) are prepared by the lead banks. These Credit Plans include the credit needs of various sectors including the handloom sector in a District. The District Credit Plans are reviewed in the meetings of the District Level Coordination Committees. The system of data reporting about DCPs does not generate information separately for handloom

sector. The DCPs aim to improve coordination arrangements between Government development programmes and banks lending and link institutional credit assistance with infrastructural and other steps taken by Government for promoting balanced development of different districts.

Ticketless Traveling in DTC Buses

6567 SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the number of ticketless persons apprehended while traveling in DTC buses during each of the last three years, and

(b) the amount realised from them as penalty during the same period. Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISHTYLER) (a) and (b) the Year-wise details for the last three years regarding ticketless persons apprehended while traveling in DTC buses and the amount realised from them as penalty are as under -

<i>Year</i>	<i>No of ticketless Persons apprehended while traveling in DTC buses</i>	<i>Amount realised from ticketless persons as penalty (in Rs)</i>
1990-91	222207	44,44,140/-
1991-92	313147	62,62,940/-
1992-93	377107	75,42,140/-

Imposition of Social Security Tax by USA

6568 SHRI PRITHVIRAJD CHAVAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware that the US Government have imposed a Social Security Tax @ 21.5 percent on the gross wages earned by Indian software professionals going to US on temporary basis under the US

Immigration Act, 1990;

[Translation]

(b) whether this amount to protective barriers to trade in services and restrictions on mobility of LABOUR;

(c) whether India have lodged any protest against this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d): Government have received a representation from the Fiscal Research Foundation, New Delhi in which they stated that there has been a recent ruling of the Internal Revenue Service of the USA, as a result of which employees of Indian companies deputed to USA would be liable to social security Taxes on the wages paid to them in India in case their stay in USA is more than 90 days. The Convention entered into between the USA and India for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income excludes the social security Taxes from its purview. However, the matter has been taken up with the U.S. Government.

Deposits in Nationalised Bank in M.P. and U.P.

6569. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI KHELAN RAMJANGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deposits made in the nationalised banks in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during April-December, 1992 have been higher than the deposits made during the corresponding period of last year whereas the amount of loans advanced by these banks has been lower in comparison to the loans advanced in the previous Year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b): The aggregate deposits and gross bank credit of public sector banks in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during March 1991, 1992 and September 1992 (latest available) have been showing an increasing trend as may be seen from the table given below:

(Rs. in Crpes)

	UTTAR PRADESH		MADHYA PRADESH	
	<i>Deposits credit</i>		<i>Deposits Credit</i>	
March 1991	18442	8356	7306	4883
March 1992	20291	8948	8014	5065
September 1992	21541	9079	8284	5216

Cotton Trade Policy

6570. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have so far formulated any rational long term cotton trade policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG VENKAT SWAMY) (a) to (c) Government's endeavour has been to promote the export of value-added items. However, while releasing the cotton for export, Government's objectives have been stabilisation of prices in the domestic market, provision of remunerative prices to the cotton growers and to maintain India's presence in the international market as a stable supplier of cotton. In the wake of these objectives, the Cabinet Committee on export strategy has recommended that at the commencement of every cotton season a minimum quantity of 5 lakh bales should be released for export subject to adjustment being made after detailed crop estimates are available.

[English]

Grants-in-Aid to Management Development Institute

6571 SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Management Development Institute (M D I) at Gurgaon is a subsidiary Organisation of Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), and

(b) if so, the grants-in-aid released to the Institute by IFCI during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Investment in African Countries

6572 SHRI B L SHARMA PREM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some definite sectors of economy have been prescribed by the African Development Bank for purpose of investment by Indian entrepreneurs,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) if not, whether the Indian entrepreneurs are permitted to invest in the sectors of their choice,

(d) the general terms and conditions for investment in areas sectors prescribed by the African Development Bank,

(e) whether the Asian Development Bank extends loans to Indian entrepreneurs to supplement their invisible amount and rate of interest thereon,

(f) whether there are any incentives given by the Asian Development Bank for investment in African countries by Indians,

(g) if so, the details thereof and

(h) the quantum of Indian investment at present in African countries in sectors prescribed by the Asian Development Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (d) No Sir India is a non-original member of the African Development Bank and this membership entitles Indian entrepreneurs to participate in any Bank financed project in the regional member countries of the Bank in Africa on the basis of international competitive bidding

(e) The Asian Development Bank extends assistance to private sector projects depending upon their economic viability

(f) to (h) Asian Development Bank assistance is available only for projects implemented in member countries

Sale of Scrap DTC Buses

6573. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scrap D. T. C. buses sold in 1992;

(b) the total amount earned by selling these scrap buses; and

(c) the procedure adopted for auctioning scrap D. T. C. buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a): 870

(b): Rs. 2,64,16,928.00.

(c): DTC invites open tenders on All India Basis for sale of scrapped buses.

Clearance to Mutual fund Proposals

6574. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of mutual fund proposals pending clearance of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) the reasons for delay in clearing the mutual fund proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABHAR AHMED): (a) The proposals received from Union Bank of India, ANZ Crinkles Bank and Hongkong Bank to set up mutual funds are pending clearance of Reserve Bank of India. In addition, the Applications of Punjab national bank, Cite Bank and ANZ Griddles Bank for setting up of money market mutual funds are also pending clearance of RBI.

(b) The main reason for the delay in clearing the proposals received from Union Bank of India and Punjab National Bank is non-receipt of additional information sought by Reserve Bank of India. The applications received from City Bank, ANZ Griddles Bank and Hongkong bank have been kept in abeyance till the investigations into their securities transactions are completed.

Restructure of STC and MMTC.

6575. SHRI Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to restructure the functioning of the state Trading Corporation (STC) and the Mines and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC); AND

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b): In order to re-orient and restructure the STC & MMTC in a manner consistent with a liberalised economy and a competitive environment a consultant was appointed by the Government on 6.4.1993 to make appropriate recommendations in this regard. The Corporations themselves are also in the process of formulation and implementing Plans and strategies to adapt to the current environment.

[Translation]

Licences for Non-Banking Activities

6576. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reserve Bank of India has

issued license for non-banking financial activities during the last three years,

(b) if so, the number of license issued till date,

(c) whether all the institutions having license for non-banking financial activities are engaged in non-banking activities, and

(d) if not, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that no license is issued by them to any company for undertaking non-banking financial activities. RBI only regulates the deposit acceptance activities of non-banking financial companies.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Foreign Trade Through Sea

6577 SHRIMATI BHAVNACHIKHALTA Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the share of foreign shipping companies in the foreign trade of India is increasing despite world-wide recession in the shipping industry whereas the share of Indian companies is stagnant,

(b) the total value of trade conducted by India through sea during 1991-92 and the share of foreign and Indian companies in this trade separately,

(c) whether the Government have taken any concrete steps to assist Indian shipping industry so that its share in foreign trade is increased, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) The share of India's overseas trade is stagnant at around 36% during the last three years. The foreign line share is also stagnant at about 64%

(b) the total volume of India's overseas trade for the year 1991-92 was 110.07 Million tonnes and the shares of Indian and foreign lines were 35.9% and 64.1%, respectively

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir Government have taken various steps to assist the Indian Shipping Industry. These include

1. Automatic approval is now given for
 - i) acquisition of all categories of ships except crude tankers and OSVs by private ship owning companies
 - ii) sale of ships for further trading/scraping to a company within India or abroad
 - iii) acquisition of ship from an Indian Shipyard, and
 - iv) acquisition for replacement tonnage

2. Shipping companies have been allowed to retain sale proceeds of their ships abroad and utilise them for fresh acquisition

3. Shipping companies have been given freedom to time charter out Indian ships to foreign shipping companies

4. Shipping companies are allowed to acquire vessels through bare boat charter-cum-demise method

5. Quarterly Block Allocation Scheme for repair of ships has been dispensed with entirely and Reserve Bank of India now releases foreign exchange for ship repair/dry docking and spares for imported capital goods without

any value limit.

6. Freight charges on account of movement of fertilizer and petroleum products are now allowed to be paid in convertible currency on par with other communities.

Trade Relations with Maldives.

6578. SHRI RAMSINGH KASHWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maldives have offered India to extend assistance in the form of capital investment in the agriculture and medical fields and for setting up of joint ventures;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed between the two countries for extending co-operation in several press; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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

(b) and (c): An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries was signed in February, 1986 which provided for setting up of a Joint Commission. This came into force from November, 1986.

So far two meetings of the Joint Commission have been held. Under the terms of the agreed minutes of these meetings, assistance to Government of Maldives is being extended in various field like Meteorology, mangrove cultivation accident investigation, testing of aviation fuel, manpower resource development etc. A hospital named Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital is also being constructed in Maldives by India.

[English]

Health Facilities to Tea Workers:

6579. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers working in the tea garden of Assam; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide proper health and Medical facilities to these workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) As per information furnished by Government of Assam. 6.914 lakh workers approximately were working in the tea gardens of Assam as on 31st December, 1990.

(b) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and the Rules made thereunder contain provisions for health and medical facilities to be provided to tea garden workers. Apart from this, grants-in-aid are released by the Government of Assam to various Labour Organisations, Community Centres and Assam Tea Employees Welfare Board for the welfare of tea garden workers.

Vacant Posts of Chairman Deputy Chairman in Port Trusts

6580. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) Whether a number of Port Trusts are without Chairman or Deputy Chairman for a long time now;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to make these appointments at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI

JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c): Details of vacancies are shown as under:-

Name of the post lying vacant	Reasons for vacancy
<i>Chairman</i>	
1 New Mangalore port Trust	The post is lying vacant on the direction of the Karnataka High Court
<i>Deputy Chairman</i>	
1 Paradip Port Trust	lying vacant consequent upon the retirement of the earlier incumbent
2 Madras Port Trust	lying vacant as the person selected for appointment has not reported

In all the cases, action has been initiated to fill the vacancies at an early date

Implementation of Jute Packing Order

6581 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state

(a) whether despite the recommendations of a high-power committee regarding usage of jute bags by cement and fertilizer companies in order to afford relief to jute growers and industry, the use of jute bags for packaging cement and fertilizers has drastically come down in the recent months,

(b) if so, whether the fertilizers and cement units have not adhered to the provisions of the order and used synthetic bags instead, and

(c) if so, the measures taken by the Government to strictly enforce the existing Jute reservation Order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) to (c) The vices of the Jute packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in packing Commodities) Act, 1987 has been challenged in the supreme Court where the matter is

subjudice. The Supreme Court has advised the Government not to take any action to the detriment of the petitioners till the disposal of the case

Additional Berth at Visakhapatnam

6582 SHRIM V V, S MURTHY Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a berth at Visakhapatnam port to handle import of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) to enable HPCL to carry the LPG through pipelines, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) and (b) The Visakhapatnam Port Trust propose to construct a jetty for handling LPG in the Outer Harbour at Visakhapatnam Port at an estimated cost of Rs 2133 lakhs subject to approval of the Scheme by Government

Additional Financial Assistance to Orissa.

6583 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Government to give additional financial assistance for the newly created districts in the State, and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Union Government to the State?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Opening of Banks Abroad

6584 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some applications from nationalised bank are pending before the Reserve Bank of India for opening branches abroad and

(b) if so the details thereof and the places where such branches are proposed to be opened by the respective banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED)

(a) and (b) Bank of Baroda have reported that they have sought permission from Reserve Bank of India for opening of new branches/ conversion of agencies into full fledged branches in Fiji, Mauritius and UAE Besides application

of State Bank of India for opening a branch in Bangladesh is also pending with Reserve Bank of India

Unpd Aided Jute Projects

6585 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the details of institutions involved in UNDP Projects regarding Research and Development in the field of jute undertaken in the country, and

(b) the progress of implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b) As many as 20 Institutions have been identified to participate in the implementation of the national Programme for the development of the jute sector with UNDP assistance The Projects sanctioned under this programme are in different stages of implementation It is too early to make an assessment of their progress

Bonded Labour

6586 SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT SHRI C SREENIVAASAN

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that many of the freed bonded labourers have slipped back into bondage due to the inadequate rehabilitation

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

(c) the amount allocated during each of the

last three years for the rehabilitation of bonded labour, state-wise, and

(d) the amount actually spent by each state for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) and (d) In the Report of the working Group on Development and Welfare of Scheduled Castes during the Eight five Year Plan 1990-95 some instances of freed bonded labour going back to their masters because of lack of rehabilitation programmes have been reported. The Govern-

ment have directed the State Government to streamline the rehabilitation procedures in order to ensure simultaneous release and rehabilitation of bonded labour

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs 306 lakhs, Rs 346.26 lakhs and Rs 190 lakhs was allocated under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labour during the last three years. Allocations are not made State-wise. Disbursement are made on the basis of reimbursement claims raised by the State Governments. The Central Share of assistance released to the State in the said period is given below -

State	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Andhra Pradesh -	-	26.60	
Bihar	65.50	3.28	11.12
Madhya Pradesh	0.23	-	-
Orissa	34.29	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	5.67
Total	100.02	3.28	43.39

Loans by Private Sector from International Markets

6587 SHRI BOLLABULLIRAMIAH
SHRISOBHANADREESWARA
RAOVADDE

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Union Government have directed State Governments and financial institutions to guarantee the loans obtained by the private sector units from international markets and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) No Sir
(b) Does not arise

[Translation]

Grants/Subsidies to sick Units.

6588 SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of sick industries to which loans and grants/subsidies have been provided

during the last three years

(b) the number of industries closed down among them and the number of industries among them which are on the verge of closure, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the bank credit is made available to the genuine sick industries and it is not misutilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the total number of sick and weak industries (SSI and Non-SSI) and the amount of loans and grants/subsidies provided during the last three Years for which data has been compiled is as follows

<i>As on</i>	<i>No of Units</i>	<i>Outstanding Bank Credit (Rs in crores)</i>
Sep 1989	188622	8683 83
March 1990	221097	9352 53
March 1991	223809	10767 92

(b) The number of industries closed down as on September 1989 March 1990 and March 1991 (Latest available) was 590 600 as 603 respectively Information on the number of industries which are on the verge of closure is not maintained by RBI

(c) Detailed guidelines have been issued by RBI regarding formulation and implementation of rehabilitation packages in respect of sick and weak units considered potentially viable Rehabilitation packages provide for funding of existing dues of banks and financial institutions with extended period of repayment thereof in a phased manner interest concessions grant of fresh term loans as also fresh working capital facilities As regards Non-SSI sick industrial companies including public sector undertakings, the board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 is adequately empowered to take necessary action for the determination of preventive ameliorative remedial and other measures RBI is also monitoring closely the performance of banks in extending credit to sick and weak units in rela-

tion to the guidelines issued by it to commercial bank

Inter-State Bus Service

6589 SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the government proposed to issue permit of new routes from Delhi to other states during the current year,

(b) if so, the number thereof,

(c) the details of each route along with the States, and

(d) the time by which buses are likely to start plying on these routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) Government is proposing to take up with the Delhi Administration the issue of permits for new routes from Delhi to other states during the current year

(b) to (d): Does not arise at this stage in view of answer to (a) above.

[English]

Fera Violation Cases

6590. SHRIM. KRISHNASWAMY:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUHARY:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAFFATMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign Exchange Regu-

lation Act (FERA) violation cases detected against compaines/individuals during the last three Years, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons arrested in each State in this regard; and

(c) the punitive measures being taken by the Government to prevent such violations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The Year-wise statistics showing the number of cases detected and number of person arrested by each Zonal office of the Directorate of Enforcement is given below:-

Zonal Offices	Statement					
	Number of cases detected			Number of Persons arrested		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay	1119	786	799	162	166	71
Delhi	647	445	329	29	43	8
Calcutta	604	257	367	14	21	3
Jalandhar	1984	121	196	21	18	12
Madras	1259	1409	1278	140	88	43
Total	4713	3018	2999	366	336	137

The Directorate of Enforcement do not maintain the data state wise

(c): As and when any instance of FERA violation comes to the notice, the Directorate of Enforcement takes appropriate action (including arrest, penalty, prosecution under the provisions of FERA, and also preventive detention in suitable cases under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of smuggling activities Act.

Report of Advisory Committee on Declaration of Goa As Free Trade AREA.

6591. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on July 10, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 437 and State:

(a) whether the scrutiny of report of the Advisory Committee has been completed by now;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d): The inter-Ministerial and inter-Governmental consultation on the report of the Advisory Committee on Free Port are at an advanced stage but no time frame can at present be indicated within which a decision is likely be taken.

[Translation]

Subsidy and Loan Facilities to Rubber Cultivators.

6592. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the rubber cultivators to increase the amount of subsidy and limit of loan and to continue subsidy on interest;

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

(c) Whether the cost of cultivation of rubber has increased several times; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that growers get remunerative prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The Board has received representation and demand from Rubber cultivators to increase the quantum of planting grant in commensurate with the increase in cost of cultivation of Rubber and to continue interest subsidy on the extended by the financial institutions.

(b) While the proposal to enhance the existing financial assistance from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 8000/- per hectare is being processed, it has not been found possible to continue the interest subsidy on the loan under refinance from NABARD. However, to partially compensate this, it is proposed to continue subsidised supply of certain estate inputs.

(c) Yes, Sir. The cost of cultivation for rubber has increased by 15% during the last one year having escalated from Rs. 40,000 to 46,000/- per hectare.

(d) The rubber growers are getting remunerative prices. The Govt. of India is making periodic review of the cost of production and fixing bench mark price for RMA-4 rubber is Rs. 23.45 per kg. Price support operations are

also undertaken when the market price of rubber goes below the bench mark prices so as to ensure remunerative price to the growers

Hike in Fares of Local Buses in Delhi

6593 SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the red line bus operators have demanded the increase in the fare rates in Delhi

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

(c) whether the red line bus operators have threatened to withdraw their bus services in case fare rates are not increased and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) to (d) Redline bus operators have made demand for increase in the fare rates in Delhi and have also threatened to withdraw their bus services in case the fare rates are not increased. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi are examining the demands

(English)

Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme for Weavers

6594 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to REPLY GIVEN ON March 24 1993 to starrea question No 413 and state

(a) the number of worksheds and workshed-cum Houses constructed under the revised Workshed cum Housing scheme since its inception Year-wise and state-wise

(b) the number of weavers covered by the Thrift Fund Scheme as on April 1 1993 State wise with the percentage of potential beneficiaries covered in each state

(c) whether the Group Insurance schemes and Health package scheme which have been newly introduced have come into operation and

(d) if so the number of weavers conserved under each scheme upto march 31 1993 state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) The Government of India introduced a revised Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers from the Year 1991-92

The following number of Worksheds/ House-cum-worksheds have been sanctioned to various state Government shown against each under the revised scheme -

S No	Name of the State	1991-92	1992-93
1	Andhra Pradesh	1632	-
2	Assam	1145	1000
3	Bihar	-	500
4	Himachal Pradesh	500	280
5	Karnataka	968	431

199	Written Answers	APRIL 23, 1993	Written Answers 200
S No	Name of the State	1991-92	1992-93
6	Kerala	-	401
7	Mizoram	70	-
8	Orissa	1000	1500
9	Tripura	-	100
10	Tamil Nadu	-	600
11	Uttar Pradesh	-	2250
12	West Bengal	800	-

(b) So far the following number of weavers have been covered by various state Government/UTs under the Thrift Fund Scheme for Handloom Weavers -

S No	Name of the State/UTs	No of weavers covered (Cumulative)
1	Andhra Pradesh	16725
2	Assam	3435
3	Bihar	8055
4	Delhi	530
5	Gujarat	1139
6	Himachal Pradesh	150
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1000
8	Karnataka	4322
9	Kerala	243
10	Madhya Pradesh	1783
11	Maharashtra	953
12	Orissa	17000
13	Rajasthan	938

S.No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of weavers covered (Cumulative)
14.	Tripura	270
15.	Tamil Nadu	121318
16.	Uttar Pradesh	23410
17.	West Bengal	11617

No State-wise target for covering weavers under Thrift fund scheme is fixed. The participation of weavers in the scheme depends on their inclination to avail the facility.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) Government of India has sanctioned central assistance to various State Governments for covering the weavers shown against each state under Group Insurance Scheme and Health Package Scheme upto March 31, 1993-

1. Group Insurance Scheme		
S.No.	Name of the State	No. of weavers Covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35000
2.	Karnataka	25000
3.	Tamil Nadu	111318
4.	Uttar Pradesh	10000

2. Health package Scheme			
S.No.	Name of the State	Funds released by Government of India (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of weavers likely to benefit
1.	Assam	47.85	7500
2.	Bihar	9.97	300
3.	Kerala	43.80	2000
4.	Madhya Pradesh	11.55	1650
5.	Orissa	41.80	2000
6.	Tamil Nadu	22.40	3200
7.	Uttar Pradesh	192.278	16200

ESI Scheme in Kerala

6596 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of members covered under Employees State Insurance Scheme in Kerala as on December 1992 and their yearly contribution for the last three years vis-a-vis yearly expenditure on services provided to them

(b) whether the Government are aware that the present facilities are inadequate and cause inconvenience to employees

<i>Year</i>	<i>Contribution income (Rs in lakhs)</i>	<i>Expenditure on Services provided (Rs in lakhs)</i>
1989-90	1168.60	1506.60
1990-91	1176.40	1376.90
1991-92	1086.10	2112.30

(b) to (d) The existing ESI facilities for providing cash and medical benefits to the insured persons in Kerala are generally satisfactory. However, there have been some complaints about non-availability of medicines and inadequate medical services to the beneficiaries. Since the administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme is the statutory responsibility of the state Government, these complaints have been brought to the notice of the Government of Kerala for taking suitable remedial action.

[Translation]

Recovery of Bank Loan in Gujarat

6597 SHRI N. J. RATHVA Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether repayment of loan of

(c) whether the Government have revived any representation in this regard, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) As on 31.12.1992, there were about 3.13 lakhs employees covered under the ESI scheme in Kerala. The yearly contribution and expenditure on services provided to the insured persons in Kerala during the last three years is as given below.

nationalised banks in tribal areas of Gujarat is less as compared to other States.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the percentage of loans recovered therein during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (c) The data reporting system does not generate the information within a State in the manner asked for. However, the percentage of recovery to demand of Direct Agricultural Advance of Public Sector Banks in Gujarat in comparison to All India average as on June 1990 and June 1991 (latest available) is given below.

	<i>Percentage of Recovery to demand</i>	
	<i>June 1990</i>	<i>June 1991</i>
Gujarat	48.0	59.1
All India	48.8	59.1

[English]

**Assistance to Primary Weaving
Cooperative Societies**

6598 SHRI PROBINDEKA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the details of the proposals submitted by the Government of Assam for the share Capital Assistance to Primary Weaving Cooperative Societies in the State

(b) the action taken the Union Government thereon, and

(c) the amount sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned to the State during 1993-94

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) A proposal for Rs 24 195 lakhs under the scheme of 'loan assistance to weavers for becoming members of the Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies in the handloom sector' was received during 1992-93

(b) and (c) A sum of Rs 10 00 lakhs has been released to the State Government of Assam

Under the scheme of 'Loan assistance to weavers for becoming members of Primary weavers Cooperative societies during 1992-93

No Proposal for the Year 1993-94 for loan assistance to primary weavers Cooperative societies has been received from the state Government of Assam The Scheme has since been transferred to the state Governments

Recruiting Agents in Gujarat

6599 SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of Recruiting Agents have been registered in Gujarat during the last three years, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) and (b) Registration Certificates have been issued to four recruiting agent in Gujarat during the last three years Their details are given in the attached STATEMENT

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Registration Certificate No and Date</i>	<i>Name of Recruiting Agent and Address</i>
1	001651/Guj/PER/100/3/ 3024/91 dated 31 10 1991	M/s Sabio Management Consultants First Floor, Plot No 412, shopping Centre, Sector No 20, Gandhinagar-382020 (Gujarat)
2	001772/Guj/PER/100/21/2 293/91 dated 27 1992	M/s International Recruiting Services 14-A, Kailash Park Society, Near Water Tank Akpta, Baroda-390-020 (Gujarat)

Sl No	Registration Certificate No and Date	Name of Recruiting Agent and Address
3	001795/Guj/PER/100/3/ 3282/92 dated 14-7-1992	M/s Actor Travels 1st Floor Himat Cinema Lane Tower Road, Himatnagar District S K (Gujarat)
4	001877/Guj/PART/23/4 3239/92 dated 21-12-1992	M/s Shana Patel Travels Mahabir Apartment Shop NO 8 Behind shantinath Traders Main Road Bhasan District Surat, (Gujarat)

Promotion of Handlooms and Handicrafts in Rajasthan

6600 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a great scope for promoting handlooms and handicrafts in Rajasthan and

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

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

(b) A statement is attached

Government is implementing a number of schemes for promotion of handloom and handicrafts in various states including Rajasthan

In the handloom sector in addition to the existing ongoing schemes being implemented for the promotion and economic upliftment of handloom weavers through modernization and technological upgradation the following new schemes have also been undertaken

i) Scheme for margin money for destitute

weavers which envisages capital support to the cooperative societies organised by the destitute weavers

ii) Integrated handloom village development scheme envisaging a package of facilities in terms of skill upgradation productivity etc

iii) Project package scheme providing for benefit to specific need based target groups or to specific area or to production of a specific product and

iv) Group insurance scheme providing for insurance of Rs 10 000/- per handloom weaver

In the handicraft sector the steps taken by the Government to promote the sector inter alia include-

i) Assistance in training Marketing exhibition and publicity

ii) Product adaptation and design development

iii) Supply of raw material

iv) Requisite support to carpet Export Pro

motion Council and Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts for holding fairs and exhibitions.

- v) Sponsoring buyer seller meets and sales-cum-study learn abroad, etc and
- vi) Assistance for Technological upgradation.

Trade with Netherlands

6601 DR KRUPASINDHUBHOI Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) the areas in which Netherlands and India have started joint-venture trade

(b) whether the investment of Netherlands has increased in India during 1992-93

(c) whether some new joint ventures are proposed to be launched during 1993-94 and

(d) if so the areas identified for the expansion of Indo-Netherlands trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) The areas of Joint Venture between India and Netherlands inter alia include dairy equipments fishing trawlers automobile parts water pollution control plants metal sheet fabricated items chemicals floatation and aeration system marine paints dredging work software development garments walk etc etc

(b) Yes Sir

(c) and (d) It is not possible to foresee the number of joint ventures likely to be launched in 1993-94. Some areas with potential for increased Indo-Netherlands trade are agricultural and marine products, chemicals engineering goods garments & textiles leather & leather products

metals, artificial resins and plastics, machinery, etc

Toll Tax on NHs in Kerala

6602 PROF K V THOMAS Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the number of bridges on the national highways in Kerala on which toll tax is being collected

(b) the total toll tax collected in Kerala during the last three years,

(c) whether the government have received by representations to withdraw the toll tax from manon bridge Tiruvandrum, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) Eight numbers

(b) Rs 4 23 99 571 40

(c) and (d) Yes Sir In accordance with the Bridge Fee Rules the levy of fee will continue till the total cost of the bridge including approaches and repairs etc has been recovered

Green Line Bus Service

6603 SHRIBI SHARMA PREM
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding the profitability of Greenline Bus Service being plying in Delhi

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) whether there is any proposal to convert the Green line Bus Service into a two tier fare structure of Rs 2/ and Rs 4/ and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) and (b) The profitability of Green Line Bus service are regularly reviewed by the Delhi Transport Corporation and existing services stopped/reduced/modified and new routes opened as the case may be. In view of the heavy overhead expenditure of DTC the Green Line services are not a profitable proposition

(c) No Sir

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

Indo-China Economic Cooperation

6604 KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether talks have been held recently between India and China to improve and strengthen the economic relations between the two countries

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) to (c) Fourth session of India-China joint Group on economic relations and trade science and technology was held in Beijing from January 4-5 1993. Both sides reviewed the development of economic cooperation between

the two countries and agreed to further explore the possibility of cooperation in the following areas

- 1 To identify specific technology for transfer between the two countries as well as the third country jointly
- 2 Greater attention for development of consultancy services for undertaking projects on turn key basis as well as through exchange of Engineers to give added impetus to on going activities
- 3 To have economic cooperation in the areas of iron ore mining railways electrical power communication iron and steel processing computer software development and technology for paper making
- 4 To participate in tender for projects to be financed by World Bank Asian Development Bank or any other international financial Organisation in either country
- 5 And to explore the possibilities of establishing joint ventures and jointly contracting the projects in the third country

It is perhaps too early to expect concrete results

Golden Handshake Scheme in DTC

6605 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi transport Corporation (DTC) has introduced an innovative profit oriented incentive scheme for workers in bid to turn each one of its depot into an independent profit centre

(b) if so, the experience gained thereby;

(c) the number of employees who have sought retirement under golden handshake scheme; and

(d) the estimated expenditure involved in this golden handshake scheme and the number of depots to be shut down and staff proposed to be retrenched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b): As the scheme was introduced only in January, 1993, it is too early to assess the results.

(c): There is no Golden handshake scheme but the normal voluntary retirement scheme is in operation in DTC. Upto 15-4-93, 3787 employees of DTC have sought voluntary retirement under this scheme.

(d): Total amount of Rs. 90 crores is estimated to be spent this year under the voluntary retirement scheme. It is not possible at this stage to indicate whether any depots would be shut down as well as the total number of staff that would avail of the scheme.

Commercial Banks

6606. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some commercial banks have been facing scarcity of resources for some time;

(b) if so, the details of those commercial banks;

(c) since when these banks are facing

scarcity of resources; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) & (c): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that some banks with over extended credit positions have faced difficulties in this regard. It is not in the public interest to disclose the names of such banks.

(d): RBI have also reported that the statutory Liquidity Ratio and Cash reserve Ratio requirements of banks are being reduced in a phased manner. The reduction in these reserve requirements would augment the lendable resources of banks and facilitate significant increase in the flow of bank credit to the productive sectors of the economy.

LIC Agents

6607. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions laid down for appointment of agents of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC);

(b) whether a number of educated unemployed youths who have taken the LIC agency, have failed to achieve the target fixed by the LIC;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to relax the conditions in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b): The appointment of agents is made as per the provisions contained in LIC (Agents)

Rules, 1972. These rules prescribe the minimum amount of business to be brought in by an Agent. There have been cases where the agency had to be terminated on account of non-fulfilment of the minimum business requirements.

(c): Since the targets of Business to be achieved by the Agents have been kept at the minimum, it is not proposed to relax the conditions in this regard.

(d): Does not arise.

Prices charged by Multinationals and Big Companies

6608. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have received complaints that multinationals and big companies are over-charging the people of Delhi of their products in the name of maintaining uniform prices all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). No such specific complaints have been received by the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Multinationals and big companies generally sell branded products whose prices are generally kept uniform between various regions by evenly spreading the distribution costs. Uniformity in prices of branded products is regarded useful as it off sets the disadvantages of higher transport costs that a consumer in a remote location would otherwise have to pay.

[*Translation*]

Central Cooperative Banks

6609. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Central Co-operative banks, like the Co-operative Societies/Rural Development Banks are passing through financial crisis due to delay in providing compensation by NABARD;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the delay in releasing the balance amount to the Cooperatives and Regional Rural banks under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990. Government formulated the ARDR Schemes for providing debt relief to selected category borrowers of public sector banks and Regional Rural banks (RRBS) who complied with eligibility criteria prescribed under the scheme. The State Government also formulated their own schemes for borrowers of cooperatives. While the debt relief given by the public sector banks and RRBs were to be fully reimbursed by the Central Government, under the State Scheme the burden of providing debt relief was to be shared between Central and State Governments on a 50:50 basis. Loans to State Cooperatives and State land Development banks to the extent of 50 percent of the debt relief provided by them are being disbursed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

Under the ARDR Scheme, 1990 the District

Central Cooperative Banks and Land Development banks are required to submit their claims to the State/Apex banks (State Cooperative banks/State Land Development Banks). These banks, in turn, after consolidation, submit the claims to NABARD. NABARD is entrusted with the implementation of the ARDR Scheme in respect of Cooperative banks and RRBs.

NABARD release funds on pro-rata basis to Apex banks against the claim lodged by them. It is expected that Apex banks should also pass on the amount to the CCBs/Rural Development Banks on prorata basis. The details of claims received by NABARD from SCBs/SLDBs and the amounts sanctioned to them during the last 3 years are given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

	SCBs	SLDBs
i) Claims lodged	3351.39	844.41
ii) Amount sanctioned (Grant + Loans)		
a) 1990-91	1414.15	385.32
b) 1991-92	671.67	196.12
c) 1992-93	576.95	97.47
Total	2662.77	678.91
iii) Balance amount to be released	688.61	165.50

The banks were advised to conduct cent percent verification of the relief provided and submit revised claims after excluding the claims in respect of ineligible borrowers. Such revised claim statements are yet to be received from the banks. As regards release of balance amount, it may be mentioned that the same would be considered only after receipt of the revised claim statements by NABARD from banks.

(a) whether Union Government proposed to widen Gurgaon to Rajasthan-Haryana border section of N.H. No. 8 into four lanes;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this project; and

(c) the time schedule for completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAG DISHTYLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is too early to indicate the estimated cost and time schedule for completion of the project as it has not been sanctioned as yet.

[English]

Four Laning of N.H. No. 8

6610. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

[*Translation*]**Minimum Wages for Plantation Labour**

6611 SHRIMATI SHEEJA
GAUTAM
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the rates of wages being given to plantation workers by various States at present State-wise,

(b) the date on which the rates of minimum wages of the plantation workers were revised and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for revising the minimum wages of plantation workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) to (c) Information being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[*English*]**Criteria for Fixing Insurance Premium**

6612 SHRIM ADAN LAL KHURANA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India charge the high insurance premium from their customers without any basis because of their monopoly in the business

(b) if so, the criteria adopted by the above insurance companies to fix the premium, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide insurance cover to the people at economical rates and also to provide competitors for the above insurance companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b) Nosir In the case of the Life Insurance business, premium rates are actuarially calculated taking into account the rate of mortality of the class of lives insured, rate of interest and insurance expenses In the case of the General Insurance business a statutory body called the 'Tariff Advisory Committee', set up under the Insurance Act 1938 controls and regulates the rates advantages terms and conditions that may be offered by the insurers, which are binding on them

(c) With a view to reforming the insurance industry by creating a more competitive environment a High Powered Committee has been appointed which is expected to submit its recommendations within six months

Policy for Non-Viable Small Scale Units

6613 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a Committee set up by the Reserve bank of India has suggested a policy for non-viable small scale units envisaging a "one time settlement" of their dues to commercial banks and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) No, sir

(b) Does not arise

Setting up of Silk Yarn Bank in Guwahati

6614 SHRI PROBIN DEKA. Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Assam has

submitted any proposal to the Union Government for setting up of a Silk Yam Bank in Guwahati,

(b) if so, the details thereof and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) to (c) A proposal was received from Assam Apex Weavers and Artisan Cooperative Federation Ltd (ARTFED) for provision of 45 000 Kgs of different varieties of Silk Yam worth Rs 8 15 crores under the scheme. The Government of India has not released any fund to the State Government of Assam due to non clearance of procedural formalities necessary for the scheme.

Loan from Belgium

6615 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARI RAJE
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a loan pact has been signed between India and Belgium

(b) if so, the amount of loan expected to be obtained from Belgium under the pact and the rate of interest to be charged thereon and

(c) the projects/programmes on which the above loan is proposed to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A financial assistance loan of BFr 250 million will be provided by the Belgium Government. The loan is interest free.

(c) The loan amount will be used for the

purchase of Belgian capital goods or industrial equipment and services related thereto.

Action against India under Super 301

6616 SHRISANAT KUIMAR MANDAL
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the U S Administration on April 1 1993 set the process in motion for invoking special and Super 301 trade laws against India by accusing it of unfair trade practices resulting in loss of business for Indian exporters

(b) whether as a result of this India stands in danger of being put on the Super 301 watch list,

(c) if so, the "unfair trade practices" for which India has been accused, and

(d) the reaction of the Government to this threatened action under Super 301?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) to (d) The Office of the United States Trade Representative released its annual report on Foreign Trade Barriers on 31st March, 1993. The chapter on India alleges weak intellectual property protection, particularly on patents and barriers in the area of trade in goods and services.

India does not have any unfair trade practices. It has been the consistent policy of Government that there should not be unilateral judgment or action on trade matters and that these should be resolved multilaterally.

Discussions With World Bank/IMF Team

6617 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank/IMF team visited India on March 28-29, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of the subjects on which discussions were held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). No IMF team visited India on March 28-29, 1993. However, two World Bank teams were in India in connection with the following:-

- (i) Preparation Work for environment projects under the Montreal Protocol.
- (ii) To hold discussions on the proposed World Bank Loan to support India's Trade and Investment liberalisation programme.

These discussions/negotiations will continue.

12.02 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Rabi Ray the former Speaker had raised an issue regarding installation of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi at India Gate during the last session and the Government had given assurance to this effect in the House but the statue of Mahatma Gandhi has not been installed at India Gate so far.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the other hand the statue of Mahatma Gandhi has been installed in the premises of Old Secretariat of Delhi Administration. But it has not been unveiled in the absence of approval from the Cabinet. On 10th

October, 1992 the statue was to be unveiled and the invitation cards for the programme were also printed and distributed. But two days earlier, the Joint Secretary informed that unveiling ceremony of the statue could not be held in the absence of approval of the Cabinet and therefore, the President's programme was cancelled.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Lt. Governor of Delhi has written several times to the Government in this regard and stated that there is no need of getting approval of the Cabinet for installing statue in the premises of a Legislative Assembly or the Parliament whereas it might be needed for installing a statue in a public place. Today, unveiling of statue has taken place in Ahmedabad, Gandhi Nagar. No approval to this effect was taken. In the Old Secretariat too, no approval was taken when the statues of Madan Mohan Malviya and Vittal Bhai Patel were unveiled. I fail to understand the need of getting approval for unveiling the statue of Mahatma Gandhi. The statue is already standing there, but in the absence of approval, the unveiling ceremony is not taking place.

Sir, an interesting thing is that the artist who cared both the statues - one for India Gate and the other for Old Secretariat - has not been given payment for the last many years.

Sir, Mahatma Gandhi had been associated with the Old Secretariat. He had gone there to listen to the speech on Rowlatt Act. That is why it was decided to install the statue of Mahatma Gandhi there. Through you, I would like to request the Government to issue orders to unveil the statues of Mahatma Gandhi at Old Secretariat and India Gate and the Government should give a statement in this regard.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by Shri Madan Lal Khurana should be taken seriously. As you know, the statue of Gandhiji is being installed voluntarily in foreign countries also. The Speaker of Surinam, also told you about it. The statue of Gandhiji in Tamil Nadu has been removed a few

months ago. It appears we are insulting Gandhiji in India. Delhi is the capital of India and this issue relates to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Urban Development. I would like to ask the Government as to why the unveiling of statues of Gandhiji could not take place at the premises of the Old Secretariat in Delhi and the India Gate. I would like to urge upon you to ask the Government to instal and unveil both the statues of Gandhiji at the India Gate and the Old Secretariat.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Did you hear what they were saying?

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, we take serious objection. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is never attentive. You are required to tell him. We take strong exception for this. (*Interruptions*)

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 was very carefully listening to what Mr. Khurana was saying regarding the installation of Mahatmaji's statue. At that time I was simply wondering that Madan Lal Khuranaji's talking about Mahatmaji did not go well together. But, Sir after that I was just talking to Abrar Ahmedji because we were just discussing about when the Finance Minister would be replying to the general budget discussion. That was only a moment's diversion, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the Government's response to it? They say that there is some difficulty in installing the statue now. If there is any, would you like to help them?

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA); Sir, there is a Government Committee that has been set up for installing the statues etc. in the Capital City area and that Committee is seized of the matter. As soon as they finalise their recommendations, we shall take steps. The Urban Arts Commission and others have also been consulted. That particular Committee is going into the whole matter and after the Committee has finalised its work, we will consult, and we will also consult, if they so desire, the Opposition leaders here before we take the final decision.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the installation of a statue in the Old Secretariat. You can get it examined.

(*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They would like to get it examined.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chock): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it relates to my constituency.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the issue of your constituency.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed one hon. Member to speak. Why are you all speaking together? The hon. Minister said that he would get it examined.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: We belong to BJP.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: But we are talking about the statue of Mahatma Gandhi.

(Interruptions)

SHRINITISHKUMAR (Barh) Mr Speaker Sir through you I would like to attract the attention of the House towards the crisis being faced by farmers in Pondicherry Adulteration of Salt in fertilisers particularly in potash fertiliser has come to light there Salt is adulterated in potash fertiliser and that is being sold there With the result crops in 18 000 hectares of land have been ruined The main agent or distributor of Indian Potash Limited is Murugan Agency (Interruptions) That agency is the whole sale dealer of I P L The agency which is situated in Vellore has its own plant of mixing and blending Both are at one place This agency controls the whole sale trade of fertilisers It is believed that adulteration of salt in potash fertiliser has been done by this company There is hue and cry in Pondicherry over this issue This issue has been raised in the Legislative Assembly also The people are staging demonstrations and stopping railway traffic This issue is being raised there by the Opposition also The adulteration of salt in potash is being hushed up The State Minister of Pondicherry is in collusion as the agency belongs to his family He is hiding the facts and giving protection Through you I would like to request the Central Government and the hon Agriculture Minister who is sitting here to look into the matter personally as it relates to safeguarding the interests of farmers If it is a fact then compensation should be given to farmers The agency responsible for it should be cancelled since the I P L is under the jurisdiction of the Government Action should be taken against the person responsible for it however big they may be If he is a Minister he should be removed The C B I should look into the entire matter

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Gonda) Sir on 8th morning I was arrested by the C B I at my residence in connection with the issue relating to disputed structure in Ayodhya I have nothing to say against my arrest Sir at the time I was arrested there was a licensed rifle with me I could not show the licence because it

was at my native village which is at a distance of four kilometers from my residence in Nawabganj I submitted it in writing on my letter pad to Police Officials that since the licence of the rifle was not traceable at the moment they could keep the rifle in their custody and on production of licence they could return it to my family members Afterwards the C B I took me to Lucknow On 8th no case was registered against me by Gonda Police No case was registered in respect of rifle on 9th 10th and 11th But on 12th a case was registered against me under section 25/27 on the basis of the said rifle My family members had produced the licence to S H O Nawabganj on 8th evening

MR SPEAKER Why don't you explain these things in the Court

SHRI RAMKAPSE (Thane) This was the type of treatment given to our M P

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH I will relate it there also but certain things have to be related here too It is a breach of privilege

MR SPEAKER Please be specific about the privilege issue

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH I was released on the 16th by the Court in the case in which C B I had arrested me On 17th bail bond was submitted In the register of jail I was released on the 18th Nobody knows in which case I was kept in the jail from 18th to 21st I would like to know from you Mr Speaker whether you were informed that a case was registered against me under section 25/27 on 11th and 12th I know no such information was received

MR SPEAKER How do you know?

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH I know that it was not given On the 19th the special court of Faizabad released me again and I was again arrested on the 20th This information is also not sent to the hon Speaker I want to state that I was forcibly kept in police custody

from the 17th to the 21st. This is a matter of the breach of privilege because parliament was in session. I was debarred from coming to the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) Mr Speaker, Sir it is a very serious issue. I am saying this not because this has been done with a Member of Parliament, but also because the police is playing with the fundamental rights of the citizens of this country. If a citizen or an hon. Member of Parliament says that he owns the licence of his gun and he will produce it afterwards should the C B I or the police or the administrative machinery not believe him? He was arrested and later on released. Why was he kept in jail illegally? What is the remedy?

Mr Speaker, Sir recently Inter Parliamentary Conference was held. It was stated there that if an hon. Member of Parliament is arrested during the Parliament session he should be allowed to attend the parliament session. I hope that you will implement it.

MR SPEAKER We do not have such a rule?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE You set a convention. Rule can be made later on. Mr Speaker, Sir, it needs to be contemplated seriously. It seems to me that the Government is deliberately adopting hostile attitude to some of our hon. Members of Parliament. It is arresting Members without any rhyme or reason in connection with Ayodhya incidents even though it has to release them after receiving a rebuff from the judiciary. But how long will this practice continue? A presiding officer like you must intervene in such issues. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER I allowed you to raise this issue only because you are an hon. Member of the house. I do not recollect properly. If a letter has been received about your arrest then there is no breach of privilege. If any hon. Member of Parliament or a citizen has been arrested illegally, a criminal case can be filed against the

police officer for this crime. Besides there are constitutional provisions as well. All those things can be applied. It does not mean that we do not want to provide protection to the hon. Members. We would certainly protect their rights. Therefore you were allowed to raise this issue here. However I would like into the matter. Yes. Km Uma Bharti. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH (Aonla) Mr Speaker, Sir just now Shri Nitish Kumar raised the issue of adulteration in fertilizers. I had also raised this issue earlier. Adulterated fertilizers with salt content is being sold in my area. Farmers are being ruined. In this connection I had written a letter to the hon. Minister of Agriculture also. Several farmers from banners in Uttar Pradesh had written letters to me and I had sent their copy to the hon. Minister of Agriculture in which it was submitted that the interests of farmers are being played with. They are being supplied fertilizers mixed with common salt which is ruining their fields and crops are not growing there and the poor are being ruined. I urge you to instruct the hon. Ministers of Agriculture and Fertilizers to check this adulteration. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) Mr Speaker, Sir I brought to your notice the issue of fertilizer-adulteration in Pataudi where one thousand five hundred acres of land has turned barren but even then no investigation is being conducted in this regard. The Fertilizer factory is at Gurgaon. It is a serious issue raised by Shri Nitish Kumar. I would like to state that I have the complete details of this matter. But since I have come to the House all of a sudden I do not have the details right now. I want that the hon. Minister of Agriculture should pay attention to it. Mr Minister please listen to me. I would supply you the information regarding Pataudi also but you should take action seriously because it has destroyed nearly one thousand and five hundred acres of land there.

SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA (Shajapur) Sand is mixed in the D A P fertilizers supplied

to Madhya Pradesh. Such incidents have been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister but his Department has done nothing so far. It is a serious crime. I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to it, but it is unfortunate that no action has been taken so far. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked him to speak and the hon. Minister is on his legs.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKIHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg your pardon that I am suffering from bad throat. I would like to say that I have always taken this issue seriously. Not only this much, I had written to all State Governments, several times in this regard, and this is the only alternative which I have. I have asked them to take sternest possible action against the fertilizer and insecticide adulterators who ever indulge in such practice is a traitor and anti farmer. It is unfortunate that the farmers have to suffer loss on this account. I would request the hon. Minister of Fertilizers to look into it.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I have full information of the Pataudi incident. It is a serious issue.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): This is happening in Pondicherry also.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I would write to all of them. It is a State Government issue. I would request the hon. Minister of Fertilizers to look into it.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Great injustice is being done to farmers. Adulteration is ruining farmers.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Kharajaho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I should like to draw the attention of the Government and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in particular to the incidents of atrocities on women in Assam. Nearly two months back, prior to my arrest, I had raised an issue before the hon. Minister of Home

Affairs in the august House. He had stated in the reply that it would be proved in court only as to who are entitled to live in this country and who are not. On 30th of last month when I visited the Sitcher Medical College to see a girl who was a rape victim, I was told there, that the Bangladeshi intruders were not only forcibly occupying the land in Assam, but now they have started committing atrocities on women folk of breach Valley. The honor of their women is in danger. Two incidents have taken place in the valley recently. One of the incidents took place in the Brahman Shasan village of the Karimganj district where two girls were raped and the second incident took place in Rakhai Khalwai village under Tricon Police sub post in Kachhar district where the daughter of a police officer was molested and gang raped.

12.23 hrs.

[SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*]

20 Bangladeshi intruders sneaked into his house at night after exploding light bombs and opened fire. Thereafter they broke into the house. Seeing the perpetrators into his house the brother of the girl ran to get help from co-villagers as there are about 20 houses in that village. He requested the villagers to come to the rescue of his sister who was being gang raped. The Villagers asked him to sit with them and forbade him to go back. They closed the door and said that they too would be killed if they dared to go back.

Two hours later, when the culprits went away from there, the villagers assembled in the house of the girl's Vidyannath. The name of the girl is Vidyannath who was admitted in the Sitcher Medical College afterwards.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you I want to submit that so far the Bangladeshi intruders were occupying forcibly the land but now the honor of the women is in danger there. The Bangladeshi intruders were behind the post-6 December incidents there. Now the honor of women in Assam is in danger. Through you, I would like

to request the Government to check these incidents. I have come to know that the Assam Chief Minister himself is trying to shield those Bangladeshi intruders and copnies. I would like to warn the Government that if such incidents are not checked agitation and riots will take place in Assam which would be impossible to curb. I, therefore, would like to urge the Government to provide protection to the family of Km. vidyanata because her life has become miserable. Through, you I would like to request the Government to provide him Government employment immediately. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN I have before me a list prepared by the Chair for my guidance. Everyone will get time according to it and that will serve the purpose

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN I will tell you Please take your seats. You should sit down when the Presiding Officer is on his legs

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) Mr Chairman, Sir, this is a very imported and serious matter You should instruct the Government to provide security to Shri Vajayanath What steps the Government is going to take for this safety (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN. I have already said that if the Government wants to respond, the Government will respond. It is now obvious that the Government does not want to respond That is all.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH. Mr Chairman Sir, Bangladesh is inflating and raping women Mr Minister, why are you not speaking? Mr Minister is protesting the rapists of women He

is n to speaking (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Government wishes to make a statement the hon. Minister will speak.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. L. ASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to raise a very important issue which involves national security. I would like to emphasize the need for restricting the intelligence agencies of the country to make it effective and capable. Today there is serious danger to the internal security of the country. Pakistan is abetting terrorism in Kashmir and Punjab. There had been thirteen bomb explosions in Bombay. Memon brothers who are responsible for the same have since fled the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please say something new

PROF. RASASINGH RAWAT Through you, I would like to say that there should be proper coordination among the C B I, I B, RAW and other intelligence agencies to make them effective and capable for their swift and smooth functioning so that action could be taken in time on the basis information furnished by them

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh), Sir this is the period of examinations in the educational institutions throughout the country in the Universities, examinations are being held Also, the Central Board of Secondary Education is holding examination The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is also holding the examination At the same time, what is coming in the newspapers about these examinations is a matter of great concern to us Regarding the Delhi University examinations worry questions were set and the students were harassed Regarding the Kendriya Vidyalaya examinations, some question paper was leaked out Once it was

looked out the examinations were postponed. Further, when the examinations were held, some irregularities were again noticed. So also is the case regarding the CBSE examination. There, outside the syllabus questions came in. Therefore, the examinations are suffering a lot. Why are these irregularities being committed? It does not give a good account of these things - postponement of examination, leakage of question papers. Outside the syllabus questions are being set. All these things are creating a sense of insecurity and lot of resentment among the students, guardians also. Therefore, I would request the Government and the appropriate Ministry, that is, the Human Resource Development Ministry, to look into it as to why all these things are happening and take necessary action so as to prevent recurrence. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR CHAIRMAN: As I have said, I am taking up cases at seriatim. Everyone will get time with general consensus and for everyone's convenience, let us take up laying of papers first. Thereafter, everybody will get time. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbor): I would like to know in what order this is being done. I understand that by the time you came on to the Chair, none of those people whose names appear in the list have been called and people outside the list have been called. For that half an hour, time has gone.

MR CHAIRMAN: This is a list given to me when the hon. Speaker left the Chair. Hon. Speaker has given the list when he went. I cannot comment on whether he has called according to that order or not. I can assure you that according to the list which has been prepared and forwarded to me, everybody will get a chance provided we relieve the Ministers quickly by allowing them to lay the papers.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will that be in accor-

dance with that order?

MR CHAIRMAN: I will call the members in the order the names are here. But I need the cooperation from all of you.

Now we shall take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.31 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi for 1991-92 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (KAMALUDDIN AHMED): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

I beg to lay on the Table

- | | | |
|-----|------|--|
| (1) | (i) | A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts. |
| | (ii) | A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92. |
| (2) | | A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.
{Placed in Library. See No. 17-366/93} |

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Marine Products Exports Development Authority, Kochi, for the years '1991-92 under subsection (3) of section 22 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972
- Performance Budget for the year 1993-94 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act 1948 [Place in library See No LT-38

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of surface Transport for 1993-94 and Notification under Major Port Trust Act, 1963

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER)

I beg to lay on the Table-

- (iii) a copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government on the working of the Marine products Export Development Authority, Kochi, for the year 1991-92
- (4) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above [Place in library See No LT-3867/93]
- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Surface Transport for the year 1993-94 [Place in library See No LT-3870/93]
- (2) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963 -

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour for 93-94 and Financial Estimates and performance Budget of the Employees State Insurance Corporation for 1993-94

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) On behalf of Shri P.A. Sangma
I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Labour for the year 1993-94 [Place in library See No LT-3868/93]
- (2) A copy of the Financial Estimates and
- (i) G S R 821 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1992 approving the New Mangalore Port Employees (Temporary Service) Second Amendment Regulations, 1992
- (ii) G S R 849 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1992 approving the Paradip Port Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Third amendment Regulations, 1992
- (iii) G S R 872 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1992 approving the Mormugao Port Employee

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]

(Children's Education Allowance) third amendment Relations, 1992.

(iv) G.S.R. 889 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1992 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (welfare Fund) Second Amendment Regulations, 1992.

(v) G.S.R. 899 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1992 approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Acceptance of Employment After Retirement) (First Amendment) Regulations, 1992.

(vi) G.S.R. 940 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1992 approving the Cochin Port Trust Employees' (Contributory Outdoor and Indoor Medical Benefits after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3871/93]

(3) A copy of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Transport Wing) Senior Analyst (Work Study) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 337 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1993, issued under proviso to article 309 of the Constitution [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3872/93]

(4) A copy of the Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 338 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th

March, 1993 under sub-section (4) of section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3873/93]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi for 1991-92 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): On behalf of Shri G. VENKAT Swami)

I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi, for the years 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3874/93]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1991-1992

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Gov-

- ernment on the working of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above [Placed in Library See No. LT-3875/93]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above [Placed in Library See No. LT-3876/93]
- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92
- (ii) Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92, along with

Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above [Placed in Library See No. LT-3877/93]

Notification under Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Act, 1970 and Notifications under Income Tax Act, 1961 etc.

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

I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Scheme, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification NO S. O. 809 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1992 under sub-section (c) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act 1970.
- (2) A copy of the Nationalised Banks (Management) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Scheme, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No S. O. 810 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1992, under sub-section (6) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act 1980 [Placed in Library See No. LT-3878/93]
- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliament Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for the year 1993-94 [Placed in Library See No. LT-3879/93]

[Sh M V Chandraskhara Murthy]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 286 of the Income-tax Act 1961 -

- (i) The Income-tax (Twentieth Amendment) Rules 1992 published in Notification No S O 922 (E) Gazette of India dated the 23rd December 1992
- (ii) The Income tax (Second Amendment) Rules 1993 published in Notification No S O 123 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February 1993
- (iii) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules 1993 published in Notification No S O 136 (E) Gazette of India dated the 26th February 1993
- (iv) The Income tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules 1993 published in Notification No S O 149 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th March 1993
[Placed in Library See No LT 3880/93]
- (5) (i) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962
- (i) G S R 254 (E) and G S R 255 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to specified goods imported by union in the Electronic Hardware Technology Park Complex and the Electronic Hardware Technology

Park Units under the 100 per cent Export-Oriented Scheme from the whole of the basic and additional if any duties of customs leviable thereon

- (ii) G S R 262 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No 41/93-Custom dated the 28th February 1993 so as to remove doubts created by dual amendments to one Notification
- (iii) G S R 277 (E) and G S R 278 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th March 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum so as to permit Cost Accounts to also certify the imports and exports made under Duty Exemption Scheme
- (iv) G S R 283 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No 260/90 Cus dated the 27th August 1992
- (v) G S R 284 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to materials required for the manufacture of the goods specified in the Table annexed with the notification when imported into India by a manufacturer of the final products for supply to a hundred percent export-oriented undertaking or a unit within a free

trade zone, from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs livable thereon.

(vi) G.S.R. 285 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the notification No. 513/86-Cus., dated the 30th December, 1986.

(vii) G.S.R. 286 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to allow import of duty free inputs under Duty Exemption Scheme for manufacture and supply of capital goods to Fertilizer Plants, if the supply is made under procedure of interaction competitive bidding in terms of the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97.

(viii) G.S.R. 287 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to materials imported into India against the Special Value Based Advance Licence in terms of Export and Import Policy, 1992-97 from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs livable thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3861/93]

(8) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 334 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the notification No. G.S.R. 431 (E) dated

the 3rd July 1979 so as to exempt every passenger performing an international journey by first class in a ship for purposes of certain approved pilgrimages from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3882/93]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944-

(i) G.S.R. 253 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 12/90-CE, dated the 20th March, 1990

(ii) G.S.R. 265 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to notification Nos. 67/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 and 56/93-CE, dated the 28th February, 1993 so as to omit certain redundant entries.

(iii) G.S.R. 279 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 36/93-CE and 38/93-CE, dated the 28th February, 1993 so as to extend the full exemption from the Central Excise duty to certain goods.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3863/93]

(8) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 40 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January,

[Sh. M.V. Chandrashekara Murthy]

[Placed in Library See No LT-3885/93]

1993 declaring some substances and preparations as Manufactured Drugs issued under sub-classes (b) of clause (xi) of section 2 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

12.32 hrs

[English]

ASSENT TO BILLS

(9) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 197 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in the Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993 empowering the officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in the department of Narcotics and officers not below the rank of Inspector in the departments of Central Excise, Customs, Revenue Intelligence, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, Intelligence Bureau and Narcotics Control Bureau for the purpose of the sub-clause (7) of clause 4 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993 issued under section 9A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

(10) A copy of the Notification No. 196 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993 declaring Acetic Anhydride as a controlled substance issued under sub-clause (via) of section 2 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

(11) A copy of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. C.S.R. 295 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1993, issued under section 9A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3884/93].

(12) A copy of the Scheme of War Risks Insurance of Marine Hulls (1976) (As amended upto 1993) (Hindi and English versions)

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following twenty two Bills passed by the House of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd February, 1993:-

- (1) The Oil fields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1993.
- (2) The Himachal Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993.
- (3) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993
- (4) The Appropriation Bill, 1993.
- (5) The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993
- (6) The Madhya Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993
- (7) The Rajasthan State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993
- (8) The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993
- (9) The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1993
- (10) The Rajasthan Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993
- (11) The Rajasthan Appropriation Bill, 1993
- (12) The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993.

(13) **The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1993**

Act was passed by both the House of State the Legislature The Bill was sent to the Central Government but even after several reminders it has been sent back to the State Government

(14) **The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1993**

(15) **The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1993**

During the BJP rule in Uttar Pradesh Kalyan Singhji has sent the Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Ordinance 1991 to the President of the State. The President assented by letter dated 12th November 1991 containing similar provisions. Since Presidential assent was not received a Bill was prepared passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature and sent to the President for his assent in 1992

(16) **The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1993**

(17) **The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 1993**

Please reconsider this Bill and ban cow slaughter not only in Uttar Pradesh but in whole of the country and save the mother cow

(18) **The Appropriation (Railways) Bill 1993**

(19) **The Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill, 1993**

[English]

(20) **The National Commission for Backward Classes Bill 1993**

SHRIG M C BALAYOGI (Analpura) Mr Chairman Sir I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister for Information and Broadcasting, through you Sir to the Telugu Film titled as "Dr Ambedkar" depicting the life and mission of Dr Ambedkar which was produced and screened recently in Andhra Pradesh. It was partially financed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. To spread the message of this great son of India to the people of our country of this great son of India to the people of our country in general and to the Dalits in particular this film has to be telecasted as a Regional Film on the Doordarshan Network and it will be highly appreciated

(21) **The Multimodal Transportation of Goods Bill, 1993**

(22) **The Passports (Amendment) Bill 1993**

[Translation]

DR P R GANGWAR (Pilibhit) Mr Chairman, Sir, a demand to protect cows had been made by Mahatma Gandhi and V. V. Giri long ago and on November 7, 1968, respected K. P. Jaisankar was subjected to many tortures. Though a Bill to this effect was drafted, it was not adopted till date. Please adopt it for prohibiting cow-slaughter not only in Uttar Pradesh but also all over the country. This Bill seeking a ban on sale of beef and beef products, any demonstration to this effect, transportation of cows, bulls, oxen and calves from the State without the permission of the State Government and making it a cognizable and non-bailable offence under section 426 and providing for stringent punishment to those who violate the provisions of this

The film on Dr Ambedkar's life has been most inspiring and highly educative. The producer of the film, Dr. (Mrs) Padmavati, deserves much compliments for taking up a highly difficult task of brilliantly portraying such a towering personality for the benefit of the people. The telecasting of the film will be reaching millions of down-trodden people which will enlighten and educate them. Dr. (Smt) Padmavati who produced the film has not been given sufficient finances from the State Government of Andhra

Pradesh Truly she requires some financial help from the central Government to clear off the debts

I therefore request the hon Information and Broadcasting Minister and the Welfare Minister through you to telecast this film as a Regional Film on Doordarshan network. The Minister had promised to telecast the film on the 14th of April the Birthday of Ambedkar but it was not telecasted

I request the Union Welfare Minister and the Information and Broadcasting Minister to release some funds to the producer who has to clear off her debts

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour)

Sir there are free hospitals like Safdarjung Hospital where every medicine and every other aid to the patient are supposed to be given free. Recently, on the 13th of April, the death of a 70 year old woman took place because the hospital could not provide intravenous saline which had to be injected immediately when the emergency arose (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) What is going on there? It is against Rule 349

MR CHAIRMAN Madam, you should never show your back to the chair

(*Interruption*)

MR CHAIRMAN Please do not disturb him. Let him complete

SHRI AMAL DATTA The problem is that the House can never be properly put to order

The death occurred of a 70 year old woman, who was a patient in Safdarjung Hospital, when an emergency arose her relations were called from their home and they were asked to bring saline. It took time to get the saline and when her

relatives came back, the lady died. This occurred in Safdarjung Hospital, in the capital, where it should be much better than the many other hospitals run by the central Government and state Governments

When the Superintendent of the Hospital was asked why there was no saline in the hospital he says that the supplies to the hospital were inadequate. He says that most of the patients have to, in any case, go and buy their own saline and nothing is available for emergency. This is something which is extraordinary. The INDIAN EXPRESS came out with a news item on the 16th and on the 19th, it came out as a lead article. In both these news items the word used was "he shirked of". The superintendent of the Hospital shirked of this as a routine affair. This kind of a death is a routine affair in that hospital and that is how it is being treated by the Government doctors including the superintendent. There is a history. The history is that this hospital was buying saline at double the price than the Government's issue price.

The matter was raised in many forums including here in parliament. Then the Minister could not properly defend himself and an order was given that the Superintendent is not to buy it from outside but take it from the Government hospital. He is now hiding under that order saying that because the supply is to come from the Government stores depot, therefore this was not available. This is what he is hiding himself under.

MR CHAIRMAN I think you have made your point.

SHRI AMAL DATTA This is a very important matter as to how the Government hospital is being run. The question is either against the superintendent disciplinary action is taken or the Minister must come and explain as to why the saline was not available. This is not one case, this is a routine affair. The Government must do something about it and the Minister must come and explain as to how the situation

arose that there was no saline in the hospital and the patient had to die. (*Interruption*)

[*Translation*]

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH
(Bulandshahr): My name was at serial 5 in the list, you have changed my number.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling at serial 10.

DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH: Junior members never get time here, my name was above his name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You might have been given a list by someone, please treat the list as an unauthorised list. You should not say like this. I am giving opportunity at serial 10.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very serious matter. I had demanded a statement from the Government on the serious bomb explosion at Surat railway station, but it has not been received yet. After the bomb explosion yesterday two persons were stabbed to death there. There had been a rally yesterday, at 30' Clock for protesting against the destruction of a statue of Hanumanji in a temple. The rally included 13-14 saints and a large public from the surat city. The rally was attacked by swords, daggers knives and rifles, but the police did not take any action against it. Six were fired from personal revolvers in which city's BJP President Fakir Bhai Chauhan and state president shri Narottam Bhai Patel were fired at. But the police did not taken any action. The whole night there had been violence and assault, but police had done nothing. Today the whole city is under curfew. Even after being so much tension in the city neither the state Government, nor the Central Government is making any statement in this House. Through you, I would like to say that these bombs were to be thrown at the train from the footbridge but passengers were saved as the train was late. I would like to say that there is a great threat to the lives of the people as well as

of the whole country. An enquiry into the incidents of the bomb explosion, assault and killings should be instituted and enquiry should also be conducted into the circumstances which led to the state Government and state police; public and saints who participated in the rally have been caught by the police but not the culprits who fired on them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I would like to say that the Government should inquire into this partiality done with BJP people and the state Government should be instructed to order the police to take a. tion against the people responsible for it. The Government should make a statement on it. (*Interruptions*)

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): We all M.Ps. from Gujarat have requested the hon Prime Minister about the economic and social situation in Gujarat but... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: An hon member from your party is speaking. Your point has been included. Kashiramji has already spoken about it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Today people are being killed. Rallies by a particular section of society are being attacked. People are being massacred, still the Government is silent. Government should issue a statement in this regard. Government should do something. (*Interruptions*) The state police also do not take any action (*Interruptions*) Even then action is not being taken.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Parliamentary Minister, yesterday, this issue was raised in the House when the other Minister had promised that because the bomb-blast took place in the railway corridor, some statement would be made. Kindly make a note of it and see that it is given. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura)
When will the statement be made?

MR CHAIRMAN Now I have told him to make a statement. I have drawn his attention that yesterday this issue was raised in the House by Mr Kanshiram Rana. At that time the Minister present had said that he would inquire into it and make a statement.

Again I have requested the Parliamentary Minister to take note of the situation and make the statement as early as possible.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA Today? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR CHATRAPAL SINGH (Bulandshahr)
Mr Chairman, Sir, my constituency Bulandshahr occupies the second place in the country in the production of wheat and jowar but no arrangement has so far been made for their procurement. Procurement centres have not been opened in Uttar Pradesh so far. In open market the price of millet is Rs 200 per quintal while the support price declared by the Government is Rs 260 per quintal. The farmer is thus losing Rs 60 per quintal. Still central Government has not issued any instruction to its agency for the procurement of wheat and jowar in Uttar Pradesh. In other states also this work has not been taken up. Farmers are forced to sell their produce to the traders and consequently farmers have been directly affected. I would like to request the Government to open Centres for procurement of wheat and millet so that the farmers are saved from being ruined. I demand that immediate arrangements be made for procurement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi)
Mr Chairman, Sir, Government should take measures for the procurement of wheat in Uttar Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN If all the Members go on

repeating what he has stated it would be a waste of time. Please go by rules. Shri Agnihotri you are taking the time of others. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI Sir, arrangement should be made for opening procurement centres. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Kanimganj)
Sir, in a statement laid down by the Government it is said that 15 per cent of the medical sub-centres should be set up in scheduled caste bastis having 20 per cent or more scheduled caste people and 7 1/2 per cent in scheduled tribe areas.

Further sub-centres and primary health centres should be set up in such SC and ST areas which are five kilometres away from available family welfare delivery points.

But in Assam particularly in my constituency Kanimganj which is a scheduled caste one the aforesaid guidelines are not at all followed. That is, West areas of SC and ST components are without medical sub-centres, not to speak of health and family welfare delivery points. Furthermore, most of the PHCs and civil hospitals are running short of doctors, apparatus, first-aid medicines, nurses, beds and other necessary articles.

So, the concerned Ministry of the Government of India is requested to look into the matter and take immediate suitable steps to improve the situation as it relates to the question of life and death of the thousands.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABIRAY Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the country towards a very important question. I

would like to draw the attention towards the way our democracy is being attacked. Carla Hills The Trade Representative of precious American Government threatened to impose 301 special Act has been imposed against India. Some people expected a different attitude from Clinton Government, but we never expected so. I expected the same attitude from Clinton Government as from Bush Government. A news has appeared in a leading News paper yesterdays.

[English]

"Clinton administration has warned India and some other intellectual property problem countries including possible bilateral and cut-off pressures in multilateral institutions to stop aid, deadlines and investigations, if they don't address UC concerns promptly."

[Translation]

My friend Shri Shukla is present here. He would not pay attention towards the terminology. America would impose such laws against a country like India. I am quoting from the speech of Era shafieo., The General counsel of trade Representatives of the present region.

[English]

"Progress in other cases has been painfully slow and non-existent. Some countries such as Brazil, India, Korea, Thailand, Taiwan and Argentina have had a long term in this Special 301 list."

[Translation]

Further he adds:-

[English]

"Us is prepared to use Special 301 more aggressively In this context, he is looking at every means to deliver American 's message home."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Indian Government has become a slave to three international organisations IMF, world Bank and GATT. Bill Clinton president of America is behind this. Although that Government has never sent any written document in this regard yet the Trade council has started a open trade was against India is being humiliated everyday. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government that it should take up the matter, since we believe in democracy. Government should issue a clarification in this regard so that the House and the country become aware how the law has been vilated. The way America is threatening to enforce Special Act 301 against India poses a very critical question. Therefore, I would like the Government to respond... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The matter raised by Mr. Rabi Ray is very serious. Hence, the Government should respond.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has brought it to the notice of the Government in a forceful way.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Government should tell the House that we will not yield to US Government... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE (Ramtek): Sir, National School of Drama Alumni is a organisation under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Ministry also gives financial assistance to it. Training is imparted to the Actors and lakhs of rupees are spent for this purpose. Dramas based on social, economic, educational and patnotic topics are also staged from time to time. Recently, the Third Year students of the NSD staged 'Gandhi' in which he was shown to be similar to R.S.S. and V.H.P. people. It was also shown that Gandhi sang bhajan and 'Ramdhun' which are

[Sh Tejsingh Rao Bhonsle]

sung by some political parties for their vested interests in the present context. Congress has been shown as anti-muslim after the year 1947 in this demand.

MR CHAIRMAN Please do not read out rather you make a speech.

SHRITEJ SINGH RAO BHONSLE Nathu Ram Godse the assassin of Mahatma Gandhi has been depicted as a Hero. This type of education is being imparted in that educational institution. Government of India provides financial assistance to this institution and such dramas are shown there. This National Academy is reversing the history of India. I appeal to the Government that this incident should be investigated and action should be taken against whosoever is responsible.

SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSUMARIA (Damoh) Mr Chairman Sir the railway facilities between Bina and Katni station are insufficient. A tri-weekly train runs between Delhi and Sambalpur. It does not have any halt at Damoh, while halts have been provided at other small stations. My submission is that this train should be run daily and halt should be provided at Damoh.

My submission is that railway services should be increased by running Shipra Express between Delhi and Howrah daily which at present is running twice a week.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE (Raiganj) BSF is committing atrocities on the people living on Bangladesh border. This matter has been raised in the House several times and Chief Minister of West Bengal Shri Jyoti Basu had written a letter to the Central Government in this context but no attention had been paid to it. The constables of BSF shot four people in my constituency of Gopalpur. Such incidents are common in border areas of Radhikapur and Koddapalli. A few days back three people had

been shot in Nadiapur. A few days back a five year old tribal girl was raped and beheaded by a BSF Jawan in Matigara near Siliguri. Such incidents are very common in these areas. The Chief Minister has raised this matter with the Central Government but no attention has been paid to this matter.

The elections to panchayats are to be held there in about a month. They are very crucial for West Bengal. These Gram Panchayat elections are held there every five years at regular intervals. Under these circumstances these incidents at Bangladesh Border would have an impact on elections. Almost all districts of West Bengal are bordering Bangladesh. BSF personnel enter about twenty kilometers inside and commit atrocities. These incidents are certainly going to have an impact on the elections there. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to take serious note of these incidents and take stringent measures.

DR K D JESWANI (Kheda) Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious matter. When Government had announced its liberalised industrial policy our party along with other parties had warned the Government of its consequences.

13-00hrs.

This issue was discussed earlier also that multinationals should not be given permission to produce consumer goods but the Government has given permission to a multinational company Messers Kargil South East Asia Ltd. (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Please be brief so that others may also speak.

(Interruptions)

Dr K D JESWANI The Ministry of Surface Transport has given permission to this company to own 15,000 acres of land at Kandla.

Port area in Gujarat....(*Interruptions*) The Government has used its power to grant permission to give 15,000 acre of land there. It has got many aspects. Kandla port trust framed a rule in 1971 wherein it was provided that land would not be allotted to anyone in this area due to ecological and internal security reasons. If a multinational company is established on the border area like Kutch then rises a question of the unity of the country. Already local companies are producing salt there. It would produce salt the tune of 10 lakh ton....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude otherwise it will not go on record.

DR. K. D. JESYWANI: Our Government has given permission to a multinational company to set up a salt industry. This is not justified. It will ruin the salt producing domestic small industries. Salt is not such an item, which requires to be made by a multinational company. I, therefore, request the Government to withdraw this permission (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MUMTAZ ASNARI (Kodarma): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government - this is just an on-set of the summer seasons - that at the very beginning stage itself, there is a deep and grave crisis all over Delhi regarding drinking water

So far as the DDA colonies are concerned, they are also facing a deep and grave crisis of drinking water. There is acute shortage of drinking water facility in Vasant Vihar, Vasant Kunj and so many other DDA colonies.

Similarly, you will be surprised to find that there is 30 MGD of water available to the Delhi Municipal Corporation but in spite of that, this corporation is not in a position to supply drinking water to the residents of Delhi whereas the Delhi people require only 15 gallons per head but with this 30 MGD water supply, the Delhi at the rate of 50 gallons per head. So, this is very much surprising and at the same time because of

these pipes which were installed forty years back which have become outdated, these pipes are not able to supply water to all these residents.

Similarly, you find that even in the newspapers it has come that even the quarters of the Prime Minister and the Ministers are getting polluted and contaminated water. This is highly surprising. Even the VIP's quarters are supplied contaminated and polluted water. This is flashed in various newspapers today. So, this is highly regrettable and this should be controlled by the Government of India and the water supply must be regular to all these colony dwellers and colony residents

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still there are some persons who want to speak. If the Hon. members take one minute each then we can accommodate 10 to 15 members more

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards Khoda residential colony of Ghaziabad. I demand the Government that his colony should be regularised immediately so that more than one lakh residents of this colony may not suffer in the hands of bureaucracy. There are 30 to 35 thousand houses in this colony and some more are being constructed. During its regime the B.J.P. Government in U.P. had accepted this thing considering these facts and an order to regularise this colony was also issued in November, 1992. But immediately after that, that Government was dismissed and bureaucracy totally ignored that order. The NOIDA Development Authority carried out a survey some time ago, which is not known to the residents. The bureaucracy is trying to uproot the residents. The Government should intervene into it and bring out a solution which is acceptable to one and all so that not a single family of this colony is uprooted and all amenities are provided there and above all it should be regularised.

[English]

SHRI PALA K M MATHEW (IDUKKI)
Sir I use to point out a very urgent matter drastically affecting small rubber growers in Kerala

Now the commerce Minister has suddenly come out with an announcement in invit applications for the grant of licence to import into India the seven lakh and odd small cultivators of rubber in Kerala view this as an extreme concern with deep anguish and alarm

Now the consequent downfall in price will ruin the small farmers These steps will marginalise the STC and would permit the industrialists and monopolists to import rubber This is most unfair to the small rubber farmers

Yielding to the monopolists will automatically break the backbone of the economy of the Kerala also The official assessment of the bureaucrats regarding the shortage of rubber is unrealistic and untrue Now there is no dearth of rubber in India at the moment The present price is most unremunerative also The small farmers are in the unorganised sector and they have no pressure groups or lobbies for canvassing for them

So I would request the Government to raise the minimum price of rubber at least to Rs 3 per kilo and I strongly urge upon the Government not to import even a kilo of rubber

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) It has been reported that about 143 employees of the Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) have been retrenched recently and they are out of job since 14/4/1993 It is against the Government's assurance in the House that no public sector unit in such a way would retrench its employees and if there is a surplus they will be replaced and redeployed But here in Delhi in the ITPO office at Pragati Maidan they have retrenched 143 employees saying it is done because of economic reasons

You will be surprised to know that lakhs of rupees are being spent to bring some machines for attendance of the employees there You will be also surprised to know that the Chairman and other officers of ITPO are going abroad every week and every month and lakhs and lakhs of rupees are being spent and they talk of economy In that situation I will say that it should be stopped For these foreign trips and other things there should be some norms In the name of economy only the employees should not be retrenched and the 143 employees should be taken back and they should be given back their employment in the ITPO

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi) Mr Chairman Sir I would like to make some submissions about Ranchi city of Bihar Ranchi has a population of ten lakh The central Government as well as the State Government have been asked for the last two years to provide a by pass there In the absence of by pass there is a lot of traffic jam which apparently is the main cause of many accidents there Therefore through you I urge the Central Government to construct a by pass in Ranchi There are many cities in the country which have a population of more than 10 lakh by passes should be provided in all the such cities

DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) Mr Chairman Sir the Central Government opens Central schools at various places in order to provide facility to Central Government employees and proper education to their wards I am sorry to say that the number of Central schools in Madhya Pradesh is not sufficient It is very sorry to know that even after making recommendation to open new schools at various places in Madhya Pradesh the same have not been opened It is totally unjust not to provide a central school in Mandsaur which is a C R P F Centre and is also inhabited by employees of Excise Income tax and Railways

Therefore through you, I would request the

Minister of Human Resource Development to consider it and provide a central school there from next session and issue directions in this regard

[English]

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta) Mr Chairman I would like to bring to your notice and also the Government and the House the problems faced by some industries in Assam now as a result of the high price and non-availability of raw material. There is a growing incidence of lay off, retrenchment and closure of industrial units in the state which is very much backward economically and industrially.

The recent hike in the price of viscose fibre and its short supply has gone a long way to make the textile units sick. The recent policy also affects the prospect of industrial growth in Assam. As an instance one may cite the case of Indian Carbon. The factory has so far been using the raw petroleum coke available from the refineries in Assam. As a result of the decanalization the cost of the indigenous petroleum coke is almost double the price of imported coke, Rs 5602.26 per Metric Tonne for indigenous coke while the price of imported coke at present is Rs 2700 per Metric tonne.

Assam being far away from ports, has to bear the high transportation cost. Again the use of indigenous raw transportation cost. Again the use of indigenous raw material has also become costly for the factory. Naturally, the result is that the factory is going to be closed down. A peculiar situation is that while incentive for industrialisation is declared, factories are being closed every day.

In view of the above I urge upon the Central Government to give a thought to the problem of raw materials facing the industries in Assam and also arrange the things in such a way that Assam and the states in the North-Eastern region are treated as a special category states in words and deeds.

[Translation]

MAJ GENERAL (Retd) BHUWAN CHANDRAKHANDURI (Garhwal) Mr Chairman, Sir, through you I want to remind the Government that the birthday of late Shri Hemvatinandan Bahugana falls on 25th April. He was a great patriot and freedom fighter and had served this country.

He took active part in the Quit India Movement in 1942 as a result of which he was imprisoned by the British Government. Due to tortures inflicted on him during long terms of imprisonment, he suffered many diseases but he continued to give leadership to various student Organisations, labourer Organisations and unions from the jail itself. He also served the country as a minister in the centre having very Finance etc. and also as a Chief Minister and Cabinet Minister in Uttar Pradesh.

Mr Chairman Sir on 17th March, 1993 which is his death anniversary during zero hour, I had requested the Minister for communications to issue a commemorative stamp on late Bahugunaji on the occasion of his birthday on 25th April. The then Minister of Communications Shri Rajesh pilot had agreed to my suggestion but the same has not been issued till date. I therefore request the hon. Minister for communications to immediately get issued a commemorative stamp in the memory of late Bahugunaji.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) Mr Chairman, Sir through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the working of N T C whose every mill is incurring a loss of crores of rupees every month. The main cause behind the loss in these mills is the rampant corruption. The appointments and promotions in N T C are made arbitrarily as there are no written rules in this regard. That is why a person who does not qualify even for the post of a peon is working as General Manager. He has formed his gang and this gang makes appointment of Chairman, Managing

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Directors and Directors. According to an order of 20th March, the cloth of N.T.C. Mills was ordered to sell at half of the rates. That fellow went to Europe to make merry and he spent 50 lakh dollars on his merry making but even then he could not sell an inch of cloth there.

Therefore, through you, I would like to urge the Government to initiate a high level inquiry into the corrupting prevalent in N.T.C. and evil deeds of the officers there. In this way you can get many proofs against the officers involved in malpractices. According to my information the N.T.C. officials are indulged in their pleasures and nude photographs dancing with semi nude girls have been sent to the Prime Minister. These photographs will tell many more things during the investigation. Therefore, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to initiate a high level inquiry into this matter and remove such person.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, some days back we were expressing our concern about drought in many parts of the country but now hailstorms and snow fall has caused loss to the crops of many a farmers in Eastern U.P and Bihar. In my constituency, Harya Laiganj Block of Mirzapur district, hailstorm has destroyed the crops completely. The farmers there are compelled to work as a labourer.

Sometime back work was started on the Maji bridge which links U.P and Bihar and the people in the area were earning their livelihood by working there as labourers but now that work has also been stopped. I urge upon the Government to pay compensation to the farmers for the loss caused to their crops due to hailstorms in Laiganj and Harya development block. The construction of Maji bridge should also be restarted without further delay so that people of that area may get some work there.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise the

problem faced by the people of Saran, Sivan and Gopalganj area of North Bihar. Generally the people of these areas go out of their villages for their livelihood, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards inadequate rail facilities provided for these areas. It is a thickly populated area of North Bihar and people go out of their villages in search of their livelihood.

Sir, now-a-days marriage season is going on and every day thousands of persons want to go to their homes. Every day many persons belonging to Sivan, Chhapra, Hazipur and Gopalganj come to my house for railway reservation from special quota, but no reservation is available in any of the trains going to these areas even upto the month of may. people are helpless. They are not able to go to their villages to attend marriages at their residence. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that at least two new trains should be introduced between Delhi and Muzaffarpur so that these poor people may reach their villages in time to attend marriages.

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (Deepa) (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the canal passing through Bharatpur city. Many wells constructed along the canal are used for drinking water. But all the waste of city is thrown into this canal and as a result of it the water in wells constructed along the canal has also got contaminated and it cannot be used as potable water. Therefore, Sir, I would like to request the Government through you that action should be taken to make arrangements to check the waste of city going into the canal and also to clean the canal so that the people may get potable water.

Similarly, there is an old drainage system in Bharatpur city which is alright and should be restarted so that the city could be kept clean.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that on 6th

April rail roko' agitation was launched by Janata Dal in protest against Dunkel proposal all over the country. The workers resorted to chakka jam at almost all the Railway stations in Uttar Pradesh. The state administration which is under President's rule, resorted to indiscriminate lathi charge on the workers at Kanpur, Gorakhpur and sidharth Nagar. At Kanpur, women were dragged from their hair and were beaten up with shoes. At Gorakhpur two women named Geeta Pandey and Punam Kishore were stripped before police officials. Later on the workers were arrested and put behind the bars. The police official beaten then severely at police station saying that these people belong to Mandal and Masjid which resulted into fracture of hands and arms of ten workers. Protesting against this high handedness the local people staged dharnas. On the 20th they staged a dharna in front of District Collector Office and later on at GPO park. Sir, through you, I would like to say that this was a democratic and peaceful agitation organised by Janata Dal and Left fronts to draw the attention of the Government towards the serious consequences of Dunkel proposal but the Government tried to crush and suppress the agitation, beaten the workers and stripped the women. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Government to order a judicial enquiry into it and punish the guilty officials.

SHRIBALRAJ PASSI (Nainital) Mr Chairman Sir I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an article appeared in Rashtriya Sahara newspaper under caption 'Bharat gulami ki or' The reckless foreign loans being taken by the Government are increasing debt burden on the country. There is debt of thousands of rupees an every citizen of our country. Many citizens have sent cheque of Rs 3180/- to the president of India or to the Finance Minister Dr Abrar Ahmed to get themselves debt free. It is mentioned in the news that the disastrous economic policies adopted by the Government directly or indirectly amounts to treason. Such allegations leveled against the Government in the newspaper have made the people worried.

I would like to request the Central Government that it should make all the things clear to the people and political leaders of different political parties. There is a need to tell the people about the economic crisis and the direction in which our country is heading so that country could be saved from the disaster.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhunjharpur) Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a matter of public importance. The Central Government has cleared a plan in 1989-90 for the construction of 135 kms long lateral road from Darbhanga to Forbesganj in North Bihar. Two year have passed since then and all procedures have been completed by the planning commission but the construction work of this lateral road is lying in complete dur to the non-allocation of funds. It is a matter of serious concern.

This lateral and border road is not important only from transportation point of view but also from strategic point of view. This border road would link India and Nepal.

Therefore I would demand that the Central Government should immediately release funds for the construction of this lateral road and the construction work, which is lying incomplete on this 135 km long road from Darbhanga to Forbesganj should be taken up on war footing.

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jaipalganj) Mr Chairman, Sir, I would just like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the Railway Department has recently given an order to close down the marshalling yard and steam loco shed in Siliguri junction Darjeeling, North Bengal as a result of which all the development work, which was undergoing was stalled. The doubling of Malda - New Bongaigaon line and gauge conversion from new Jaipalganj to New Bongaigaon Via Siliguri junction has already

[Sh Jitendra Nath Das]

been stopped. These actions of the Railway authorities have created a chaos among the people of that area who are agitated and also among the employees whose future is in the dark and who are in a very distressed condition. Hundreds of contract labourers have been thrown out of the job.

You know, Sir, that siliguri is a very important city and has now become the nerve centre of the business activities of the North East zone. Also for the overall development of siliguri town railway communication is very essential.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government so that the Government may revoke these orders so that the development of siliguri town may stand in a better position.

MR CHAIRMAN: We have almost completed the list. The last speaker is Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important matter. The Central Ministry of Environment has issued a notification on the 28th January, but the forest area has not been defined clearly in the notification. The areas where there is no tree or where tree cannot be grown have also been defined as forest areas. Such areas have not been excluded from agriculture land ceiling Act. It has rendered 50 thousand mine workers and owners jobless in Rajasthan. Besides, it has ruined the economy of Southern Rajasthan where 40 per cent of population is directly or indirectly *(Interruptions)*. There was an earning of Rs. 150 crores from this. My allegation is that it is not being exported to international market. This concession was given with a view to bring multinational compa-

nies to India. The mine owners have mechanised *(Interruptions)*. They are exporting their goods *(Interruptions)*. Hundreds of crores of rupees of Rajasthan Finance Corporation and Rajasthan Bank have been invested in these mines. It can be understood if a ban is imposed on a mining operation in thick forest areas but where there is no tree and no tree can grow there *(Interruptions)*. The defective notification issued by the Ministry of Environment will have nationwide effects. They should define the forest area so that mining operation may also be saved.

Sir, you have given me little time in the end while other hon. Members got more time. With that I thank you, Sir.

13 32 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that government Business during the week commencing 26th April 1993 will consist of

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order paper.

2. Discussion & Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministries of

- (a) Defence
- (b) Home affairs
- (c) External affairs
- (d) Agriculture

- (e) Industry
- (f) Commerce

DR. K. D. JESWANI (Khedra): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

(1) A DIO - B Electronic Exchange is to be installed in Madiad town of Gujarat.

(2) An equipment of CDOT 1400 hrs be installed to meet the present requirements.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (JHANSI): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. A survey team be sent to identify the places to be developed as tourist spots in Lalitpur and Jhansi districts of Uttar Pradesh and the places be developed as per the scheme.

2. Middle schools be opened with immediate effect particularly in Poorakalan, Valbehat, Saurai areas of Lalitpur district and Rewal, Avoni, Markunan, Vedaura areas of Jhansi district to check illitracy in the most backward districts like Jhansi and Lalitpur in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI KASHIRAM RENA (SURAT): The following items may be included in the week's agenda:

1. The matter regarding severe bomb explosion at surat Railway Station and the persons died in the communal riots that erupted in the city thereafter.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The crops of farmers have been damaged due to heavy rainfall, cold wave and hail-storm in Madhya Pradesh. They need adequate compensation. The Central Government should immediately make available the funds already allocated for relief works.

2. The power and irrigation projects of madhya Pradesh lying pending be cleared immediately and funds be made available for the same.

SHRI REMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda

1. A sugarcane mill be set up in the ? Daulana block of Ghaziabad district, for, sugarcane is the main crops this area

2. A cooking gas agency needs to be opened in the Carmuktesswar area in Ghaziabad district.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. to find out a solution for the problem of drinking water arose due to drought situation in about 32 districts of Bihar.

2. To discuss the need to include Tall and Diyara regions of Bihar under Special Area Development scheme due to the specific topography of these regions.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Situation arising out of the Government's decision to close down several NTC mills in the country.

2. large scale subsidence occurred at Girimint Colliery of Snipur Area of ECL on 21.4.93.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. The payment of minimum wages to the salt workers all over the country and their security of work.

2. The matter of expediting the implementation of the Subamarekha Project.

SHRIBRAJA KISHORA TRIPATHY (Pun)

The following items may kindly be included in the week's agenda -

(1) To discuss the necessity of special Central assistance to Orissa to help the victims of the acute drought affected people of the state

(2) to discuss the need for immediate commissioning of a 3000 line C DOT exchange at Puri in Orissa

MR CHAIRMAN the House stands adjourned for Lunch We shall meet again at 2 40 p m

1336 hrs

The Lok Sabha Then Adjourned for Lunch till Forty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

14.48 hrs

The Lok Sabha re assembled after Lunch at forty eight minutes past Fourteen of the clock

(MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

GENERAL BUDGET-GENERAL
DISCUSSION—Contd

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now we will take up further General discussion on the Budget Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee

GENERAL BUDGET, 1993-94
GENERAL DISCUSSION - Contd

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) Sir, we have been told with great applause that we have turned the chord This is the kind of statement which is made that in the shortest possible memory of our country it has been done Let us remind ourselves what is it that put us on the chord, whether we have been able to turn that chord, it is only very recent history in the course of last five to seven years, We had been importing luxury and other goods when we

are unable to pay via our exports. Therefore, we having a deficit balance of trade which accumulated to such proportion that we felt that we are unable to move in any direction That was the origin of the whole crisis This is the story of the enter 80s

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTHOSH MOHAN DEV) That also was in your friendly party's time

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE Not exactly Thought the 80s, the Central Government was saying that we were having an unfavorable balance of trade to the tune of 8,000 crores to Rs 10,000 crores and it from to such proportions that we arrived at a situation when we cannot repay the debt without indulging in further borrowing what is the situation now? we are once again excepting the one year when we tried to compress our exports, in the range of Rs 10 000 crore of deficit in the balance of trade and it requires very little common sense to understand that so long as you are having an import surplus you have to borrow stat in order to meet them or you have to have income in other forms which you repay with Is this turning the corner? The same factors which led us to this kind of treble have been accentuated in the course of last year What is the additional problem is that during the latter part of 80s, we are claiming that we having a high growth rate At least, that was associated with this kind of a deficit in the balance of trade Today even that scenario does not exist and it is this situation which has been created by International Monetary Fund, by the multi-national through World Bank

They are trying to see that we are tide down to this condition Their structures arise from that We should have extricated ourselves from that kind of helplessness Instead, last year's economic position is that we are once again in that debt trap and hook of IMF that has held us has led to do what we have done in the course of this Budget they do not want that are have a favorable balance of trade despite all our talk of

expansion on export. They are interested in the fact that the surplus commodities should be present on this side. therefore, the restrictions are these. I have got copies of World Bank reports, which say you have to reduce custom duty levels. I will not go into quotations. The reduction in customs duty, the level they want us to pay, we are doing the same thing this year. This is a very clear situation. They have been able to catch us with this kind of a problem. They do not want us to get away from that. Therefore, their instructions are, you change your FERA rules, you depend either on our borrowing or subject our multi nationals to get into your country and allow investment by them and or allow our products to be sold in your country.

These are the three lines that they are adopting and we are pledging them on each of this account. We have reduced these customs duties so that whatever is produced elsewhere can have a market in our country. We have changed our FERA so that not only our goods will flow about funds will also flow so that we can be kept in bondage, the fact is our industries are affected and so much so we have been subservient even to the foreign banks. I mentioned it elsewhere. We have discovered that foreign banks, compared to our Public sector Banks, are generating a very high rate of return. Do you know why? We know which kind of deference our financial bureaucrats have towards these foreign banks. The foreign banks are not forced—like our Indian public sector Banks—to have a requirement of reserves which is comparable with our Public Sector Banks. We have a requirement which is called the Statutory Liquidity Ratio. We have to be instruments of the Government of India at low rate of interest of relatively low rate of interest to the extent of 40 per cent; 35 per cent of deposit, 36 per cent of our deposit; 38 per cent of our deposit. what do you want from the foreign banks It is only 15 per cent of their deposits should be held in these low-yielding instruments of the Government of India

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) Regarding SLR, it is

common to both. You are comparing with the priority sectors. 15 per cent is the priority sector lending. But those are the same.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: I am sorry. He is very much right. I stand corrected. The point is 40 per cent of our lending should go to priority sectors. That is what is desired of the Public Sector India Banks. For them, it is only 15 per cent. Almost by definition, priority-sector lending not only makes available funds but also it is given lower rate of return. We talk of level-ground in terms of competition. Here, the ground is not only not level but it is in favour of the foreign banks. Our Reserve Bank of India Governor and others advise people that we should go soft on the foreign banks because they occupy a rather crucial place because of our situation. This is how we have hooked ourselves to the avices of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and to the Multinationals of those who have funds.

Sir, we have also introduced de-licensing. Where should we say these things? The finance Minister and the commerce Minister say as per the last year's regulations, the white goods would not be de-licensed. They say very correctly so. They say: We do not want our resources to flow into channels of production of white goods.'

14.58 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

This year, that promise has also been forgotten. Production of white goods has been de-licensed. We know that with the liberalisation of FERA and de-licensing of this, foreign funds would be flowing into these areas to keep our own domestic Production. It is misdirecting our resources also.

Sir, we have been to led about the de-licensing we have been told this theory that Customs duties, in terms of Regain-Margaret Theater, should be reduced. Let me give you this

[Sh Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

figure What are the advisers doing? In the United States since 1980 even regarding non-tariff barriers it is said they have increased by 40 per cent

What is the import duty level? Let me quote this figure As of January 27, the duty on steel ingots in the United States is 109 per cent Can you imagine what it is It is a very uncivilized figure It is 109 per cent They are raising the barriers in their own country and advising us - not advising us but pressuring us forcing us to do this, it is because you are indebted to them, it is because of our deficit in balance of trade we have to get out of the debt Through more imports will we get out on it?

15 00 hrs

This is kind of thesis that Dr Manmohan Singh is Propounding before us Not only that On February 1, about non-tariff arrears the Americans have decided that no big will be allowed by the European countries in the American market, in certain areas This is a kind of vested chunk that they are imposing What are you doing? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH Why are we to fight the EEC battle?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE That is what I am coming to now Your advisers, your real controllers are behaving in one way and they want you to behave in another manner That is a bitter truth That is a bitter bill which they try to sugar-coat with the experience of China Whenever, from this side, we refer to that objections they try to sugar-coat it by saying that China are also doing I, therefore, draw the attention of the House to what exactly the Chinese experience is, where exactly China differs from us? Firstly, they have a growth rate which is as high as 12 per cent per annum Second, they have a saving rate which well above 30 per cent within the economy Third, in terms of international trade,

they now occupy a high position in the world community (*Interruptions*)

You don't have small population despite all your efforts for population control They have a foreign exchange reserve of 50 billion dollars compared to five billion dollars of ours They have an export surplus every year including in the last year of five billion dollars which is the total reserve that you have got within our country This is the scenario They have a surplus as distinct from the import, they have an exchange rate of 50 billion as compared to five billion and they have a very high growth rate

PROF P J KURIEN (MAVELIKARA) Do you know this favorable position has come to China after they liberalised?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE That is exactly what is not the truth They never had come to IMF

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH That is also not true

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE They has devaluation They did not have to go to International Monetary Fund In fact, when I went to China, I suggested on the basis of their prices, Perhaps, your currency requires devaluation and as such there are talks What are you trying to achieve through that? This about the first point about the problem that led us to this crisis In the course of last year we have merely been instead of turning it into the corner we have entered, it appears, into a corner

The second point is an astounding one, that is, we were having a deficit in our Budget every Year

when you talk of deficit as an inflationary factor, when you say that this percolates into a deficit in the balance of trade, this year, against the deficit, can you imagine that our Finance Minister- to a lesser extent in the last year- has

sacrificed the resources? Whoever has sanity, will he, in the situation of a deficit in the Budget, sacrifice the resources?

In Part A, he has come to the conclusion that the Budget deficit would be Rs. 3,033 crore. How much he has sacrificed? He has sacrificed Rs. 5,087 crore in terms of revenue collections. In part I, when he comes to the conclusion, he takes credit for market borrowing of Rs. 3,670 crore plus foreign borrowing of Rs. 6,819 crore, small savings Rs. 5,500 crore and disinvestment Rs. 3,500 crore. He has already sacrificed Rs. 5,087 crore. This figure of Rs. 4,000 crore which is mentioned here, there is a trick in that He assumed that some of the of the sacrifices that he is making, he will cover up.

So, given the crisis of a fiscal deficit or a revenue deficit or a budget, is any Minister expected to sacrifice a resource of Rs. 5,087 crore. He could have written of the budget deficit He did not do that. Why? Somebody else is dictating the sacrifices. He has reduced the custom duties, he has reduced the excise duties. We are also demanding for the same. But he is not satisfying the people of this country. By reducing the excise duties he is satisfying somebody else. He has reduced the excise duties because the foreigners want to have a market where they can through their own investment and sell their goods.

I submit that not only what he has sacrificed but also the entire budget deficit and the disinvestment of shares which are taking place in a tardy fashion, in a scandalous fashion could have been avoided. Let us add to that and here lies the difference also. Apparently, the entire House seems to be in agreement about the task that there should be a narrowing down of deficits every where, external as well as internal. The real difference is covered up by this apparent agreement

When we talk all these things, what we mean is that let more resources be raised rather than expenditure are cut. The Government should

not be a dominant economic element in the economy. We are also in favour of wasteful expenditure, only our definition differs. What he considers as wasteful public sector investment, we do not consider it so I ask them a question. Can you tell us how much income tax the brokers pay? The answer is they do not know.

Can there be an estimate as to how much they should pay? In fact how much they pay? There is a provision in the last year's Budget of Pre-emptive tax. The small scale traders have been told that we do not want to bother you if you have an income of Rs. 5 lakh; then we estimate that you have an income of Rs. 35,000 in a year and is Rs. 35,000 is your income, then the exemption limit is Rs. 28,000 and you pay tax on the residual Rs. 7,000 at 20 percent and please give us without submitting any returns only Rs. 1,400, if your transactions are less than Rs. 5 lakh. This was the Budget proposal.

If, for the small fry he suggests this, what is the scam transaction? It is Rs. 12 lakh crores. compared to Rs. 5 lakh turn over of a small trader, the transaction in year that took place in the shirt market is Rs. 12 lakh crores. I am not disclosing a secret; the Janakiraman Committee has estimated this. If the same rule are applied, even at 20 per cent rate of return you could get 20 per cent. We should imagine they should get 40 per cent.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: It is a money lost.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Who have lost it? You have lost; not there brokers. You are losing not only once; but twice losing tax and losing the money in the banking sector and you are forking out from your own money from the Budget also.

Just note the figure; it is Rs. 3360 crore. If you assume that out of several thousands of brokers, only some twenty brokers are having this kind of transactions, then at 40 per cent rate it will be Rs. 6720 crore. If you could collect it;

[Sh Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

forget about other sectors, this, plus those five thousand that you have sacrificed, your enter deficit would have been wiped out this, our Finance Minister, refuses to do He is an honest person But he does not have the elbow room He is hooked to the IMF and the World Bank Organisations

Added to that, what the experience told us even in the previous year is that you restrict the imports This is the alternative path that we are suggesting here exists an alternative route whereby if you compose your imports if you do not permit the luxury goods to be imported, if you really collect all that can be collected, if you are not senous on the poor, but on the rich and if you do not sacrifice this Rs 5000 crore of your last year's collections or estimated collections for this year, all the deficits are wiped out That is the alternative route that we are suggesting

I now move on to another point. All these are on the basis of the statistics that have been provided I shall come at the end on the quality of statistics

What is the Centre State relations? Are you trying to help the States? Here is the figure that they have given in this glance They say that in the year 1993-94 the net resources transferred is Rs 49566 crore last year the revised estimates were Rs 47863 crore the claim is that they are paying an additional resource of Rs 1703 crore

Now look at the receipts budget There is a small item which we are expected to ignore That is on page 7 This comes under the heading 'tax relief' the interest collected to the States in the year-revised estimate was Rs 7 725 crore In the current year it is Rs 9,737 crore the deductions have increased by Rs 2,012 crore he has given more here- Rs 1,700 crore He has taken away Rs 2 000 crore This is the measure of his assistance to the States

There is an additional problem The claim from that side is that some social sector, some rural sectors have been provided for in a larger way in this budget than in the past. I have already mentioned elsewhere this to the Finance Minister There is a minor catch What is that catch? He will provide employment according to there capacity to one crore of people Through what? Rozgar Yojana. How? In such rural programmes, in social sectors, usually Central assistance has to be matched by the States You have chosen this area, You have deprived the State of resources Now you want to appear benevolent by providing precisely in both sectors which are in the Concurrent List of the Constitution so that they will fail and you will be able to save That would be the story of your employment This is how you want that I am quoting your figures

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH You are quoting partial figures

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE these are your comprehensive statements This is the net resources flow

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH If you allow for all the money that flows to the state plan out of the Centrally-sponsored programmes, you would find a very large positive net transfer even after interests taken

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE That is precisely what I am objecting to He says that I will give to the States in these areas this much There is only one condition The States have to provide something matching and the States resources have been sucked out In west Bengal budget what has happened this time is something unique in the budgetary history They had to provide for two different sizes of plans and expenditure contingent upon what you are going to get from the centre So, this is the story of Central assistance to States

On this account also, if you want our support we must tell him, we are sorry we are unable to support this budget One of the central

things in the budget here is that what is the economics for that matter. Against what? The whole Nehru concept of public sector group. The Government expenditure will not function as a keeper of law and order, it will not only expand in the areas of roads etc. but it will also have a public sector economic activity-industrial activity. This is precisely against the wishes of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. This is precisely what goes against the concept of the market economy. We know that in the market people are not equal. Tata and the agriculture labor are not on an equal footing in the market.

And therefore we want that independent and apart from market there has to be social objectives and in favour of which the Government has to act. That was the justification of the public sector. What are you doing to the public sector? You are eliminating the public sector one-by-one. You are reducing your expenditure on the public sector from year to year. And, additionally, because of the modern technology, in many areas the scale of output is such that perhaps either there will be monopoly producer or it will be a case of bipoly or tripoly. Because of the level of technology that the human civilisation is arrived at there will be not more than two or three companies. If that is the situation, if monopoly cannot be avoided in a particular area of production, who should own that monopoly, public sector or private sector? The Minister has opted for the private sector. He says that in such areas it is the public sector which must retreat and it should be handed over to the private sector. He talks of socialism also and this is the measure of socialism.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: When did I say this?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Now he says that the public sector enterprise is ailing. We are prepared to agree this because we know why they are ailing. Perhaps the finance Minister does not want us to know. They are ailing not because they are in the public sector

they are ailing because in many areas as in the case of public sector banks you have allowed the foreign sector banks that kind of unequal competition is there.

We want a few simple things. We want that the mis-management of public sector must be avoided. For achieving that why don't you permit workers participation in management? We have said that the mis-management of public sector including the public sector banks should not be hidden under the crept. It should be made transparent. They are introducing secrecy clause. I would like to know whether the Finance Minister would agree to do that. Instead of providing Rs 5000 crores to meet the bad debts of banks would the Finance Minister make an inquiry into it as to who has given large scale loans which have resulted into bad debts? Who are the recipient of money? Even the chose committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India has observed that just before repayment the Chairman of banks were in the habit of giving large loans to individuals knowing that they will never be repaid and in the meantime he would be leaving that job. So, instead of providing from the Budget Rs 5000 crores don't talk of capital adequacy norms. This is a mis-nimer. The Government should have inquired into the bonds exactly as attempts have been made to get from Harshad Mehta whatever his assets were. But it will never do that.

We also want competition. But the competition should be allowed on a leveled ground.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: We can hand over all the sick units in west Bengal to

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: And deny them all funds and endow them with all the debts that your previous mis-management has resulted into.

This is what has happened and this is what they do.

Sir, I will now come to the price. The take

credit for this. Our comrade spoke yesterday and indicated as to why the consumer Price Index moves on a different line with the wholesale price index. I will not go into that. He has put it quite ably. Apart from that, as he also admits in privets, he knows that now, the average growth of even the Wholesale Price Index is around two digits. Then, a second point also has to be made. I think he will be generous enough to concede that a good deal of even import surplus. That is the crisis where their economic policies in the past have led us and the present situation have been hooked by the multinationals. It is preventing him from solving the problems. If he tries to control the imports then the prices rise. If he allows the deficit to grow in the international transaction, then state he is able to control a little bit of rise in prices inside the country. This is the dilemma into which his policies have led us into. He is trying to achieve this with rise in prices, because a part of the rise in prices is his own gift. If you cut the subsidy prices will rise many hon. Members have mentioned about the administered price. Then, you control the foodgrains in one way. You say, this is the issue price and the public distribution system would be ratified. In the Railway Budget you have imposed a higher rate of freight on foodgrains. This is the way you are managing.

sir I should also mention something about the question of unemployment. As we know and as he admits also, the private sector in the course of the last 10 years did not expand employment excepting in the small scale sector. It is the public sector which has indicated a positive rate of growth of employment. He is bringing a situation where even the public sector will fail to do so that and therefore unemployment, in the years to come in the urban areas would be intensified with the cynicism of the approach of BRAC. You give funds to dismiss the employees. What do you expect from it? Do you think they will consume that amount or do you want those amounts to be invested in small scale enterprises so that they can have an income flowing from their Dearness amount? Are you creating a condition for the small scale sector so

that those people who receive these voluntary retirement funds can profitable employ it? You are not doing that also.

Sir sometimes they take pride for the achievement in industrial production. It is amazing. I talked to the Deputy chairman of the Planning Commission the other day because I was there with him in the Rajya Sabha at that time. You say, you have a record production of foodgrains and you are not ashamed to utter that word. Do you know that the target which you are trying to achieve this 180 million tonnes, is the target of the Sixth Five Year Plan? For all these years you have failed to achieve that target and now you say that you are arriving at a records production of foodgrains.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH what about food production in west Bengal?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CATTERJEE thanks to your non-cooperation and success of the Left Front Ministry they have proceed much more than that of the past.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH What about procurement?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE I am not discussing the production I am discussing the production. Your achievement is in terms of production.

On the basis of the figures of revised estimates I want to know whether it is special consideration to the budgetary advanced. If you compare the actual with revised estimates, you feel astonished. Even today even for this year, I do not know whether this is true that when the closer will take place on 25th of April the Figures that have been given by the revised estimate would all the disproved and the budgetary deficit would be higher than postulated in the revised estimate. More importantly the collection in 1992—I have compared that independently whatever was postulated to be collected in the revised estimates have been proved to be not

true in the actuals both for 1990-91 and 1991-92.

What is the alternative, I have indicated incidentally. You collect resources and hand cover to public sector through workers' participation in management, workers democracy. You spend more rather than spend less from government and you will be able to handle that.

There is one least cost method which we have repeatedly said by which can add to your output, you can add to your income, you add to employment of the people. The least cost method is to have land reforms in there country-side. without spending almost anything, you can generate employment, you and generate income and you can generate output as no other means would provide.

The budget and the economic policy has to be assessed by what it is doing to the people. The promise of Ei Dared in the distant future is the promise for all of us when we are dead not of today. Therefore, were are not in a position to support this Budget

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Private Members' Business.

SHRI SHYAM BIHAR, MISRA.

15.34 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
NINETEENTH REPORT

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA (Bilaur): I beg to move: 'That this House do agree with the Nineteenth report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to

the House on the 21st April 1993'.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: the question is:

'that this House do agree with the Nineteenth report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and resolutions presented to the House on the 21st April, 1993'

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Bills to be introduced.

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO - not present.

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT - Not Present.

SHRI VENKATESWARA D. RAO - Not present.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL : Published in the Gazette of India extraordinary part II, Section 2 dated 23.4.93

(Insertion of new Section 10B, etc.)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN (Badagara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the representation of the People Act, 1951.'

The motion was adopted.

Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan: I introduce the Bill.

291 *Bills Introduced*
[English]

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Ram Prakash
Chaudary—Not Present

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD Not
Present

15.36 hrs

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED
TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL

Published in the Gazette of India Extraordi-
nary part II Section 2 dated 23 4 93
(Amendment of the Schedule)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRRIJA DEVI (Maharajan)
Sir I beg to move

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill
further to amend the Stat (Scheduled Tribes)
order 1950

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill
further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled
Tribes) Order 1950

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI I introduce the
Bill

MR CHAIRMAN the Question is

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill
further to amount the Institutes of technology

APRIL 23, 1993
Act, 1961

15.36 1/2 hrs

[English]

INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY
(AMENDMENT) BILL published in Gazette
of India extraordinary part II section 2 dated
23 4 93

(Amendment of Article 253)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
(Muzaffarpur) I beg to move for leave to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of
India

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

that leave be granted to introduce a Bill
further to amend the Constitution of India

The motion was adopted

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES I intro-
duce the Bill

15.37 hrs

[English]

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
Published in Gazette of India extraordinary
part II section 2 dated 23 4 93

(Amendment of Article 253)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
(Muzaffarpur) I beg to move for leave to
introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution
of India.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill

Bills Introduced 292

293 *Bills Introduced* VAISAKHA 3, 1915 (SAKA)
further to amend the Constitution of India.'

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

15.37 1/2 hrs

PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL: Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 23.4.93.

(Amendment of Section 1 and 20)

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936'

The motion was adopted

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce to bill.

15.38 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL: Published in Gazette of India extra ordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 23.4.93

(Amendment of Article 163)

[English]

SHRISUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the

Bills Introduced 294
Constitution of India

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India'

The motion was adopted

SHRISUDHIR GIRI I introduce the Bill

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaish - Not present

Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaish - Not present.

Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaish - Not Present

Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaish - Not Present

15.38 1/2 hrs

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL: Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, part II, Section 2 dated 23 4 93

(Insertion of New Article 18 A)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH (Aonla) Sir, I beg to move:

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India'

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH. I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE
(AMENDMENT) BILL

(Substitution of new Long Title for Long Title, etc.) Ctd

(i) Motion to Adjourn the Debate
[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): There is a consensus amongst the Members that this subject requires some further consideration and I have been consulting Members of the House of various Parties and I think it requires some more time before we arrive at a consensus. May I move a formal motion? As a matter of fact, two motions will be required. First to postpone the consideration of this Bill till next Friday when this Bill will again be taken up and this Bill will again be given first priority. I would like formally to move and take the strength of the House and if the House agree, we might postpone it till next Friday

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that this motion be allowed to be moved?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Pankura): There is one condition

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): I am moving that motion:

"That this Bill be given the first place again in the next day." (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I would like to make one additional proviso to that motion:

"That the Government will come positively with some settlement on this problem"

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: That is our endeavour.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Along with giving priority, you should also come forward with the definite proposal by resolving that problem.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: That is our endeavour.

MR. CHARMAN: That motion has no meaning at all

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He has not got the necessary majority to throw it today. Next day, you will have the necessary majority to throw the bill out.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: We have the majority today also

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): You have it today also.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: We do not want to throw this Bill out like this. We have a number of Members to throw it out.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the debate on the Railway Protection force (Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Substitution of new Long Title for Long Title, etc.) by Shri Basudeb Acharia be adjourned to the next day allotted for Private Members' Bills."

MR. CHAIRMAN: the question is:

"That the debate on the Railway protection force (Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Substitution of new Long Title for long Title, etc.) by Shri Basudeb Acharia be adjourned to the next day allotted for Private Member's 'Bill.'"

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please move the second motion

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That provisions of sub-rule (1) rule 30 and the proviso to rule 29 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in their application to the debate on the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Substitution of new Long Title for Long Title, etc.) by Shri Basudeb Acharya which has been adjourned today to the next day allotted for Private Members' Bills, be suspended to enable the Bill to be set down in the List of Business without Ballot as the first item therein.

(ii) Motion RE: Suspension of Debate

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"The provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 30 and the provisos to rule 29 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in their application of the debate on the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Substitution of new Long Title for long Title, etc.) by Shri Basudeb Acharya which has been adjourned to the next day allotted for Private Members' Bills, be suspended to enable the Bill to be set down in the List of Business without Ballot as the first item therein."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we go to the next item- Agricultural Workers (Minimum Wages and Welfare) Bill

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi - not present

Shri Virendra Singh - not present

Dr. Laximinarayan Pandeya - not present

Prof. K.V. Thomas

15.44 hrs

**AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (MINIMUM WAGES AND WELFARE) BILL-
CONTD**

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: (Emakulam): Sir, the Agricultural Workers (Minimum Wages and

Welfare) Bill moved by my colleague Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh is to protect a very large number of unorganised agricultural workers in the country.

Sir, in many States, the rights of the agricultural workers are not adequately protected. Even in the so-called left front ruled States, agricultural workers are not getting their due rights. That is, even in West Bengal, these agricultural workers are not getting the adequate legal protection for getting the minimum wages and protection for other welfare activities.

In this Bill, it has been suggested about the minimum wages to be paid to workers, it is suggested that every employer shall pay a minimum of Rs. 700 per month or Rs. 30 per day to the worker engaged by him for working on his land. And this rate of wages has been subject to change in accordance with the rise in price index. This Rs. 30 is a very small amount. But even that amount is not legally protected by the legislations neither in the State Government nor in the Union. But fortunately for Kerala, we have made a number of leading legislations in this direction.

As back as in 1962 under the Congress Government in Kerala when Shri R. Shankar was the Chief Minister and Shri P. T. Chako was the Home Minister, who was the father of the present Member Shri P. C. Thomas we enacted the first Land Reforms Act. By that Act, the small and marginal farmers got released their land from the landlords. Then who had been doing the job of agricultural workers became the owners of the land which they were sowing and reaping for years. That was one of the landmark legislations in the case of Land Reforms Act in the country. Again in 1970 when Shri Achuta Menon was the Chief Minister and Shri K. Karunakaran was the Home Minister, we again brought another leading Land Reforms Act by which in the rural areas ten cents were given to the tenants of the land and three cents were given in the urban areas to the tenants of the land. Always, tenants of land were with the agricultural workers. Under the same Ministry when Shri Vakkom Purushottam

[Prof K V Thomas]

was the Labour and Agricultural Minister, we brought the Agricultural Welfare Fund and Agricultural workers' Minimum Wages Bill. That was in 1970. Under that Bill, the minimum wages for the agricultural workers were fixed and a welfare fund was started. With this fund, the children of the agricultural workers got free education. They got financial assistance for higher education. And agricultural workers were given free financial assistance for constructing their own houses. After 60 years of age, when an agricultural worker becomes old, when he can not go for work, he is given pension.

In 1978 when Shri A K Antony was the Chief Minister, he started the wages for the unemployed youth. Again, in 1982, when Shri Karunakaran was the Chief Minister, he started the Fishermen Welfare Fund. A fisherman who dies due to an accident when he goes for fishing is given assistance out of that fund. In the beginning the assistance given was Rs 3,000. Now, we have increased it to Rs 15,000 and that will be given within 48 hours.

In the present Bill, it has been suggested that compensation for death while working the dependent of any worker who dies while working - shall be paid in a lumpsum amount of Rs 1,000 or more depending upon the service which the worker has rendered. This is paid out of the Fund created under Section 8.

But, Sir, already in Kerala a large number of welfare schemes for the agricultural workers, headload labourers, for the fishermen, are in existence. We have made adequate provisions for the fishermen. We are now giving Rs 15,000 within 48 hours. The headload workers Welfare Fund was started in the year 1982. It is a scheme to protect the rights of the headload workers. Another important scheme which the present Government has started is the pension scheme for the journalists. We have introduced a scheme where we are giving Rs 1,000 as a pension to the journalists after the age of 60 years.

Similarly, the small and marginal farmers are provided with another pension scheme of Rs 1,000.

All these schemes show that when Congress Government was in power in Kerala, they have started very novel schemes to help the agricultural labourers, the fishermen, the unemployed youth, headload workers and a large number of other people in the lower strata of the society. But our Left Front who have been in power in West Bengal, they could not do anything for these sections even though they have been very vehemently arguing for these poor people.

This Bill carries a social spirit and that spirit is that lakhs and lakhs of agricultural workers in India, especially in the Northern India, who are unorganized and who move during the seasons from one State to another, should be adequately protected.

It has been said that there should be a constitution of Agricultural Workers Welfare Fund. A large number of suggestions have been made by my hon friend, Shri Deshmukh. But Sir, ultimately the responsibility rests with the State Governments and not with the Central Government. So, the Central Government should take into confidence all the Labour Ministers of the State Governments and insist that a legislation should be brought by the State Government. Lakhs and Lakhs of the unorganised sector, which is the backbone of our agricultural sector, should be duly protected. So my request to the Government is that the Government should accept the spirit of this Bill and see that the State Government, which have not brought a similar legislation, as we have seen in Kerala, bring this in all the States.

It is very important because these agricultural workers are the backbone of our economic structure. In the industrial sector we can see that organized workers can argue for their rights, whether it is the LIC employees, whether it is the bank employees, whether it is the HMT employ-

ees, they are unionised or organised. If you look at the entire working class in the country except 10 to 15 per cent of the organised industrial sector, the remaining major sector in the unorganised agricultural sector should also be protected. My request is that they should not be left to the mercy of the landlords. These poor people who migrate from one State to another, from one district to another at the mercy of the big landlords, should be adequately protected and necessary legislation should be brought in. I request that the spirit of this Bill should be accepted by the Government of India and the Government of India should take a lead so that all the States bring a legislation which contain the spirit of this Bill.

With these words, I support the spirit of the Bill.

[Translator]

DR. P. R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit) Mr Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill presented by my hon friend Shri Deshmukh.

India is primarily an agricultural country. There are 605,228 Gram Sabhas and 5000 blocks in the country. There are farmers and agricultural labourers. People do farming. The big farmers do farming. People with less land do farming for some time and for the rest of time they work as agricultural labourers. Hon Members sitting on the other side said that maximum agricultural laborers belong to Scheduled Castes. I don't agree to this. All those involved in farming are farmers and agricultural labourers. The figures as on 1983 show that there were 10,683 Scheduled Caste laborers and 39,54 Scheduled Tribes labourers whereas the total number of labourers belong to all communities was 30,867. All of them do farming and work as agricultural labourers in their spare time. The farmer and the agricultural labourers have close relations. Since they cannot work in the fields and earn their livelihood on farming only throughout the year they work as labourers also. Until and unless the Government gives incentives to

farmers, the agricultural labourers cannot make progress. The farmers feed not only the agricultural labourers but also the entire country. They produce food grains to feed all countrymen.

After 45 years of independence no leaders of the country has paid any heed towards farmers and agricultural labourers. The farmers produce food grains and sugar, they themselves eat coarse rice and supply basmati rice to others. Our farmers and agricultural labourers themselves eat jaggery and supply white sugar to people. The Government has not paid any attention to them till today. Sardar Ballabha Bhai Patel, Choudhan Charan Singh and Lal Bahadur Shastri who had given the slogan of 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan', were the messiahs of farmers of our country. The people sitting on the other side do not refer to their names. They eulogise the Nehru family which had thrown the future of the country into dark. Farmers and agricultural labourers are the largest family of farmers. They are poor and live across the nook and corner of the country. It is difficult to organise this family because it comprises a very large number of people. That is why nobody takes care of them. In such circumstances, it is the duty of the Government to pay attention to farmers and agricultural labourers. No educational facilities, roads, bridges, provision of drinking water and means of transport have been provided to farmers and agricultural labourers who live in villages. The facility of partial old age and widow pension has not been provided. This facility is not provided to needy persons whereas it is being provided to those who do not need it. There is no proper arrangement. On the contrary liquor is made available in every house. Liquor contract is given to every village. The Government engineers clashes among villages by providing them liquor. In such a circumstance the advocates and the capitalists exploit them. Possession of surplus land is not given to agricultural labourers. The land has not been vacated till today. The said possession has not been registered. But after coming into power of BJP in Uttar Pradesh, Shri Kalyan Singh, the

[Dr P R Gangwar]

Chief Minister followed the foot-steps of Pt Deen Dayal Upadhyaya and enacted a legislation in the interest of farmers. Within three months of this legislation all the possessions were given in their respective names. I would like to suggest that the Central Government should also enact a law on Shri Kalyan Singh's lines so that possession of land of the poor people could be registered in their names.

The farmers and the agricultural labourers take loans for seeds, fertiliser and water. They are too poor to repay this loan. They mortgage the land and other properties with capitalists and take loan. The entire land goes to the hands of capitalists. At the same time I would like to make an appeal to my agricultural labourers to do justice with their work and do proper work for the wages they get. It should not be so that 'vakhā Chala Betavan Khurapī Vahī Kate'. That is why I would like to make an appeal to both of them to remain united as both have close connections with each other.

When the BJP came to power in U.P. it got all the possessions registered within three months. As I have said earlier the Central Government should enact a similar legislation. The Government of U.P. has made 60 per cent allocation for villages and 40 per cent for cities for the development of farmers and agricultural labourers. Such provisions should also be made by the Central Government.

Finally I would like to make some suggestions. A legislation should be enacted for the development of farmers and agricultural labourers. *Minimum wages of labourers should be fixed* and while fixing it the interest of farmers in particular should be kept in mind. Some welfare schemes should be formulated to provide employment to labourers during their leisure time. The agricultural labourers should be insured at Government cost.

16.04 hrs

[Shri Peter G. Marbaniang *in the Chair*]

The crops of farmers should be got insured

on individual basis and not collectively. Ideal schools, dispensaries, roads and bridges over rivers and nullahs should be constructed in rural areas. If agriculture is developed, the progress of farmer can be made possible. When farmers are given chance to develop, our villages would automatically develop. The development of villages would enable our country to develop.

With these words I conclude.

SHRINITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I support the Agricultural Workers Minimum Wages and Welfare Bill, 1991 moved by Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh and congratulate him for bringing forward this Bill of public importance. The objective of the Bill is good. After independence the Government has been making endeavors to improve the lot of agricultural workers. But till today no desired improvement has been made. The plight of agricultural workers is not a secret. There is no security of job provided to agricultural workers who work in the villages. Unorganised labour is not the matter of concern for the Government. The entire concern of the Government and the society is for organised labourers and unorganised labourers are not taken care of.

Sir, in the past there were bonded labourers. They had to serve a particular master for generations. It is claimed that there is no bonded labour today. It may be correct in the eyes of law. But the plight of these agricultural workers is not better than that of bonded labour. There is some improvement in the situation of those villages and areas where agriculture has become profitable. The problem of non-availability of agricultural workers has been developed and workers are arranged from other states. In such a situation, the local workers are not being exploited in these areas. But the areas where there are maximum unprofitable holdings and less area of agricultural land, are facing serious problem. The Indian farmer who has less holdings and engaged labourers for his farming does not intend to make less payment. He is of the

view that reasonable wages should be paid to labourers. But his condition does not allow it.

Sir, we are not trying to understand the problems of rural areas in the country properly. Regarding the problems of rural areas, the intellectual sitting at a distance sometimes ponder over and come to the paper results. As a matter of fact, 70 per cent people of the villages are leading their lives in the same condition. The condition of farmers who have negligible land and have no irrigational facility is miserable. They want to pay wages but they are not in a position to pay it. They want to pay them maximum. For outsiders they are farmers from social viewpoints but their domestic condition very poor. They face shortage of essential commodities. They are forced to keep their tale of woe secret and lead a life within the four-walls of their houses, miserably.

There are so many problems here. In this Bill first of all it has been stated to maintain the land records. Land-reforms are very much needed here. But today the forms of land-reforms have changed. Today in a major part of the country it has a little significance as to how many persons have surplus land and in what quantity. Today a few persons would be having surplus land beyond the ceiling. Therefore, the issue of distribution of surplus land beyond the ceiling has become of little importance in big areas but the land-reforms have much importance. The surplus land should be earmarked and distributed among the landless people. I support it and it should be implemented strictly.

Moreover I would like to draw the attention of this august House that only this legislation will not be sufficient to complete the task of land-reforms. Today the greatest land-problem is the Absentee Landlords' i.e. the people who do not cultivate the land are the owners of the land. According to existing law in our country when the family is divided every member of the family enjoys the right to have the family land of his share. Whether he is in any service or runs any business. Those people cultivate through other

persons or any of their brothers living there cultivates the fields and he too has equal share. In such a situation the number of landless people is increasing day by day. Therefore, the provision of keeping land record in this Bill is very good. The records relating to land should be updated all over the country. Although it is a State issue, yet the Center should make a law in this regard and update the land records by monitoring them constantly. If it needs any amendment in the Constitution, that too should be done. The principle of one man-one job should be admitted. In the absence of such a law and according to the provisions of this present law, the persons who does not cultivate his land becomes the owner of the land. Consequently several labour disputes take place in many areas and the land is left uncultivated. Shearing of crops is also not permitted on such land. As a result of it on one hand it hampers the production and the fields are left uncultivated and on the other hand, people do not get employment. Therefore today the principle of 'one man one job' needs to be implemented strictly. It will result in the availability of surplus land in large quantity and that can be distributed among the landless people. Unless it is done, all persons cannot be given employment. Today unemployment is the greatest problem of the country and this problem of the country and this produce is more acute and complicate in countryside. The State of Bihar from where I hail, labourers are fleeing from these. There labourers are going to Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, in search of employment. These labourers can get job only when land reform is implemented strictly and the principle of 'one man one job' is enforced. It will provide the surplus land which can be distributed among the landless people and crores of people will get employment and they will increase production with their labour in fields. It will also increase employment.

Today there is a need for the development of barren and uncultivated land in the country. Crores of people can be engaged in this work and employment be made available to them and

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

simultaneously the production can also be increased.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to state one more thing as per Dr. Ram Mahohar Lohia, land army is very much needed here. There is a large area of surplus land which is not being cultivated. After making it fit for agriculture, that land can be cultivated properly. A large number of people who are unemployed can be given jobs. Land army should be constituted and be used for increasing production; thus the problem of unemployment can also be solved. By the end of this century we will require 240 million tons of food-grains whereas our production is less than 180 million tons or even less than it.

There are 7 years left in this century. In such circumstances, we will neither be able to fulfill our needs nor we can provide jobs to the labourers; the agricultural labourers would not get justice also in such a odd situation. Therefore, the constitution of a land army is essential. The landless labourers work on fields but they do not get their full wages. Moreover, the Government claims that there is a Minimum Wages Act and the farmers who will not pay the minimum wages, action will be taken against them. Though there are other laws too and labour Inspectors are there, yet they do not look into these anomalies and they only harass the people. The existing laws are not used for ensuring the minimum wages to labourers. The officials like Inspector and others use these laws to make heavy their purses and harass the labourers etc. Suvery should be held in some selected areas all over the country to find out the areas where the agriculture is uneconomical and whether the small farmers or ordinary farmers are paying minimum wages to the labourers or not; whether they are actually not in the position of paying it, if so, the Government should ensure the minimum wages to the labourers. But by punishing the farmers, no good for the labourers, can be done. In those areas where farmers are not

capable of paying the wages, funds should be created there so that labourers may get their full wages. The minimum wages for the different areas should be fixed and it should also be fixed as to what minimum amount would have to be paid by the farmers in particular areas and the remaining margin should be paid by the Government. A special fund should be created for this purpose, then alone we can uplift the rural population and the agricultural laborers in true sense. Of course, the dignity of labour is vanishing in this country. It can be maintained only by enacting laws in this regard and if it is used in different way, it will not solve the problem. The Government must think it that everybody born in this country is entitled to lead his life properly with dignity. And if he has been given this right, the Government should not evade this responsibility. This is an unorganised sector so no attention is paid to it. It is bluntly pleaded that the Government cannot do anything if labourers are not paid their wages in countryside. Merely the creation of so many posts and monitoring on it won't serve any purpose. The Government rather, will have to conduct a comprehensive survey and help the labourers in getting their genuine wages. when any discussion is held in true sense for providing them minimum wages, certain Organisations become active to instigate the farmers to fight against it. They do not know as to what sorts of farmers live in what areas. The persons possessing one or one and a half acre of land is put into the category of *fame's* and it is announced that the is a landlord. Thus you will observe that in such disputes, small farmers can not defend themselves. There are lakhs of farmers who do not have money enough to move the Court, who are unable to provide education to their children, who are unable to provide even two time meal to their families but unfortunately they are termed as landlords. If you go to their homes, you will find that the women in their families do not have even two pairs of sarees. But the vested interests create a sort of misunderstanding between labourers and make them fight among themselves. It should not be like this. What is needed here is that the farmer should be compelled to pay wages as per his

capacity and the marginal amount should be managed by the Government so that farmers and labourers may give their contribution in the development of the country. The development of cultivation and the country can be made possible only when they work together like two wheels of a chariot. With these words I support and welcome the Bill introduced by Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh.

[English]

DR RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Agricultural Workers' (Minimum Wages and Welfare) Bill, 1993 brought forward by Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh.

I congratulate my esteemed colleague for bringing such a nationally important Bill to this House.

This is an important Bill. The Bill when it will be enacted will give a new direction to the development of the whole nation.

If we go through the history, we can see that our country is basically an agricultural country. Millions and millions of people who are living in the rural India are related directly or indirectly with agriculture, majority of them are women. Even 50 per cent of those agricultural workers are women. Their socio-economic condition is very bad. They can never lead a healthy life. Basically women are suffering and it is their fate. That is why, illiteracy and ill-health are the main things which are associated with their fate.

After 45 years of independence, even today, we are discussing such a legislation.

Today we have no national wage policy for those poor section of people who are the real architects of the development of our nation.

Those people are basically landless and helpless. They work on the land. They produce food with their blood and sweat to feed the nation.

But they have no privilege to enjoy that agricultural produce which they themselves need. The vast majority of landless agricultural labourers have no shelter, not a piece of land of their own, though in the pre-independence days, during the freedom struggle, the Congress party, the chief rulers in our country, has given a commitment to the peasantry in our country that they will adopt a radical land reform programme. They pledged that they would give land to the tiller and this will be the major thrust of the development programmes. After independence, those people have been deprived of this privilege by the ruling party.

Even today nothing has been done in the name of land reforms. Though the zamindari system is not in vogue these days in that form, yet it is there in the modified form. The same repression is going on. Basically, this is due to lack of political will on the part of the ruling party, the majority ruling party in this country. That is why they did not get the minimum justice that is required. Because of the injustice meted out to such people, India is facing a lot of problems as far as development is concerned.

Sir, India is a country which has got a vast number of people who are below the poverty line, who are illiterates and who possess ill-health also. All these are directly related to the socio-economic status of vast millions of agricultural workers and peasantry. So, if the Government does not take steps to change their socio-economic status, the fates of these people cannot and will not be changed. Our economy will not be rejuvenated.

In the name of restructuring and rejuvenating the dying Indian economy the Government is formulating so many new policies. You are proposing new economic policies. You have introduced the new industrial policy, new trade policy so on and so forth. But nothing will solve the problem of the vast masses of our country. We are having many problems. Further you are going to surrender the economic sovereignty to the imperialist and foreign agencies. We have

no alternative steps other than this. Unless you fulfill the basic tasks in the agricultural front, our country will not prosper. The fate of the vast majority of our people will remain so. Further, the fate of the vast majority of our people has a direct bearing on the development of our economy particularly in generating employment potential. So long as the Land Reforms are not implemented, these problems cannot be solved.

It is to be regretted that even after so many decades of Independence, even today we have not been giving the minimum wages to those agricultural workers. Thousands of bonded labourers are there in Independent India. They are undergoing a miserable life. Even today the agricultural workers and landless peasants are undergoing many difficulties. They are brutally tackled by the big wigs, by the ruling political parties in our country. I want to cite one example here. In the year 1991 one incident took place in a district of Madhya Pradesh when the BJP was in power. A tribal youth was working as bonded labour with a zamindar there. Once he tried to flee from his clutches. But then he was again brought back and his right hand was chopped off. This happened in Independent India. Even today in many nooks and corners of the country, some such incidents are happening. When they demand for minimum wages to maintain their minimum standard of living, which is denied to them, they are treated with lathis, bullets and so on? This is the situation prevailing in our country. I think basically the legislation is very much important. But mere legislation will not serve the purpose so long implementation is not there. Political will to implement legislation is not there. We have so many legislations. But the problem is we are having no will to implement those Acts to give them justice, social, economic and political justice. This is the situation prevailing today.

We must give thrust in these areas for the above benefit of our country in the generation of employment potential. If our internal market

does not go up by bringing up those their socio-economic status and the minimum purchase capacity, then the internal market, the domestic market will not gather momentum. If the domestic markets not helped, then the entire economy will be jeopardised. There is no other alternative in this area. In the course of industrialisation, in the course of development in other forms, particularly in the course of solving the unemployment problem in our country, those people, the vast majority of our agricultural labourers should be given their due share, to be brought up to a minimum standard of living so that their purchase capacity goes up. Otherwise, employment potential will not be generated and massive increase in unemployment problem will not be solved.

Another problem is majority of the agricultural workers are women. Where the feudal system is there, our women are the worst sufferers. We have to do something about that. We should have political will to get rid of these sufferings which the millions of women, particularly those who are economically in a bad position, they are socially backward, they are educationally backward, they are compelled to lead a miserable life. If the vast majority of our people are compelled to live in this way, our further generation will have to implement the Act. Otherwise, development will be handicapped. If we want to give justice through a legislation, we must come to a consensus that not only political legislation is enough, but simultaneously we should have a political courage, we should have political will to implement this Act. Otherwise, it will not serve the purpose. So at the end, I once again emphasise that majority of agricultural workers should get a minimum wage throughout the nation and that should be ensured by the States and also by the political parties.

There are other welfare programmes which will have to take care of their education, health, socio-cultural aspects and they should be fulfilled by this legislation. Last but not the least is the root cause of this whole problem and that is the unfulfilled task of land reforms. That should

be taken up first and it should be given priority.

With these few words, support the Bill. Thank you

MR. CHARIMAN: The time allotted for this Bill is over. But, there are a number of Members who want to participate in the discussion. So, should we extend the time by two hours, so that we will be able to cover all those Members? Is it the sense of the House?

SEVERAL MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: O.K. Now, I call Shri Vishwanath Sastr.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATHSHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate my colleague Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh for introducing this Bill relating to the most crushed unorganised agricultural labourers who are the lowest section of our society.

The condition of our labourers is very miserable in our society. Even today they do not get work for the whole of the year. They migrate else where for their livelihood. Every year the labourers from Eastern Uttar Pradesh area from where I hail, go to Punjab and Haryana in search of their livelihood. The condition of labourers is so miserable that it can not be described in words. Till now due to the old feudal system, they were paid very low wages, but gradually their wages have been increased marginally..

There is a saying in our country that while coming to collect his wage, the labourer's napkin towel should be in such a way as the food grains given to him as his wages should fall down through the holes in the napkin and he should collect grains one by one then he can come again to earn his wages. Otherwise, he will not come in his work next day. Similarly, there was a fraudulent practice prevalent in Eastern U.P. that the wages were paid to the labourers in the

form of food grains by weighing them with a piece of brick and the same piece was constantly us to clean the utensils everyday resulting in the reduction of weight of that brick piece day by day. As a result of this fraudulent practice there were large agitations in Eastern U.P. Consequently a slogan was given that "Jiski lathi Uska Khet, Jamindar ka Pharo Pet." Due to this agitation, Jamindari system was abolished in our State Uttar Pradesh. The land-ceiling law was implemented in Uttar Pradesh. But despite all this, the condition of agricultural labourers remained unchanged. A law was made for the agricultural labourers of Uttar Pradesh. The three categories of wages are fixed in Western Uttar Pradesh. The three categories of wages are fixed separately in three parts of the entire State. The wages fixed in western Uttar Pradesh in different from those in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Though there are kanungo who function as inspectors and keep the revenue records and supervise it but actually they are there only for the name sake. They have been entrusted with a number of miscellaneous work that he is unable to do this work. Somewhere the wages are not written and somewhere the wages are not given. In Eastern Uttar Pradesh at some places the labourers are given one or two bighas of land as their wages. If a labourer is given land and his wages he is given two kilograms of food grains as well for ploughing the fields. But if the relation between the jamindar and the labourer turns hostile, the jamindar recover the land as well as the entire wages paid for this livelihood. In such a situation there is no social machinery which may ensure the payment of wages to the labourers. They have no organisation which may help the individual to plead his case. The result is that one such case continues in court for several years. These cases are not settled in a month or two; they take years. They will have could have got as their wages. Thus they are ruined. So the agricultural labourers do not get the minimum wages fixed for them.

Not only that, they also become the victims of social exploitation. Landless farmers are really in a more pitiable condition. In Eastern

[Sh Vishwanath Shastri]

U P and in so many areas in my own district there are number of landless labourers. Even clay is not available to them to plaster their houses on the occasion of Deewali. When they go to ease themselves in fields, they bring clay in their pots. They collect it whole year, then they are able to plaster their houses. Such a condition is still prevailing there whenever the labourers try to organise themselves they are attacked. The Harijan Basti of Solpur village in Gajipur district was burnt to ashes. People tried to protest against it, but agricultural labourers are definitely living in a horrible condition. Our Government should pay attention towards it. The Bill which has been brought by the honorable member should have been brought by the Government for their welfare. Today in agricultural development there is contribution of tractors and threshers also but at the same time accidents have also increased due to increasing half to. The hands of agricultural labourers get cut off in these accidents. There is no provision to provide them medical treatment or aid. Safety measures are not adopted in this regard. In such a situation they do not get the wages as they cannot work with the wounded hands, and so their capacity of working fall and they become insecure. In this Bill provisions should be made to provide all the facilities to agricultural labourers like the factory workers in case of accident. There should be arrangement for pension for agricultural workers in old age when they become incapable of working. A separate department should be established for implementation of the laws made for their welfare. I think there should be a separate directorate at national, State and district level to look after the welfare of agricultural labourers and implement the laws made for their welfare. Inspire of all these things it is clear that in our country agricultural workers do not have land of their own and they are called 'Halwahas' which means one who ploughs for others. Today the landowner does not go to field for tilling, agricultural workers work for him and give the production to him without having any share.

Sir, if the name of land distribution and land reforms, if the land allotted to the tiller they can raise the agricultural production in the country.

Sir, this can solve the problem of food grains. Today land owner does not plough the land. Today a farmer having land upto five acre cannot afford to keep agricultural labour and agricultural inputs, whether it is fertiliser, seeds or any other things, have become costlier. As a result small farmer takes loan for nourishing his family and in the end sells the land to pay this loan. That is why in spite of allotting land on lease for residential purpose, agricultural purpose and campaign of land reforms, the number of landless is increasing continuously, I do not understand this contradiction.

Sir on the one hand the Government talks about giving land to landless labourers in the name of land reforms but on the other hand the number of landless is increasing though it should have decreased. More and more farmers are being evicted from the possession of their land. It is not because of any landlord. The policy of capitalization of agricultural development is responsible for eviction of small farmers and prosperity of big farmers. Today people have private agricultural farms. From Nainital to the whole Terai region including Lakhimpur there are big farms of people who do not have any interest in agriculture. There farm house owners are generals of army, big police officials and industrialists. Biriyaji is not only a big industrialist but also a big agriculturist. He has a 4200 acre farm at Pipra in Khiri - Lakhimpur. Big people have turned to agriculture because there is no tax on agriculture. It can compensate the industrial loss and tax evasion can be easily manipulated by this. Agriculture is being used for hiding black money. I would request that such type of farms should be banned and the land should be given to tillers. People who have business or service should not have agricultural land. Today some people have land, industry, business and also service, this accumulates all the means of production in some limited hands. These should be distributed equally. I would demand to estab-

lish a separate directorate for agricultural labourers, arrangement of pension, appropriate arrangement for treatment in case of accidents and appropriate arrangement for education of the wards of agricultural labourers should be made.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the field of education, there is some arrangement for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but in Eastern Uttar Pradesh there are many other backward castes. The only difference between them is that people eat things touched by them. Rajbhar, Nonla, Bin and so many other castes are not being considered as SC/ST but their condition is not better than SC/ST. So I would like to request you to make arrangements for the education of the children of agricultural labourers.

With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Agricultural Workers (Minimum Wages and Welfare) Bill, introduced by my colleague Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh. Though I am in agreement with some of the sentiments expressed by him and though I share his concern in the welfare of the agricultural workers, I feel that the provisions of this Bill are far too inadequate to meet the demands of the time and to give some sort of security to the agricultural workers.

Our country is still mainly depending on agriculture. A vast majority of our people are either small farmers or agricultural workers. Though production of foodgrains and other agricultural produce has increased substantially in the last two decades, we have yet to go a long way. At the time of independence, if I am correct, for 35 crores of people, we had to import the foodgrains for more than 50 per cent. Today we are more than 85 crores. It is a great joy that we

are producing foodgrains for the entire population of this country and we have had an occasion even to export to some of the countries who are always with us such as the former Soviet Union and the present Russia. So, thanks to the reserves, latest varieties of advanced seeds, fertilisers and latest technology we have substantially improved the food production. But, still it is a fact that the conditions of the real workers are miserable.

Sir, when we consider the plight of the agricultural workers, I am compelled to bring to the notice of this august House, the sad plight of the small farmers also. Farmers do not mean huge zamindars. In Kerala, we are proud to say that we are the pioneers in the area of land legislation as my friends Mr. Thomas has pointed out. Right in the year 1962, we had the first land legislation and thereafter there have been a number of amendments and improvements and today actually there is no land holder who is having more than 15 acres of standard dry land and 22 acres of wet land. But there are exceptions in the plantations. So, to bring forward a Bill making the small farmers responsible for the entire welfare of the workers will, be dangerous. But the welfare of the workers should certainly be kept in mind when we bring forward a legislation.

Sir, I have gone through some of the provisions of the Bill and I am sorry to say that it is not only inadequate, but it also does not give any sort of relief. The whole concept, I will say, is not correctly appreciated. In the financial memorandum, it is said that the total recurring expenditure will be Rs. 40 crores; it may go beyond Rs. 1,000 crores in a country of 850 million people where more than 70 per cent are depending on agriculture. I am not criticising the Bill, but I do not think any careful thought has been given in drafting this Bill. Again, the responsibility of constituting a fund is given to the Central Government. How is it possible when the agricultural sector remains in the State subject? So, it is the

[Sh A Charles]

responsibility of the State Government

Sir, in Kerala we have a welfare scheme. We have a legislation for ensuring the minimum wages and you will be surprised to know that even though the minimum wage paid is Rs 30/- per day, you will not be able to get an unskilled worker for even Rs 45/- per day. So, the wages have gone to such an extent everywhere. So, also there are other welfare schemes and here my friend has suggested that Rs 1,000/- should be given to the family if an agricultural worker dies. This is very inadequate in today's situation. The unorganised sector still remains as one of the most neglected sections of the community. The traditional fisherman is another unorganised section in our society and they are exploited everywhere. There is no encouragement for them and it is a sad thing that the organised sector employees such as the bank employees and even well-paid employees of the Indian Airlines and the Air India take the whole country to ransom while the poor agricultural workers are totally neglected.

Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for bringing forward a legislation so that the real problems of the workers could be highlighted.

I would suggest legislation for ensuring remunerative prices to the small farmers and also provision for giving fertilizer - I do not use the word "subsidy" - at a reasonable price. The hon. Minister for public distribution is responsible for PDS throughout the country. A life has been given to that Ministry and the people are hoping a lot on that. I request the people not to have any disillusion - unless you give support price we will not give the grain. How can we take food grains and essential commodities to the remote parts of the country? While we ensure welfare of the workers, we are equally responsible in keeping the welfare and interests of the small farmers.

I have another suggestion. Mostly in some of the bigger States, no land legislation has been

so far attempted. There are thousands of acres of either waste land or vacant land. In Kerala, if you go from one part of the State from Parashala to Kasargode, in a car, you will not find an inch of land either vacant or unutilised. There, the density of population is highest. I suggest some sort of adoption of villages. People from Kerala and from some of the States where people are densely populated - thousand or two thousand people - can be taken together and they should be rehabilitated in some parts of the Northern India. It will enable the vacant land to be used and it will increase production. At a time when the unity and integrity of the country is being challenged, it will also enhance the emotional integration of this great country. Our people you know are there throughout the world. Wherever you go throughout the world, you will see a Keralite. It will be a pleasure to see somebody from my State. In Uttar Pradesh, in Madhya Pradesh I may even tell my hon. friends on the other side, they may certainly help you in building the temple also. There is no problem for our people to go anywhere in the country, integrate with the people there and help production and welfare of this country. By that, the waste land can be utilised. Our people could be accommodated, production can be enhanced. The agricultural workers would also be helped. With your pleasant smile, it will be a happy thing for some of us to come to your part of the country. I know the hospitality which you will extend. This is a very sensible proposal. I am making. I am sure, three whole House will receive it in the spirit with which I am telling.

About the welfare measures in Kerala, even traditional fishermen have some welfare scheme. If anybody were to die out of accident in the mid-sea, within two weeks a minimum of Rs 10,000 is given to the family of the person who dies. So, Rs 1,000 is a very meagre sum. I suggest that the welfare scheme should take care of immediate maintenance of the family and the future of the family.

With these words, I share his concern. I thank you for giving us an opportunity to highlight

this area But I am sorry, the proposals contained in the Bill are not sufficient Peasantry is one section of the community which is the backbone of the country You may well know the beautiful lines of Deserted Village by Oliver Goldsmith,

"Ills fares the land, to hastening ills a Pray,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay
Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as breath has mad,
But a bold Peasantry their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied,

If this peasantry, the small farmers and agricultural farmers are ruined and destroyed, the future of the country will be dark

So, I strongly commend this legislation to ensure their protection and welfare I request the hon Minister for Agriculture to see that this legislation shall be brought forward to protect their interests and help the country

[Translation]

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer)
Mr Chairman, Sir I earnestly support the 'Agricultural Workers (Minimum Wages and Welfare) Bill, 1991', presented by Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh India is an agricultural country and in ancient times in Vedas have also been said that-

"Krishimeet Kishshaw"

means 'O man, you till and further said'

"Akshaimardivya"

which means 'do not gamble' Agriculture had been the oldest occupation in this country, whether the farmer is somewhere landlord, somewhere owner of the field, somewhere landowner of the field tilled by someone and somewhere

only guard But the person who works, tills, irrigates weeds out, constructs waterbeds, cuts grass and other weeds and harvests in the fields of someone is agricultural labourer Farmers prosper in case there is good crop, many farmers are in better condition than the income tax payees but the agricultural labourer born in debt and poverty, brought up in debt and poverty and he has to die in the debt and poverty Attention should be paid towards their welfare, which has not been done Drought, famine flood frost hailstorm, excessive rainfall, and scanty rainfall are regular features in this country We are fully dependent on monsoons It is said about Indian Budget that it is a gamble of monsoons It is said about Indian Budget that it is a gamble of monsoon Agriculture is the backbone of our economic set up and the agricultural worker is worst affected by the natural calamities After days of hard work when the labourer asks for the day's labour he gets maltreatment or just one kg of foodgrains The Supreme Court has decided that every worker should get Rs 22 as minimum wages per day but the agricultural labourer is deprived of that so far

I recall that in 1989 Ministry of labour had fixed Rs 15 as daily wages for agricultural labourer but he is not getting even that It is a matter of regret that the labourers in the States of Rajasthan, Andhra-Pradesh Goa and Madhya Pradesh are getting minimum wages at the rate of Rs 12 per day The minimum wages prevalent at present in Gujarat and Bihar is Rs 15 and in Punjab and Haryana it is Rs 35 That is why the agricultural workers of Rajasthan and Bihar prefer to work in Punjab and Haryana at the time of harvest They get more wages there but their lives remain endangered Now the law and order condition has improved in Punjab but when terrorism was there the labourer from Rajasthan and Bihar always fell victim to bullets Labourers were shot while they were cooking their food or sleeping They were killed by terrorists while

they were traveling in trains There is no legislation to save their life There is no law for the security of their families

The total number of agricultural workers producing rice, wheat, oilseeds, rapeseeds, cash crops or working in tea gardens is seven crores In 1961, it was three crore This Bill should be passed in interests of these seven crore agricultural labourers Law should be legislated to raise their minimum wages Minimum wages of Rs 22 has been fixed for labourers working for drought relief, famine, construction work and under the Jawahar Rozgar yojna Similarly, the minimum wages of agricultural labourers should also be fixed Men, women and children all work in the fields They are paid minimum wages at the rate of Rs 12 and Rs 15 It should be fixed at Rs 22

Government should constitute Agricultural Workers welfare Authority to safeguard the interests of the agricultural labourers Provision has been made that it should be manned by experts and specialist officers Who would advise the Government about improving the plight of labourers who toil hard in different climates and seasons An Advisory Board should be constituted to give advice to this Authority and Ministry of Agriculture keeping in view the changing circumstances A labourer should not lead a life where he has to sleep under the open sky shivering in cold He must have resources so that he can have basic amenities of life and two square meals a day Keeping this in view an Agricultural Workers Welfare Fund and an Advisory Board should be constituted If he dies in harness, i.e. while working in the fields, his family should get full benefit Sometimes these labourers have to guard the fields from wild animals like 'Nilgai' and the wild boar single handedly His life is always at stake Therefore, his life should be insured Arrangements should be made for giving compensation in case of

This Bill proposes to establish Agricultural Workers Welfare Fund The Agricultural Workers (Minimum Wages and Welfare) Bill must be passed by consensus There is need to pay full attention for safeguarding the interests of the Agricultural workers who is *Annadata* for us We all sit in air-conditioned rooms but the labourers plough the fields in scorching sun during summer Steps should be taken to initiate welfare measures in interests and in view of the hard life they have to lead Minimum wages should be fixed at Rs 22 Orders to this effect have also been issued by Supreme Court Insurance Scheme for the benefit of these labourers should be introduced in States where there is terrorism on the pattern of the Crop Insurance Scheme These workers have temporary employment They work for a few months in a year and thereafter they work as *Sadhi* or servants There is a practice prevalent in some States where these labourers work as servants and plough the fields Gradually he becomes a bonded labourer and he is not paid for his work An agricultural worker should not be treated as a bonded labourer Without taking much time of the House, I would like that my voice should not fall on deaf ears of the Government A Government which claims to be espousing the cause of farmers and workers particularly the poor, during the last 43 years, has not done anything remarkable in this field There is a lot of difference between preaching and practice -

Kathni thothi jagat main, karni uttam sar

Kahan kabir karni sabal, uttarei bhavjal par

The Government should take initiative in this direction because in the welfare of farmers and agricultural workers lies the welfare of the nation I bow in reverence to those who brought about green revolution and with this I conclude

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time, when this Bill was being discussed, I was on my legs. Today I could not remain present here because.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am allowing you as a very special case.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I thank you for your gesture. That is what I was saying. Last time when I was on my legs, the speech was unfinished. This time, I had an impression that the other Bill would take some more and also I was busy with the Standing Committee meeting. Last time also, I lent my support to this Bill. Today also, I have no hesitation to support to the Bill. When I was listening to the speech delivered just now by Shri Rawat, he himself said that the Government should do all these things without further delay; forty years precious time has been lost. He also said that minimum wage which has been fixed in some States, that minimum wage is not being paid. That is not only true if one state but that is also true of different states. Even whatever is the requirement of the situation, the financial requirement or needs to run a family, if you consider that, then what is provided in this Bill is not sufficient. Something more should be there. What a class-IV employee is getting by and large, that should be the income even of a labourer. But the situation the country is such that even it is not possible to ensure payment of minimum wages fixed by the Government. That is the real situation.

Even in respect of states- the Minister has given information to the questions of some hon. Members, -about the minimum wages in different states- also, minimum wages are not uniform. In Maharashtra, it differs zone-wise as much as from Rs 12 to Rs. 20 per day, according to the zones in Maharashtra. I understand, some are industrially developed areas, some are agricultural areas, irrigation provision is there, some are dry areas, perpetually drought areas like the Kalandi district which has been very

severely hit by drought. This was visited by the hon. Prime Minister. Now Rs. 25 has been fixed as the minimum wage by the Orissa Government. Earlier it was Rs. 12. It means, there is more than 100 per cent increase. But that is not paid. It is rather followed more in violation.

In our country, we have several progressive legislations. I would say we are next to none in respect of passing laws. But if they remain in the state books and what will happen then? That is exactly what is happening in respect of certain laws. On the floor of this House also, we have discussed several times about the Bidi Workers Bill, Provident Fund, Bonded labor. We have discussed even about the Child Labour. We have prohibited child labour. But in spite of that, it is common knowledge that it is going on a large scale. Even when you restrict, peanuts are sending them. They say that if an esquire is conducted, they will say that they are not laborers but as they are starving they may give them some employment. That is the real situation. Poverty is our real enemy in this country. We have to fight out and alleviate poverty.

We have 259.5 million rural laborers. Out of them 54.4 per cent or 165 million are male laborers and 33.2 per cent or 94 million are female laborers. Although the male and female ratio should be 50 per cent, there is a difference because the higher caste families do not want their females to go out and work as labourers. That is how there is this difference in the male and female ratio. Anyway, they can afford but the poor people, they cannot afford; unless all of them work, they do not get two square meals a day. They are working in the agricultural fields. I have all sympathy for the laborers and monochrome should be done for them. But I am asking you one question. How many agriculturists, how many cultivators in this country are well off, to the extent of a Class I) V Government employee? A Class IV employee is getting a minimum of Rs. 1,200 per month. How many farmers or their families are having a net income of Rs. 12,000 per annum after meeting all their expenditure? It is not so even in the case of buggar

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

cultivators, unless they have got some supplementary income and not from agriculture alone.. They are very few. We have ceiling laws. If actually the ceiling laws are implemented, then very few families will be getting the income exclusively from Agriculture as that of a Class IV government servant. If anybody comes and argues with me or contradicts me, I am well prepared to face them.

This is the position. The capacity of employer is also very important. In this case, the farmer or the cultivator if he has engaged some people, his paying capacity is also very important. There was a sudden increase from Rs. 12 or Rs.25. There is a quantum jump and in Orissa, I understand that many farmers have reduced the number of labourers; they made it to half and all those people were thrown out of employment. They had to go elsewhere, to places like Raipur, Vizag or Rourkela in search of their livelihood.

So, let us be practical and let us have a pragmatic approach. What can be done? When Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the prime Minister, he was feeling very concerned about the plight of this section - poor people, labourers - and he appointed a National Commission on rural Labour. they did a very good job.

They have presented the report. I would like to know what happened to that report. To what extent it has been implemented? They had recommended for land reforms to be implemented rigorously. They had also recommended something for insurance etc. It is a very good thing. Insurance of course should be there. At the same time he is a human being; a labourer is a human being. He should have a house, he should have a home stead land. Crores of families do not have a home stead land. Our Cabinet Minister is present here; he is a progressive man; he was the Chief Minister of Kerala; he knows how many poor people do not have a home stead land also. Wherever he is either in a factory, or an industry or in a field, or under a farmer, the

State Government should provide him with home steads land. give them some financial assistance, so that he can build a hutment, not a palace, not a building; but at least a hutment. that should be a place of his own to take shelter. At the same time his children should not be deprived of going to school. To that extent the Government should levy taxes for poor people. In a way it is the Government's responsibility to mop up, to arrange resources for the poor people, the have-nots, people below the poverty line, the rural labourer and their children.,

One they get into a Government job or some company's job, the treatment that they get is different. For them there is Central school, be it a Class IV employee also. For rich children better school facilities are available. What about these people? when a Government employee goes to the hospital everything is reimbursed for him. All free treatment is there. If medicines are not available there and he purchases from the market his medical bill is reimbursed. But what do these poor people get? On the medical side and education side this facility should be provided by the Government at par with Class IV or Class III Government employees. Why not? Farmers cannot provide these facilities. So the Government should also build up for them like Insurance Fund or something like that. For Clothing also, why not poor school children be provided with dress? Whatever it is, it is a pious wish. Prof. Rao also said even Rs. 12 is not implementable and is not being implemented. You can fix it. In certain States it is Rs. 12 and it is Rs.20 somewhere else. At the same time let us fight out poverty. How can we do it? Together with land reforms, the investment on land and water has to be massive. Let us provide irrigation. Once there is irrigation, when the land is irrigated, is capable of producing more than one crop, two crops round the year, the agricultural laborers remain busy there, and they get employment. In some areas not just Rs.25, they earn even Rs.50 a day. In Harked Command Area is Orissa- I belong to that area- even labourers do come from Chatisgarh of neighboring Madhya Pradesh. Unless they come in large

numbers, the agricultural operation is not complete here. Where there is good irrigation round the year and crop is there, naturally there is no question of dearth of employment. Rather labour is not available there. So let us create such a situation with regard to irrigation and land reforms.

I told for education facility, health facility, housing facility there should be some sort of a fund. The rich people who are enjoying the benefit of freedom should contribute something more. The poor people, the have-nots, the unfortunate people should get benefit out of such a fund.

I say that in spirit this is a good Bill, ideal and pious. But it should not be a pious wish. It must be practicable also at the time of implementation. Otherwise such Bills would on add to the statute book: they will remain in the statute book; will not be implemented. We have heard our Labour Minister. Some other provisions are there about its implementation; a register should be maintained, Government of India will do this and all that. In a vast country like India, it is not possible. It has got to be decentralised. Some Members were demanding provident fund organisation to be bifurcated or decentralised. The Minister said yes it should, but we do not have enough resource to that. The infrastructure is not there so far as organised labour, industrial labour, is concerned.

Some benefits which should accrue to them are not accruing due to these difficulties what to speak of the unorganised sector like rural labour. Anyway, the Government should convene a meeting to discuss whatever recommendations of the National Labour Commission are there and there and try to implement them. The Labour Minister, the Agriculture Ministers of states, etc. should also participate in such discussions. At the same time, such situation should be created so that the whole lot of the unfortunate poor rural labours improves. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill presented by Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh is a undisputed Bill. It is a Bill to protect the interests of workers and to create a healthy atmosphere. As it is stated in the objects and persons of this Bill that there is no legally provision in the existing laws of the country to protect interests of agricultural works, and to solve their various problems. A legal provision should be made to protect their interests and to ensure their development. So, I support this Bill.

Sir, while presenting this Bill Shri Deshmukh has stated that the Government too has some responsibilities to protect interests of the workers. It is the responsibility of the government to come forward and look into it and enact the law where it is necessary but neither the Government has taken any step nor expressed any concern in this regard. Therefore, Shri Deshmukh has presented this Bill in discharge of his duties as an hon. member of the House.

I would like today one more thing that there are basic defects in our Agriculture policy. It is because of it that agriculture workers are passing through such condition at present. Had there been a coordination and cordial relations between farmers and agriculture workers then their interests could have been protected. There would have been no need of introducing this Bill. Basically, this situation has been created due to defective system. Worker, Working in other than agriculture sectors whether they are engaged in stone crushing or in road construction or they are bank employees or railway employees or even coolies they are all organised but not the agriculture workers. Though, the number of cools in agricultural produce market is only 15 20 yet unitedly they can force the farmers to accept their demands at any time. But there are lakhs of agricultural workers, they can't ask farmer to accept their demands. The agricultural worker can't do injustice to the farmers because he is naturally associated with farming and

thinks that by doing so he will be doing injustice to farming and the land. I think that the Government has certainly made statements in this regard but has done nothing concrete in this regard. the economy of the country is not as based on agriculture, as it should be so our whole system is defective. Our economy can move ahead in right direction if it is properly based on agriculture and it can also make progress in healthy direction.

But even now economy is not based on agriculture. It is also a defect. It should be looked into whether agriculture is an important part or basic foundation of our economy and whether agricultural production or income from this sector has important contribution in our economy. When agriculture has an important contribution in the economy of the country then matters related to it should also be looked into the same manner. A comprehensive approach should be adopted while discussing this Budget. A provision should be made by considering the agriculture as the backbone of our economy this Agriculture workers Bill is also included in it. But the Government is not thinking in this direction. I should think per it. Today, the farmer is in difficulty why is he in difficulty? Last week as well as now the hon. Members said that the farmers in difficulty and is depending on god's will. He is happy if it rains on time and is good crop and his house is filled there farm produce. He is always affected by some or the other problems like natural calamities, its; cold wave, hailstorm or draught. In such situation he dines himself very disappointed. the farmer shelled get reasonable price of his produce. If reasonable price is not given to the farmer than how he will be able to give proper wages to the agricultural workers. The Government should think in this regard and while fulfilling its duties towards social welfare it should do some arrangements in this regard so that workers working in such circumstances may get their wages on the basis of the rates fixed as minimum wages. The government has fixed the land ceiling, but it has

not fished the minimum limit of land. To avoid further division of land which is being divided into small pieces which is a matter of concern.. (Interruptions) I was requesting to you as to what is the position of land reforms and it is an important matter. The Central Government should considerate. It is the base of our economy. 80- per cent population is depending on agriculture. when a person finds notice of no vacancy in any factory for office then he returns to village to try his luck in farming and he gets job the . He does not get full time work throughout the year there. Such a provision should be made that he may get full time job. Such provisions is essential which is not there in the exiting law, this Bill has been brought keeping in view that the Government would make such provision but there are a member of shortcomings in this Bill, there fore, an appropriate Bill should be brought, some points of the Bill introduced by Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh are worth considering:

[English]

"The appropriate Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish an Agricultural workers welfare Authority."

[Translation]

The government should establish an authority appropriately for the conveniences and welfare of agricultural workers. He said his points in this regard.

[English]

'The Central Government shall constitute a fund to be called the agricultural workers welfare fund for the welfare of agricultural workers.'

[Translation]

This is the second point he has made that a welfare author should be constituted which would identify the problems of agricultural workers and find their solutions, as also steps to be

taken and laws to be enacted in this regard. It has also been stated that a fund should be created so that assistance may be provided to the needy persons from this fund, whenever such problems occur. Bihar and Orissa are affected by famine and so is Madhya Pradesh. When farmers themselves are not in a good position how can they improve the lot of agricultural workers. Therefore, a welfare fund should be created with a view to save their leaves. The third point has made,

[English]

There shall be set up an Advisory Council by the Central Government to advise the appropriate Government on the implementation of the provisions of this Act "

[Translation]

The Government should constitute an Advisory Council to implement the provisions of this act. Today the farmers are not organised. Even the organisations of the farmers are not capable of organising them completely. Today the demand of farmers are suppressed immediately. Everyday the members say that the farmers should get support price for their produce. The Government has fixed support price for wheat, grain and all other process by they don't get the same. If they get anything, it is Rs. 100-125 less than the fixed price.

How can a farmer give good wages to the workers when he himself gets price of this produce much less than their cost. Therefore, there are co-related matters and they can't be regarded different from each other. If agricultural workers have to be paid reasonable wages, the farmers should be paid reasonable price for their produce. I don't say that they should get only support price of their produce they should be given remunerative price. The owner of a cement factory himself fix the process of cement and the owner of factory fixes the force of the pertoneset, then what is the reason that the farmer can't fix prices of his produce. The

milliowmers fix prices of per quintal sugar and Khandasari the farmer must have right to fix prices of their produces as to what should be the prices of grambarth and wheat. If once, the sells garlic at the rate of Rs. 3000 per quintal he has to sell the same at the Rs. 150-200 per quintal on the next time. You may see the difference therein. We have never hound concern not have thought about it. So it should be considered in to. Hence the farmers are unhappy and when they raise their voice time and again, it proves cry in the wilderness and is ignored because they are not organised and that do not have any lobby. Now-a-days tsugar lobby cement lobby and steel lobby but these as no farmers lobby. It is for this reasons that there should be a farmers loby through which they may raise their voice and get the demands fulfilled. If we improve the condition of the poor farmers, the condition of agricultural worker who are linked with them, will also improve. Therefore, adopt this Bill. If you not adopt it then you should bring such a Bill which can protect interests of agriculture workers and farmers by solving their problems. It is necessary to hold a thorough discussion on this.

With these words, I conclude

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRANATH VERMA (Chatra)
Mr Chairman Sir I rise to support this Bill. Before saying anything I would like to draw the attention of the august House towards certain points mentioned in the Economic Survey of India 1993. It clearly mentions that in the present circumstance, there can be no security to service and salary. It further states that the industrial laws enacted in the interest of industrial workers are proving to be a hurdle in the path industrial development which will have to be replaced. While drawing your attention towards these two sentences published in this book, I would also like to know about the psyche this who have been in the limelight of polices and society? What steps do they intend to take? It has been clearly written in Economic Review that in the present circumstances one cannot talk about

[Sh Upendra Nath Verma]

wages This should be kept in mind. Secondly, is there any difficulty in enforcing the laws enacted for this purpose? I can say that 90 percent of laws like Minimum Wages Act are not being implemented. Why they are not being implemented? The responsibility lies on those who are supposed to implement them, be it the Government officials or other persons. These officers do not come from the labour class; they represent the class which do not intend to pay the labourers their wages and thus exploit them. Therefore, they have made up their mind that they will not allow the implementation of the laws enacted in this regard. Now we have the biggest challenge how to get the laws implemented strictly.

Thirdly, apart from the existing laws for welfare and providing facilities to labourers, new laws should be enacted in this regard. You cannot imagine the extent to which this thing has deteriorated. The labourers in villages are being paid less wages and moreover atrocities are also committed on them. As a result, there of one can hear blasting bombs as well as firing of shots in the areas where labourers are being paid less wages and where they are being subjected to social and economic pressure, be it Bilaspur or Bastar in Madhya Pradesh, Kanam Nagar or Rangareddy districts of Andhra Pradesh, Marathwada in Maharashtra, Kalahandi in Orissa or Central Bihar in Bihar. With the rising of atrocities on poor in these areas, the resentment and anger among poor is also on the increase. What went wrong? When we attained independence, our leaders, politicians, bureaucrats prepared their plans on the lines of affluent foreign countries like U.S.A. and Russia in order to make India prosperous. Russia has a land area of 224 lakh square kilometers and a population of 29 crores. Whereas our land area is 33 lakh square kilometers and population is 87 crores. Like wise America's land area is 94 lakh square kilometers and its population is 25 crores. It means that these two countries have more land area in comparison to their population, whereas our position is just the reverse. We have less

land area and more population. In these countries machines are cheaper and manpower is dear and on the other hand, we have cheap manpower and costlier machines in our country. Nobody took this aspect into account and while imitating others, we were ruined.

When we achieved independence, we were in a sound position financially as England was our debtor. At that time we had a deposit of Rs. 1190 crores in the RBI and the amount of standing balance was credited in the Account of India. But gradually that amount was exhausted. By the beginning of 1950, India had a foreign debt of Rs. 32 crore. Since then, the amount of this debt is increasing by leaps and bounds. Whenever a budget is presented, we find the amount of foreign debt is much more than what it was in the previous year. This year we have to pay Rs. 38,000 crores as interest of the principal, whereas it was Rs. 32,000 crore last year.

On the one hand, we took foreign loans on a continuous basis and on the other hand, we could not utilize the loan amount in a proper way. The Five Star Hotel culture and luxury flourished in this country, the burden of which is being put on the people. I would like to state that our rural economy has completely changed and traditional professions of barber, washerwoman, blacksmith and potter have almost disappeared. They do not have any alternative. It is causing resentment among the villagers; it is increasing continuously. At present, there is no work for the labourers.

The new economic policy and the ensuing one will deteriorate the situation in the next 4-5 years. The agricultural labourers will not get any work and instead, they will be subjected to more atrocities and exploitation. The Government will not be able to arrest this trend. Therefore, I urge you to make arrangements for those labourers right from now. The first step in this direction will be to entrust the job of implementing the laws enacted till date in the interest of labourers to the officials who also belong to the labour class. Secondly, a watch should be kept whether the money

sanctioned for them is actually reaching them or not. It is generally done on paper only. If you see, you will find that during last ten years from 1980 to 1990 Rs. 25,000 crore were spent for providing hobs in rural areas but how many persons got employment? We express our satisfaction on looking at the figures that we have spent this and that much amount on rural development but what is the truth? When you go to a village, you come to know about the truth. During last ten years, an amount of Rs. 50,000 crore was spent on primary education at Centre and State levels but one cannot imagine the deplorable condition of education. Today they have made a declared policy which is very clear that instead of rural areas, whole attention should be centered at Delhi on providing educational facilities. The schools in which wards of M.Ps Ministered High Officials and rich people is study noun will not find even a single vacant post of a teacher but in rural areas, teachers are not provided for 2-3 months period.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the condition of Navodaya Vidyalayas are even worse which come up in the name of improving education. More than one thousand sanctioned posts are lying vacant in Navodaya schools. A number of posts are lying vacant in every school. There are no school buildings and no hostel facilities and moreover the money spent on providing food to a child has also been reduced to Rs.200-250 from Rs. 400. But their report says that its performance is better. You can well imagine that how half the funds can better their performance? But on paper everything is fine. We should think on the as to how we can avoid such paper work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir agricultural labourer are illiterate. Even today illiteracy is about 85 per cent. In such circumstances, I would ask you to pass this Bill and also given our attention towards proper implementation of this law, otherwise it will further deteriorate the situation in the country. With the se words I conclude.

SHRI PALA K.M. MATTHEW (Idukki) :
Sir, I thank you very much for giving this oppor-

tunity to speak. Because of the time constraint, I will try to be as brief as possible.

I am happy to express my appreciation about the principles, the spirit and the basic approach of this Bill - the Agricultural Workers (Minimum Wages and Welfare) Bill, 1991 introduced by shri Chandubhai Deshmukh.

As has been repeatedly pointed out here, ours is an agricultural economy. Therefore, top priority for agriculture has been given by the successive Congress Governments during the last years. We have completed a good part of the Land Reforms though mjujh remains to be done. Regarding the Land Reforms, the agricultural labours should have been given a more prominent and important part. There are 160 million agricultural laborers in this country, who are unemployed. On an average, they get only 180 days of work in a year. In certain States Like kerala, the average is around 270 days. But the All-India average is only 180 days. That means, this can be interpreted in two ways. Either 60 million people, that is, the agricultural workers are without work or all the 160 million agricultural workers are getting only partials work. so, this can be interpreted in either of these ways.

In our country, only 10 per cent of the population is organised... A few years back I have seen some statistics punished by some experts. In that it has been stated that about 5 per cent of the organised population forms part of the monopolists, industrialists and other top people.

18.00 hrs.

And the five per cent consists of industrial labour. That means, the total is only ten per cent. 90 per cent of the population is unorganized and it is mainly the agricultural labour, the rural sector which is unorganised and this is manly because of the dispersed nature of the farms and also the scattered position of the workers in different areas and regions of the country. Now because of the magnitude of the problem faced by the agricultural labourers and also the vast

[Sh Pala K M Mathew]

number of agricultural labourers in the country the central legislation is long overdue. It should have been done much earlier.

Now to put it very shortly to put it in a nutshell what are the real problems faced by the poor people I mean the rural agricultural labour? They are the lowest paid in the country. Most of them are living below the poverty line. Most of them are either bonded or are doing some kind of slavish work they are the most exploited and poorest sections of the people. Now taking into consideration all this what should be the aim of the Government or the reformists to ameliorate the lot of these people? Generally speaking it should be employment generation and secondly it should have built up infrastructure opening giving opportunities for the rural labour. Thirdly it should be aimed at improving their service conditions and wages and of course social development also with a view to do all these things a 12 member ministerial committee has been formed two years back to go into

the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labor for Central Legislation for unorganized agricultural labor. The recommendations of this Commission should be implemented without further delay. Now as has already been suggested by some of my friends from Kerala the Central legislation can be based on the Kerala model. In Kerala the land reforms as well as certain very important measures for the rural labour as been taken by various Government sets especially by the Congress Government and that can form a model. Mr Chairman (Shri Peter G. Marbaniang) Mr Matthew time is up. You may again continue when we meet next time.

The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday the 26th April 1993

1804 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday April 26 1993/Vaisakha 6 1915 (Saka)

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