

**Tenth Series, Vol. XXIV; No. 17**

**Friday, August 20, 1993**  
**Sravana 29, 1915 (Saka)**

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

**Seventh Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



***(Vol. XXIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)***

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

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**Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates**  
**(English Version)**

....

Friday, August 20, 1993/Sravana 29, 1915 (Saka).

....

<u>Col/Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
11/12 (from below)	Shri Rajvir Singh	Shri Rajveer Singh
25/7-8	DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS	DR. AMRIT LAL KAILASH PATEL
79/21	SHRI LAL BABU RAI	SHRI LAL BABU RAI
125/17	SHRI DHARMENDRA MONDAYYA SADUL	SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL
174/6	For	Of
196/13 (from below)	Handicrafts	Handicrafts
196/11 (from below)	3836	3817
223/13 (from below)	1993-94	1989-90
251/16	Shri Rajvesy Singh	Shri Rajeev Singh
326/after last line	Insert <u>"The motion is noted"</u>	
327/2	no.	now
327/7	leg	beg
328/10 (from below)	8 and 11	8 to 11
328/last line	13 and 18	13 to 18
330/3	stand part of the Bill".	were added to the Bill."

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Friday, August 20, 1993/Sravana 29, 1915 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR SPFAKFR in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Jute Mills in West Bengal

\*341 SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of jute mills in West Bengal

(b) the number of sick jute mills and the number of mills closed out of them

(c) the number of mills out of them which have been referred to BIFR during the last year and the current year so far

(d) the number of mills which have been running under BIFR rehabilitation scheme

(e) the present position of mills which are still closed and which are pending disposal by BIFR, and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for revival of these mills?

[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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

#### STATEMENT

(a) There are 59 jute mills in West Bengal

(b) The number of sick jute mills in West Bengal registered by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is 25 The

number of jute mills lying closed in West Bengal is 9 out of which 7 are registered with BIFR.

(c) Only one case of sick jute mill out of 25 mentioned above was registered in 1993. The other cases were registered prior to 1992.

(d) BIFR has sanctioned/approved rehabilitation schemes for 9 sick industrial companies in the Jute Sector in West Bengal.

(e) Out of 7 mills lying closed and registered with BIFR, in two cases revival schemes have been sanctioned/approved, one case was dismissed as non-maintainable, one case was dropped in one case draft scheme has been circulated for consent, winding up notice has been issued in one case and one case has been stayed by the court.

(f) Government have taken several measures for revival of the jute industry including creating of Jute Modernisation Fund, establishing Special Jute Development Fund, prescribing compulsory packaging of specified commodities in jute, purchasing jute bags on cost plus basis, encouraging diversification through financial, fiscal and marketing support.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH Sir as the reply itself shows, the ground reality is that the jute industry and jute workers are in serious trouble. In violation of all rules and regulations, the jute mill owners are drastically reducing the number of workers and increasing their work load. The owners are also changing the manning patterns. They do not deposit the ESI and GPF contributions. The owners also use con-

tract labour widely and pay them lesser wages through vouchers. They also refuse to pay the PF gratuity and other benefits to the retired workers. Attacks on the workers by the jute mill owners are rampant and the workers are sometimes forced to accept unequal bilateral agreements.

In this situation I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the criminal activities of the jute mill owners. If so, what steps the Government is taking to protect the interests of the jute mill workers. Reply to part (c) of my question is not satisfactory. A round about answer is given. So I would like to know what concrete steps the Government is going to take to revive the sick jute industry in West Bengal and other parts of the country.

[Translation]

**DR. ABRAR AHMED** Mr Speaker Sir, the first part of the question raised by the hon. Member is actually the concern of the Ministry of Textiles. The second query made by the Member is about the steps likely to be taken by the Government for revival of the sick industry. In this context, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government has always been making efforts to solve the problems being faced by jute industry. A Committee was set up in June 1992 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary in the Ministry of Textiles. The Government is considering the report submitted by the Committee. The recommendations made for diversification and modernisation of jute industry are being considered. Moreover, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the efforts made by the Government in view of the problems faced by this industry include a thrust on food production under the Jute Packaging Material Act, production of sugar and hundred percent use of jute products in packaging the production of urea. The Government has ordered to undertake 65 to 70% packaging of cement produce by using jute material but few persons have however obtained stay order against this order by filing a writ in the Supreme Court. Moreover, the Government has also formulated a scheme under which jute materials have to be purchased on cost plus basis which is likely to be incurred on pack etc. There has been some relaxation on the cost price of different products of different Jute Mill owners. It does also include a provision of delicensing the organised jute industry. The Jute Sector has also been included under the Multi Fibre Policy. Modernisation is being encouraged. Some

assistance has also been taken from Financial Institutions to take up modernisation schemes.

[English]

**SHRI HANAN MOLLAH** Sir, as we see most of these measures are actually not yielding the desired result. There are certain NJMC mills which are taken over by the Government. Since they were facing a lot of problems, they were sent to the Bureau of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). I find that it is also a useless body. I met them a number of times but they said that they have noticed them but they cannot take the ownership of these mills. I would like to know whether as a part of the conspiracy to privatise the NJMC mills, they have been referred to the BIFR. If so, what is the latest position of these mills and whether the Government will provide adequate fund to run these mills properly.

[Translation]

**DR. ABRAR AHMED** Mr Speaker Sir, so far as the matter of privatisation is concerned as raised by the hon. Member, there is no such proposal being contemplated at any level while so far as the issue of sick mills is concerned, the issue is under consideration of the BIFR. Whatever package is suggested by the BIFR will be accorded with an assistance from financial institutions, Banks etc. The Government will certainly make an effort to abide by whatever package is finalised. The State Governments may go for waiving loans or it may look for other ways to obtain funds from the promoters.

[English]

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE** Sir, because jute production is bio-degradable, therefore, world over it is evincing greater interest than in the past compared to plastic packaging, etc. There are possibilities, and already there are indications, that a good deal of diversification is possible in the jute products. It can be used even for preparing the "chappals", clothing and so on. This is to indicate that there is a big potential market all over the world for jute products because it is bio-degradable.

But one of the main problems which arises in the jute industry in West Bengal and elsewhere is from the jute trading sector. We have been demanding nationalisation but we have not

been paid heed to. But, at least, this much has been conceded that raw jute, if it is available in the market and not sold, this Jute Corporation would buy them. Unfortunately, the Chief Minister is raising these questions and the Finance Minister seems to be deaf and instead of providing funds to the Jute Corporation of India, they are left on the fields and the unscrupulous traders buy it and then sell it at high price through an understanding with the jute industry and jute industry would be showing a loss while the jute traders would be showing a profit. In order to save the jute industry from this position, will the Finance Minister immediately provide funds to JCI so that, they can go to the market and buy jute?

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED · Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has in the first part of his question suggested to find out some other uses of jute. This is a good piece of advice to be taken up by the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Textiles. The second point raised by the hon. Member is related to trade and that has got absolutely no concern with the Ministry of Finance.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE · What is the response? Are you going to provide funds to them so that they can function? You say that you are not going to provide funds. Sir, nodding of head does not get recorded. Let the Finance Minister say something.

MR. SPEAKER · Why don't you do it as the Maharashtra Government had done it viz. for cotton procurement?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE · That is a different issue.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHARI · Sir, regarding jute industry in West Bengal, I must say that the Government is afflicted with a sort of schizophrenic attitude. It is not that the Government of India has never come out with schemes, but what is the fate of those schemes, that we do not know. I want to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government agrees to have an appraisal of the purpose, target and performance of the Jute Development Fund that was set up during late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. What was the amount utilised; by how many mills; and

what was the net result in developing the entire jute industry?

Sir, what steps, the Government had taken—where these Funds have not been properly utilised rather criminally used—against several jute mills in West Bengal? Because, I know out of this Fund, certain allocations were made to some of the jute mills.

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED · Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a continuous process have a monitoring and to see the exemption part of whatever schemes are launched by the Government. At the moment I am not having comprehensive details regarding the particular scheme of the Government about which the hon. Member has asked. I will make it available to him after obtaining details in that regard. To the question of the hon. Member regarding the steps taken by the Government to promote jute industry I have already replied in detail while giving reply to the original question.

MR. SPEAKER · Shri Mohan Rawle

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE · I would like to ask regarding textile industry.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER · This is on jute and not on cotton.

DR. SUDHIR RAY · Don't you allow me?

MR. SPEAKER · I will allow you. But then I should allow other Party Members also. It is very rude on your part to ask that question. Now, you can ask that question. No arguments, please. You ask the question, if you want to.

DR. SUDHIR RAY · Sir, it is admitted that there is gross under-utilisation of the capacity of NJMC jute mills as man-machine ratio is fully utilised.

What steps you have taken to ensure full capacity utilisation of the NJMC because there is a loss of production and they are sick? Due to this pretext, you have referred them to the BIFR.

MR. SPEAKER · The Finance Ministry is responsible for the funds; the Textile Ministry is responsible for running them. So, we have to distinguish these two things. If you can reply, you kindly reply.

[Translation]

DR ABRAR AHMED Mr Speaker Sir I would like to inform the hon Member in response to the issue of capacity raised by him that definitely sickness in industries emerges due to certain factors like lack of capacity utilisation market and demand conditions. This is the reason why the cases of sick industries are referred to BIFR.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU The Ministry of Finance does recognise the necessity and the urgency to go into the entire question of the jute industry not in West Bengal but also in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh because this industry was once very much promising and flourishing. Now the JMC is going to the dogs now it is going to be closed as a matter of fact. Therefore does the Government propose to have a special committee of the jute industry so that the financial need of the industry can be properly ascertained and necessary follow up action taken by other related Ministries?

[Translation]

DR ABRAR AHMED Mr Speaker Sir the hon Member rightly stated that jute mills are functioning in other States too besides West Bengal. In all there are 73 jute mills and out of these 59 are functioning in West Bengal. All the jute mills of West Bengal have been referred to BIFR and out of remaining 14 which are outside West Bengal 8 have been referred to BIFR. All these referred jute mills are sick and I accept the assertion of the hon Member in this regard. Out of 59 jute mills of West Bengal 9 are lying closed and out of those which are outside West Bengal 5 are lying closed. Earlier I referred to the Committee and the measures taken in this regard like concessions given by the State Governments including West Bengal.

SHRI S M LALJAN BASHA Mr Speaker Sir a famous jute mill of Andhra Pradesh Shri Bajrang Jute Mill is lying closed and the case of this mill is also pending with BIFR. However nothing has been done till date and as a result 3000 workers have been rendered unemployed. Lot of delay is taking place in the cases pending with BIFR and whenever we approach BIFR, v-v are informed that the Judge is not present.

MR SPEAKER Is the Government doing anything to remove delay in settlement of cases referred to BIFR?

SHRI S M LALJAN BASHA Sir a number of difficulties are faced in banks too because banks are not coming forward to give any assistance. While the mill owners sell whole the goods but the workers are sitting idle. I raised this matter last year too and

MR SPEAKER You raised an important issue but please do not overemphasise your point.

SHRI S M LALJAN BASHA Mr Speaker Sir they submit that for want of Judges delay takes place.

DR ABRAR AHMED Mr Speaker Sir it is a fact that the Shri Bajrang Jute Mill of Andhra Pradesh which has been referred by the Hon Member has been lying closed since 19th March 1991 and 2400 workers have been rendered unemployed as a result thereof. However the case is pending with BIFR. There cannot be two opinions about delay. Sir through you I would like to inform the Hon Member that till date 1895 cases in all have been referred to BIFR and out of these 1378 cases have been registered. Out of these 1378 cases 268 were dismissed as not maintainable, 119 were under the category approved under section 72, 295 were those which were sanctioned under section 84 and 221 cases were covered under section 21 as wound up recommendation. This way in respect of 909 units action was taken under various sections.

I do accept that in respect of certain units delay does take place and I am myself a sufferer of the same. As a Member of Parliament I also used to raise questions regarding Jaipur Udyog of Sawai Madhopur. The Government is continuously pondering over how best to minimise time delays or to improve the situation.

[English]

#### Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme

\*342 DR. K. D. JESWANI

SHRI HARISINH CHAUDA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 has come to an end

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate any other such scheme to give more benefits to farmers, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[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.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 came to close on 31st March, 1991. The Scheme was a one time measure for relieving the debt burden of farmers and landless agricultural labourers who had taken loans for agriculture and allied activities as also artisans and weavers of rural areas who had taken loans for their vocational requirements from Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperatives.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to introduce any such scheme. The endeavour is to revitalise the rural credit system and develop a healthy recovery climate for recycling of the loans.

[English]

DR. K. D. JESWANI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the ARDR was a short-lived scheme which gave some relief to about 350 lakh of beneficiaries. At that time all the States had also cooperated fully well.

Apart from benefiting some poor farmers and artisans, a big lot of similar debt laden farmers and artisans were expecting their turn to come, but this has not happened as it has created a lot of discrepancies in their minds. Actually speaking, such a scheme would be very much a call of the time for such beneficiaries, when during the last two years the condition of the small and marginal farmers is much more pitiable.

It is stated in the Statement, 'for reducing the rural credit system and recovery that system is going to take a pretty long time', so ultimately it will mean denying the direct benefit. May I, therefore, like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in the present perspective the government plans to have some such scheme which will reduce the burden of the debt on the rural farmers and poor artisans to make them utilise the benefits of harvesting for the next season?

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of the Hon. Member whether the

Government has formulated any such scheme has two parts. However, the question regarding the scheme is totally different because benefiting farmers and artisans is altogether a different issue. It is the endeavour of the Government to work for the benefit of the farmers and artisans. There is not one but many schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and other schemes through which the government is trying to ameliorate the lot of the farmers. However, the Government is not going to launch any such scheme mentioned by the Hon. Member. Loan waiving scheme was launched under a specific programme. Further, I would like to submit that public money flows in a cycle. Money again flows back to the banks and the farmers and labourers in need can again borrow money. However, if the money given as loan is not recovered but waived then how can the cycle function?

Even recovery rates are minimal and these also differ from bank to bank. Recovery rate of SBI is 23.2 and if the money pooled in by the government is substituted and removed then the rate comes to 23.2. Recovery rate of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur is 9.7 and of State Bank of Hyderabad is 27.3 and of State Bank of Indore is 9.9. Similar is the position of other Banks, the rate is also very low in them. If such a scheme is continued then it will be quite difficult for the Banks to function in the absence of recycling of money.

[English]

DR. K. D. JESWANI: About Rs. 1250 crore balance is yet to be released by the Government of India as against this scheme. For Gujarat an amount of about Rs. 54.40 crore is still required to be released by the Government of India. It means, about 5400 beneficiaries are still awaiting their assistance since long. The cases have still not been finalised in the last two years. The farmers are put to a great deal of difficulty and they are denied any further assistance from the banks. Many of these farmers and beneficiaries belong to the group of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is my personal experience too.

Would the Hon. Minister, in this perspective, like to respond as to when these amounts for Gujarat would be released to the farmers, artisans and beneficiaries?

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am unable to understand how the Hon. Minis-

ter has worked out this figure about recovery etc Sir through you, I would like to apprise the hon Minister of the factual position Under the said scheme a sum of Rs 707.81 crore was given to the beneficiaries Debt relief given by PSB and RRBs stands at Rs 2785.44 crore and Rs 786.69 crore respectively Debt amount of Cooperative Banks stands at Rs 294.34 crores So the liability of the Centre was of Rs 5666.47 crores The Central Government made a provision of Rs 1500 crore in its first Budget In the final Budget a provision of Rs 425 crore was made In 1992-93 Rs 1500 crore was provided and in 1993-94 Rs 500 crore was set aside Therefore in all the Centre has set aside Rs 4925 crore Out of which Rs 420 crore was not provided In total Rs 4505.4 crore has been disbursed and the difference is of Rs 1000 Banks have been asked to prepare final appraisal report After this the Central Government will not provide funds on account of interest and compound interest and the money provided by DGICR Only after final review clear picture will emerge This way Rs 1000 will be saved For rest of the amount provision has been already made in the Budget The Central Government is nearly freed of its responsibility

DR K. D. JESWANI What about Gujarat?

MR. SPEAKER You can give in writing about Gujarat

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT The practice of writing off of loans should be discontinued from the banking system and this should not be started again In 1990 scheme a mandatory condition was incorporated But it was not extended to whole of the country Wherever this scheme is in vogue is not being implemented

[English]

MR. SPEAKER It is for the entire country

[Translation]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT I am talking of country as a whole

[English]

MR. SPEAKER He may not have the information because this question relates to the entire country From general if you come to the specific the Minister may not have the reply

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT I am coming to the general only

[Translation]

It has been implemented in different forms in various parts of country Only the rich farmers were provided relief under this scheme and the small farmers, with low income, were not provided any relief Therefore, this condition should be reviewed and withdrawn I would like to know whether the Government will take any decision to benefit the farmers not covered under this scheme or for providing them relief in a different manner?

DR. ABRAR AHMED Mr Speaker Sir in reply to the main question I submitted that this scheme has been totally abandoned At the time of implementing the loan waiving scheme some criteria were fixed If the Hon Member would like to know it then I am willing to come out with all these criteria

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE Mr Speaker Sir as per the guidelines given by the Union Government in respect of the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme 1990 it is the bank authorities who have to inform the eligible beneficiary farmer the amount he owes and the amount that is being written off, and if still some more amount is to be paid by him to clear the account So this responsibility to inform the farmers has been fixed upon the bank officials Sir some eligible small farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could not avail this benefit because they were not informed in time before the scheme was closed I had brought one such case to the notice of the Hon Finance Minister There may be few other cases in respect of the other parts of the country also I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government will consider such few cases and give the benefit to those farmers

MR. SPEAKER Please do not make a speech Kindly come to the question

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE Sir I am told that the Government of India owes some money to the Andhra Pradesh Government Will the Government take necessary steps immediately to release this amount?

[Translation]

**DR. ABRAR AHMED :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in response to the question of the Hon. Member I would like to submit that the number of identified borrowers was 3.21 crore and the number of those to whom certificates were issued was 3.16 crore only. In fact the percentage of borrowers to whom certificates were issued was 99.87 of the identified borrowers. I would also like to inform the Hon. Member that there is not much difference between the identified borrowers and actual beneficiaries. However, if during implementation or identification stages some persons did not come out with anything then it would be difficult to say anything about them right now. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is very wrong. This lowers the dignity of the House. You are not sitting in a primary school or a Panchayat to shout like this. You should realise that this question was asked from this side only.

**SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D CHAVAN :** Sir, first of all I would like to draw your attention to part (a) of the question and to the reply given by the Minister. The part (a) of the question is: Whether the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 has come to an end; and the reply is: The Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 came to close on 31st March, 1991. Sir, if you look at the RBI Report, section 2.63, it says that the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 came to a close on 30th June, 1991. Either the reply given by the Minister is incorrect or the RBI Report for 1991-92 is incorrect. One of the two has to be wrong. The Finance Minister does not seem to know exactly when the scheme really came to an end.

I will come to my question now. Sir, a total sum of Rs. 7800 crore was sanctioned for disbursement under this scheme. The Minister has just replied that this amount was reimbursed to the PSU banks, NABARD, rural banks and co-operative banks in three phases—Rs. 1425 crores; Rs. 1500 crores and Rs. 500 crores. When this scheme came into being, there was a clear understanding that they will be reimbursed immediately. Now there had been a delay in reimbursement. My question is: whether these banks will be reimbursed the amount of interest loss that they had incurred because of the delay in reimbursement by the Central Government.

[Translation]

**DR. ABRAR AHMED :** Just now, while giving reply to the supplementary question, I had given the figures as to how much funds the Central Government was to provide and how much they have provided. So far as the question of not giving of Rs. 1000 crores is concerned, I have already given the reasons for it. With regard to the question asked by the Hon. Member, I would like to submit that an amount of Rs. 2785.44 crores has been provided through Public Sector Banks, Rs. 786.69 crores through Regional Rural Banks and Rs. 4188.68 crores through Co-operative Banks. Thus the total amount provided comes to Rs. 7760.85 crores. In this regard, the amount paid by Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks was fully reimbursed by the Central Government whereas the reimbursement made to Co-operative Banks was 50 per cent, and provision was made to provide the remaining 50 per cent through NABARD. In this way, the entire amount was tabbed. As I have already submitted out of the total amount, the Central Government had the liability of Rs. 5866.47 crores. Budgetary provision of Rs. 4925.00 crores has been made out of which Rs. 4505.00 crores have already been provided. The difference of about Rs. 1 crore that has not been provided, is because the banks have collected the money through penal interest, interest, DSIDC etc. Had this rule not been applied to them, how the banks which were not in a position even to pay the principal, could manage to collect interest. This plan was formulated not to benefit the banks. Real appraisal means real appraisal of bank money thereafter decision could be taken. Banks cannot be permitted to get money from DSIDC, interest, penal interest and all that. It was not a scheme for the benefit of banks but for the upliftment of poor.

**SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister said that this scheme has caused loss. However, I may remind the Hon. Minister that debt release scheme had been introduced through loan Mela by a Congress Minister. Today, it is being said that the number of wilful defaulters has increased to 20 per cent. The evil tendency is fast spreading. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that keeping in view the fact that since it has caused loss to Rural Banks, Public Sector Banks etc. or the banking industry in general whether the Government proposes to make a provision so that this type of schemes which cause loss to banks are not implemented.



**DR. ABRAR AHMED** Mr Speaker, Sir, the Hon Member said that it has caused loss to the government. I would like to tell him that rather it caused loss to the system. The way the banks faced recession, recovery was delayed, cycling was discontinued and there were difficulties created in giving loans to people proves that it is failure of the system and not of the Government

Secondly, the Hon Member has referred to wilful defaulters. A few days ago, I had myself piloted a Bill in regard to debt-recovery. The Government proposes to enact a law to recover money particularly from wilful defaulters. The Hon Members made very good suggestions during the discussion, and I gave reply to all of them. The Government will make all out efforts to recover money from wilful defaulters

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER** We cannot continue like that. We have covered only two questions in forty minutes. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER** You can give me a notice for Half-an-Hour discussion, if you like

#### Indo-China Cooperation

\*343 **SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether India and China have agreed to maintain regular bilateral co-operation in the field of planning as discussed by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission during his visit to China in June, 1993

(b) if so the details of the issues discussed during the visit, and

(c) the outcome of the visit?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO)** (a) to (c) During the Deputy Chairman's visit to China and his discussions with the State Planning Commission there both sides expressed the desire to exchange delegations and experience in the field of planning. Issues discussed also included the desirability of increasing bilateral trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. The outcome of the visit was an agreement in principle to strive towards these objectives

[Translation]

**SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE** Mr Speaker, Sir, the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission Shri Pranab Mukherjee had gone to China in June, 1993 and exchanged views in regard to maintaining regular bilateral relations between India and China in Planning. I would like to ask the Hon Minister whether Shri Mukherjee during his discussion with the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission of China also discussed the matters related to Planning system in the two countries and the new economic policy of India?

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER** I think the reply is in the affirmative

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO** Sir, this was discussed

**MR. SPEAKER** The reply is yes

[Translation]

**SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE** Is it true that Shri Mukherjee made an offer to supply oil, granite, plywood, electrical fittings, construction material etc. on a large scale to China? Does the Hon Minister have any information in this regard?

[English]

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO** Sir, although the volume of trade between the two countries is still insignificant, they have agreed to step up bilateral trade. In the discussion India may offer construction material like granite, plywood etc.

**MR. SPEAKER** The reply is yes.

[Translation]

#### Investments in UP and Bihar

\*344 **†SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM }  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR }**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether proposals from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for making adequate investments in these States by the Unit Trust of India and the Life Insurance Cor-

poration and investments out of the funds raised through Indira Vikas Patras and Kisan Vikas Patras are pending with the Union Government, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be 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

**SMT SHEELA GAUTAM** Mr Speaker Sir I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister through you how much money was collected in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar under the schemes Indira Vikas Patra and Kisan Vikas Patra floated by the government as well as under UTI and LIC Besides it, how much amount out of the total deposit was given by the State Governments and by the Organisations

**DR. ABRAR AHMED** Mr Speaker, Sir till 1991 funds were invested in Indira Vikas Patra and Kisan Vikas Patra through UTI and after that this investment was stopped. The main reason behind this was that UTI could only have invested within its limited funds and it could get at least 16 percent interest on it. The amounts invested in Uttar Pradesh in 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 were Rs 50 crores, Rs 100 crores and Rs 329 crores respectively. Do you want to have information regarding U P only or you want information about any other states too?

**SMT SHEELA GAUTAM** I want information about both Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

**DR. ABRAR AHMED** The amounts invested by UTI in Bihar in 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 were Rs 25 crores, Rs 70 crores and Rs 32 crores respectively. The Hon'ble Member asked about LIC also. LIC does not directly invest under small savings. It has its own way of investment and a certain percentage is fixed for different items. It invests 25 percent in the bonds floated by the Central Government, 25 percent in the bonds floated by the State Government, 25 percent in the social area such as housing, water supply, power supply etc. and the rest amount is invested in the share bonds and debentures of Companies. It has no provision of investing under small savings. If the Hon'ble Members want to know about the

investment made by LIC in both the States for housing, I have relevant data of the investment made in Uttar Pradesh. In 1988-89, Rs 10.32 crores were sanctioned and disbursed. In 1989-90, Rs 10.56 crores were sanctioned and disbursed. In 1990-91, Rs 10.56 crores were sanctioned and out of it Rs 10.34 crores were disbursed. Similarly, the figures of investment made under different items till 1992-93 are available with me. If the Hon'ble Member wants, I will send it to her or I can read it here. I have also the figures of investment made in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh under water supply, electricity supply and transport during the years 1988-89 to 1992-93. If the Hon'ble Member wants, I will send it to her.

**SMT SHEELA GAUTAM** Mr Speaker Sir, in response to the information given by the hon'ble Minister, I would like to know the details of the organisations in which and terms on which these investments were made and also the names of the projects.

**MR. SPEAKER** No, this will make the question very lengthy. You give it in writing.

**SMT SHEELA GAUTAM** Are you saying this because of the lengthy reply given by the Minister?

**MR. SPEAKER** No, others should also be given the opportunity to ask.

**SMT SHEELA GAUTAM** Please tell us what we should do now?

**MR. SPEAKER** I will ask your whip to take your training classes.

**SMT SHEELA GAUTAM** It will be better if you yourself take classes.

**SHRI RAJESH KUMAR** Mr Speaker, Sir one of the main reasons behind non-investment of capital in the States is that the Government instructors are being grossly violated in government undertakings. If it is so, what steps the government is going to take in this regard?

**DR. ABRAR AHMED** No, Sir

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR** Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister is aware that the credit deposit ratio in Bihar is much less than the national average of 40. According to the figures given about UTI, it is clear that the investment made in Bihar is inadequate whereas, the housing power and other sectors there, require investment. In view of all these things, I would like to know whether the government propose to

invest more in Bihar through these organisations?

**DR. ABRAR AHMED :** The hon'ble Member wants to know about investment. I would like to tell him that I have particularly mentioned about LIC. It invests in the power sector, but if there is default, LIC does not invest there again, because it has to make its repayment to its policy holders.

Regarding the things said by the hon'ble Member in regard to Bihar, I would like to tell him that 75 percent of the amount deposited under the small savings scheme is given to the state government as a long term loan, which it has to pay back in 25 years

#### Powerloom Industry

\*345. †SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR  
SHRI SURESHANAND  
SWAMI }

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers engaged in powerloom industry, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of the cloth being manufactured through powerlooms out of the total cloth, manufactured in the country;

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Government to encourage powerloom industry in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the broad details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for welfare of the workers engaged in the powerloom industry?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the house.

#### STATEMENT

(a) Powerlooms are in the decentralised sector and State-wise figures of workers engaged are not maintained. However, it is estimated that approximately 60 lakh persons are employed in the powerloom industry.

(b) The share of the powerloom sector was about 72% of the total production of cloth during 1992-93.

(c) The financial assistance by the Government of India is not allocated State-wise but scheme-wise. The financial assistance to the powerloom sector during the last three years has been as under :

Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Total
1990-91	56.31
1991-92	73.16
1992-93	100.18

(d) The Government has taken several measures to promote the powerloom industry like introduction of an insurance scheme for powerloom workers, strengthening of powerloom service centres, liberalising the policy for installing powerlooms in the wake of new industrial policy and giving 5% export quota to this sector.

[Translation]

**SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the powerloom industry is facing a great crisis. There has been steep rise in the prices of polyester filament yarn, nylon filament yarn, viscose filament yarn, acetate filament yarn, capremonium filament yarn. Is the Government considering to supply yarn to powerloom sector by controlling the prices of these products?

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the powerloom sector has gone a long way in the field of production of cloth.

I would like to inform the hon. Member that the powerloom sector is producing maximum cloth in the country at this moment. There are 12 lakh powerlooms operating in the country. If we calculate at the rate of 5 workers in a loom then the number of total workers would come around 60 lakh. The question asked by the hon. Member is whether the Ministry is contemplating to provide financial assistance to them or not. Whatever will be their demand, I will forward the same to the Ministry of Finance. The hon. Minister of Finance is present here.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You and the Minister of Finance are considered as one and the same.

**SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR** Mr Speaker, Sir, 5 per cent export quota has been fixed for this sector. In India, this sector produces 72 per cent of textile. Does the Government propose to increase its export quota?

**SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY** Mr Speaker Sir, earlier it was 3 per cent for powerloom sector. Now it has been increased to 5 per cent. The Government will consider it as soon as it increases production and puts up its demand.

[English]

**SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI** Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a very specific question regarding Bhopal Textile Mills which is a unit of the National Textiles Corporation.

**MR. SPEAKER** This is for all India. You are going from general to the specific. The Minister may not have the information.

**SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI** The Minister may come from particular to general also. You do not worry, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER** I have to worry because I have to give chance to others also.

**SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI** Let me put a general question.

**MR. SPEAKER** Please cooperate with us. You are not the only Member sitting here.

**SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI** Sir, let me put another question. As was pointed out by the hon. Minister that 72 per cent of the production is made by the powerloom mills. It was earlier decided by the Cabinet Committee of the Government that 50 per cent of the hank yarn will be produced by the powerloom mill owners and the rest will be earmarked for the handloom sector. So, I want to know whether the Government has any proposition or any sort of contemplation to reduce the production of the powerloom mills from 72 per cent to a lower level.

[Translation]

**SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY** Mr Speaker, Sir, I have given the figures as 72 per cent. It means that this much quantity of cloth is being produced in the powerloom sector. The hon. Member has not asked about the powerloom. If he asks about textile, I will reply to it later.

**MR. SPEAKER** He has asked whether the Government contemplates to lower the production level from 72 per cent.

**SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY** The production is 72 per cent. There is no proposal to lower this level.

[English]

**SHRI G M C BALAYOGI** Mr Speaker Sir, there are nearly 15,000 to 20,000 weavers in my constituency. They are facing a lot of problems. In case of fire accidents, the weavers are losing everything including their looms, houses and other things. There is another section, that is, sizing workers in the weavers' community and they are also facing a lot of problems. They have not been given any loan or any financial assistance by the Government. I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you Sir, whether the Government is going to give any financial assistance in case of fire accidents, to the weavers and also the sizing workers who are facing a lot of problems.

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER** The question relates not only to your constituency but to all.

**SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY** Mr Speaker, Sir, the State Government has given some funds to the handloom workers when the fire accident took place. In response to the representation given to me by the hon. Member, I have asked the State Government to provide assistance immediately.

[English]

**SHRI M R KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN** Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, is it not a fact that in the 1985 new textile policy, all the powerlooms which are not registered should come under the banner of registered powerlooms. According to the new industrial policy in the liberalised economy, what are the number of registered powerlooms so far till the new industrial policy came and after that how many powerlooms have been increased?

Is there any restriction on the mushroom growth of unregistered powerlooms, as all the powerlooms have come under the banner of registered powerlooms?

[Translation]

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is difficult to calculate the number of powerlooms operating in the country. As per the survey, its number is 12 lakh and 60 lakh workers are engaged in productivity.

**SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** In Bombay city, the Jupiter Mill and the Kohinoor Mill, etc. are on the verge of closure for not getting raw material of cotton. There are 5 mills including Shrinivas Mill, Raghuvanshi Mill, Mohan Mill and other cotton mills which...

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question is about powerloom.

**SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** These are also powerloom mills and the question is about textile. Two N.T.C. Chairman (North and South) are yet to be appointed. When will these appointments be made?

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:** The hon. Member hails from Bombay. I would like to inform him that his information about the closure of mills is not correct.

**SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** Five mills have been closed till now.

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:** There is less productivity due to paucity of funds. But the wages are being paid to workers as usual. Payment of wages is being made. A tripartite conference was held in which all concerned had participated. Two M. Ps. of the Consultative Committee of Textiles and two Members of Labour Consultative Committee also participated. The Members are thinking as to how 122 N.T.C. mills could be modernised and their production increased. I would like to assure the hon. Member that there is no closure in Maharashtra nor will there be any.

**SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** If there is any closure, will you ensure that they are revived.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can talk to him.

**SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:** The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that 72 per cent of cloth is being manufactured in the powerloom sector. But we are experiencing great difficulties in getting finance. Does the Government propose to set up any financial institution or Bank to provide finance in the real sense to the increasing number of powerlooms in the country?

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:** The powerloom sector was getting assistance through the NABARD and it continues to get assistance through the same bank. If it experiences any difficulty I have no objection to refer it to the Minister of Finance.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not like that. This has to be answered by the Government as a whole. You cannot divide your responsibility on the floor of the House.

This is a big question. You may require some consideration. You may not reply to it. But you may say that you will examine it.

[Translation]

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:** The Government has no intention to set up such a Bank.

**SHRI SURAJ MANDAL:** Five lakh people get employment in the handloom industry in Santhal Paragana and Chhota Nagpur. Will the Government introduce any special scheme to convert handloom to powerloom so that they could get more employment opportunities and produce more?

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY:** The hon. Member is well aware that Rs. 682 crore has been disbursed to all the State Governments from the Ministry of Rural Development. It has been mentioned therein that justice will be meted out to those who have no handloom weaving. One lakh people would be imparted training and subsidy would be provided during the training period. Not only that, the Government has issued directives to Collectors to ensure that weavers at village level get benefits under 5 new schemes.

**SHRI SURAJ MANDAL:** No subsidy has been given there.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

*Air India and Indian Airlines*

\*346 SHRI SUBRATA  
MUKHERJEE } Will  
DR. AMRIT LAL  
KALIDAS }

the  
Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND  
TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) the number of times the employees of the Air India and the Indian Airlines separately have gone on strike during each of the last three years

(b) the number of employees who participated in each strike and also the actual number of days each strike lasted

(c) the total loss suffered by each of these Airlines as a result thereof year-wise

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avert such strikes, and

(e) the time by which the National Industrial Tribunal likely to submit its report on revision of wages and allowances for employees of the Indian Airlines and the Air India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c) Details relating to strike on seven occasions by employees of Air India and Indian Airlines, from 1990-91 onwards, are given in the Statement

(d) Government are making continuous efforts to improve industrial relations by encouraging and ensuring more frequent dialogue between the management and workers

(e) Given the complexity of the issues referred for adjudication, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the time frame by which the National Industrial Tribunal would give its award

### STATEMENT

Details of strikes in Air India and Indian Airlines during the period from 1990-91 to 1993-94

Period	No of employees who participated in the strike	No of days the strike lasted	Estimated loss
(Rs in crores)			
<b>Indian Airlines</b>			
1990-91	11 100	2	0.57
1991-92	10 500	1	0.82
	173	3	4.00
1992-93	12 500	1	1.37
	443	46	46.60
<b>Air India</b>			
1990-91	NIL	NIL	NIL
1991-92	125	21	5.57
1992-93	68	56*	92.67

\* The strike was from 27-2-93 to 23-4-93

### Demand for Pilots

\*347 SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) the total number of approved qualified pilots in the country as on March 31, 1993 vis-a-

vis demand for them for our domestic and international flights as at present and during the Eighth Five Year Plan, and

(b) the steps being taken to fill the gap between demand and availability of pilots?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) There are 2702 Professional Pilots

holding current Commercial Pilot licences (CPL) as on 31-3-93 600 more C P L are expected to be issued by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan. The total number of pilots employed with Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot Limited and Pawan Hans Limited as on 31st March 1993 is 949

(b) There is no gap between demand for and availability of pilots in terms of total numbers

[Translation]

#### Integrated Rural Energy Programme

\*348 SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Integrated Rural Energy Programme is being implemented in Madhya Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) whether the Government propose to implement this programme on priority basis in tribal and backward areas

(d) if so the details thereof and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

#### STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) The Integrated Rural Energy Programme was started in Madhya Pradesh in the Seventh Plan in 1985-86. The programme is being continued and expanded in the Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs 307 lakhs has been made for this programme in the Eighth Plan outlay of Madhya Pradesh for the Eighth Plan. 37 Blocks have been taken up so far by the State Govt. under the centrally sponsored scheme for this programme in Madhya Pradesh. Out of these 37 blocks, 9 blocks are fully tribal blocks and 11 blocks are partly tribal blocks. It is proposed to take up more IREP blocks in the tribal and backward areas in Madhya Pradesh in the Eighth Plan. In these, and also the other IREP blocks, the minimum needs for domestic energy for the rural households below the poverty line are proposed to be met, besides the promotion of various appropriate devices for meeting other

rural energy needs for subsistence and development.

(e) Question does not arise

[English]

#### Stock Exchanges

\*349 DR. D VENKATESWARA  
RAO  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE } Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to reorganise and strengthen the functioning of Stock Exchanges in the country particularly the Bombay Stock Exchange

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time schedule fixed in this regard

(c) whether the revamping of Bombay Stock Exchange is being deferred since long

(d) if so the reasons therefor and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be revamped?

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 Sir. However the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), which was established on a statutory basis on 21st February 1992 has directed the Stock Exchanges, including the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) on 20th April 1993 to reconstitute their Governing Bodies. According to this order, the Governing Body of a Stock Exchange shall normally consist of the following

(i) Six members of the Stock Exchange to be elected by the members of the Exchange,

(ii) Not more than three members to be nominated by the Government or the SEBI,

(iii) Three public representatives to be nominated by the SEBI

(iv) One Executive Director to be appointed by the Stock Exchange

The Stock Exchanges are required to comply with the order of SEBI within a period of six months from the date of this direction

(c) to (e) As the revamping of the BSE extends to several aspects of its functioning, it is a continual process and Government has not imposed a time limit for this purpose. Some of the steps towards this have already been initiated, including increasing membership of the exchange, a comprehensive review of the existing organisational structure of the exchange through management consultants, and a major computerisation programme for streamlining and modernising its trading and settlement system. As part of the strengthening of its organisational structure, the BSE is currently processing the applications received for three new posts of Directors

#### Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

\*350 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Bank of India has formulated or proposed to formulate any schemes for the economic rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, widows of ex-servicemen and handicapped members of their families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such schemes are also applicable to civilians, widows, blind and socially backward people and the people belonging to border areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (e) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that it does not have any scheme exclusively for the rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen or Handicapped persons. However, such persons are eligible for finance under its various schemes for some specific activities apart from other activities. The physically handicapped persons are eligible for loans for the specific activities like agency for selling newspapers, lottery tickets, pan-bidi, vegetable/fruit stall, grocery shops, tea stalls, tailoring shops, caning of chairs, small ventures for manufacturing handicrafts items, conducting musical classes, running of telephone booths etc

The specific activities for which loans can be made available to the Ex-Defence personnel for running of petrol pumps, gas agencies, transport vehicles, marginal automobile garages, radio-cum-electrical appliances servicing units, fair price shops, setting up of small business finance and small scale industries units etc. SBI has also reported that its schemes are open to all sections of the society including widows, blind persons, socially backward persons and residents of border areas

[Translation]

#### Minimum Wages

\*351 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA  
SHRIMATI KRISH-  
NENDRA KAUR (DEEPA) } Will

the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the minimum wages of the labourers engaged in the scheduled employments for which the Central Government have fixed minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of labourers likely to be benefited as a result thereof; and

(d) the time by which the wages of the labourers are likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the Central Government have issued Notification on 11-6-1993 proposing to revise the minimum rates of wages for the workers employed in 39 Scheduled employments in the Central sphere, comprising mainly the activities of construction, mining, and loading and unloading operations in Railway goods sheds. The proposed rates of minimum wages for the unskilled category of worker varies from Rs. 21/- per day to Rs. 28/- per day for construction workers, from Rs. 24/- per day to Rs. 35/- per day for Railway goods sheds workers and Rs. 24/- per day to Rs. 29/- per day for mine workers. As per the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, two months time has been given to the persons likely to be affected by the



notification, for indicating their objections and suggestions in writing. The Government shall consider the objections and suggestions thus received after the expiry of the two months time before issuing final notification. It is difficult to precisely indicate a time-frame for issuing final notification at this stage as it depends on the number and nature of objections and suggestions received in this regard.

An estimated 10 lakh workers employed in more than 25 000 establishments that are covered under the Minimum Wages Act in Central sphere are entitled to the benefits of the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Act.

#### Airport at Shirdi

\*352 SHRIMATI PRATIBHA  
DEVISINGH PATIL  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM } Will

the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has allotted land for construction of Airport at Shirdi and has also assured to provide other necessary facilities for the purpose

(b) if so the details thereof and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra has identified a site near Astagaon village, Taluka Kopergaon, District Ahmednagar for construction of an airport for Shirdi National Airports Authority has agreed to provide technical consultancy if the State Government would take up construction of proposed airport project.

[English]

#### Assistance to Uttar Pradesh

\*353 DR. G. L. KANAUIYA } Will  
SHRI RAM KAPSE }

the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission had agreed to enhance the special assistance for hill areas of Uttar Pradesh during 1992-93,

(b) if so, whether the said assistance had been released, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (c) A provision of Rs 182.01 crores was made under the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) in 1992-93 as Special Assistance for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. The amount was released to the State Government. The request of the State Government for higher allocation of Special Central Assistance could not be agreed to considering the total allocation available for Hill Area Development Programme in 1992-93.

#### Income-Tax Collection

\*354 SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have taken fresh initiative to augment income-tax collection in the country by involving State Governments and local authorities

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

(c) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) (a) to (c) With a view to widening the tax base and consequently augment the income-tax collection, Chief Secretaries of State Governments have been requested to ask their officers to assist and have exchange of information with the officers of Income-tax Department.

Most of the Chief Secretaries have responded favourably to the request and have assured necessary co-operation.

#### Small Savings

\*355 SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether small savings from NSC, NSS, Public Provident Fund, Kisan Vikas Patra have gradually decreased over the years

(b) If so, the details of the collections made under these schemes during each of last three years;

(c) the incentives being proposed to various States to mobilise small savings and to encourage small savings schemes; and

(d) the other steps being taken by the Government to attract more deposits under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) There has been no decline in the gross and net collections under NSS, 1987 and Public Provident Fund. There was a marginal decline in the

collections under NSC VIII Issue and Kisan Vikas Patra during 1991-92. During 1992-93 the gross and net collections under all these schemes have shown an increase over the collections of 1990-91.

(b) As indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There is no proposal to provide any further incentives to State Governments. Even as it is 75% of the net collections are passed on to them as a long term loan (25 years) and the administration costs of running the scheme are borne by the centre.

(d) The small savings schemes are under constant review and steps are taken from time to time to make the schemes more attractive.

#### Statement

ANNEXURE-I  
(Rs in crores)

	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93 (provisional)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
NSC VIII Issue	1608.75	1606.32	1584.62	1574.01	1862.82	1854.72
National Savings Scheme, 1987	2085.12	2075.77	2213.28	2163.38	329.78	32.64
Public Provident Fund	1238.64	780.63	1320.23	971.59	1496.71	1107.27
Kisan Vikas Patra	4136.29	4120.14	3450.51	3077.18	4470.71	3878.40

\*Discontinued from 1-10-1992.

#### Agricultural Credit Institutions

\*356 DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to revamp the existing institutions which provide agricultural credit, like the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development; and

(b) if so, the plans drawn up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The institutional agencies involved in providing rural credit comprise Co-operative, Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and rural branches of Commercial Banks, in addition to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) which is the apex Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. The outstanding

agricultural loans provided through the multi agency system of Co-operative Banks, RRBs and Commercial Banks increased from Rs. 21,579 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 34,282 crores in 1991-92. Despite substantial increase of agricultural credit the endeavour is to expand it further by building a healthy rural credit system. The same is an on-going process and steps are taken by Government, Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and the other credit institutions to constantly review the problems and introduce corrective measures in this regard.

#### Employment-oriented programme in North-Eastern States

\*357. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take up some employment-oriented programme in the States of North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof with names of the States to be covered under this programme;

(c) whether the Government also propose to set up employment-oriented industrial units in North-Eastern region to overcome the increasing unemployment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI. P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) The North-Eastern Council (NEC) has been setup under the NEC Act, 1971 for the coordinated economic development of the North-Eastern States which has contributed in the development of the infrastructure like transport & communications, power development, manpower development, etc. The NEC Schemes are implemented by the constituent States and Central Agencies.

In the Budget for the year 1993-94, for providing stimulus to new investment in the States in which all the districts are industrially backward, a five year tax holiday has been provided, commencing from the year of the production to new industrial undertakings in all the North-Eastern States amongst others. This will have impact on employment generation and setting up of new industrial units.

Employment in any State in general depends on the pace and pattern of development in the States for which mainly the State Government is responsible. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in creation of employment opportunities through centrally sponsored/Central sector special employment programmes, important among which are the centrally sponsored schemes of Integrated Rural development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY) and Nehru Rojgar Yojna (NRY) and Central sector scheme of self-employment for educated unemployed youth (SEEUY). These are the on-going employment programmes in North-Eastern States, as in other States of the country.

The Government of Nagaland has special Employment programmes for providing self-employment opportunities in the State. These include setting-up of small business, handloom and handicraft, dairy, poultry, piggy, pisciculture and cash plantation of coffee and cardamom. The Government of Assam has a scheme for rehabilitation of misguided youth, covering projects under: industries, agriculture, veterinary, fisheries and sericulture departments.

The Vocational Training Project assisted by the World Bank is also being implemented in the seven North-Eastern States i.e. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The main objective of the project is to improve quality and efficiency of basic craftsmen training in the ITIs, expand and diversify programmes in the advanced skills etc. It will assist the State Governments to modernise facilities, training methodology, workshop and class room buildings, etc. so that the quality of training is improved which will provide better employability of the trained manpower.

[Translation]

Unemployment	}	Will the
*358. SHRI N. J. RATHVA		
SHRI GOVINDA		
CHANDRA MUNDA		

Minister for PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any steps to solve the unemployment problem in the country, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the programmes formulated to provide employment in the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated for these programmes in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). Accordingly, a growth strategy for accelerated employment generation through faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas with relatively high Employment potential is envisaged. Employment in Gujarat, or in any State, depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State, for which the State Government is mainly responsible. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments including Government of Gujarat in the creation of Employment opportunities through centrally sponsored/central sector special employment programmes. The important among these are the on-going Integrated Rural Development Programme

(IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). The Central Plan allocation of funds for these programmes in the Eighth Plan is given below :—

(Rs in crores)	
Schemes	Funds allocated during the Eighth Plan
Integrated Rural Development Programme & allied programmes	3800
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	18400
Nahru Rozgar Yojana	227
Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth	200

[English]

#### Banks in Cooperative Sector

\*359. DR. VASANT NIVRUTTI PAWAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of banks in the co-operative sector which are allowed to deal in foreign exchange;

(b) the guidelines adopted by the Reserve Bank of India to authorise cooperative banks to deal in foreign exchange;

(c) whether there are any requests from the above banks pending with R. B. I seeking permission in this regard, and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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) has reported that three cooperative Banks, namely, the Bombay Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd., Bombay, the Saraswat Cooperative Bank Ltd., Bombay and the Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank have been authorized to deal in foreign exchange. In addition, 70 Urban

Cooperative Banks are permitted to open and maintain Non-Resident (Ordinary) and Non-Resident (Internal) Accounts in Rupees

(b) RBI has reported that the applications for banks for authorising them to deal in foreign exchange are scrutinised with reference to—

- (i) its paid-up capital and reserves,
- (ii) the extent of erosion that has taken place owing to bad and doubtful debts,
- (iii) audit classification;
- (iv) methods of operation as revealed in the inspection reports on the banks;
- (v) adequacy of internal control,
- (vi) availability of modern telecommunication, and infrastructural facilities including computerisation, and
- (vii) the expected level of foreign exchange turnover

(c) and (d) There are requests from two Cooperative Banks seeking permission for a licence to deal in foreign exchange. These applications are being scrutinised

[Translation]

#### Agricultural Development

\*360. SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh have sought any assistance from the World Bank for agricultural development during the year 1993-94,

(b) if so, details thereof?

(c) whether the World Bank is providing such type of assistance to other states,

(d) if so, 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) No project proposal has been received from the Govt. of U P for World Bank assistance for agricultural development during the year 1993-94

(c) and (d) The World Bank has recently provided financial assistance for Tamil Nadu

and Rajasthan for an Agricultural Development Project Details are given in the Statement enclosed

#### Statement

Name of Project	Credit amount (in US \$ M)	Date of signing	Date of closing	Project description
1 Tamil Nadu ADP	112.8	17-4-91	30-9-98	The project's objectives are to (a) improve the capability of the Govt. of Tamil Nadu to analyse development constraints and establish priorities (b) further develop the institutions for rendering more cost effective service to farmers, and (c) support selected priority state investment programs in agricultural and rural development identified in the state in agricultural perspective plan
2 Rajasthan ADP	106	17-12-92	30-9-99	The project would address the problems of agricultural development in Rajasthan through a broad approach linking policy reforms and public investments

#### Employment Opportunities in Bihar and Gujarat

3687 SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN  
SHRI RAM TAJAI  
CHOUDHARY  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA

} Will

(IRDP) aims at providing assistance for acquisition of productive assets. Training of Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), an allied programme of IRDP provides technical skills/upgradation of the traditional skills of youths for self-employment/wage employment in different spheres. The Jawahar Roggar Yojana (JRY) provides additional employment opportunities to the unemployed and under employed on productive works that are taken up in these States.

the Minister for PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to create employment opportunities for the youths living in tribal areas of Bihar and Gujarat,

(b) if so the details thereof and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (c) Employment opportunities for youths in tribal areas of Bihar and Gujarat, as in other States are generated through the implementation of various sectoral programmes. In addition the Integrated Rural Development Programme

The schemes financed by the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) also help in generating self-employment programmes. The Bihar State Tribal Development Corporation and Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation provide financial assistance for undertaking schemes of economic development for tribal people including youths. A new central scheme of vocational training in tribal areas is being implemented by the Ministry of Welfare since 1992-93 in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of areas for unemployed tribal youths. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) provided to States under Tribal Sub-Plan could be used for creating employment opportunities for the youths living in tribal areas.

### Relaxation in Industrial and Labour Laws

3688 PROF PREM DHUMAL Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to relax the application of industrial and labour laws for Khadi and Village Industries,

(b) if so, whether any Committee has been constituted for this purpose, and

(c) if so, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P A SANGMA) (a) There is no proposal to relax the application of Industrial and Labour Laws for Khadi & Village Industries. However, the following steps have been taken to provide some relief to small scale sector which would be available to KVI units also,

(i) It has been notified to all the State Governments that licences under the Factories Act may be valid for five years subject to the condition that 'license fee for every year is paid by the occupier of the factory either annually or in one lump sum

(ii) The Minister of State for Labour has addressed a letter to all the State Labour Ministers suggesting as follows:

(a) The number of inspections under the various labour laws should be minimised. In case of units which are not engaged in the production of dangerous and hazardous goods, only an annual inspection of a few units selected at random may be made.

(b) The small scale units should undertake to abide by the various Labour Laws and also submit regularly the prescribed returns. Inspections of units by inspectors would be undertaken only if there are complaints of violations. The respective organisations/associations of small scale industries should assume responsibility for necessary implementation of labour laws by member units.

(c) In order to oversee and monitor the working of the system of self-regulation by small scale units, a

State level Committee should be formed. It should meet periodically and also look into the grievances of small scale units and suggest remedial measures.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

### Central Projects in Bihar

3689 SHRI LALIT ORAON Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) the details of the Central Projects in Bihar at present

(b) the names of the projects which have already started functioning and the projects have not yet started functioning, and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be completed and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (c) Several Central Projects have been established in different sectors of development in Bihar since the First Plan. Major Central Projects, which are either likely to be completed or have been taken up for implementation in the Eighth Plan are indicated in the enclosed statement.

### STATEMENT

The following Central projects are likely to be commissioned or taken up for implementation during the Eighth Plan (1992-97) in major sectors of development —

#### A. Power and Energy—Projects under implementation by the National Thermal Power Corporation

Name of the Project	Installed Capacity	Date of Commissioning
1. Kahalgaon Thermal Power Project (4×210 MW)		
Unit-1	210 MW	Commissioned
Unit-2	210 MW	1993-94
Unit-3	210 MW	1994-95
Unit-4	210 MW	1994-95

- 2 Koel Karo Hydro Electric Project 710 MW Project under implementation during Eighth Plan and expected to be commissioned in 2000-2001

#### B Petroleum Sector

- (a) Catalytic Reforming Unit at Barauni expected to be commissioned in October 1995
- (b) Production of Paraffin Wax at Barauni to be commissioned in December 1994

#### C Coal Mining Projects

Three subsidiaries of Coal India Limited namely Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCI), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) are executing the following projects each costing Rs 20 crores and above in Bihar —

Name of the Project and Company	Capacity (million tonnes per annum)	Anticipated date of completion
1 Rajmahal Open Cast, ICL	10.57	March 1995
2 Jharia Block II Open Cast BCCI	2.5	March 1994
3 Bhalgora Underground BCCI	0.75	March 1997
4 Katras Underground BCCL	0.9	March 1994
5 North Amlabad Underground BCCI	0.57	March 1994
6 Pootkee Balihari BCCI	3.0	March 1995
7 Madhuband Washery BCCI	1.13	March 1994
8 Patherdih Washery BCCL	1.57	March 1995
9 Kedla Washery CCL	1.2	December 1994
10 Piparwar Open Cast Project CCL	6.5	March 1996

In addition, two Captive Power Plants are to be set up at Moonidih by BCCL and at Katharia by CCL.

#### D Railways

The following important projects have been started by the Railways during the Eighth Plan and are likely to be completed during 1992-97 —

- 1 Sitarampur-Danapur-Mughalsarai Electrification
- 2 Bokaro Steel City-Muri-Hatia-Bondamunda Electrification
- 3 Gomia-Patratu Electrification
- 4 Patratu-Sonenagar Electrification
- 5 It is also proposed to restore Bagha-Chitauri rail-cum-road bridge and the restoration is expected to be completed in the Eighth Plan and the cost is to be shared by the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Water Resources and the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

E In addition the Central Government have also taken up schemes in other sectors where Central assistance is being provided

#### Implementation of 20 Point Programme in Rajasthan

3690 PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) the details of the achievements made under 20 Point Programme in Rajasthan during the last three years programme wise

(b) the allocation made for the purpose and utilised during the period and

(c) the targets fixed under this programme during 1993-94 and the funds allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) The requisite information is given in the *Statement-I* annexed

(b) Items under Twenty Point Programme are implemented as part of the State Plan schemes and there is no practice of making specific allocations for 20 Point Programme

(c) The information is given in the *Statement-II* annexed. As already stated no specific allocations are made for 20 Point Programme

## STATEMENT

STATE NAME : RAJASTHAN

Sl. Point No. Code	Point Description	Units	90-91			91-92			92-93		
			Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%
1 01A	I R D P (Families)	Nos	111716	134987	121	105818	131986	125	88189	101366	115
2 01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos	39243000	50572000	129	30872000	38765000	126	34062000	34318000	101
3 01C	SSI Units (Regd.)	Nos	2000	2290	115	2000	2746	137	2000	2580	129
4 05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	10000	11250	113	9200	5048	55	4500	4603	102
5 06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos	52	54	104	38	60	158	128	231	180
6 07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos	1048	1255	120	2000	2082	104	2000	2010	101
7 08A	Community Health Centres	Nos	10	15	150	15	16	107	15	15	100
8 08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos	250	275	110	50	50	100	40	40	100
9 08C	Sub-centres	Nos	200	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 08D	Immun of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos	1482533	1547150	91	1480972	1257276	85	1401853	1284770	92
11 09A	FP sterilisation	Nos	225000	147810	66	225000	172610	77	225000	195820	87
12 09B	FQ Sterilisation RUD, CC & OP	Nos	111111	141765	128	116111	79408	68	119222	81645	68
13 09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos	108	104	96	126	126	100	131	131	100
14 09D	Anganwadies	Nos	11889	12074	102	15379	13357	87	16246	12041	74
15 11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos	115000	118222	103	135000	144487	107	135000	135200	100
16 11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos	64039	61138	95	64039	71405	112	65000	64967	100
17 14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos	30000	36773	123	30000	32693	109	30000	36302	121
18 14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos	15000	14312	95	18000	18344	102	18733	18594	99
19 14C	Indira Awas Yojana (Houses)	Nos	7345	7893	107	7347	13256	180	7166	11541	161
20 14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos	3000	2108	90	1500	1781	119	1500	2494	166
21 14E	LIG Houses	Nos	3000	3125	104	3500	3416	98	4000	4436	111
22 15	Slum Improvement (POP.)	Nos	67000	67552	101	47650	62834	132	57377	66917	117
23 16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos.	42500000	39911000	94	35000000	33059000	94	35000000	40267000	115
24 16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	—	—	—	82500	85050	103	65000	65933	101
25 18	Fair Price Shops	Nos	250	276	110	250	337	135	—	—	—
26 19A	Villages Electrified	Nos	510	741	145	550	760	138	390	751	193
27 19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos	142000	33297	254	104500	25100	240	23000	25014	109
28 19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos	145000	176053	121	145000	188735	130	125000	182855	146
29 19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos	3000	3509	117	3000	4130	138	2500	3139	126



## STATEMENT II

STATE NAME : RAJASTHAN

Sl No	Point Code	Point Description	Units	93-94
				Target
1	01A	I R D P (Families)	Nos	107409
2	01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos	42666000
3	01C	SSI Units (Regd)	Nos	2000
4	05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	19380
5	06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos	141
6	07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos	3000
7	08A	Community Health Centres	Nos	15
8	08D	Immun of Children (DPT Polio & BCG)	Nos	1437341
9	09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos	275000
10	09B	EQ Sterilisation IUD, CC & OP	Nos	127189
11	09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (CUM)	Nos	119
12	09D	Anganwadies (CUM)	Nos	15326
13	11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos	137000
14	11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos	65000
15	14A	House Sites Allotted (Families)	Nos	30000
16	14B	Construction Assistance (Families)	Nos	11000
17	14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (Houses)	Nos	7139
18	14D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos	2000
19	14E	LIG Houses	Nos	1500
20	15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos	57143
21	16A	Tree Plantation on Private Lands	Nos	40000000
22	16B	Area Covered—Public & Forest Lands	Hect	72000
23	18	Fair Price Shops	Nos	350
24	19A	Villages Electrified	Nos	650
25	19B	Pumpssets Energised	Nos	22800
26	19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos	180000
27	19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos	3600

[English]

## Safety measures in Coal Mines

3691 SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-DHURY Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Director-General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has made it mandatory to determine the content of free silica (alpha quartz) in air borne respirable dust in different types of mines including coal mines and has recognised Central Fuel Research Institute to carry out the work in this respect; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all the mine authorities obey such stipulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) Under Regulation 123 of the Coal Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1990 and Regulation 124 of the Metalliferous Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1988, permissible limits of respirable dust have been stipulated. The permissible limit is dependent on quartz content of the mineral being mined. Therefore,

the general quartz content of the mineral being worked at each mine is to be determined for reference. In coalmines, the quartz content is to be determined only when the work is not done wholly in coal seam. In Indian coal mines, most of the workings are being made wholly in coal seam and hence determination of quartz is not required.

The Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI), A CSIR Laboratory, has been approved for determination of quartz content under the relevant provisions of Coal Mines Regulations and Metalliferous Mines Regulations. Facilities for determination of quartz content are available at Central Mining Research Station and some other laboratories also.

(b) The responsibility for complying with the provisions of the regulations lies with the mine management. The officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) inspect the mines periodically to oversee the status of compliance with the safety provisions and take action as provided under the Mines Act, 1952 in case of default.

[Translation]

#### Training by National Informatics Centre

3692. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training programmes being conducted by the National Informatics Centre at present to work bilingually on computers and the number of trainees who have been trained so far through such programmes; and

(b) the names of Departments/Ministries/Undertakings of the Union Government where such trained employees are rendering their services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) National Informatics Centre (NIC) is conducting on an average 10 courses per year to work bilingually on computers. So far NIC has trained about 540 persons under these courses

(b) The employees trained under the above courses were sponsored by the various Departments/Ministries/Public Sector Undertakings as per enclosed Statement

#### STATEMENT

Names of Deptt./Ministries/Undertakings who Sponsored the Employees for Training Courses in Bilingual use of Computers

Sl No	Name of Deptt./Ministry/Psu
1.	All India Radio
2.	Central Economic Intelligence Bureau
3.	Central Electricity Authority
4.	Central Translation Bureau
5.	Centre for Scientific & Industrial Research
6.	Coast Guard Headquarters
7.	Department of Atomic Energy
8.	Department of Bio-Technology
9.	Department of Civil Engineering
10.	Department of Culture
11.	Department of Electronics
12.	Department of Food
13.	Department of Ocean Development
14.	Department of Official Language
15.	Department of Personnel
16.	Department of Petroleum
17.	Department of Publication
18.	Department of Space
19.	Department of Telecommunications
20.	Department of Tourism
21.	Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industry
22.	Directorate of Adult Education
23.	Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity
24.	Fertiliser Industry Coordination Committee
25.	Government of India Press
26.	Ministry of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
27.	Ministry of Agriculture
28.	Ministry of Defence
29.	Ministry of Environment & Forests
30.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
31.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
32.	Ministry of Home Affairs
33.	Ministry of Industry
34.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

- 35 Ministry of Labour
- 36 Ministry of Science & Technology
- 37 Ministry of Steel & Mines
- 38 Ministry of Surface Transport
- 39 Ministry of Urban Development
- 40 Ministry of Welfare
- 41 National Informatics Centre
- 42 Planning Commission
- 43 Press Information Bureau
- 44 Railways
- 45 Registrar General of India
- 46 Staff Selection Commission
- 47 Balmer Lawrie & Co Ltd
- 48 Bharat Wagon Engineering Company Ltd
- 49 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd
- 50 Cement Corporation of India Ltd
- 51 Coal India Ltd
- 52 Coconut Development Board
- 53 Export Credit Guarantee Corporation
- 54 Food Corporation of India
- 55 Housing & Urban Development Corporation
- 56 IBP Ltd
- 57 Industrial Development Board of India
- 58 Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd
- 59 National Insurance Company
- 60 National Productivity Council
- 61 National Seeds Corporation Ltd
- 62 South Eastern Coal Fields
- 63 State Trading Corporation Ltd

- 64 Steel Authority of India Ltd
- 65 Vayudoot Ltd
- 66 Allahabad Bank
- 67 Dena Bank
- 68 Indian Bank
- 69 Oriental Bank of Commerce
- 70 Punjab & Sind Bank
- 71 Reserve Bank of India
- 72 State Bank of India
- 73 United Bank of India
- 74 Vijaya Bank

[English]

#### Child Labour

3693 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 6550 on April 23 1993 and state

(a) the break-up of expenditure on national child labour policy projects and grants in aid scheme for the welfare of child labour year wise

(b) the number of beneficiaries separately under the projects and the scheme

(c) whether the Government are aware that many children who have been benefited under the projects have reverted to child labour and

(d) the reasons for not having a systematic follow-up on the post-educational career of the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) and (b)

Year	National Child Labour Project		Grant-in Aid Scheme	
	Amount (Rs in Lakhs)	No of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs in Lakhs)	No of beneficiaries
1990-91	125.64	6900	14.56	251
1991-92	165.05	6900	15.72	2510
1992-93	163.24	6900	5.73	810

(c) While a small proportion of children drop out from the special schools running under the project, no instance of large scale reversion of former beneficiaries has been reported.

(d) In all the projects, an attempt is made to motivate the children who have been given Non-Formal Education to appear for the primary level examination and obtain admission to Vith Standard of formal school.

#### Unemployment Problem in Andhra Pradesh

3694 DR. KVR. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister for PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to check unemployment problem in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the funds allocated for various programmes during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO) (a) to (c) Employment in any State depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State, for which mainly the State Government is responsible. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Government in the creation of employment opportunities through Centrally sponsored/Central Sector Special Employment Programmes, important among which are the Centrally sponsored schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and the Central sector scheme of Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). These schemes are being continued in the Eighth Plan in the State of Andhra Pradesh, as in other States. Plan allocation for the Central sector scheme of SEEUY is for the subsidy which is released to the beneficiaries through banks. State-wise allocation of subsidy is not made. However, an amount of Rs. 12.09 crores was sanctioned as loan to 5258 beneficiaries under SEEUY in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1992-93. The funds allocated in the Central Plan for Andhra Pradesh for IRDP, JRY and NRY in 1992-93 and 1993-94, the first and second years of the Eighth Plan, are given below. The Eighth Plan allocations will depend on allocations in the successive Annual Plans.

(Rs. in crores)

	Scheme	1992-93	1993-94
1.	IRDP	24.40	42.08
2.	JRY	149.55	232.47*
3.	NRY	7.95	5.58*

\*Tentative

#### Economic Intelligence Bureau

3695 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revamp the Economic Intelligence Bureau (EIB) by including officials of all the agencies like the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, the Enforcement Directorate, the Reserve Bank of India and the Police, who are involved in nabbing economic offenders, and

(b) if so, the nature of powers to be given to the proposed Economic Intelligence Council (EIC)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) The Central Economic Intelligence Bureau has officials drawn from different wings of the Government and these officials are given powers under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, Income-tax Act, 1961, Customs Act, 1962, Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and NDPS Act, 1985. At present there is no proposal to change the existing structure of this Bureau.

(b) The Economic Intelligence Council has been created for the purpose of facilitating co-ordination between heads of different enforcement agencies of the Government. This Council is serviced by the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau. Since the Bureau has been given powers under the different laws administered by the Department of Revenue, there is no need to give powers under any statute to the Council.

#### Avoidance of Double Taxation

3696 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India has made pacts for avoidance of double taxation, and

(b) the countries with which India propose to make such agreements during 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) India has double taxation avoidance agreements of the following nature:

(1) Comprehensive agreement covering incomes of different kinds; and

(2) Limited agreements covering:

(i) profits from aircraft and/or shipping activities and

(ii) estate duty

#### Comprehensive Agreements:

The agreements which are notified and in force are as under:—

1. Australia
2. Austria
3. Bangladesh
4. Belgium
5. Brazil
6. Canada
7. Czechoslovakia
8. Denmark
9. Finland
10. F.R.G.
11. France
12. German Democratic Republic
13. Greece
14. Hungary
15. Indonesia
16. Italy
17. Japan
18. Kenya
19. Libya
20. Malaysia
21. Mauritius
22. Nepal
23. Netherlands
24. New Zealand
25. Norway
26. Polish Peoples Republic
27. Romania
28. Singapore

29. South Korea

30. Sri Lanka

31. Sweden

32. Syria

33. Tanzania

34. Thailand

35. U.A.R.

36. U.K.

37. U.S.A.

38. U.S.S.R. (So far made applicable to the Russian Federation).

39. Zambia

#### Limited Agreements

#### Aircraft Profits

1. Afghanistan
2. Australia
3. Ethiopia
4. Iran
5. Kuwait
6. Lebanon
7. Oman
8. Pakistan
9. People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
10. Switzerland
11. United Arab Emirates
12. Yemen Arab Republic
13. Saudi Arabia

#### Limited Agreements

#### Shipping Profits

1. Bulgaria
2. Czechoslovakia
3. German Democratic Republic
4. Poland
5. U.S.S.R. (So far made applicable to the Russian Federation)

#### Limited Agreement Shipping & Aircraft Profits

1. United States of America

#### Limited Agreement

#### Estate Duty

1. United Kingdom

(b) The proposals for entering into fresh agreements with the following countries are at different stages of finalisation—

1. Philippines
2. Spain
3. U.A.E.
4. Uzbekistan
5. Malta

6 Switzerland

7 Kuwait

8 Cyprus

9 China

10 Nigeria

11 Bulgaria

12 Fiji

13 Turkey

14 Oman

The agreements with the following countries are in the process of revision —

1 U.K.

2 France

3 Belgium

4 Italy

5 Greece

6 Canada

7 Singapore

8 Malaysia

9 Federal Republic of Germany

10 Austria

#### Recruitment Rules of Central Pension Accounting Office

3697 SHRI BUTA SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 700 on November 27, 1992 regarding Service Rules of Central Pension Accounting Office and state

(a) whether the draft recruitment rules for the three categories of employees of the Central Pension Accounting Office have since been finalised,

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY) (a) and (b) The draft recruitment rules for the three categories of the employees of the Central Pension Accounting Office referred to in the reply No 700 namely Computer Operators Data Entry Operators and Staff Car Drivers are yet to be finalised,

(c) On account of mandatory intra and interministerial consultations

#### Branches of Foreign Banks

3698 SHRI MOHAN RAWAL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some foreign banks have sought the permission of the Government to open their branches in various parts of the country

(b) if so, the details in this regard

(c) the details of the foreign banks which have been granted permission to open their branches and

(d) the time by which the cases of remaining foreign banks are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMAD) (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act permission to foreign banks for opening branches in India is granted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and not by the Government. It will not be in public interest to disclose the names of foreign banks which have applied for opening additional maiden branches in India.

(c) During the year 1992-93 RBI have issued licences to the following foreign banks for opening their branches

1 American Express

2 Hongkong Bank

3 British Bank of Middle East

4 Societe Generale

5 Credit Lyonnais

6 Oman International Bank

(d) The remaining applications of foreign banks are at different stages of processing in RBI. It is not possible to indicate the time by which decision on these applications will be taken.

#### Trainees for Management Training Abroad

3699 SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether the government are sponsoring trainees on behalf of the Air India to foreign countries for advanced management training

(b) if so, the number of such trainees sponsored during each of the last three years and

(c) the amount spent thereon during each of the above years?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

#### Credit Flow to Priority Sector

3700 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in flow of credit from public sector banks to the priority sector during the last three years

(b) if so, the extent to which the decline has been noticed,

(c) whether the Government has issued instructions to the bank to change this trend, 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) to (d) In terms of Reserve Bank of India's guidelines, all Indian Banks including Public Sector Banks have to lend 40% of the Net Bank Credit to priority sector. The outstanding amount of advances extended to priority sector by Public Sector Banks as on the last Friday of March, 1991, March, 92 and March, 1993 are as under—

As on	Amount outstanding (Rs in Crores)	Achievement
March, 1991	42276	40.0%

#### Statement

Name of the Ministry/Deptt	Amount of loan	Urban balance
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#### BILATERAL

##### German

(DM MILLION)

1. Singrauli STPP	M/O Power	171.2	6.390
2. Kerba STPP	M/O Power	173.802	34.445
3. Ramagundam STPP	M/O Power	145.00	20.407
4. Farakka STPP	M/O Power	54.415	27.944
5. Dadri Power	M/O Power	484.9	108.007
6. NLC II	M/O Coal	517.00	11.534

March, 1992	44581	39.8%
March, 1993	48653	36.6%

It may be observed from the above Table that the amount of outstanding advances to Priority Sector has increased in absolute terms but in percentage terms there has been a decline. The performance of Public Sector Banks in the matter of extending credit to priority sector is reviewed by the Government as well as Reserve Bank of India. Recently all the banks have been advised by the Government to take necessary steps to achieve the stipulated target under priority sector.

#### Non-Utilisation of Foreign Loans

3701 SHRI RAM NAIK } Will the  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI }

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether loans to Ministries/Departments of the Union Government from foreign donors and International Financial Institutions are lying unutilised, and

(b) if so, the amount and the details thereof, scheme-wise and Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) As on 1-4-93 there was an undrawn balance of Rs 46575.00 Crores on account of loans to Ministries/Departments of Government of India, for externally aided projects.

(b) The details of undrawn balance scheme wise and Ministry wise as on 1-4-93 are annexed as Statement

7. NLC III	M/O Coal	520 00	60·187
8. Ramagundam Open Cast Mine	M/O Coal	172·388	138 526
9. ORV Sagar Kanya	D/O Ocean Dev.	70 0	0 149
10. Heavy Duty Breakdown Cranes	M/O Railways	31 0	4 052
11. Railway Coach Factory Kapurthala	M/O Railways	19·2	11 628
12. Railway Investment Programme	M/O Railways	77 7	77 672
13. Credit Line II HDFC	M/O Urban Dev	25 0	9 0
14. DUDCO II	M/O Urban Dev	30 0	0 093
15. Supply of Breeding Cattle	M/O Agriculture	6 0	0 491

**France**

(FF Millions)

1 250 M Nelco Project	D/O Mines	250 00	38 961
2 1200 M HBJ Pipe Line	M/O Petroleum	1200 00	240 204
3 1130 M Talchar Power	M/O Power	536 346	153 266
4. Testing Equipment for CPRI (Bangalore)	M/O Power	875 350	12 560
5 1600 M NHPC Project on Dulhasti Hydro-Electric	M/O Power	985 00	250 699

**Italy**

(US \$ Million)

1 ITI Bangalore	D/O Telecommunications	17 00	5 540
2 Gas Lift at Bombay High	M/O Petroleum and Natural Gas	32 00	3 464

**Sweden**

1 Uri Hydro Power Project	M/O Power (NHPC)	SEK 765 CHF 175m (Yen Million Dollar)	SEK 201 m
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**OECD**

1 Gas Pipeline Project	M/O Petroleum and NG (GAIL)	18904	1524
2 Malan Jhand Copper	M/O Mines (HCL)	1516	140
3 Gandhar Gas Base Power Project	M/O Power (NTPC) and Power Grid	13045 42599	23225 & 28536
4 Rolling Stocks Workshop Modernisation	M/O Railways	1256	1256
5 Quality Control of Health Technologies	M/O Health & Family Welfare	7964	7964
6 Power System Improvement & Small Hydro Project	M/O Power (Rural Electrification Corp)	24379	24379
7. Urban City Water Supply Project	M/O Urban Development (HUDCO)	6780	6780
8 National Highway II Improvement Project	M/O Surface Transport	4855	4855
9. Yamuna Action Plan	M/O Environment & Forest	17773	17773
10. Udyogmandal Amonia Plant Replacement	D/O Fertilizer (FACI)	24482	24482
11 Hydro Carbon Sector Programme	M/O Petroleum & NG	35000	16457
12 Gandhar Gas based Project III	M/O Power (NTPC)	19538	19538



**Saudi**

(Saudi Riyal M)

1	Koraput Rayagada Railway line	M/O Railways	103 2	42 092
2	Ramagundam Thermal Power Stage-II	D/O Power	172 00	109 963
3	Nhava Sheva Port	M/O Surface Transport	141 00	38 939

**Kuwait**

(Kuwaiti Dinar M.)

1	KaliNadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II	D/O Power	7 00	5 616
2	Kerala Fisheries Development Project for prawn Culture	D/O Agriculture & Coop	7 00	7 00

**MULTILATERAL****OPEC**

(US \$ M)

1	IFFCO Fertilizer Plants Rehabilitation	D/O Fertilizer	7 00	1 809
2	Rewa Hospital Project	D/O Health	10 00	10 00
3	Basti District Hospital Project	D/O Health	6 50	6 342
4	Raichur Hospital Project	D/O Health	9 00	9 00
5	Kerala Rainfed Farming Development Project	D/O Agriculture & Coop	10 00	10 00

**ADB**

(US\$ M)

1	Power Efficiency Improvement	D/O Power	250 00	250 00
2	Gandhar Field Development	M/O Petroleum & NG	267 00	257 00
3	Hydro Carbon Programme Loan	M/O Petroleum & NG	250 00	125 00
4	First Railway	M/O Railways	190 00	163 527
5	Second Railway	M/O Railways	225 00	223 3430
6	Road Improvement	M/O Surface Transport	198 00	152 130
7	Ind Road	M/O Surface Transport	250 00	205 419
8	1st Telecom	D/O Telecommunication	125 00	82 073
9	Ind Telecom	D/O Telecommunication	68 00	20 818
10	Ind Port Project	M/O Surface Transport	129 00	105 727

**World Bank**

(US\$ M)

1	Cement Industry I	D/O Industrial Dev	165 00	32 030
2	Industrial Finance & Technical Assistance	D/O Industrial Dev	310 00	22 378
3	Export Development	D/O Industrial Dev	120 00	25 321
4	Industrial Technology Dev	D/O Industrial Dev	205 36	144 199
5	Cement Industry II	D/O Industrial Dev	300 00	204 632
6	Electronic Industry	D/O Electronics	8 00	7 492
7	Ind Petrochemical	D/O Petrochemical	12 00	11 00
8	Industrial Pollution Control	M/O Environment & Forest	155 95	136 875

9	National Sericulture	M/O Textiles	155 40	97 607
10	Railway Electrification	M/O Railways	279 20	8 549
11	IIIrd Railway Modernisation	M/O Railways	270 00	41 742
12	Ist National Highway	M/O Surface Transport	133 00	39 546
13	IIInd National Highway	M/O Surface Transport	306 00	295 00
14	9th Telecom.	D/O Telecom	168 00	8 828
15	Dudhichua Coal	D/O Coal	109 00	11 230
16	Coal Mining & Quality Improvement	D/O Coal	340 00	96 587
17	4th Population	M/O Health	68 225	12 3
18	5th Population	M/O Health	55 99	17 613
19	6th Population	M/O Health	119 08	92 526
20	7th Population	M/O Health	86 576	67 278
21	Child Survival and Safe Motherhood	M/O Health	219 72	172 926
22	National AID Control	M/O Health	84 00	75 010
23	Madras Water Supply & Sanitation	M/O Urban Dev	53 00	32 967
24	IIIrd Bombay Water Supply	M/O Urban Dev	174 070	116 610
25	IIIrd Calcutta Urban Dev	M/O Urban Dev	115 799	22 767
26	Tamil Nadu Water Supply	M/O Urban Dev	96 4	29 277
27	Bombay Urban Dev	M/O Urban Dev	137 511	28 104
28	Kerala Water Supply & Sanitation	M/O Urban Dev	31 0	8 476
29	Gujarat Urban Dev	M/O Urban Dev	64 864	21 797
30	UP Urban Dev	M/O Urban Dev	135 053	61 995
31	Tamil Nadu Urban Dev	M/O Urban Dev	265 599	145 494
32	Hyderabad Water Supply	M/O Urban Dev	87 260	54 967
33	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply	M/O Rural Dev	104 330	89 795
34	Gujarat Rural Road	M/O Rural Dev	137 920	79 844
35	Vocational Training	M/O Labour	218 078	164 352
36	IIInd Tamil Nadu Nutrition	M/O Human Resources Dev & D/O Woman & Child Dev	90 263	75 5
37	Ist Technical Education	M/O Human Resources Dev & D/O Education	218 215	165 424
38	IIInd Technical Education	M/O Human Resource Dev & D/O Education	291 54	266 023
39	Ist IODS Project	M/O Human Resources Dev & D/O Woman & Child Dev	100 5	81 521
40	IIInd National Dairy	M/O Agriculture	360 00	201 83
41	IIInd National Agriculture Research	ICAR (M/O Agr)	78 93	25 004
42	IIIrd National Seeds	M/O Agriculture	150 00	59 70
43	IIInd Farakka Thermal	M/O Power	278 80	36 80
44	Combined Cycle Power Project	M/O Power	485 00	15 20
45	National Capital Power Supply	M/O Power	425 00	154 897
46	Talchar Thermal Power	M/O Power	375 00	227 104
47	Nathapa Bhakn Power	M/O Power	485 00	446 292
48	Power Grid System	M/O Power	350 00	320 10
49	Northern Region Transmission Project.	M/O Power	485 00	440 967

50	Power utility Efficiency Imp	M/O Power	265 00	250 976
51	Renewable Resource Dev	M/O Power	115 00	112 004
52	Gas Flaring Reduction	D/O Petroleum	450 00	234 70
53	Oil India Petroleum	D/O Petroleum	140 00	15 083

## IFAD

(US \$ M)

1	Tamil Nadu Woman Dev	M/O Human Resources	17 0	10 185
2	AP Tribal	M/O Welfare	20 0	4 028
3	Orissa Tribal	M/O Welfare	12 2	9 394

## Funds to Autonomous District Councils

3702 DR. JAYANTA RONGPI Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) the funds approved by the Planning Commission to the Autonomous District Councils of Karbi Anglong and N C Hills and Assam during each of the last three years under article 275 (1) (a) and (b) of the Constitution

(b) whether any discussion was held between the Planning Commission and the elected representatives of the said Councils before any action being taken under article 275 (1) (a) & (b)

(c) if so the details thereof and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGU) (a) No Sir

(b) No Sir

(c) and (d) Do not arise

## Nehru Memorial Pavilion

3703 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJAI OSF Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for the construction of Nehru Memorial Pavilion in Alleppey Kerala

(b) if so the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard

(c) whether the Union Government have sanctioned any amount for the purpose and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (d) The Government of Kerala submitted a proposal for construction of Nehru Memorial Pavilion for use only during Boat Races at Alleppey which could not be sanctioned due to considerable cost and limited utility. The State Government of Kerala has been requested to rework the proposal. The response of the State Government is still awaited.

## Exemption of foreign exchange to agencies engaged in Export Promotion

3704 SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts have requested to exempt the foreign exchange earned by the buying agencies engaged in export promotion

(b) if so the views of the Government in this regard

(c) whether the Government are considering to grant special incentives to buying agencies for their efforts in export promotion and

(d) if so the details thereof?

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

(b) The foreign exchange earnings of buying agents cannot be considered at par with that of the commodity exporters. The exemption available to the commodity exporters is to compensate them for lower profitability in the international trade unlike the buying agents who operate on fairly high profitability. Therefore there is no justification for exempting the foreign exchange earnings of buying agents at a substantial fiscal cost.

(c) No other proposal for grant of special incentives for buying agencies has been received or is pending before the Government

(d) Does not arise

#### Smuggling of Gold, Silver and Narcotics

3705 DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the quantity and value of gold silver heroin and other narcotic drugs seized by the Government during the last three years and the current year upto July 1993 yearwise item-wise

(b) the number of persons arrested during the above period,

(c) the disposal of the narcotic drugs seized during the above period, and

(d) the number of persons arrested under various charges of smuggling during the current year so far?

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

#### Computer use for Ornamental Fabrics

3706 DR. R. MALLU Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the new technology of computer is being used for designing of ornamental fabrics

(b) if so, whether such technology is also being used or adopted for India and

(c) if so the details thereof?

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

(c) Following technologies are being used in India

- (1) Electronic designing systems (CAD) for printing weaving and knitting
- (2) Computer aided textile designing systems for printing and weaving

(3) Computerised textile designing systems for Dobby/Plain Looms Jacquard weaving and fabric printing

#### Demands of Small Scale Plastic Manufacturers

3707 SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHAN GARE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have discussed with the representatives of the All India Federation of Plastic Industries regarding problems of indigenous small scale plastic manufacturers

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the facilities the Government propose to give to the small scale plastic manufacturers?

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

#### Loan from Italian Bank

3708 SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Export-Import Bank of India has recently signed an agreement with an Italian Bank for a loan of about 13 million dollars

(b) if so the details thereof and objectives of the loan, and

(c) the terms and conditions on which loan has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) Yes, Sir Exim Bank signed on July 28 1993 an agreement with Istituto Bancario San Paolo Di Torino (San Paolo Bank) for a line of credit of Lira 20 Billion

(b) and (c) The San Paolo Line of Credit will enable Exim Bank to finance upto 85% of the value of eligible capital goods from Italy Exim Bank would on-lend funds under this line to Indian Companies to buy capital goods and

related services for execution of turnkey and construction contracts overseas or for investment in export production capabilities in India. The utilisation of the credit under this line is subject to approvals by San Paolo SACE and Central Mediocredito. The line of credit envisages the following terms: a minimum value of import contract of Lira 500 Mn; Credit coverage of 85% of contract value; Interest payable at GECD consensus rate or CIRR arrangement fee of 0.75% of contract value; repayment in 10 semi-annual instalments and insurance fees as advised by SACE. The last date for contract approval/disbursement would be linked to the date when the credit line becomes operative.

#### WIMCO Forestry Scheme of NABARD

3709 SHRI BRAHMANAND  
MANDAL  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR } Will  
GANGWAR

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the NABARD has launched WIMCO Forestry Scheme for planting trees in the country and particularly in Uttar Pradesh

(b) if so the details thereof,

(c) the amount of loan disbursed for implementing the above scheme during the last year and the current year so far and the recoveries made State-wise

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to recover the amount still outstanding

(e) whether the Government have reviewed or propose to review the said scheme, and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the directions issued by the Government to provide loans under the above scheme alongwith the norms being adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has sanctioned Farm Forestry Popular Plantation Project covering 3 States, viz. Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab to WIMCO Ltd in 3 phases. Phase I—period for planting seasons of year 1984 to 1987; Phase II—period 1988 to 1991 and Phase III—period 1992 and 1993 as per details given below—

(Area in ha)

		S	P	A	H	E	S
		U P	Punjab		Haryana		Total
		(ha)	(ha)		(ha)		(ha)
(i) Coverage of area (ha)							
Phase	I	3120	1040		1040		5200
Phase	II	9770	3340		2090		15200
Phase	III	7200	2000		1600		10800
(ii) Financial Outlay							
Phase	I	2199	941		837		3977
Phase	II	6926	2882		1607		11415
Phase	III	5976	1980		1560		9516
(iii) Banks Loan							
Phase	I	1893	807		716		3416
Phase	II	5887	2450		1366		9603
Phase	III	5080	1683		1326		8069
(iv) Refinance Commitment by NABARD							
Phase	I	1514	646		573		2733
Phase	II	4710	1960		1092		7762
Phase	III	3556	1178		928		5662

## (v) Bank loan sanctioned

Phase	I	1040	890	566	2470
Phase	II	4142	2020	1093	7256
Phase	III	2398	5	Nil	2403

## (vi) Refinance availed from NABARD

Phase	I	666	712	453	1832
Phase	II	1756	1616	874	4247
Phase	III	71	3	Nil	74

(c) The loans are disbursed by the banks to borrower farmers and recoveries are made after

seven years. The details of recoveries by banks are not available with NABARD.

(d) Under WIMCO Project there is a tripartite agreement to be executed among farmers, bank and the company and the recoveries are made out of the sale proceeds. Steps for recoveries of overdues are to be taken by the banks under normal banking practices and provisions of banking law.

(e) NABARD has been constantly reviewing the project. While sanctioning further Phases the implementation of earlier Phase(s) were borne in mind. Proposal for Phase IV has since been submitted to NABARD for sanction.

(f) The charges for extension services rendered by company per tree to farmers have been brought down from Phase I to Phase III, i.e. in case of Uttar Pradesh from Rs. 36 per plant to Rs. 30 per plant; in case of Punjab from Rs. 42 per plant to Rs. 30 per plant; and in case of Haryana from Rs. 39 per plant to Rs. 30 per plant. Regarding loans provided by banks for plantation and maintenance expenses, NABARD is looking into the aspect for reduction in loan component to the extent of family non-cash inputs like farmers' own labour. NABARD has initiated re-examination of norms for Phase IV.

[Translation]

#### Repayment of Russian Loans

†3710 DR. RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHALIA } Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Russia has taken a decision to collect the outstanding rouble debt provided by the erstwhile Soviet Union to India

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the likely effects of this decision on the projects being run with this amount of debt and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to continue these projects

(d) whether the Government are making efforts to enter into new agreement with Russia, and

(e) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) India's debt to the former USSR is being repaid to Russia in accordance with the agreement reached between the two countries in January, 1993. The agreement provides for the principal amount of the rouble denominated debt as on 1-4-92 being converted from roubles to rupees using the exchange rate on 1-1-90 as determined by the old 1978 Protocol (Rouble 1 = Rs. 199169). The amount of the principal debt as on 1-4-92 would also be converted from roubles to rupees using the exchange rate on 1-4-92 as determined by the 1978 Protocol (Rouble 1 = Rs. 317514). The difference in the two amounts as calculated above would be fixed in rupees and would be rescheduled and repaid in annual instalments over a period of 45 years. This rescheduled portion would carry no interest. It will also have no protection against any fluctuation in the value of the rupee for a period of 5 years. Thereafter it will be indexed to the SDR if the average

annual depreciation of the rupee exceeds 3 per cent over this 5 year period. Similar reviews will be conducted at the end of every 5 year period. The non-rescheduled portion of the debt will be the amount in rupees corresponding to the conversion of the rouble debt at the exchange rate as on 1-1-90. This amount would henceforth be denominated in rupee and repayments of the principal and interest on this portion of the debt would be effected by India in accordance with the schedule in force for each of the relevant inter-Governmental credit agreements. The rupee payments in respect of principal and interest of this non-rescheduled portion of the debt would however be protected by adjusting the rupee amounts in line with future changes in the rupee value of the SDR basket of 5 currencies. The existing arrangement of using the credit repayments for export of Indian goods and services to Russia will continue.

(c) to (e) The former USSR had extended a number of credits for projects in India since 1955. Projects covered under credit agreements concluded till 1985 have largely been completed. Following the dissolution of the USSR, several rounds of talks have been held with Russia on the status of other undisbursed USSR credits. The Russian Government has agreed to complete the credit supplies for the Kalgaon Power Project which is nearing completion on the old terms and conditions. In respect of other credit agreements signed with the former USSR between 1986 to 1989, Russia has indicated that these would need to be renegotiated in view of the changed circumstances. Accordingly negotiations have been going on with the Russian authorities for credit facilities for some of the projects earlier earmarked for funding under Indo-Soviet credit agreements.

[English]

#### Smuggling Across Jaisalmer

3711 SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated 9th June 1993 regarding "Smuggling a Cottage Industry in Jaisalmer"

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to check the malady of smuggling across Jaisalmer and adjoining borders and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) Government are aware of the News item

(b) and (c) All Central Government and State Government agencies are alert against smuggling and act in co-ordination to check the menace of smuggling

#### Voting Power in World Bank

3712 SHRI B L SHARMA PREM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan vote in the World Bank under Indian directorship,

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) if not under which country's directorship are these two countries voting in the World Bank? M F ?

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

(c) In World Bank/IMF Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are in the constituencies represented by Switzerland and Belgium respectively

#### Outstanding Dues against NTC

3713 SHRI SHANTARAM  
POTDUKHE  
SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA  
PATIL } :

Will the

Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the amount of outstanding dues payable to the Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation for purchase of cotton bales by the National Textile Corporation,

(b) whether the State Government has made any request with regard to payment of the dues and

(c) if so the steps taken by NTC for early payment of outstanding dues?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY):** (a) to (c) An amount of Rs 63.91 crores was outstanding as on 30th June, 1993 for payment by NTC to Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation towards supply of cotton. Several references have been received for early settlement of these dues. Cotton is purchased by NTC Mills on credit terms. Hence there are bound to be certain outstanding for payment at any given point of time. The outstanding dues of NTC are cleared, from time to time, upon generation of resources and receipt of funds for liquidity and towards reimbursement of cash losses.

**Mid-term review by United Nations Funding Agencies**

**3714 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether five principal funding agencies of the United Nations are likely to have a joint mid-term review of their programmes with the Government of India, 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) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal for any joint mid-term review in the near future.

However, the last joint mid-term review by the five principal funding agencies of the United Nations was held in New Delhi on May 20-21, 1993 on programmes of cooperation with the Government of India. The minutes of the review are awaited from the Resident Co-ordinator. Broadly, the review concentrated on the operational activities in India of the agencies which are members of the Joint Consultative Group on policies of UN, with special attention to harmonising their activities and giving a clear focus to their efforts. It also considered the availability and utilisation of resources and the need to address in the projects both the UNDP mandate and the priorities of the Government.

**Ropeway Projects in Himachal Pradesh**

**3715 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether safety norms were allegedly violated by the promoters of the ropeway leading to the recent mishap at Parwanoo in Solan District of Himachal Pradesh,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh is in process of approving another five new ropeway projects in the State, and

(d) if so, whether the State Government has taken adequate steps to ensure safety on these projects?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):** (a) and (b) The report of the Committee set up by the State Government is being finalised.

(c) and (d) State Government have some ropeway projects under consideration to be set up by them. Adequate safety steps will be incorporated in the projects when they are set up.

**National Housing Bank**

**3718 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA }  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV }**

Will

the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Housing Bank has taken a stand to implement National Housing Plan and Schemes throughout the country without having any branch offices anywhere in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the regional offices of NHB closed during the last one year, and

(d) the manner in which the management of the Bank propose to monitor the implementation of various Schemes throughout the country from its offices at Delhi and Bombay.

**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) National Housing



Bank (NHB) has set up with an office each at Delhi and Bombay. The Delhi office looks after the developmental and policy aspects while the Bombay office attends to the financial operations and regulatory functions.

(c) NHB had proposed to open regional offices at Bhopal, Lucknow and Madras. However, after a review, NHB felt that the above offices may not be opened for the present.

(d) NHB has structured its Organisation so that the responsibility of overseeing the development of housing finance in each State devolves on a team of designated officers headed by a senior officer.

#### Export of Cotton Yarn

3719 SHRI CHETAN P S CHAUHAN  
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI  
SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY  
SHRI LAL BARU RAJ

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of cotton yarn produced in the country during the last three years, State-wise

(b) the quantity of cotton yarn supplied to weavers during the same period, State-wise

(c) the total quantity of cotton yarn exported during the above mentioned period alongwith foreign exchange earned through this export,

(d) whether the Government propose to curtail the export of cotton yarn to check its domestic prices, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) A Statement is annexed

(b) The quantity of Cotton Yarn delivered to Weavers during the last 3 years was as under —

Years	Qty of cotton yarn delivered (Mn Kg)
1990-91	1095
1991-92	1047
1992-93	1154

The Quantity of Cotton Yarn delivered to weavers in various forms such as hanks, cones etc the figures of which is not maintained State-wise

(c) The Cotton Yarn exported and the foreign exchange earned during the above period was as under —

Year	Cotton yarn (including Sewing Thread exported) (Mn Kg)	Foreign exchange earned (Rs in Cr)
1990-91	90 11	516 35
1991-92	125 95	989 02
1992-93	128 65	1166 61

(d) and (e) The Govt is adopting a restrictive approach in the matter of export of cotton yarn by fixing annual ceiling for export of cotton yarn from year to year. While fixing the ceiling all relevant factors such as production and domestic demand in respect of raw cotton production and prices of cotton yarn, requirement of yarns for decentralised handloom sector etc are taken into consideration.

#### Statement

Statewise Production of Cotton Yarn by Textile mills

('000 Kgs)

State	Cotton Yarn		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Andhra Pradesh	78039	75425	82968
Assam	3049	2832	2589
Bihar	4964	4999	4445
Gujarat	133525	128096	134430
Haryana	21743	19510	25716
Himachal Pradesh	3658	4292	8288
Karnataka	70029	67917	71910
Kerala	30083	29380	30296
Madhya Pradesh	33534	26400	27183
Maharashtra	245962	241356	252765
Orissa	26699	27087	23955
Punjab	83750	85742	89620
Rajasthan	53500	52085	53504
Tamil Nadu	494469	496542	537697
Uttar Pradesh	145558	113499	99112

West Bengal	50307	42564	43721
Other States	4138	6289	7049
Delhi	10808	9955	9950
Pondichery	15977	16823	17742
<b>Total</b>	<b>1510562</b>	<b>1450401</b>	<b>1522940</b>

#### Purchase of Apple Computers

3720 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister for PLANNING AND PROGRAMME implementation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have purchased some APPLE computers for its various projects at very high prices,

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

#### Farmers below poverty line

3721 SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) the criteria adopted while deciding the farmers who are below poverty line

(b) whether this criteria is uniformly adopted in all the States and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) to (c) The criterion used to estimate people below poverty line is per household annual consumption expenditure of Rs. 11060 in rural areas and Rs. 11850 in urban areas. There is no separate criterion for farmers. The criterion is uniformly adopted for all the States.

#### [Translation]

#### Export of Opium

3722 SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU }  
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI }

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of opium during each of the last three years, and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to prevent smuggling of opium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) Foreign exchange realised during last three years from the export of opium is as follows

Year	Foreign exchange realised (Rs. in crores)
1990-91	41.36
1991-92	63.56
1992-93	61.48

(b) Production of opium in India is regulated under strict licensing control and supervision by the Central Government. Different drug law enforcement agencies keep strict vigil over poppy cultivation and stringent penal measures are taken under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act for any violation.

#### Donations by Banks

3723 SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGIDE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the public sector banks donate money for charity purposes,

(b) if so, the details of such donations made during each of the last three years and the current year, so far, bank-wise,

(c) the guidelines/rules prescribed for such donations,

(d) whether complaints regarding violation of the above rules/guidelines have been

received by the Government during the above period and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action 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) Yes, sir

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

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that as per extant instructions, the banks are allowed to make donations to individuals/institutions for worthy causes to the extent of 1% of their published profits for the previous year. The banks are also allowed to make donations to national funds recognised/sponsored by Central/State Governments subject to overall ceiling of 2% of published profits for the previous year for all types of donations

(d) and (e) RBI had received an anonymous complaint alleging irregularities by a nationalised bank in donating funds for a Flood Relief Fund and for construction of a football stadium. The complaint has been investigated by RBI and the allegations have not been proved

#### Minting of Coins

3724 SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have stopped minting of coins of smaller denominations,

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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 Government stopped minting of 1 paise coin from the year 1972-73, 2 paise from the year 1979-80, 3 paise from the year 1971-72 and 20 paise from the year 1991-92. However, 5 paise and 10 paise coins are still being minted

(c) Minting of 1 paise, 2 paise, 3 paise and 20 paise coins was stopped because of lack of demand from RBI

#### Housing Schemes in Gujarat

3725 SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some housing schemes have been started or are proposed to be started in Gujarat by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the current year,

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these schemes are likely to be completed, and

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon

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) and (c) Do not arise

#### [English]

#### Evasion of Central Excise Duty in Gujarat

3726 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any information regarding a flourishing racket in the evasion of central excise duty in South Gujarat as reported in the "Indian Express" dated July 23, 1993,

(b) if so the details thereof and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) A news item has appeared in the "Indian Express" dated 23rd July, 1993 about evasion of excise duty

(b) So far as evasion of central excise duty is concerned, textiles have already been identified as one of the evasion-prone commodities. During the year 1992-93, 277 cases involving central excise duty of Rs. 211.61 lakhs and during 1993-94 (till 31st July, 1993), 55 cases involving central excise duty of Rs. 46.86 lakhs have been detected against

textile processors in the Central Excise Collectorate Surat

(c) Surveillance has been stepped up on the manufacturers suspected to be indulging in evasion of duty of excise on the basis of intelligence gathered

#### **Bangalore Megacity programme**

3727 SHRI G MADFGOWDA Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has requested the Planning Commission to allot Rs 30 crores for Bangalore Megacity Programme, and,

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken on the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANCO) (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka has requested that a sum of Rs 30 00 crores may be allotted on ad-hoc basis during 1993-94 for taking up various programmes in the Bangalore city A scheme for Infrastructural Development of Mega Cities which includes Bangalore City is under consideration of the Planning Commission

**Projects taken up by National Airports Authority**

3728 SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) the main projects cleared/approved and taken up for execution by the National Airports Authority during the current year and

(b) action taken or proposed to be taken to avoid cost and time overrun for the approved projects?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) The following are the main projects —

- 1 Expansion of Terminal Complex at Bhubaneswar Guwahati, Indore, Lucknow Jaipur Vadodara Calicut and Hyderabad

- 2 Modernisation of Air Traffic Services at Bombay and Delhi

- 3 Strengthening of Runway at Agartala and Dibrugarh

- 4 Extension of Runway at Tirupathi

- 5 Provision of Radars of Trivandrum Guwahati Hyderabad and Ahmedabad

- 6 Provision of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VsATS) for satellite-aided Data Communication between ten airports

- 7 Provision of Radio Navigational and Landing Aids

- (a) Doppler Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (DVOR)

- (b) Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)

- (c) Instrument Landing System (ILS)

(b) To ensure that the projects remain on schedule and within the approved cost activities like preparation of detailed reports soil testing prequalification of contractors are taken up before the award of contract Port charts are prepared and implementation of the projects is closely monitored, on a continuous basis

*[Translation]*

#### **Air India**

3729 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General has in its report No 3 of 1993 (Union Government-Commercial) pointed out some shortcomings in the working of the Air India

- (b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to remove these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) Para 31 of the Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General (No 3 of 1993) Union Government contains certain observations on the procedure followed by Air India for investment to its surplus funds

(c) Government have reiterated to Air India that the Corporation should ensure that invest-

ment of its surplus funds is strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Air Corporations Act and instructions issued thereunder. The management of Air India has also been advised that the Board of Directors of the Corporation should lay down clear cut guidelines to ensure that correct procedure is followed.

[English]

#### Modernising of powerlooms in Gujarat

3730. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the Government of Gujarat for providing financial assistance for modernisation of powerlooms in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government there on; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided for this purpose during 1993-94.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No such proposal has been received by Government in recent times.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Tax Collections

3731. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIFHALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total share of direct taxes collected from individuals and HUFs and the quantum of the individual and HUF Income Tax vis-a-vis the total Income Tax collection during last three financial years;

(b) the share of tax collected and salaries for this period and the percentage to the total tax;

(c) the quantum of wealth tax collected for the above three years in terms of percentage to the total direct tax collection;

(d) the amount of administrative costs of the Government for running the Income Tax department for the above three years; and

(e) the percentage of the total cost for running the Income Tax department to the total revenue collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Statistics are not maintained individuals of HUFs assessee-wise.

(b) The desired information is given below:—

(Rupees in crores)

	Tax Colln. from direct tax	Total Expenditure on salaries	Percentage of salaries paid to the total tax colln.
1990-91	11028	167	1.51%
1991-92	15344	186	1.21%
1992-93 (Prov.)	17976	213	1.18%

(c) The information relating to collection from wealth tax and its percentage to total direct tax collection during the last three years is given below:—

	Wealth tax collection (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of wealth tax collection to total direct tax collections
1990-91	231	2.09%
1991-92	307	2.00%
1992-93 (Prov.)	464	2.58%

(d) and (e) The figures of expenditure during the last three years are given below:—

	Administrative cost (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of cost to the total direct tax collection
1990-91	230	2.09%
1991-92	256	1.67%
1992-93 (Prov.)	292	1.62%

[Translation]

### Deposits by public sector undertakings in foreign banks

3732. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several public sector undertakings have been depositing amount in foreign banks violating Government rules; and

(b) if so, action 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) and (b) In consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RBI), instructions were issued in January, 1992 permitting Central Public Sector Enterprises to undertake normal banking transactions with any bank of their choice including foreign/private sector banks. Consequent upon the change in the policy, depositing of money in foreign banks by public sector undertakings does not constitute a violation of Government rules.

However, RBI have reported that a number of public sector undertakings have been found to have violated RBI guidelines with regard to the placement of funds with banks under their portfolio/fund management services schemes. RBI have further reported that based on the findings of the Janakiraman Committee, concerned Ministries are taking action against such public sector undertakings.

### Income Tax Raids

3734. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the raids conducted by the Income Tax department in the premises of businessmen at Dhanbad and other cities during the last three months; and

(b) the action being taken by the Government against these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) During the last three months, from 1-5-1993 to 31-7-1993, the premises of a coal trader, was

searched at Dhanbad. The search resulted in the seizure of unaccounted assets worth Rs. 27.65 lakhs along with several incriminating documents and books of account. In the rest of the country 862 searches were conducted over the same period, leading to seizure of valuable assets worth Rs. 47.33 crores.

(b) Necessary follow-up actions as provided for under the Direct Taxes Acts have been taken up on the basis of the materials seized in course of the searches.

[English]

### Income Tax Collections

3735. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of income-tax paying industries with a turn over of more than one crore;

(b) the number of such industries that have filed their income tax returns for the year 1992-93;

(c) the revenue already collected and due from these industries; and

(d) the number of industries which are defaulter in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) Even as on 31-3-1990 there were more than 3000 large sized companies (i.e. companies with paid up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and above) which had a turnover of more than Rs. 1 crore. Apart from this there are small sized companies (with paid up capital of less than Rs. 50 lakhs) Government companies, partnership firms, trusts, proprietary concerns, etc., which may have turnover exceeding Rs. 1 crore. Moreover the Income tax Department maintains records on the basis of income returned and income assessed and not on the basis of turnover. In the circumstances results sought to be achieved will not be commensurate with time and effort spent in compiling information in respect of such large number of industries.

### Expert Group on Redefining Poverty

3736. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister for PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert group constituted by the Planning Commission in September 1989, to look into the methodology for estimation of

poverty at National and State levels and also to go into the question of redefining poverty line has submitted its report.

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by this group

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto, and

(d) the proportion and number of poor at the National and State levels at present, Urban and Rural area-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO)** (a) The Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor presented its Report to the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission recently (on 24th July, 1993)

(b) to (d) The Expert Group has recommended a methodology for estimating poverty after a detailed study of data on consumption expenditure, price changes price differentials across the States and consumption pattern of the poor. The Expert Group has also suggested an indepth study relating poverty to living standards and employment as well as free social services provided by the Government. The methodology suggested for estimating poverty is being studied

*[translation]*

**Losses in Cooperative Banks and RRBs**

3737 SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR  
MOHAMAD ALI ASRAHII  
FAJMI  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the details of the profit earned and loss incurred by the Central/Urban and Rural Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks in the country during each of the last three years State-wise and category-wise

(b) the reasons for incurring losses

(c) the amount of the administrative expenditure of the above cooperative banks running in losses during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avoid the loss in future ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED)** (a) to (d) The State-wise details of profits earned and losses incurred by District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) during each of the last three years are given in the Statement I & II. The State-wise details of Administrative expenditure of loss making DCCBs and SCBs are also indicated in the Statement I.

The reasons for incurring losses by the RRBs are broadly identified as narrow or 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 RRBs and impart viability to them, a number of models have been worked out and effectiveness of each is being examined from all angles.

As regard DCCBs and SCBs the losses are due to factors like low business turnover, high cost of management, low operating margins, lack of diversification of loan portfolio, failure to manage funds prudently and low recovery. These aspects are studied during statutory inspection of the banks conducted by NABARD and suitably remedial measures are suggested. NABARD has been impressing upon the State Governments the need to improve recovery climate. NABARD has also formulated a Business Development Plan for CCBs to be implemented on a pilot basis by selected CCBs in each State. This plan aims at overall developments of the banks into efficient and viable units. The CCBs are also inspected by the State Governments which conduct statutory inspections and suggests remedial measures.

As regards Urban Cooperative Banks, the information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

## STATEMENT I

Statement of profit, loss and administrative expenses of SCBs (two-tier)/DCCBs

(Amt. in crores)

Name of the State	Losses Incurred				During year				Profit earned during the year				Administrative expenses of loss making banks (DCCBs/ SCB 2 tier)		
	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pr	15	91.43	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	18.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	49.55	NA	NA
Assam	—	—	1	0.04	NA	NA	1	0.20	—	—	NA	NA	—	76	NA
Goa	—	—	—	NA	NA	—	1	0.68	NA	NA	1	0.26	—	—	—
Gujarat	5	28.72	5	28.72	5	13.21	11	5.50	11	6.24	13	9.41	7.37	NA	NA
Haryana	6	0.80	2	0.44	4	0.44	7	73.14	11	1.39	9	0.82	5.40	NA	NA
I & K	1	2.15	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.39	04	NA
Karnataka	10	9.53	9	8.04	10	7.33	8	1.7	10	15.78	9	13.39	9.59	NA	NA
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0.65	14	2.70	14	2.11	—	—	—
Madhya Pr	14	1.94	NA	NA	8	0.93	31	2.36	NA	NA	37	2.94	10.19	NA	NA
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	3	0.21	30	1.29	26	19.31	27	19.75	—	NA	NA
Manipur	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.12	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	—	NA
Meghalaya	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.06	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	—	NA
Nagaland	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.22	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	—	NA
Orissa	12	2.63	11	2.21	12	1.36	5	0.22	6	1.27	5	0.53	5.57	NA	NA
Punjab	3	0.42	1	0.02	1	0.02	12	5.17	14	12.24	14	12.24	5.48	NA	NA
Rajasthan	17	4.97	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	0.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.12	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	2	1.74	NA	NA	1	0.66	15	10.82	8	7.25	17	9.45	2.60	NA	NA
Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.20	—	—	NA
Uttar Pra	12	4.17	NA	NA	NA	NA	45	9.40	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.58	NA	NA
West Bengal	15	1.26	NA	NA	1	2.24	7	1.85	NA	NA	7	1.51	2.75	NA	NA
Andaman & Nicobar U T	—	—	NA	NA	—	—	1	0.22	NA	NA	1	0.18	—	—	NA
Arunachal Pr	—	—	NA	NA	—	—	1	0.13	NA	NA	1	0.46	—	—	NA
Chandigarh	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	—	NA
Delhi U T	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.17	NA	NA	1	0.78	—	—	NA
Mizoram	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.06	NA	NA	1	0.09	—	—	NA
Pondicherry	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.14	NA	NA	1	0.36	—	—	NA
Bihar	07	3.71	19	5.27	NA	NA	19	3.82	17	9.84	15	3.90	3.97	NA	NA

Note.—The banks on no profit and no loss have not been included in this Statement



## STATEMENT II

State-wise break-up of the profit earned/loss suffered by the Regional Rural Banks during the last three years i. e. 1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl No	Name of the State	1990-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Profit earned	Loss incurred	Profit earned	Loss incurred	Profit earned	Loss incurred
		No Amt	No Amt	No Amt	No Amt	No Amt	No Amt
1	Haryana	1 35 79	3 85 00	1 79 40	3 66.09	— —	4 390 40
2	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 32	1 23 14	— —	2 45 01	— —	2 103 92
3	Jammu & Kashmir	— —	3 133 52	— —	3 136.49	— —	3 335.21
4	Punjab	2 36 57	3 31 18	3 7 15	2 35 56	1 7 20	4 64 47
5	Rajasthan	— —	14 1172 51	1 182 69	13 1044 07	— —	14 2494 01
6	Arunachal Pradesh	— —	1 10 15	— —	1 12.24	— —	1 23 02
7	Assam	1 65 73	4 97 99	1 4 08	4 380 76	— —	5 1061 34
8	Manipur	— —	1 20 78	— —	1 42 56	— —	1 55 35
9	Meghalaya	— —	1 19 52	— —	1 22 33	— —	1 18 37
10	Mizoram	— —	1 44 52	— —	1 55 72	— —	1 62 60
11	Nagaland	— —	1 8 13	— —	— —	— —	1 <sup>a</sup> 15 25
12	Tripura	— —	1 53 04	— —	1 42 28	— —	1 2027 58
13	Bihar	3 199 82	17 889 32	5 139 32	17 1442 66	2 61 08	20 3446 08
14	Orissa	1 18 27	8 802 43	2 106 24	7 838 61	1 27 32	8 2003 30
15	West Bengal	3 21 91	6 412 66	1 5 62	8 698 89	2 1 78	7 1380 26
16	Madhya Pradesh	1 16 41	23 1243 25	2 110 50	22 1154 76	— —	24 2956 47
17	Uttar Pradesh	5 423 07	35 2613 72	10 790 05	30 1883 33	8 101 74	32 4851 41
18	Gujarat	— —	9 310 32	— —	9 363.54	— —	9 730 04
19	Maharashtra	2 89 62	8 253 64	— —	10 369 93	— —	10 1189 32
20	Andhra Pradesh	7 164 55	9 695 34	9 545 99	7 92 57	7 142 15	9 861 33
21	Karnataka	2 19 25	11 311 52	4 69 19	9 382 00	1 16 32	12 1312 75
22	Kerala	2 162 56	— —	2 92 87	— —	1 22 27	1 32 23
23	Tamil Nadu	— —	3 178 79	— —	3 191 42	— —	3 456 23

[English]

Operation by Foreign Airlines from Trivandrum Airport

3738 PROF SHRIMATI SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to permit more foreign airlines to operate from the Trivandrum Airport, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Sultanate of Oman have shown interest in flights to be operated by their airlines

from Trivandrum. After bilateral discussions, no final agreement could be reached with U. A. E. The proposal of Oman is yet to be discussed between the two Governments

[Translation]

Marketing Policy for Export of Textiles

3739 SURI SIMON MARANDI Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have introduced a comprehensive marketing policy to encourage export of textiles and propose to open trade centres in foreign countries in pursuance thereof and

(b) if so, the total number of trade centres proposed to be set up by India in foreign countries till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Export or certain textile/garment items to some of the developed countries are restricted by quantitative limits. Exports of such products from India are regulated by Textile/Garment Export Entitlement Distribution policies formulated by the Government. Export of non-quota items to quota countries and export to non-quota non-quota countries are allowed freely. Government have taken several steps to boost textile exports in the recent past. There is however no proposal at present before the Ministry of Textiles to open trade centres in foreign countries. *(English)*

#### Micro-Dimensional Problems to Textile Workers

3740 SHRI SUDHIR GIRI Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the micro-dimensional problems faced by the textile workers all over the country;

(b) the micro-dimensional difficulties afflicting there in specific areas State-wise;

(c) the suggestions made by the representatives of the textile workers for the remedies; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) The Textile industry which is one of the important industries in the national economy is faced by sickness. The largest concentration of sick cotton textile units is in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. The causes of sickness in textile industry are manifold and complex, general as well as unit specific. Due to the sickness in the industry workers are facing various kinds of problems. Ministry of Labour has revived the Tripartite Industrial Committee on Cotton Textiles to examine the problems of sickness facing this industrial sector and prescribe appropriate remedies. In the meeting of the Committee held on 12th February, 1992 the committee discussed the question of industrial sickness and problems faced by the workers due to sickness. The Committee also observed that the budgetary

support to the National Textile Corporation (NTC) should not be stopped suddenly but phased out over a period of time. The Labour side agreed to consider the proposal of NTC to re-group some units in different subsidiaries to make them financially viable. In the meeting of the Special Committee for consultation on NTC matters held on 26-6-93 representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations suggested the need for proper planning for development of all sectors of the textile industry. As decided by the Committee, a Sub-Committee of the Special Committee has been constituted to consider the implementation of turn around strategies of NTC.

#### Merger of AP Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank and AP State Cooperative Bank

3741. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (VADDE): Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought the permission of the Union Government to go ahead with the merger of two apex Bank viz., A. P. Cooperative Bank and A. P. State Cooperative Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to Government in the Ministry of Agriculture for merger of Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank Ltd. with Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd. at the apex level. This is the second phase of integration in Andhra Pradesh as the process of integration at the level of District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and Primary Agricultural Development Banks (PADEBs) has since been completed. NABARD has reported that the Proposal for merger of the long term and short term credit structure at the apex level is feasible both from financial and organisational angles.

[Translation]

**Anti-Poverty and Self-Employment Schemes**

3742 **SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI** }  
**SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA** }  
**GAVIT** Will the **MINISTER OF**  
**FINANCE** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to grant bank loans and advance in various States to remove the poverty during the current financial year

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the amount proposed to be provided to the beneficiaries under the anti-poverty and self-employment scheme in the country 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) Yes, Sir The Government have formulated various poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes for granting bank loans to the eligible beneficiaries, which are under operation during the current financial year These schemes are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) Scheme for providing Self Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and the Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) under Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) The details of each of the scheme are as under —

(i) IRDP The objective of the Programme is to assist selected families of target group in rural areas to cross the poverty line by taking up self-employment ventures The programme aims to achieve the stated objective by providing income generating assets including working capital where necessary to the target group families through a package of assistance including subsidy and institutional credit The target group consists of small farmers marginal farmers agricultural labourers, rural artisans and others who live below the poverty line

(n) SEEUY Educated Unemployed Youths within the age group of 18-35 years and whose family income does not exceed Rs 10,000/- per annum are eligible for assistance Composite loans not exceeding Rs 35,000/- for Industrial ventures Rs 25,000/- for Service units and Rs 15,000/-

for business enterprises are given Capital subsidy at the rate of 25% of the project is provided to the beneficiary

(iii) SUME The Scheme covers unemployed poor living below the poverty in metropolitan areas cities and towns not covered by IRDP The quantum of assistance are Rs. 15,000/- for SC/ST and women beneficiaries and Rs 12,000/- for others Subsidy at the rate of 25% of the project cost is given to each beneficiary subject to ceiling of Rs 5,000/- for SC/ST beneficiaries and Rs 4,000/- for others

The loans are also given by banks under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme to the weaker sections of the society The scheme envisages lending by banks at a concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum to the persons below the poverty line for productive endeavours The maximum amount of assistance to an individual beneficiary available under the scheme is Rs 6,500/-

(c) The State-wise financial allocation and physical targets (provisional) under IRDP for the year 1993-94 is given in statement-I State/ Union Territory-wise physical target under the SEEUY scheme is given in Statement-II Tentative allocation of Central share of funds for the year 1993-94 under SUME is given in Statement-III Under the DRI Scheme there is no State-wise targets The banks are required to obtain 1% of the total advances of the preceding year under the DRI scheme

**STATEMENT I**

**Financial allocations and physical targets under IRDP 1993-94 (provisional)**

S No	State/Union Territories	Total Allocation	Physical Target (Nos)
1		2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	8416	204024
2	Arunachal Pradesh	686	16630
3	Assam	2770	67158
4	Bihar	16112	390585
5	Goa	142	3446
6	Gujarat	3090	74909
7	Haryana	742	17989
8	Himachal Pradesh	242	6863

1	2	3
9. Jammu & Kashmir	462	11193
10. Karnataka	5650	136981
11. Kerala	2056	49836
12. Madhya Pradesh	10654	258521
13. Maharashtra	9174	222394
14. Manipur	62	1511
15. Meghalaya	192	4656
16. Mizoram	288	6971
17. Nagaland	300	7273
18. Orissa	6826	165479
19. Punjab	528	12792
20. Rajasthan	4430	107400
21. Sikkim	56	1352
22. Tamil Nadu	7608	184436
23. Tripura	618	15000
24. Uttar Pradesh	20508	497156
25. West Bengal	7542	182836
26. A & N Islands	71	1726
27. Daman & Diu	28	690
28. D & N Haveli	15	372
29. Lakshadweep	7	159
30. Pondicherry	58	1047
ALL INDIA		109343 2650744

## STATEMENT II

Statement showing State/Union Territories wise targets under SEEUY for the year 1993-94

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Targets 1993-94
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,200
2.	Assam	3,780
3.	Bihar	11,500
4.	Gujarat	3,500
5.	Haryana	2,700
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,200
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,000
8.	Karnatak	6,300
9.	Kerala	7,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8,800
11.	Maharashtra	11,900

1	2	3
12. Manipur		840
13. Meghalaya		100
14. Nagaland		90
15. Orissa		4,900
16. Punjab		10,780
17. Rajasthan		6,300
18. Sikkim		60
19. Tamil Nadu		10,000
20. Tripura		500
21. Uttar Pradesh		16,250
22. West Bengal		7,500
23. Andaman & Nicobar		40
24. Arunachal Pradesh		40
25. Chandigarh		200
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		60
27. Goa		150
28. Mizoram		200
29. Pondicherry		350
30. Lakshadweep		20
31. Daman & Diu		40
Total		1,26,300

## STATEMENT III

Tentative allocation of Central share of funds for the year 1993-94 under Nehru Rozgar Yojana

S. Name of the State/ No. Union Territories		SUME Subsidy Training	
1.	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189.10	43.70
2.	Bihar	167.75	38.80
3.	Gujarat	92.45	21.40
4.	Haryana	25.65	8.40
5.	Karnataka	161.35	37.30
6.	Kerala	72.40	16.75
7.	Madhya Pradesh	171.50	39.65
8.	Maharashtra	170.45	39.40
9.	Orissa	48.40	11.20
10.	Punjab	49.65	11.50
11.	Rajasthan	98.45	22.75
12.	Tamil Nadu	197.55	45.70

1	2	3	4
13	Uttar Pradesh	421 00	97 35
14	West Bengal	150 60	34 80
15	Goa	2 70	1 40
16	Arunachal Pradesh	5 00	3 50
17	Assam	22 75	11 20
18	Himachal Pradesh	10 00	7 00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	14 00	9 80
20	Manipur	6 00	4 20
21	Meghalaya	5 00	3 50
22	Mizoram	3 00	2 10
23	Nagaland	6 00	4 20
24	Sikkim	4 00	2 80
25	Tripura	3 00	2 10
26	A & N Islands	1 70	1 15
27	Chandigarh	6 00	1 50
28	D & N Haveli	1 70	1 15
29	Daman & Diu	3 35	2 30
30	Pondicherry	2 50	1 40
Total		2113 00	528 00

Four metros of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay & Madras @ Rs 40 Lakhs each

[English]

#### Deposits/Credits in Public Sector Banks

3743 SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA  
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the deposits mobilised and advances made by the public sector banks during each of the last two years and the current year, so far, state wise

(b) whether the deposits mobilised by the above banks have decreased,

(c) if so, the reason therefore, and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to liberalise the credit system of the banks?

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) The amount of deposits and outstanding credit of Public Sector Banks as on the last Friday of March 1991, March 1992 and December, 1992 (latest available) are given State-wise in the attached statement.

The deposits of 28 Public Sector Banks have increased from Rs 174085 crores as on the last Friday of March 1991 to Rs 199531 crores as on the last Friday of March, 1992. During the current year as on the last Friday of December, 1992 it has further increased to Rs 220597 crores. It would thus be seen that total deposits of all Public Sector Banks in absolute terms have not decreased. The trend in growth of bank deposits remain under observation of Reserve Bank of India and Government, and corrective steps taken whenever call for. The lending structure was also changed in the credit policy announced in April, 1993 and further modified in June, 1993. The above measures are expected to improve the flow of credit to various sectors of economy.

#### STATEMENT

S. STATE/UNION TERRITORY No	(AMOUNT IN Rs. crores)					
	MARCH 1991		MARCH 1992		DECEMBER 1992	
	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit
1 Haryana	3782	2252	4120	2306	4505	2489
2. Himachal Pradesh	1331	503	1496	503	1639	531
3. Jammu & Kashmir	853	284	896	277	971	291
4. Punjab	9757	4367	10864	4578	11952	4766
5. Rajasthan	4745	2720	5298	2996	5861	3202
6. Chandigarh	1415	1168	1570	1030	1846	1307
7. Delhi	16669	12347	18195	12670	20050	14966

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Assam	2022	1018	2235	1078	2346	1127
9. Manipur	105	67	107	76	102	91
10. Meghalaya	354	66	356	70	415	68
11. Nagaland	202	81	214	87	204	92
12. Tripura	231	103	253	110	267	122
13. Arunachal Pradesh	143	24	170	24	169	26
14. Mizoram	94	18	98	19	91	19
15. Sikkim	110	21	104	29	108	31
16. Bihar	8664	3323	9219	3518	9714	3676
17. Orissa	2565	1882	2815	1963	2973	2002
18. West Bengal	16877	8388	18159	8788	19738	9982
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	57	19	65	21	72	27
20. Madhya Pradesh	7306	4883	8014	5065	8445	5392
21. Uttar Pradesh	18442	8356	20291	8948	21578	9133
22. Gujarat	11557	6898	13456	7217	15184	8237
23. Maharashtra	28815	23485	38900	25141	43729	20009
24. Goa	1428	474	1624	497	1802	541
25. Daman & Diu	59	14	70	14	79	14
26. Dadar Nagar Haveli	15	8	19	9	23	8
27. Andhra Pradesh	10000	8354	10921	8906	11792	9501
28. Karnataka	8432	7304	9705	7591	10847	8269
29. Kerala	5933	3483	7084	3617	8368	4002
30. Tamil Nadu	11819	11404	12862	12487	15305	13199
31. Pondicherry	290	163	339	164	391	175
32. Lakshadweep	9	2	12	1	13	1
All India	174085	113486	199531	119692	220597	131287

[Translation]

Scheme from Orissa State

3744. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sent any scheme to the Union Government on the occasion of its foundation day;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI HRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Planning Commission has not received any scheme from the Government of Orissa on the occasion of its foundation day.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Subsid Assistance for Setting up Rural and Cottage Industries

3745. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has provided any refinance assistance to set up rural and cottage industries in the country, particularly in Gujarat, and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided during each of the last three years in this regard, 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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[English]

#### Audit of Financial Institutions

3746 SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the accounts of Export-Import Bank of India, Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Industrial Development Bank of India and National Housing Bank are audited by C&AG, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) Demands have been made from time to time for entrusting the Comptroller and Auditor General of India with the audit of the financial institutions. The Question has been examined in the past in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. Keeping in view the commercial nature of operations of these institutions and the need for a proper mix of autonomy and accountability in financial institutions Government and Reserve Bank of India do not consider it necessary to entrust audit of these organisations to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

#### Employment Generation Scheme in Gujarat

3747 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA Will the MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether all the backward districts of Gujarat are likely to be benefitted under the Special Employment Generation Scheme,

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Caste and backward class families benefitted so far under the scheme,

(c) the time by which rest of the families are likely to be benefitted, and

(d) the criteria adopted for choosing the district or any area to implement such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The number of SC/ST families covered under the scheme till 31st July, 1993 is 8544

(c) The rest of the eligible families are likely to be benefitted under the scheme in due course of time

(d) The criteria adopted for choosing the district or any area where the scheme is to be implemented are laid down in the I G Patel Committee Report which was set up by the Government of Gujarat in 1984

#### Silk Industry

3748 SHRI V DHANANJAYA KUMAR Will the minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the estimated annual production of silk in the country,

(b) whether the Government have taken a decision to import large-scale silk yarn

(c) if so the details thereof,

(d) the steps taken by the Government to augment silk production in the country, and

(e) the details of welfare schemes adopted by the Government for the weavers of silk clothes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) The estimated raw silk production in the country at the end of the year 1992-93 was 14,140 metric tonnes

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) In order to augment silk production, a World Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project is being implemented in 17 States of the country.

(e) The major welfare schemes being implemented for the benefit of the handloom weavers (including silk handloom weavers) are Workshop-cum-Housing, Thrift Fund, Group Insurance and Health Package

#### RRBs in Assam

3749. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open more Regional Rural Banks in Assam during the current financial year, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations of such banks?

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]

#### Modernisation of Textile Industry

3750. SHRI NITISH KUMAR }  
SHRI MANJAY LAL } Will

the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has estimated that 1500 crore rupees will be required for the modernisation of textile industry in the country;

(b) if so, the break-up of details regarding textile mill, powerloom, handloom sector in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this amount meant for modernisation could not be made available by the Government, so far;

(d) whether the Government have desired that the textile units should mobilise the funds themselves for their development,

(e) if not, the facts in this regard; and

(f) the total amount provided by March, 1993 to the various textile mills in the powerloom and handloom sector, separately?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In pursuance of Textile Policy of 1985, Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme was created by Industrial Development Bank of India during the 7th Five Year Plan by earmarking a sum of Rs. 750 crores to meet the modernisation requirement of textile mills. Ministry of Textiles has proposed continuance of the scheme with enhanced amount of Rs. 1,500 crores.

(f) As on 28-2-93 an amount of Rs. 875.24 crores has been disbursed in 307 cases under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme

#### [English]

#### Loans to Agriculturists by Financial Institution in Sikkim

3751. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of loans provided by financial institutions to the agriculturists in Sikkim during each of the last three years, institution-wise;

(b) the amount of loans provided to the agriculturists belonging to SCs/STs during the above period; and

(c) the criteria fixed for providing the loans;

(d) whether any target for such loans has been fixed for the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, separately for SCs/STs and general beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Data on advances granted by all scheduled commercial banks in Sikkim to Agriculture and allied activities under Annual Credit Plans 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 drawn under Service Area Approach to rural lending are given below:—



(Rs in Crores)

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage of achievement
1990-91	1.51	1.15	76.2
1991-92	2.93	1.37	46.8
1992-93*	1.98	1.27	64.2

(\*achievements upto December 1992)

(b) The amount of loans disbursed to SC/ST by all scheduled commercial banks for agriculture during the years ended June 1989 1990 and 1991 (latest available) in the State of Sikkim were as follows

Year	Loan disbursed (Rs in crores)
June 1989	0.60
June 1990	0.64
June 1991 (latest available)	0.23

(c) Banks provide credit on the basis of a rational assessment of the need in relation to the activity undertaken by the borrower subject to the repaying capacity of the borrower. The advances granted to borrowers are based on scale of finance as fixed by the technical committee for the various crops grown locally. The scales of finance are reviewed annually to take care of escalation of cost.

(d) and (e) Target on Annual Credit Plan 1993-94 in respect of agriculture and allied activities in Sikkim is Rs 1.23 crores. Further under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) target of families to be assisted are fixed for each State on annual basis out of which 50% families should be from SCs/STs. For the current year i.e., 1993-94 there is a target of 1352 families to be assisted under IRDP in the State of Sikkim. Data regarding implementation of IRDP in the State of Sikkim for the last two years are as under

Year	No. of families assisted under IRDP	
	SCs	STs
1991-92	137	530
1992-93 (Provisional)	72	397

Credit to SSI Sector

3752 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether certain commercial banks have imposed credit squeeze in financial priority sector which includes small scale industries sector also,

(b) if so, the alternative arrangements made by the Reserve Bank of India to cater the financial requirements of this important sector,

(c) whether the Government propose to provide finance to SSI Units, particularly tiny and village industries at lower/concessional rates of interest,

(d) if so the details thereof, and

(e) the measures being taken for easier flow of bank finance to SSI sector?

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

Bank Branches in Andhra Pradesh

3753 SHRI UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether growth centres for opening new branches of public sector banks in Andhra Pradesh have been identified recently,

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the locations of such centres?

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) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has allotted 80 rural centres and 83 Urban/Metropolitan centres to banks for opening branches in Andhra Pradesh under Branch Expansion Programme 1990-95. Locations of these centres are indicated in the attached Statement.

As regards semi-urban centres, Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) have been allotted a specific quota on All India basis for opening

their branches at these centres of their choice during the period 1990-95. No specific quota has been allotted for any State for that purpose.

### STATEMENT

*District-wise allotment made in Andhra Pradesh under the Plan 1990-1995*

S No (1)	Name of the District (2)	Name of the Centre (3)	S No (1)	Name of the District (2)	Name of the Centre (3)
1	Anantapur	Anantapur (U)	35	"	Returu (R)
2	"	" (U)	36	"	Athota (R)
3	"	" (U)	37	"	Ameenasaheb-palem (R)
4	Adilabad	Janakpur (R)	38	"	Amudalapalli (R)
5	"	Ganmella (R)	39	"	Bovajpalem (R)
6	"	Chityal (R)	40	"	Sunnalaguddi (R)
7	Chittoor	Ghattu (R)	41	Guntur	Lingontla (R)
8	"	Kutur (R)	42	"	Takkellapadu (R)
9	"	Mangalam (R)	43	"	Venugandla (R)
10	"	Cherugampalli (R)	44	"	Menkapudi (R)
11	"	Kosuvapalle (R)	45	"	Sangampalem
12	"	Develampeta (R)	46	"	Kodura (R)
13	"	Madipatlavendla-palle (R)	47	"	Aluru (R)
14	"	Tirupathi (U)	48	"	Aremonda (R)
15	"	" (U)	49	"	Peteru (R)
16	"	" (U)	50	"	Lam (R)
17	Cuddapah	Mukkavanpalli (R)	51	"	Mothaduka (R)
18	"	Cuddapah (U)	52	"	Nadikudi (R)
19	"	" (U)	53	"	Tuturuia (R)
20	"	" (U)	54	"	Chedalavada (R)
21	"	" (U)	55	"	Guntur (U)
22	"	Prodolattur (U)	56	"	" (U)
23	"	" (U)	57	"	" (U)
24	East Godavari	Mum Kadali (R)	58	"	" (U)
25	"	Rajamundry (U)	59	"	" (U)
26	"	" (U)	60	"	Tenali (U)
27	"	" (U)	61	"	" (U)
28	"	" (U)	62	Hyderabad	Hyderabad (M)
29	"	" (U)	63	"	" (M)
30	"	" (U)	64	"	" (M)
31	"	" (U)	65	"	" (M)
32	Guntur	Kavuru (R)	66	"	" (M)
33	"	Thotlapalem (R)	67	"	" (M)
34	"	Sekuru (R)			

S No (1)	Name of the District (2)	Name of the Centre (3)
68	"	" (M)
69	"	" (M)
70	"	" (M)
71	"	" (M)
72	"	" (M)
73	"	" (M)
74	"	" (M)
75	"	" (M)
76	"	Kalyan Nagar (M)
77	Karimnagar	Chellapur (R)
78	"	Tadec Heria (R)
79	"	Kalavcheria (R)
80	"	Bomdalengapur (R)
81	Karimnagar	Turukalamandikunta (R)
82	"	Endapalli (R)
83	"	Kondapakala (R)
84	"	Kothapalli (R)
85	Khammam	Yendulapuram (R)
86	"	Lankapalli (R)
87	"	Vendaram (R)
88	Krishna	Vettugudipadu (R)
89	"	Pedatummidi (R)
90	"	Janardhanapuram (R)
91	"	Indupally (R)
92	"	Purugadda (R)
93	"	Makkapatta (R)
94	Krishna	Machilipatnam (U)
95	"	" (U)
96	"	Vijayawada (U)
97	"	" (U)
98	"	" (U)
99	"	" (U)
100	"	" (U)
101	"	" (U)
102	Karnool	Karnool (U)
103	"	" (U)
104	Mahboodnagar	Bhootpur (R)
105	Medak	Milugee (R)
106	"	Rampur (R)

S No (1)	Name of the District (2)	Name of the Centre (3)
107	"	Kallakal (R)
108	Nalgonda	Chitriyal (R)
109	"	Nallabandlagudem (R)
110	"	Shaligaorarana (R)
111	"	Vanagapalli (R)
112	Nellore	Nellore (U)
113	"	" (U)
114	"	" (U)
115	"	" (U)
116	Nizamabad	Subriyal (R)
117	"	(R) Pathangal (R)
118	"	Palem (R)
119	"	Peddavalgate (R)
120	"	Nizamabad (U)
121	"	" (U)
122	"	" (U)
123	Prakasam	Botlapalem (R)
124	"	Eparupalem (R)
125	Prakasam	Hanumanthapadu (R)
126	"	Racheria (R)
127	"	Elechur (R)
128	Srikakulam	Talagam (R)
129	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram (U)
130	"	" (U)
131	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam (PT)
132	"	" (PT)
133	"	" (PT)
134	"	" (PT)
135	"	" (PT)
136	"	" (PT)
137	"	" (PT)
138	"	" (PT)
139	Warangal	Bhimaram (R)
140	"	Permandla Sankoola (R)
141	"	Warangal (U)
142	"	" (U)
143	"	" (U)
144	"	" (U)

1	2	3
145. West Godavari	Siddapuram	(R)
146. "	Koderu	(R)
147. "	Perugugudem	(R)
148. "	Muppavaram	(R)
149. "	Ardhavaram	(R)
150. "	Kurvagunta	(R)
151. "	Ajjaram	(R)
152. "	Satyawada	(R)
153. "	Eluru	(U)
154. "	Bhimavaram	(U)
155. "	"	(U)
156. "	"	(U)
157. East Godavari	Kakinada	(PT)
158. "	"	(PT)
159. "	"	(PT)
160. "	"	(PT)
161. "	"	(PT)
162. "	"	(PT)
163. "	"	(PT)

Note: R = Rural

U = Urban

M = Metropolitan

PT = Port Town

[Translation]

#### Supply of Janata Dhoti and Controlled Cloth

3754 SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the State-wise quantity of the controlled cloth and Janata Dhoti supplied during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding non-supply of these items;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY): (a) A Statement indicating Statewise deliveries of handloom Janata Cloth is attached. Quantity of controlled cloth produced by NTC in the years 1989-92 is as follows:—

Year	Production (in Million Square Metres)
1989-90	113.69
1990-91	93.77
1991-92	115.26

Controlled cloth is distributed on all India basis

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Deliveries of handloom Janata Cloth in million sq metres		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.78	47.53	52.16
2.	Assam	40.17	31.91	35.58
3.	Bihar	12.00	12.73	11.80*
4.	Gujarat	12.52	6.04	3.16
5.	Haryana	0.006	Nil	Nil
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	0.10	Nil
7.	Karnataka	38.48	27.81	32.86
8.	Kerala	0.14	0.04	Nil
9.	Madhya Pradesh	15.39	17.08	16.97*

10 Maharashtra	42.49	41.71	28.22
11 Manipur	0.01	0.02	Nil
12 Orissa	27.98	27.73	16.69
13 Punjab	0.21	1.79	0.90
14 Rajasthan	9.43	8.29	6.50*
15 Tamil Nadu	27.48	38.70	37.33
16 Tripura	3.77	2.99	2.60
17 Uttar Pradesh	109.33	100.00	80.30
18 West Bengal	61.57	37.42	16.00*
19 Pondichery	0.04	—	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>461.79</b>	<b>401.89</b>	<b>341.07</b>

\*Estimated

**Non-Payment of Charges by Customers to Ashok Hotel, New Delhi**

3755 SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases regarding non-payment of charges by the customers to the Ashok Hotel New Delhi which are under investigation by the CBI

(b) the time since when each of these cases is under investigation and

(c) the amount involved in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c) There is only one case of non-payment of bills amounting to Rs 11.47 lakhs pending against a guest of Ashok Hotel New Delhi. CBI has registered a case in March 93. A Criminal Case has been filed by CBI in the Court of Law at Delhi.

[English]

**Waiver of Interest Burden of NTC**

3756 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has recommended waiver of the annual interest burden of Rs 11.49 crores of eastern zone of the National Textile Corporation,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction at its hearing on 8-7-1993 indicated *inter-alia* restructuring the capital structure and liabilities of NTC (WBAB&O) Ltd. in view of the total erosion of the net worth and desirability of the writing off whole or part of the unsecured loans given to NTC (WBAB&O) Ltd. by the Government through NTC (H.C.)

(c) Government under the Turn Around Strategy for NTC mills approved in principle for waiver/rescheduling of loans towards reimbursement of cash losses on a case by case basis.

**Funds to States for strengthening planning machinery**

3757 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to provide more funds to the States to strengthen their planning machinery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b) In order to strengthen planning machinery at the State and district levels, assistance is provided to State Governments under the Scheme for strengthening of Planning Machinery. A sum of Rs. 3013 crore was released to the State Governments during the Seventh Plan period.

For the Eighth Plan an enhanced outlay of Rs 10 crore has been provided

[Translation]

#### Silk Centre in Bihar

3758 SHRI SHIBU SOREN Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any new silk centre in Jharkhand area of Bihar with the assistance of the World Bank

(b) if so details of the proposed scheme and

(c) the time bound programme for completion of scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VEN KAT SWAMY) (a) to (c) The Central Silk Board is implementing a 7 year National Sericulture Project in Bihar w.e.f. 1988-89. Under this project, the Regional Sericulture Research Station of the Board at Ranchi has been strengthened. Besides one H-1 Grainage for production and supply of mulberry silkworm seed is being established at Ranchi.

#### Foreign Investment

3759 SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Asian Development Banks report on Asian Development outlook, 1993 has shown that foreign direct investment has gone down from 287 million US dollars in 1988 to 112 million US dollars in 1990

(b) if so the reason for this decline during that period

(c) whether the Government have taken measures to step up the foreign direct investment during 1991, 1992, 1993 and

(d) if so the details thereof and the achievements made therefrom?

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) to (d) Before the new industrial policy was announced in July 1991 Govt of India's policy towards foreign investments did not per-

mit more than 40% foreign equity which did not favour foreign investment in general. To promote foreign investment Govt has taken a number of steps since 1991 which include —

- (i) Abolition of industrial licensing removal of restrictions on investment under the MRTP Act liberalisation of policy and procedures for transfer of foreign technology import of capital goods and raw materials etc
- (ii) Existing companies have been allowed to raise foreign equity upto 51% at prices determined by the shareholders
- (iii) The general condition of dividend balancing has been withdrawn except for industries in the consumer goods sector,
- (iv) Disinvestment of equity by foreign investors has been allowed at the market rates on the stock exchanges
- (v) India has signed the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency Protocol for the protection of foreign investments
- (vi) Provisions of FERA have been liberalised as a result of which companies with more than 40% foreign equity can operate like any other Indian company
- (vii) Foreign companies are allowed to use their trade marks for domestic sales
- (viii) Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) have been allowed to invest in the securities traded on the Primary and Secondary markets provided they register with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

The approvals for foreign collaborations given by the Govt of India during 1991 and 1992 amounted to Rs 534 crores and Rs 3888 crores respectively

[Translation]

#### Poverty Eradication Schemes

3760 SHRI RAM BADAN  
SHRI BHUBANFSHWAR  
PRASAD MEHTA } Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons living below poverty line State-wise

(b) whether the Government propose to

bring any changes in the existing Poverty Eradication Schemes,

(c) if so the details thereof

(d) the facilities proposed to be provided to the people living below poverty line during 1993-94, and

(e) the expenditure likely to be incurred on these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) A statement showing the number of persons living below the poverty line state-wise based on findings of 1987-88 NSSO survey is attached

(b) to (e) Major poverty alleviation programmes being implemented at present are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in rural areas of the country. No basic changes in the strategy underlying these programmes are contemplated.

In addition, Minimum Needs Programme comprising 12 components which is designed to provide basic amenities to the poor is to continue during 1993-94.

The total allocations and targets for 1993-94 under IRDP and JRY are given below —

S No	Programme	Total Allocation (Rs Lakhs)	Targets
1	IRDP	109343.00	2650744 (Nos)
2	JRY	318122.00 (Tentative) (Lakh Mandays)	1105369 (Tentative)

#### Statement

Sl No	States & UTs	Number of Persons (Lakhs)	(Prov)
1	2	3	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	195.70	
2	ASSAM	52.89	
3	BIHAR	336.54	
4	GUJARAT	73.25	
5	HARYANA	18.15	
6	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4.52	

7	JAMMU & KASHMIR	9.79
8	KARNATAKA	136.46
9	KERALA	48.98
10	MADHYA PRADESH	224.97
11	MAHARASHTRA	214.10
12	ORISSA	135.12
13	PUNJAB	13.88
14	RAJASTHAN	99.54
15	TAMIL NADU	176.85
16	UTTAR PRADESH	448.34
17	WEST BENGAL	173.45
18	SMALL STATES & UTs	14.2
19	ALL INDIA	2376.7

(English)

#### Directions of BIFR to Public Sector Companies

3761 SHRI V SREENIVASA PRASAD Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has directed many of the public sector companies to find out through advertisements, financial partners and private entrepreneurs to take up those PSUs

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the action 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) to (c) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) does not issue any directions to any company including those in public sector in this regard. However, the operating agencies appointed by BIFR can issue appropriate advertisements to invite proposals for takeover of a sick company as and when necessary.

#### LIC Policy Holders

3762 DR. VISWANATHAM KANTHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of claims received by the Life Insurance Corporation during each of the last three years, and

(b) the number of claims settled during the above period?

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 requisite information is as under —

(Figures in Lakhs)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
No of unsettled claims carried forward from the previous year	0 81	0 72	0 84
No of Claims received	21 15	24 96	30 10
No of claims settled	21 24	24 84	29 08

#### RRBs in Maharashtra

3763 SHRI DHARMENDRA MONDAYA SADUL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) total number of Regional Rural Banks in Maharashtra as on June 30, 1993

(b) whether the progress of opening of new branches in the State was very slow during the last two years,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and if not the details of new branches opened during the above period, and

(d) the number of branches proposed to be opened during the next 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) There were 10 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Maharashtra as on 30th June 1993

(b) to (d) No new branch of Regional Rural Bank has been opened in the last two years in Maharashtra. Further branch expansion of RRBs is kept in abeyance by Reserve Bank of India in view of the proposal for restructuring of RRBs.

#### Performance of Government Employees

3764 SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Raja Chelliah has made some suggestions in his report regarding performance of Government employees,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Government propose to take some steps in view of the suggestions made in this regard,

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) to (e) The recommendations of the Tax Reforms Committee headed by Dr Chelliah regarding performance of Government employees are under examination. These recommendations are contained in chapters 5 to 7 of the Report copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library. Suitable action is being taken on each recommendation, after due examination.

#### New Industrial Policy

3765 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a model scheme for the retraining and redeployment of workers who are going to be affected by the restructuring in the wake of the implementation of the new Industrial Policy

(b) if so, the salient features of that scheme,

(c) whether the scheme has been finalised, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) to (d) Minister of Labour has drawn up a model scheme for rehabilitation of workers who are going to be affected as a result of restructuring under the New Industrial Policy to operationalise the National Renewal Fund. The scheme would assist the enterprise in preparing the programme for counselling and guidance relating to investment of compensation received, self-employment programmes on retirement, retraining of workers and redeployment where possible to other units/enterprises etc. Under the scheme, information would be compiled regarding category of workers trade-wise for counselling, guidance as well as make arrangements for retraining and redeploying them on to other jobs emerging in the labour market.



The scheme has been forwarded to the Ministry of Industry, the administrative Ministry for National Renewal Fund for necessary action.

#### Joint Ventures in Financial Services

3766 SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India propose to accord automatic approval for joint ventures in financial services,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Government have taken any

decision thereon so far, 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) Reserve Bank of India have reported that joint ventures in financial services are not yet covered under the automatic approval scheme. At present such proposals require Government clearance

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, sir

(d) Does not arise

#### European Investment Bank

3767 SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the European Investment Bank (EIB) has chosen India as the first beneficiary of a new lending facility of about one billion dollars,

(b) if so the details thereof and the steps taken to avail of this facility and

(c) the projects likely to be taken up with this loan?

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) Yes sir. The European Investment Bank has decided to cofinance projects in Asia and Latin America with effect from 1993 and its first co-financing operation in India is proposed to be for the Power System Development Project of Power Grid Corpora-

tion of India for an amount of approx \$70 million. This project was approved by the World Bank in March, 1993. The co-financing loan from the European Investment Bank is likely to be finalised by October, 1993.

#### Open Market Loan by Maharashtra

3768 DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU SARODE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal of the Government of Maharashtra for raising open market loan of Rs. 50 crores to meet Maharashtra's share in respect of the expenditure towards Mankhurd-Belapur Railway line is pending with the Union Government,

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) to (c) The proposal received from Maharashtra Government is under consideration.

#### ESI Scheme

3769 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of employees covered by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme so far and the number of employees yet to be covered

(b) whether a large number of employees covered by the Scheme have sought exemption from the Scheme,

(c) if so the reasons therefor

(d) the steps taken by the Government to revamp the Scheme to attract more members and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) As on 31-3-1993 about 62.66 lakhs employees were covered under the ESI Scheme. The number of employees yet to be covered as estimated by the ESI Corporation is 8.92 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The functioning of the ESI Scheme is generally satisfactory. Therefore, the question of revamping the Scheme does not arise.

#### Foreign Institutional Investors in stock market

3770. SHRI G DEVARAYA NAIK Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the country-wise number of approvals granted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India to Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) for trading/investments in the Indian stock market;

(b) the number of applications pending for registration with SEBI;

(c) Whether the Foreign Institutional investors have also been granted approvals to invest in primary capital market.

(d) if so, whether the SEBI have prescribed any ceiling on level of investments by Foreign Institutional Investors; and

(e) the way in which the Government intend to ensure transparency in dealings of FIIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Details are contained in the attached Statement.

(b) There are 43 applications pending for registration with SEBI in several of which SEBI has sought further information from the applicants.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government on 14-9-92, Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) have been allowed to invest both in primary and Secondary markets. These investments would be subject to a ceiling of 24% of issued capital for the total holding of all registered FIIs in any one company. The holding of a single FII in any one company would also be subject to a ceiling of 5% of the total issued capital of the company.

(e) SEBI has stipulated, as a condition for registration of all FIIs that their custodians shall send daily as well as monthly reports of their dealings in securities in prescribed format to SEBI and RBI. These reports help in monitoring of the various investment ceilings prescribed in the guidelines.

#### Statement

(A) The country-wise number of approvals granted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India to Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) is as follows:

S. No	Name of the country	Total No. of Approvals granted
1	SWITZERLAND	2
2	AUSTRALIA	1
3	BERMUDA	1
4	CANADA	1
5	CAYMAN ISLANDS	1
6	CHANNEL ISLANDS	1
7	HONGKONG	4
8	LUXEMBOURG	2
9	PHILIPPINES	1
10	SINGAPORE	3
11	U. K.	31
12	U. S. A.	9
		<hr/> 57

[Translation]

#### Profit of RRBs in Gujarat

3771. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Regional Rural Banks of Gujarat, particularly located in tribal areas which are running in profit for the last three years;

(b) the amount of profit earned by each of these banks during the said period;

(c) whether the Government propose to expand the activities of these banks and to open some more branches in Gujarat particularly in tribal areas; 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) No Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the State of Gujarat whether located in Tribal or Non-Tribal areas have earned any profit during the last three years from 1989-90 to 1991-92. Profit and loss position for the year 1992-93 is not yet available.

(c) There is no proposal at present to extend activities of RRBs and open more branches in Gujarat

(d) Does not arise

[English]

Losses suffered transport wing of I. T. D. C.

3772. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether the Transport Wing of the India Tourism Development Corporation is suffering heavy losses,

(b) if so, the amount of such losses suffered during 1991-92 and 1992-93,

(c) whether any enquiry is being conducted to ascertain the reasons for the mounting losses;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to arrest this trend and also to improve the working of this Wing?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Transport Wing of ITDC has incurred losses during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 as indicated below:

Year	Loss incurred (Rs in lakhs)
1991-92	30.37
1992-92 (Provisional)	3.65

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The performance of the wing is being monitored regularly and the steps taken to improve its performance include

—Nationalisation of fleet and standardisation of vehicles;

—Introduction of new holiday/LTC packages;

—Augmenting sale calls and energising marketing efforts;

—Introduction of VRS to reduce operational cost; —Augmenting efforts for recovery of outstandings and applying strict credit control;

[Translation]

Sub-committee on NTC

3773. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the sub-committee on the Turn Around Strategy for the National Textile Corporation (NTC) headed by him has since submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the Turn Around Strategy for NTC and modernisation plan suggested by this sub-committee;

(c) the Government's reaction thereto particularly the funding of the modernisation and revival plans for textile mills; and

(d) the allocation made for revival and modernisation of NTC during the last three years State-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Government releases funds to NTC (Holding Company) on the basis of total requirement of the corporation and not on State-wise basis. The funds provided by the Government for the revival of NTC during the last three years are as follows:—

(Rs in crores)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Cash loans/Working capital	97 00	73 00	154 80
Modernisation	20 00	Nil	20 00
Voluntary Retirement	11 36	18 00	248 00

[English]

Jute supply to Syria

3774 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state —

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Jute Commissioner for new norms in supply to Syria" appearing in the "Financial Express" New Delhi dated July 26 1993,

(b) if so the rationale behind the doing away of the present system of filling up global tenders floated by the Syrian Government on the supply of jute goods to that country and engaging a reputed trading house in carrying out the supply of the goods and

(c) the view taken by his Ministry in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) consortium approach for responding to global tenders so far being followed continues for responding to forthcoming Syrian Tender for jute goods and no deviation has been made in the present system

The only change that has been made after prior consultation with all concerned parties and also with their unanimous consent is that since no representative organisation of exporters like UMA, CJFSA & NJMC came forward to discharge responsibility of acting nodal agency for participation in this tender for various reasons, champdany Industries Ltd., a recognised Trading House, subject to certain terms and conditions including sharing of business if secured by all concerned agencies in a mutually agreed manner

Merger of Indian Airlines with Air India

3775 SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMALAH  
DR. D VENKATESWARA  
RAO

} Will

the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for merger of the Indian Airlines with the Air India, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present

(b) Does not arise

Expansion of ITIs and Polytechnic

3776 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state,

(a) cumulative outlay on the vocational training projects and technician education projects since inception total and state-wise

(b) cumulative assistance received from the World Bank, and

(c) targets and achievement of the projects in terms of expansion of training facilities in ITIs and expansion of polytechnics, State-wise by the end of 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P A. SANGMA) (a) the cumulative outlay (including outlay for the year 1993-94) on the Vocational Training Project since its inception for the State Sector schemes is Rs 23,662 41 lakhs and for Technician Education Projects till the year 1992-93, it is Rs 45205 90 lakhs. The State-wise outlays are at Statement I & II respectively

(b) The cumulative assistance received from the World Bank for the Vocational Training Project is Rs 9512 62 lakhs and for the Technician Education Project, it is Rs. 14136 00 lakhs

(c) Targets and achievement in terms of expansion of training facilities for the Vocational Training Project are at Statement III and for Technician Education Project are at Statement IV

## Statement I

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No	State/UT	Cumulative outlay since Inception of the project 1989-90 to 1993-94
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1 977 79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	26 00
3	Assam	694 13
4	Bihar	1 348 40
5	Goa	91 12
6	Gujarat	1 577 41
7	H P	315 26
8	Haryana	1 265 78
9	J & K	268 25
10	Karnataka	934 07
11	Kerala	1,177 60
12	M P	1 197 66
13	Maharashtra	2,333 10
14	Manipur	126 28
15	Mizoram	22 00
16	Meghalaya	42 82
17	Nagaland	43 00
18	Orissa	699 38
19	Punjab	1,798 27
20	Rajasthan	728 76
21	Tamil Nadu	1,393 92
22	Trpura	86 82
23	U P	3,741 31
24	West Bengal	1,012 65
25	Pondicherry	45 00
26	Chandigarh	66 14
27	Delhi	610 01
28	Daman & Diu	39 64
Total of Centrally Sponsored Scheme		23,662 41

## Statement II

Ministry of Human Resource Development Department of Education statewise cumulative budgetary allocation under technician education projects being implimented with World Bank assistance

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No	State/UT	Cumulative Budgetary allocation upto 1992-93 since inception of the project
1	2	3
Phase I—States		
1	Bihar	3,023 00
2	Goa	0 00
3	Gujarat	4,529 00
4	Karnataka	2,048 00
5	Kerala	2,310 00
6	Madhya Pradesh	4,387 00
7	Orissa	2,255 00
8	Rajasthan	2,279 00
9	Uttar Pradesh	9,110 00
Total		29,941 00
Phase II—States		
10	Andhra Pradesh	1,357 00
11	Assam	526 00
12	Haryana	4,203 00
13	Himchal Pradesh	627 00
14	Maharashtra	1,749 00
15	Pondicherry	295 00
16	Punjab	3,297 00
17	Tamil Nadu	2,040 00
18	West Bengal	600 00
19	New Delhi	570 00
Total		15,264 00
Grand Total		45,205 00

## Statement III

*Physical target and agreement of vocational training project in terms of expansion of training facilities in units by the end of FY 1992-93: State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Targets in terms of No. of trainees	Achievements in terms of No. of trainees admitted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,204	5,047
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	2,972	64
4.	Bihar	4,590	652
5.	Chandigarh	260	—
6.	Daman & Diu	140	128
7.	Delhi	2,980	368
8.	Goa	260	48
9.	Gujarat	8,408	6,584
10.	Haryana	4,426	287
11.	Himachal Pradesh	924	72
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,192	206
13.	Karnataka	4,272	1,334
14.	Kerala	6,796	2,491
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3,906	851
16.	Maharashtra	10,652	3,013
17.	Manipur	1,688	—
18.	Meghalaya	140	—
19.	Mizoram	—	—
20.	Nagaland	—	—
21.	Orissa	3,130	1,370
22.	Pondicherry	—	—
23.	Punjab	4,876	434
24.	Rajasthan	3,694	1,528
25.	Tamil Nadu	7,812	6,522
26.	Tripura	228	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12,356	1,596
28.	West Bengal	3,264	646
Total		97,176	33,186

## Statement IV

*Physical targets and achievements under technician education projects being implemented with World Bank assistance*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of additional student places (all years to be created over the project period)	Number of additional student places (all years) created by the end of 1992-93
1.	Bihar	2,810	Nil
2.	Goa*	1,170	Nil
3.	Gujarat	1,365	478
4.	Karnataka	2,200	630
5.	Kerala	1,200	898
6.	M. P.	3,915	978
7.	Orissa	1,955	355
8.	Rajasthan	2,630	305
9.	U. P.	11,410	2,280
10.	A. P.	5,400	Nil
11.	Assam	360	Nil
12.	Haryana	3,405	300
13.	H. P.	285	30
14.	Maharashtra	4,835	930
15.	Pondicherry	1,530	Nil
16.	Punjab	4,150	Nil
17.	Tamil Nadu	5,210	Nil
18.	West Bengal	3,470	180
19.	Delhi	1,780	160
Total		59,080	7,524

\*Joined the project in 1993-94

## Centrally sponsored schemes in Kerala

3777 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE  
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted any study regarding effective

implementation of various Centrally sponsored schemes in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to make these schemes more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission has not conducted any study regarding effective implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the State of Kerala. Schemes are monitored by the administrative Ministries concerned. The Planning Commission generally reviews the implementation of Plan Schemes during the Annual Plan discussions with the States

#### Factories referred to BIFR in Madhya Pradesh

3778. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories/industries closed in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years and the current year so far;

(b) the number of factories/industries referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction; and

(c) the number out of them rehabilitated so far?

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

(b) and (c) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that so far 52 sick industrial companies of Madhya Pradesh have been registered with them. Out of these, revival schemes have been approved/sanctioned in respect of 7 cases.

#### Price Support Operations by JCI

3779. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount of money required by the Jute Corporation of India to launch its price support operations during the current financial year;

(b) whether the Jute Corporation of India is presently facing a financial crisis and have sought more funds to meet the expenses to launch the operations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) JCI has estimated that it would require about Rs 22 crores to launch its price support operations during the current financial year, out of which Rs 6 crores have since been released to JCI. Steps have been taken to make available adequate funds to JCI to enable it to conduct price support operations

[Translation]

#### N.T.C. Mills in Beawar

3780. PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by the Government from labour organisation of NTC mills in Beawar, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) the number of workers who have been rendered jobless and the number of workers who have been asked to seek voluntary retirement during the last two years;

(d) the latest position of workers' officers, work, production and capacity in Edward and Mahalaxmi mills of N.T.C.; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the working of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Memoranda have been received from time to time from Public representatives and Trade union protest-

ing against the proposed merger of the mills of NTC in Beawar, Layoff of workers, shortage of working capital etc These representations are examined and remedial measures, wherever necessary are taken accordingly

(c) 702 workers of M/s Edward Mills and Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar have opted for voluntary retirement since 1991-92. No worker has been rendered jobless or forcibly retired

(d) Details of work force, production and capacity in the mills of NTC in Beawar is in the enclosed *Statement*

(e) Government have approved a Turn Around Strategy for NTC including M/s Edward mills and Mahalaxmi mills Beawar involving selective modernisation, financial and managerial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus work force through the voluntary retirement scheme etc

#### Statement

*Statement Referred to in Reply to Part (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 3780 for 20th August 1993*

	Edward Mills Beawar	Mahalaxmi Mills Beawar
1 Workers (on Roll)	690	812
2 Officer/Supervisors	42	38
3 Staff/Clerk	62	58
4 Watch/Ward/Others	28	23
5 Production (Per Month)	1 17	0 61
(i) Cloth (Lacs/Mtrs)		
(ii) Market Yarn (Lacs/ Kg)	0 50 (Job work)	0 33 (Job work)
6 Capacity	14328	11160
(i) Spindles		
(ii) Looms	84 (Auto- matic)	56 (Wider width)

(English)

#### Credit Policy for Industry

3781 SHRI TARA CHAND  
KHADELWAL  
SHRI G DEVARAYA NAIK } Will  
SHRI V SREENIVASA  
PRASAD }

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Confederation of Indian Industry has urged the Union Government to redesign the existing credit policy to enable the industry to increase productivity and stimulate growth,

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Confederation of Indian Industry in this regard, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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 Confederation of Indian Industry had submitted a note on credit policy which *inter-alia* suggested lowering of interest rates for all borrowers reduction in multiplicity of interest rates, implementation of the recommendations of Narasimham Committee reduction in Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), removal of restrictions on loan against shares and debentures, removal of restrictions on discounting and re-discounting of bills, liberal credit to wholesale trading sector etc

Various representations are taken into account by RBI while formulating credit policy. In the recent period there has been a progressive rationalisation of the multiple prescription of lending rates and now only three lending rates are prescribed. In tune with the fall in the inflation rate the lending rate for advances of over Rs 2 lakhs has been reduced in stages from 20.0 per cent. Such reductions in lending rates are to be implemented for all borrowers in the category of over Rs 2 lakhs. The intention is to further rationalise the lending rate structure. The structure of lending rates is also linked to deposit rates and the pre-emptions under reserve requirements and it is intended to reduce the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) from



38 5 per cent to 25 0 per cent over a three year period. Again, the Government has been offering interest rates on Government securities which are closer to market related rates. As such these measures taken together would progressively reduce the differential between various interest rates in the system. The pace of reaction in the SLR and the deregulation of interest rates has to be modulated carefully to ensure that the reform process does not destabilise the system. The credit policy is kept under continuous review and appropriate changes are made from time to time.

[Translation]

#### Export of Carpet

3782 SHRI CHETAN P S  
CHAUDHAN  
SHRI GAYA PRASAD  
KORI  
MAJ GEN (RETD)  
BHUVAN CHANDRA  
KHANDURI

Will

the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the foreign exchange earned by the export of carpet during the last three years

(b) the decline registered in the carpet manufacturing and in export during the year 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 so far due to the anti-child labour movement

(c) the loss of foreign exchange suffered by the country during the above period

(d) whether there is any alternative arrangements with the Government to make up this loss and to save the carpet industry and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) The foreign exchange earned by the exports of carpets including woollen/silken/synthetic carpets rugs drug gets, durries namdhas etc during the last three years is as detailed below —

(Value in Rs Crores)

Year	Provisional
1990-91	507 00
1991-92	745 00
1992-93	992 00

(b) There is no decline in the export of carpet in the last three years as is evident from the above figures.

(c) to (e) Do not arise

[English]

#### Foreign Loans

3783 Dr K. D. JESWANI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have allowed the Central and State Public Sector Undertakings to directly borrow money from multilateral and bilateral agencies without any intervention by the Union Government

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any representation against such permission, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) The Central Public Sector Undertakings have been allowed by the Union Government to borrow money directly from multilateral/bilateral agencies. However such borrowings are subject to the extent guidelines of the Union Government for identification, posing and approval of projects for external assistance. The terms of the borrowing are also to be approved by the Union Government.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has received some views on permission granted to the Central Public Sector Undertakings to borrow directly from multilateral/bilateral agencies. However, no change in the policy is contemplated for the present. The issue will be kept under constant review and changes as necessary will be made to improve project implementation and utilisation of external assistance.

#### Wool Improvement Schemes

3784 SHRI G. MADE GOWDA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether any wool improvement schemes sent by the Government of Karnataka are pending with the Wool Development Board,

(b) if so the details of the schemes and

(c) the action taken by the Board thereon, scheme-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Investment by Commercial Banks in Madhya Pradesh**

**3785. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount of per capita investment made by the Commercial Banks in Madhya Pradesh by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan was less as compared to the national average;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring it at par with the national average ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR ABRAR AHMED):** (a) The per capita investment of Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) in Madhya Pradesh as at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs 222/- as compared to the national average of Rs 249/-

(b) and (c) The credit deployment depend upon the credit absorption capacity of the area which is related to availability of infrastructure like power, marketing network, communication etc. The issue relating to credit deployment in the States are discussed regularly at State Level Bankers Committee Meetings

**Loan outstanding against States**

**3786. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR } Will  
SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI }** the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the loan outstanding against each of the State at present, payable to the Union Government, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Reserve Bank of India and other Financial Institutions, of the Government;

(b) the amount being paid as interest to the above institutions and banks by each of the States; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

*[Translation]*

**Losses in Nationalised Banks**

**3787. DR. D VENKATESWARA } Will  
RAO  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH }**

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether six nationalised banks have shown losses during the financial year 1992-93;

(b) if so, whether the figures which banks furnished to the reserve Bank of India show that seven other nationalised banks are likely to be in the red after making provision as per the new income recognition and accounting norms;

(c) if so, details thereof; 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) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they have received so far the balance sheets for the year ended 31st March, 1993 from 18 nationalised banks. Out of these 11 nationalised banks have shown losses as per details given below:—

(Rs in crores)

Name of Banks	Losses
1. Andhra Bank	141 09
2. Bank of India	331 12
3. Central Bank of India	383 31
4. Dena Bank	90.46
5. Syndicate Bank	670 08
6. UCO Bank	444 19
7. New Bank of India	75 79
8. Bank of Maharashtra	196 51
9. United Bank of India	279 36
10. Allahabad Bank	105 99
11. Indian Overseas Bank	752 94

(d) RBI have been impressing upon the banks to strengthen their credit appraisal machinery and exercise close supervision and control over advances, to contain growth in establishment expenses and improve staff productivity, ensure better yield on investments and improve cash management. The banks have also been advised by RBI to prepare action plans for improving their functioning in key areas.

**Assistance of Textile Producing units in Gujarat**

3788 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the extent of financial assistance provided by the Government, in the textile producing units in Gujarat district-wise, during the year 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 together with details in this regard

(b) Whether the Government are implementing any concrete work scheme for the development of Chhaya producers and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) As STATEMENT is attached

(b) No Sir

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

**Statement**

*Industrial development bank of India district-wise assistance disbursed to Textile units in Gujarat during 1990-91, 1991-92 1992-93*

(Rs in lakh)

District	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Ahmedabad	2171 80	1215 00	3000 00
Aeroli	—	25 00	—
Vododara	—	37 50	100 00
Bharuch	71 00	—	—
Valsad	—	39 50	—
Gandhinagar	0 00	—	532 00
Jamnagar	25 00	—	1500 00
Kaira (Kheda)	—	—	200 00
Kutch	—	—	—

Mehsana	52 98	195 00	950 00
Panchashala	166 00	—	—
Rajkot	129 80	—	—
Surat	165 00	88 00	187 00
Total	2781 58	1600 00	6469 00

**Child Labour**

3789 SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN }  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP } Will  
SINGH }  
SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI }

the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the figures pertaining to child labour as per 1991 census are not available with the Government,

(b) if so, the reason therefor,

(c) the number of child labour as per 1991 census,

(d) whether the information pertaining to arrangements made to make them literate is available with the Government and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P A. SANGMA) (a) to (c) Since the processing of 1991 census data on economic activities cross-classified with other characteristics including age is yet to be completed, the 1991 census figures pertaining to child labour are not yet available with Government

(d) and (e) The existing arrangements for formal and non-formal education in the country are open for the benefit of child labour as well. In addition special educational facilities are being made available to identified child labour under different schemes of the Ministry of labour such as the National Child Labour Project, the Grants-in-Aid and International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour

(English)

**Project Management**

3790 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are overhauling the system of project management and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b) Yes Sir The system of Project management is under constant review to identify and remove constraints and improve management Some of the system improvements are as follows

- (i) Two-stage project approval to ensure adequate preparation environmental and other clearances and infrastructure planning at stage-I before a project is finally approved for implementation at stage II
- (ii) Simplified procedures for the approval of revised cost estimates under which the cost escalation on account of reasons beyond the control of an enterprise for instance price rise statutory duties change in foreign exchange rate freight and incidental etc within the original gestation period is to be sanctioned by the administrative Ministry in consultation with the Planning Commission Only revised cost estimates exceeding 5% of the approved cost estimates on account of factors other than those indicated above are to be submitted to the Public Investment Board/Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for approval
- (iii) Decision that the administrative Ministries/Depts up Management Boards/Empowered Committees for expeditious finalisation of contracts
- (iv) Release of funds on the basis of the progress of projects as reviewed in the performance review meetings taken in the administrative Ministries
- (v) In addition certain proposals for further improvement on investment criteria are under active consideration of the Government

#### Inflation Rate

3791 SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES

} Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether prices have been rising at a higher rate in actual than what is reflected by the official inflation rate

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to review its methodology of inflation rate calculations, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) and (c) The absolute prices of commodities specially of essential items do tend to vary between various markets All these variations get reflected in the price indices, the most important of which is the wholesale price index covering 447 commodities and 2371 price quotations covering all important items transacted in the economy Selection of items is guided by their relative importance in the economy The movement in the retail prices is measured through the consumer price indices for various population segments—industrial workers urban non-manual employees and agricultural labourers

Whichever index is used the fact is that there has been a perceptible deceleration in the rate of increase of prices during the last one year

In view of the structural and other changes in the economy since 1981-82 Government have set up a Working Group to revise the current series (Base 1981-82) of the wholesale price index numbers with respect to commodity coverage weighting diagram base year and other related issues

#### [Translation]

#### Fund allocation to up for 1993-94

3792 DR. G. L. KANAULIA will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) the total amount allocated by the Planning Commission to Uttar Pradesh for Annual Plan 1993-94 and

(b) the details thereof sectorwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b) An amount of Rs 4050 crores has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The sectoral details are given below —

Head of Development	Outlay (in lakhs) Rs
1. Agriculture & allied activities	31294
2. Rural Development	28285
3. Special Area Programme	5600
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	48990
5. Energy	150355
6. Industry & Minerals	11312
7. Transport	44535
8. Science Technology & Environment	775
9. General Economic Services	5952
10. Social Services	77102
11. General Services	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>405000</b>

**Amount provided by NHB for constructing Houses**

\*3793 SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount provided by the National Housing Bank to each State for construction and repairs of the houses during last two years and

(b) the amount proposed to be provided to each State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) National Housing Bank (NHB) provides refinance to scheduled commercial banks housing finance companies and State Level apex co-op housing finance societies in respect of eligible loans disbursed by them. Refinance is made available in respect of eligible housing loans to individual beneficiaries as also in respect of loans for Land Development and Shelter Projects (LDSP) undertaken by various agencies. By the end of June 1992 the cumulative disbursements under various

refinance schemes of NHB through these primary lenders together with subscription to Special Rural Housing Debentures (SRHDs) floated by State Level Development Bank in respect of their eligible housing loans amounted to Rs 1683.74 crores

The disbursements under NHB Refinance Scheme during the last two years were as under —

July—June	Amount (Rs in crores)
1991—92	675.54
1992—93	485.92

State-wise break-up of this data is not available

(b) NHB does not allocate funds for different States. As such it has not projected any State-wise allocation of refinance for the current financial year.

[Translation]

**Beedi Workers in Maharashtra**

3794 SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the schemes and programmes launched in Maharashtra for welfare of Beedi workers

(b) the number of Beedi workers likely to be benefited from each scheme and programme during the current year

(c) the number of programmes or schemes still under consideration of the Government to be launched in the near future along with the details thereof and

(d) the number of workers likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) and (b) A statement indicating schemes and programmes launched in Maharashtra for welfare of beedi workers and estimated number of beneficiaries during 1993-94 is enclosed

(c) At present there is no new proposal or scheme under consideration of the Government

(d) Does not arise

## STATEMENT

Name of Scheme	Estimated No of beneficiaries during 1993-94
(a) Health :	
1 Static-cum-Mobile/Static and Ayurvedic Dispensaries to the Beedi Workers	2 00 Lakhs (Approx )
2 Scheme for Reservation of Beds in T B Hospital	40 (Approx )
3 Scheme for Domiciliary Treatment of Beedi Workers	15 —do—
4 Scheme for treatment of Beedi Workers suffering from Cancer	05 —do—
5 Treatment of workers suffering from Mental diseases	02 —do—
6 The Scheme of Leprosy Relief for Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata workers)	01 —do—
7 Grant of Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers for purchase of Spectacles	200 —do—
8 Maternity Benefit Scheme for Female Beedi Workers	1000 —do—
9 Scheme for payment of Monetary Compensation for Sterilisation to Beedi workers	05 —do—
10 Re-imbursement of expenditure as financial assistance to Beedi workers in respect of Heart Diseases	05 —do—
11 Re-imbursement of expenditure as financial assistance to Beedi Workers in respect of Kidney Transplantation	05 —do—
(b) Housing :	
1 'Build Your Own House' Scheme for Beedi Workers	10 (Approx )
2 Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section of Beedi Workers	100 —do— (Kamptee)
(c) Educational :	
1 Grant of Scholarship to the Children of Beedi Workers	9000 (Approx )
2 Financial Assistance to School Going Children of Beedi Workers for Supply of One Set of Dress	3000 —do—
(d) Recreational :	
1 Scheme for Establishment of Audio Visual Sets/Cinema Vana/Exhibition of Films for Beedi Workers	20000 (Approx )
2 Supply of T V Set to Co-operative Societies	01 —do—
(e) Social Security Scheme :	
1 Group Insurance Scheme for Beedi Workers	36000

[English]

**Loans to Farmers**

3795 DR. AMRITLAI KALIDAS  
PATEL  
SHRI V SOBHANADRE  
ESWARA RAO } Will

the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the policy of advancing loans by the agricultural banks has been simplified by the Government

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) the maximum credit limit of the loans to the farmers which has been provided for the agricultural purposes during the last year

(d) whether the public sector banks have achieved the agricultural credit target as stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India during the above period

(e) if so the details thereof and

(f) if not the reasons therefor and the action 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) and (b) All Indian banks including public sector banks are required to extend direct finance to agriculture (including allied activities) to the extent of 18% of their total credit. Further in terms of Reserve Bank of India guidelines, it has been stipulated that all loan applications upto a credit limit of Rs 25 000 are to be disposed off within a fortnight and those for over Rs 25 000 within 8-9 weeks.

A number of steps have been taken with a view to increase flow of credit to farmers particularly small and marginal farmers. The important ones are

1 The interest on loans upto Rs 25 000 is kept low at 12.0%

2 Term loans are provided at concessional rates

3 In the case of crop loans availed of by small and marginal farmers interest charged is not to exceed the principal amount

4 In the case of crop failure, amount due should be re-scheduled over a period of 3-5 years and fresh loans should be given to farmers

5 No third-party guarantee or collateral security is to be insisted upon for loans upto Rs 10,000

6 There should be no compounding of interest on current dues in agricultural sector

7 Delegation of appropriate sanctioning powers to the Rural Branch Managers so that majority of loans applications are sanctioned at branch level itself

(c) The amount of credit depends upon the area cultivated by a farmer and the crops grown. Scales of finance are fixed for different crops by Technical Committee for each district and reviewed periodically to take care of escalation in cost

(d) to (f) Banks are required to grant atleast 18% of their total advances as direct finance to agriculture. As against the above target the achievement of public sector banks was 14% as at the end of March 1993. Government/RBI had taken up the matter with public sector banks advising them to improve the performance in this regard.

[Translation]

**Per Capita Income**

3796 SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) the per capita income in the country

(b) whether the per capita income of India is less than the per capita income of other countries

(c) if so whether the per capita income is likely to increase in the country as a result of liberalised economic policy and

(d) the names of the State having maximum and minimum per capita income separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) The per capita national income for the year 1991-92 has been estimated at Rs. 5529

(b) According to World Development Report, 1993, India was classified as a low income country. Per capita income of India was less than the per capita income of a large number of countries in 1991.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Punjab and Bihar had the highest and the lowest per capita net state domestic products respectively in 1991-92.

[English]

#### Review of Poverty Alleviation Programmes

3797 SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister for PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether more than forty per cent of people are living below poverty line in Southern States,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) the steps taken by the Government to raise them above poverty line.

(d) whether any review of various anti-poverty programmes in these States has been conducted,

(e) if so, the details thereof,

(f) whether the Government propose to launch any special poverty alleviation schemes for these people.

(g) if so, the details thereof, and

(h) the funds allocated for these schemes in these States during the Eighth Plan and the manner in which these funds have been disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) Based on the findings of the last (1987-88) NSSO survey the provisional figures of incidence of poverty in southern states viz Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala are estimated to be 32.8%, 31.7%, 32.1% and 17.0% respectively. The major poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in all the States/UTs including the four Southern States, are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in the rural areas of the country. These programmes are monitored on a regular basis. Financial and physical performance of the programmes in the above mentioned four states during the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 are given in the attached statements I and II.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Do not arise.

#### STATEMENT—I

Financial Performance under IRDP and JRY during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No	Programme	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Total Allocation	Total Expenditure	Total Allocation	Total Expenditure	Total Allocation	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I IRDP</b>							
(a)	Tamil Nadu	4,940.56	5,010.65	4,648.44	4,527.72	4,382.90	4,436.01
(b)	Andhra Pradesh	5,582.91	7,200.12	5,177.52	6,548.98	4,880.68	5,411.42
(c)	Karnataka	3,444.34	3,076.53	3,240.68	2,782.63	3,054.00	2,671.68
(d)	Kerala	1,871.12	2,043.61	1,760.48	1,784.84	1,660.00	1,647.95
<b>II JRY</b>							
(a)	Tamil Nadu	17,223.66	19,661.60	17,659.64	20,162.77	16,788.61	20,100.70



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Andhra Pradesh		19,186.20	19,317.09	19,319.51	18,415.55	18,693.20	19,866.06	
(c) Karnataka		12,069.70	10,892.31	12,093.58	10,942.81	11,762.00	12,474.14	
(d) Kerala		6,396.19	6,819.92	6,569.95	6,587.35	6,238.34	6,843.94	

## STATEMENT—II

Financial Performance under IRDP and JRY during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala

Sl No	Programme	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I IRDP</b>							
	No of families to be assisted/assisted						
(a)	Tamil Nadu	1 57 041	1 81 842	1 48 749	1 61 603	1 23 969	1 44 987
(b)	Andhra Pradesh	1,74,916	2 63 391	1 65 680	2 22 848	1 38 079	1 79 038
(c)	Karnataka	1,09 482	1 25 027	1 03 701	1 06 841	86 425	1 03 856
(d)	Kerala	59 476	60 877	56 335	57 562	46 950	50 517
<b>II JRY</b>							
	Employment to be generated/generated (lakh mandays)						
(a)	Tamil Nadu	686.95	755.21	521.03	831.73	671.94	767.86
(b)	Andhra Pradesh	919.98	810.86	698.88	680.41	659.76	677.93
(c)	Karnataka	570.87	486.56	418.36	401.64	441.68	418.29
(d)	Kerala	244.83	138.96	138.98	177.08	138.63	134.54

## Securities Trading Corporation of India

3798 SHRI RAM KAPSE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to establish Securities Trading Corporation of India

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and its present status, and

(c) the time by which it is expected to be established/started functioning?

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

No, Sir Reserve Bank of India has decided to set up a Securities Trading Corporation of India

(b) The Corporation would have an initial paid up capital of Rs 500 crore and its ownership would be broad-based covering RBI, commercial banks, cooperative banks, financial institutions, mutual funds, and public sector units. The main objective of the Corporation would be to develop a secondary market in Government dated securities and public sector bonds

(c) Reserve Bank expects that the Corporation would be set up before the end of the current financial year

**Development of Handicrafts in Assam**

3799 SHRI PROBIN DEKA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to take measures for the development of handicrafts in the tribal areas of Assam,

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether the Government has already approved some proposals in this regard, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b) Handicrafts is a State subject, however for the development of handicrafts in the State of Assam, including tribal areas of Assam, the Government, through the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is operating various schemes, as per details annexed as *Statement-I*

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir A *statement-II* of proposals approved in 1992-93 and so far in the current financial year is attached

**STATEMENT-I**

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Objectives
1	Marketing Development Support	A modified scheme to assist in the form of a package of assistance to organisations engaged in marketing/development of handicrafts (Central/State Handicrafts Dev Corps/Apex Societies/Voluntary Organisations)
2	Marketing and service Extn Centre and other Marketing Programmes	1 To provide marketing and other services to craftsmen specially in craft concentration areas 2 To render assistance in marketing credit raw-materials and design development
3	Craft Development Centres	1 A modified combined scheme of the earlier schemes of Common Facility Service Centres and Raw Material Depots 2 To assist Central/State Handicrafts Corps and other organisations in setting up of CDCs in identified craft pockets 3 To extend production market related and social services to the craftsmen
4	Design and Technical Development	1 A modified scheme to assist craftsmen in development designs both by identifying traditional styles and innovating new ones for marketability 2 To assist Corps/Apex Societies voluntary organisations to engage designers/technical consultants developing/new range of products
5	National Handicrafts and Handloom Museum	1 To preserve and document traditional crafts 2 To disseminate awareness on above crafts 3 To revive languishing crafts
6	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev Corporation	1 To harness the vast resources in terms of skill and raw materials to the benefit of craftsmen of the North Eastern Region 2 To act as a focal point and to provide necessary technical expertise to the artisans and craftsmen
7	Survey and Studies	To undertake craft specific and areas specific surveys to have data base in Handicrafts

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Objective
8	Exhibition and Publicity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 To assist organisations engaged in Marketing/development of handicrafts (Corps., Co-operatives Apex Societies) in holding exhibitions</li> <li>2 To undertake and assist organisations in undertaking market related publicity campaigns including advertisements brochures catalogues etc</li> </ol>
9	Export Promotion	To promote exports of handicrafts
10	Training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 To develop upgradation of skill and impart training both in high demand/export oriented crafts and in languishing crafts</li> <li>2 To enhance the employment opportunities</li> </ol>
11	Social Security and other activities award	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 To augment security/confidence of the craftsmen both in terms of recognising his merits and ensuring financial security in old age/infirmary</li> <li>2 To give National Awards to the craftsmen for recognising excellence in workmanship</li> </ol>
12	Equity participation in Central/State Corps and Apex Societies	To strengthen the equity base of organisations engaged marketing of handicrafts
13	Construction of Handicrafts Bhawan	To utilise funds for the construction of Handicrafts Bhawan building at Baba Khairak Singh Marg to accommodate Sales outlets of such States/UTs which do not have any emporia in Delhi
14	Special programme for Revival of languishing crafts	To launch special programmes for identification survey and revival of languishing crafts through various measures like Design development training exhibition etc

## STATEMENT-II

Sl No	Name of the Organisation from whom proposals received	Year of sanctioned	Purpose	Amount released
				Rs
1	M/s Dubapara Patil silpa Prasthuthan Society Ltd	1992-93	Setting up of Crafts Development Centre at Dubapara	1 68 750
2	M/s Tejpur Distt Mahila Samiti Tejpur	1992-93	Training in Tribal Ornamental Weaving	61 750
3	Crafts Council of Assam	1992-93	For holding exhibitions	19 000
4	Crafts Council of Assam	1993-94	For holding Exhibitions	1 60 000
5	Assam Government Marketing Corporation Guwahati	1992-93	For holding Exhibitions	6 99 773
6	Assam Government Marketing Corporation Guwahati	1992-93	Renovation of Emporium	62 500
7	Assam Government Marketing Corporation Guwahati	1993-94	For holding Exhibitions	9 00 000

[Translation]

**Research work on Cotton Production**

3800 SHRI NITISH KUMAR } Will  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN }

the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the amount being spent by the Government on research work regarding production of cotton

(b) whether there is a need to encourage the research work in this sphere and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VEN KATSWAMY) (a) Amount spent on research and development work for the growth of cotton by the Ministry of Agriculture through Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) amounted to Rs 595.937 lakhs during 1997-93

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The Government have strengthened further the existing set up of research on cotton under VIII Plan period by allocating more money and man-power and by providing more research facilities. More research centres have also been opened to cover other agroclimatic zones for the development of cotton research.

[English]

**Credit Deposit Ratio of Banks in Uttar Pradesh**

3801 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Credit Deposit Ratio of Public Sector and Commercial Banks as on December 1991 and 1992 was less than the norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has drawn the attention of the Union Government in this regard and to remove restrictions imposed on commercial banks to provide loans for infrastructure of roads, bridges, flyovers and

(d) if so the action 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) and (b) No specific level for Credit Deposit Ratio have been stipulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the Public Sector Banks. However with a view to remove regional imbalances in economic development, banks are under instructions of RBI to achieve a credit deposit ratio of 60% in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately on all India basis. Banks are also advised that though it is not necessary to achieve this ratio separately branch-wise, district-wise or region-wise, the bank should ensure that wide disparity in the ratios between different States is avoided.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requesting the RBI and the Govt. of India to make available credit through the commercial banks operating in the State to execute various projects in the State. The Credit Deposit Ratio cannot be the sole indicator of economic development of a particular State/Region. The actual level of credit in relation to locally mobilised deposits in a particular State or Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructural facilities and availability of required inputs and marketing outlets for agricultural industrial production etc. A task Force has been set up by RBI to suggest the measures for improving C/D Ratio in the State.

**Finance to Deep-Sea Fishing Industry by SCICI**

3802 PROF UMMAREDDY VLANKATSWARLU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India is shifting away from its core activities of financing ships and deep-sea fishing industry

(b) if so the reasons therefor

(c) the sectoral break up of its loan portfolio as on June 1 1993

(d) whether any review of the diversification programme of SCICI is proposed to be done 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) and (b) Yes, Sir SCICI Ltd has informed that it initially diversified into the sectors of transportation food processing energy telecommunication tourism and travel Further on obtaining the requisite approval the company diversified into other areas of the economy as well with a focus on infrastructure and core sectors of the industry with an export potential SCICI would however continue to play a pivotal role in the development of shipping fishing and related industries

(c) Sectoral break up of outstanding loan portfolio as on March 31 1993 is as follows

(Rs in Crores)

Industry	Out standing	% to Total
Food Products	2 87	0 28
Textiles	3 88	0 38
Chem Products	2 88	0 28
Cement	10 00	0 98
Machinery	10 50	1 03
Electrical and Electronic Equip	3 97	0 39
Transport Equip	18 52	1 82
Electricity	30 00	2 95
Iron & Steel	6 00	0 59
Services		
—Shipping	777 29	76 32
—Others	76 60	7 52
Others		
—Fishing	71 02	6 97
—Misc	5 00	0 49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1018 53</b>	<b>100 00</b>

(d) and (e) No Sir

#### Welfare of Weavers

3803 SHRI V S VIJAYA RAGHAVAN Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have provided assistance to the Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation to imple-

ment various welfare schemes for weavers in its silver jubilee year; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VFN-KAT SWAMY) (a) and (b) While Government of India has not sanctioned funds keeping in view the silver jubilee of any organisation a sum of Rs 43 80 lakhs has been sanctioned on 30-3-93 to Government of Kerala for implementation of Health Package Scheme to be implemented during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation will be the implementing agency for this purpose

#### Export of Handloom Items

3804 SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the quantity and value of handloom items exported during 1991-92 and 1992-93

(b) the share of handloom exports in the total textile exports during the same period

(c) the targets envisaged for export of handloom items during the year 1993-94 and

(d) the measures taken to boost exports of handloom items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VEN KAT SWAMY) (a) The quantity and value of cotton handloom fabrics and madeups exported during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are as follows

		(Provisional) (Figures in crores)			
		1991-92		1992-93	
		Qty	Value (Rs)	Qty	Value (Rs)
Cotton Handloom Fabrics (in sq mtrs)		77	189 1	86	273 0
Cotton Handloom Made-ups (in kgs)		52	503 1	64	760 3

Source Handloom Export Promotion Council Madras.

(b) The share of cotton handloom exports in the total cotton textile exports was 18.0% in 1991-92 and 21.2% in 1992-93

(c) The target fixed by Government for export of cotton handloom fabrics and made-ups during 1993-94 is US\$ 410.56 million

(d) Government have been taking a number of steps to boost exports of handloom items from the country such as sponsoring Buyer Seller Meets, participation in fairs in major markets releasing advertisement in foreign trade magazines, product development and quality upgradation through appropriate training programmes.

[Translation]

#### Budget Deficit

3805 SHRI RAM BADAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the budget deficit for the year 1993-94 has been shown less by taking more loan from the World Bank,

(b) if so, the quantum of loan taken to make up the difference,

(c) if not, the other sources by which the deficit in the budget has been made up

(d) whether the Government have made any study about the impact of this policy and

(e) if so the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) and (b) No Sir Loans from the World Bank net of repayments, amount to Rs 3807 crore in 1993-94 Budget Estimate which constitute 2.6% of the total estimated receipts

(c) The Budgetary deficit estimated will be financed from net expansion of 91 days Treasury Bills

(d) and (e) Do not arise

#### Committee on Abolition of Sales Tax

3806 SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have taken any action on the Report of Sales Tax Abolition Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) No such Committee was ever constituted. However a committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Kamalapati Tripathi for extension of the scheme of additional excise duty to other commodities in addition to sugar, tobacco and textiles. The Committee had recommended in its report submitted to the Govt in Jan 1983 that the Scheme of Additional Excise Duty in lieu of Sales Tax may be extended to five more commodities—Vanaspathi, Drugs & Medicines, Cement, Paper and Paper Board and Petroleum Products. The matter was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference held in Feb 1989 but almost all the States opposed the recommendations of the Committee.

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

[English]

#### U. K. Assistance for NTC Mills

3807 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government Propose to take loan from the United Kingdom to modernise the National Textiles Corporation (NTC) and

(b) if so the details of the modernisation schemes drawn up and loans proposed to be taken to implement the Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b) A proposal for modernisation of NTC mills has been sent to Government of U. K. for consideration/funding under their Overseas Development Assistance.

Broadly, the proposals for modernisation has the following salient features

(a) Maximising contribution levels on existing product-mix

(b) Exploring alternative high value products, going in for increased production of high value blended fabrics.

(c) Improving present level of utilisation and productivity

- (d) Inducting sophisticated appropriate production technology, such as Rotors in spinning, Hi-Tech looms, Auto Coners etc.
- (e) Creation a permanent expert culture.
- (f) Restructuring/merger of some of the existing unviable mills to make them viable units.
- (g) Capital restructuring.

#### SEBI Action Against Merchant Bankers

3808. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had pointed out deficiencies in prospectus for capital issues by companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which merchant bankers have failed to take notice thereof and correct the deficiencies;

(d) whether the SEBI has decided to take action against such bankers and others concerned as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated August 3, 1993;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the modifications being made by SEBI in its regulations and guidelines 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 offer documents of companies entering the market for raising capital are vetted by SEBI to ensure adequacy of disclosures. Deficiencies in the offer documents are communicated to the lead managers. The common deficiencies observed by SEBI in the offer documents, include lack of details regarding promoters' total share holding, basis of reservation for employees, promoters background appraisal of the project, financial information, status regarding statutory approvals and information on credit rating.

(c) SEBI has reported that normally merchant bankers are found to be attentive in taking corrective steps.

(d) and (e) SEBI has reported that it has been taking prompt action against defaulting merchant bankers. The action taken includes issue of showcause notice for awarding penalty points, actual award of penalty points and in exceptional cases temporary suspension of their activities till corrective action is taken to remove the deficiencies.

(f) SEBI has reported that it has not made any modifications in its regulations in this regard so far.

#### National Stock Exchange

3809. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have retained the services of any International Consultancy to establish the operations of the proposed National Stock Exchange;

(b) if so, the details of the terms of reference of such services;

(c) whether the Government are also considering to reconstitute the Board of Directors of the National Stock Exchange;

(d) the number of applicants who have been granted the membership of the National Stock Exchange; and

(e) the time by which the Stock Exchange is expected to begin operations?

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.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The National Stock Exchange is yet to invite applications for membership of the Exchange.

(e) The National Stock Exchange is expected to commence operations in a phased manner. The money market segment of this Exchange is expected to commence operations during the year 1993-94 and the capital market segment shortly thereafter.

**Losses in NTC Due To Cancellation of on Going Projects**

**3810. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 641 on July 26, 1991 and state :

(a) the reasons for pruning the modernisation schemes of the mills under the management of the NTC (WBABO) Limited;

(b) the details of investments/expenditures made till the date of pruning the schemes in each of the mills expansion programme;

(c) whether those investments have adversely affected the financial operation without any positive results; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY)** (a) During the 6th Five Year Plan, expansion modernisation programmes for three units under NTC (WBABO) had been pruned due to financial constraints

(b) An amount of Rs 12 lakhs had been spent on civil construction in one of the mills where the scheme for expansion had been envisaged and subsequently had to be pruned due to financial constraints

(c) and (d) As only Rs 12 lakhs had been spent of civil works and no expenditure was incurred on capital machinery, there was no adverse effect on the financial operations of the unit.

*[Translation]*

**Financial Assistance for Development of Tourist Circuits and Tourist Resorts**

**3811. SHRI N. J. RATHVA** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated for the development of tourist circuits and tourist resorts during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether any publicity material including television documentaries have been made or are proposed to be made with a view to attract both domestic and foreign tourists,

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have received some proposals or projects to make such television documentaries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)**: (a) Funds are not allocated State/ Union Territory-wise for development of tourist circuits and tourist resorts.

(b) and (c) Production of publicity material for promoting tourist attractions of the country is a continuous process. From the very beginning of 25th plan till date, a total of 18 promotional films, 18 brochures, 21 folders, 6 posters and 4 city maps, 1 map of India and one diary have already been produced.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Direct Finance to SSIs**

**3812 SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has decided to provide direct finance to small scale industries in addition to providing refinance;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the net profit earned by the above Bank during each of 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has introduced various schemes for providing direct finance on a selective basis to Small Scale Industries in order to supplement the credit available to the small scale sector through the existing credit delivery mechanism. These, inter-alia, include :

(i) Scheme for direct assistance to Specialised Marketing Agencies

(ii) Scheme of assistance for development of industrial areas for SSI sector

(iii) Scheme for direct assistance to Ancillary/Sub-contracting units

(iv) Equipment Finance Scheme

(v) Project Finance Scheme



(c) The net profits earned by SIDBI during the past three years are as under

(Rs crores)

Year	Net Profit
1990-91	35 60
1991-92	72 19
1992-93	108.29

[English]

#### Development of Financial Institutions

3813 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India is preparing a set of new prudential norms for the development of financial institutions and

(b) if so, the broad thrust of these new norms on the functioning of the financial institutions?

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 prudential accounting norms for the all India financial institutions are under finalisation with the Reserve Bank of India

#### LIC Policies

3814 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Life Insurance Policies in the country as on March 31 1993,

(b) the total number of such policies in Bihar, as a whole, and in Kishanganj Araria and Purnea districts of Bihar district-wise and

(c) total number of policies which matured in the country during 1992-93, number of claims paid during the year and number of claims pending at the end of the year and on June 30 1993 in respect of those policies?

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 requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

#### Beedi Workers of Kerala

3815 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the cess collected from Beedi manufacturing units in Kerala during the last three years and the amount released therefrom during the said period for their welfare,

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce any new scheme for the Beedi workers, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir

(c) Question does not arise

#### Statement

Sl No	Year	Cess collection in Kerala	Amount released for Bangalore Region
1	2	3	4
1	1990-91	45,39,353	1,95,91,015
2	1991-92	44,71,479	1,91,21,592
3	1992-93	1,01,91,831	1,80,76,492

Bangalore Region covers the States of Karnataka and Kerala. Expenditure incurred on various Welfare Schemes as per Column 4 above meant for Beedi workers refers to both the States jointly, since separate budget allocation is not made

#### Civil Aeronautics Board

3816 SHRI G. MADEGOWDA Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Civil Aeronautics Board, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up a Civil Aeronautics Board at present

*[Translation]***Silk Projects in Madhya Pradesh**

3817. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the districts of Madhya Pradesh where silk projects are being implemented by the Central Silk Board;

(b) whether the Board propose to implement such projects in other districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) to (c) Under the World Bank & Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project, the Central Silk Board is directly implementing a pilot sericulture project in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh. At present there is no proposal to implement such projects in other districts of the State

*[English]***Marathe Committee Report on Urban Co-operative Banks**

3818 DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH }  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR }

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recommendations of the Marathe Committee on licensing of new Urban Co-operative Banks have been accepted by RBI;

(b) if so, to what extent entry of the new Urban Co-operative Banks has been liberalised;

(c) the extent to which it will be helpful for the Urban Co-operative Banks; and

(d) the reaction of the Urban Co-operative Banks to the proposed liberalisation process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) The recommendations of Marathe Committee on licensing of new Urban Co-operative Banks have been accepted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with certain modifications.

(b) to (d) As per the new policy, the existing viability and entry point norms stand revised upwards in respect of four different categories of centres (A, B, C & D) based on population criteria, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

While every new bank will have to satisfy the prescribed entry point and viability norms, certain relaxations have been considered for banks proposed to be organised in least developed areas, tribal areas and less developed areas as shown in the Annexure

In keeping with special status accorded to Mahilas and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, certain relaxations have been permitted in entry point norms to the extent of 50% of the viability norms for the relevant centre. It will, however, be necessary that at least 51% of the membership of banks organised by SC/ST must belong to the said categories. The membership of the Mahila Banks will continue at 100% women as hitherto. Further, credit dispensed by these two specialised categories of urban Co-operative banks should be in the same proportion as their membership. Operational circulars on various aspects have already been issued by RBI to State Governments, Registrar, Cooperative Societies and other agencies on 25th May, 1993.

**Statement**

Centres	Population
A. Metropolitan—large	50 lakhs and above 50
B. Metropolitan—others	10 lakhs and above but less than 50 Lakhs
C. Urban	1 lakhs and above but less than 10 Lakhs
D. Semi-urban	10,000 and above but less than 1 Lakh

1

2

## II Viability Norms

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

## CENTRES

	A	B	C	D
Share capital	75 00	40 00	25 00	10.00
Reserves	30 00	16 00	10 00	4 00
Deposits	645 00	344 00	215 00	86.00
Advances	525 00	280 00	175 00	70 00
Working capital	750 00	400 00	250 00	100 00
Membership (Nos)	6000	4000	3000	2000

The above viability norms have to be normally achieved within a period of 3 years. The membership norm has to be achieved by the end of 2 years.

## III Entry Point Norms

	A	B	C	D
Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	60.00	30.00	15.00	6.00
Membership Initial	3000	2000	1500	1000

## [Translation]

## SBI Branches in Gujarat

3819 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT Will the Minister or FINANCE be pleased to state the district-wise number of branches of the State Bank of India in Gujarat as on May 31, 1993 and their number in rural and urban areas respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) The District-wise number of branches of State Bank of India in Gujarat in Rural and Urban centres as on March 31, 1993 are given below —

Name of District	No. of branches	
	Rural Centre	Urban/Metropolitan Centre
Ahmedabad	14	62
Anroli	2	—
Banaskantha	16	—
Bharuch	16	4
Bhavnagar	4	2
Danga	3	—
Gandhinagar	4	—
Jamnagar	1	4
Junagarh	3	5
Kachchh	3	2
Kheda	16	5
Mehsana	13	—
Panchmahals	7	—

1	2	3
Rajkot	8	5
Sabarkantha	12	—
Surat	9	17
Surendranagar	6	—
Vadodara	32	20
Valsad	15	3

[English]

#### Growth Schemes UTI

3820. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India's earlier growth schemes were highly successful in mopping up funds;

(b) if so, whether UTI is now faced with only a lukewarm response to its latest one, the Grand Master Unit Scheme, 1993;

(c) if so, whether there is rethinking on growth schemes of the Unit Trust of India; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relatively poor response to the Grand Master Unit Scheme 1993, was mainly on account of the depressed stock market conditions prevailing at the time the scheme opened for subscription.

(c) & (d) Unit Trust of India has indicated that it will continue to offer a variety of schemes, including growth schemes, to meet the diversified requirements of the investing public, depending on its perception about stock market behaviour and expected investor's response.

[Translation]

#### Employees State Insurance Scheme

3821. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme during

the year 1992-93, particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the target fixed for the year 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) As on 31-3-93 there were 62.66 lakh employees covered under the ESI Scheme of which about 4.11 lakh employees were in U. P. The number of employees covered through implementation in new areas during 92-93 was 13,070.

(b) During 1993-94, the ESI Scheme is likely to cover about 1.50 lakh additional employees.

#### Child Labour Welfare Project

3822. SHRI VILLASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project for the welfare of child labourers is in operation in Maharashtra;

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

(c) the number of children rehabilitated every year under this scheme; and

(d) the number of child labourers rescued from hazardous industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) In Maharashtra 2 projects have been taken up in 1993 under the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour with assistance from ILO. These are expected to cover about 1250 child labourers. The amount released to the projects so far is Rs. 3,58,085.

[English]

**IRDP in Assam**

3823 **SHRI PROBIN DEKA** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state

(a) the number of families financed under the integrated Rural Development Programme in Assam during each of last two years

(b) the amount distributed during the above period and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent during the year 1993-94 in the State during the above programme?

**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 number of families assisted and the amount disbursed by Co-operative Banks, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in Assam during the last two years are as under

(Amount in lakhs of Rs)

Year	No of families assisted	Amount disbursed
1991-92	46 416	1 971 68
1992-93 (Provisional)	39 827	1 067 83

(c) Government of India has made a total provisional allocation of Rs 2,770 lakhs by way of subsidy to be shared equally by the Centre and the State Government of Assam under IRDP for the year 1993-94

**Taj Mahal**

3824 **DR. VASANT NIURUTTI PAWAR**  
**PROF M KAMSON** } Will

the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM** be pleased to state

(a) the total revenue collected during 1992-93 by way of entry fee to Taj Mahal

(b) whether there had been any fall in the tourist traffic to Taj Mahal during 1992-93, and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to attract more tourists to Taj Mahal?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)** (a) The total revenue collected during 1992-93 by way of entry fee to Taj Mahal was about Rs 79 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

**Board for Financial Supervision**

3825 **SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY**  
**SHRI RAM KAPSE** } : Will the

Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India propose to set up a Board for financial supervision

(b) if so, the objectives of the proposed Board

(c) whether the Reserve Bank also propose to bring all non-banking financial companies under the proposed Board,

(d) if so the reasons therefor

(e) whether the Reserve Bank has already issued guidelines to regulate the working of the non-banking financial companies, and

(f) 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) to (d) It has been decided to set up a Supervisory board under the aegis of Reserve Bank of India. The structure and functions of this Board are under formulation

(e) and (f) The directions issued by Reserve Bank of India to the non-banking financial companies at present relate to their deposit taking activities. In the first phase of the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group of Financial Companies Reserve Bank of India had issued directions on



1	2	3	4
Marketing Issue			
Mgt. Services (MIMS)	10,000 5 Days	12-16	
Merchant Bank- ing and Under- writing	18,000 10 Days	11-21	14-24
Valuing Pricing & Capital Market Instrument	6,000 3 Days	18-20	
Accessing Inter- national Capital Markets	6,000 3 Days		6-8
Corporate Fi- nance			
Risk Manage- ment for Finan- cial Services	10,000 5 Days	8-12	
Regulating Fi- nancial Services	6,000 3 Days		17-19
Risk Manage- ment			
Corporate Strate- gies for Capital			
Market Access	10,000 5 Days	19-23	

#### Waiving off Loans of Weavers in U. P.

3827 SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have waived off the loans of weavers in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Union Government had consulted the State Government in regard to its share, 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) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 formulated by the Government of India for providing debt relief to a selected category of borrowers which include farmers, landless

labourers, artisans and weavers in rural areas who had taken loans from Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks. On the advice of the Central Government, State Governments, including Uttar Pradesh, had also formulated their schemes on the lines of the Central Scheme for the benefit of the borrowers in the cooperative sector. The scheme was effective from 15th May 1990 and came to a close on 31st March, 1991. The total number of beneficiaries including weavers to whom relief was provided by Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operatives under the Scheme in Uttar Pradesh was 51.81 lakhs involving an amount of Rs. 1041.85 crores.

(c) and (d) The Central Government had committed to underwrite the entire burden of the relief provided under ARDR Scheme, 1990 by Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks and to provide 50% assistance for the relief provided by Co-operative Credit Institutions by way of grant. The other 50% of the cost of the Scheme for Co-operatives shall have to be borne by the state Governments. On the basis of the ARDR claims received from the Co-operative banks of

U P, NABARD has furnished the following details of relief provided to weavers in Uttar Pradesh

(Rs in crores)  
UPSCB UPSLDB

(i) Total claims lodged of which claim in respect of weavers	543 17 1 70	100 27
(ii) Amount sanctioned by NABARD		
Grant	229.26	42 70
Loan	229.26	42 70
Total	458 52	85 40
(m) Balance amount to be released (i-ii)	84 65	14 87

[English]

#### Unemployment Relief in Urban and Rural Sectors

3828 SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the estimates of unemployment made by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy;

(b) whether the Government agree with the estimates for 1993-94

(c) whether the Government propose to extend unemployment relief to all unemployed persons in the rural and urban sectors and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) and (b) According to the information made available by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy New Delhi no estimate of unemployment have been made by them

(c) and (d) Government of India has no proposal to provide unemployment allowance to unemployed persons

[Translation]

#### Beedi Workers Covered Under EPF Scheme

3829 SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of Beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh have not been covered under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to cover these Beedi workers under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) to (c) According to the available information 63,427 workers are already covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952. In order to cover all the coverable beedi workers, periodical inspections are being conducted by the EPF Organisation

[English]

#### Contingencies Plan of Banks

3830 DR. D. VENKATESWAR RAO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any directives to the banks to immediately prepare the contingencies plan to provide working capital to the parties who have invested money in the flood hit areas

(b) if so, whether the banks have formulated any scheme in this regard,

(c) if so, the details thereof and

(d) the amount proposed to be provided by the banks to the parties whose money has been blocked in the flood hit areas during the current year?

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) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in consultation with the Government had in April 1984 issued guidelines for relief to the persons affected by natural calamities. These guidelines include *inter alia* (i) conversion of short term production loans into medium term



loans, (ii) rescheduling/postponement of existing term loan instalments, (iii) provisional of additional need-based crop loans/working capital, and (iv) relaxation in security and margin norms. The guidelines for relief to persons affected by natural calamities, are applicable in the event of a drought, flood, cyclone, tidal waves and other natural calamities. The beneficiaries are farmers, rural artisans, traders and self-employed owners of small scale and tiny units. Banks are required to provide assistance in accordance with the guidelines issued by RBI depending upon the merits of each case.

#### **Development of In-house Management Consultancy Groups**

**3831. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested the development of in-house management consultancy groups in State Electricity Boards and Rural Transport Corporations to solve their management problems and ensure improved efficiency and productivity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A UNDP/ILO/Planning Commission Project on Management Consultancy Development (Phase-III) was initiated in 1990. The objective of the project was to develop institutional set up for In-house Management Consultancy Services in selected public utilities which in turn would lead to introduction to improved management systems and procedures, improvement in performance and efficient functioning of these Organisations.

Under the above mentioned project, In-house Management Consultancy Groups (IMCGs) have been established in Four State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and Two State Road Transport Corporations (SRTCs).

#### **Guidelines for Venture Capital Companies**

**3832. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering

some changes in the guidelines framed in 1988 for the venture capital companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent upto which these are likely to ensure adequate returns under venture capital programmes particularly in higher risk ventures?

**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 guidelines regarding Venture Capital framed in 1988 are being revised in consultation with the concerned agencies of the Government including the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

#### **Unemployed Engineers in Assam**

**3833. SHRI PROBIN DEKA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed engineering degree holders, diploma holders and those who have I.T.I certificates in Assam; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P A. SANGMA):** (a) and (b) According to the information made available by the Institute of applied Manpower Research, New Delhi the estimated number of unemployed degree and diploma holders in Engineering in Assam at the end of 1992 was 154 and 255 respectively. The estimate of unemployed among ITI Certificate holders is not available. However, the number of ITI Certificate holders on the live register of employment exchanges in Assam as on 31-12-1990, all of whom were not necessarily unemployed, was 12206.

Employment generation in any State will, in general, depend on the pace and pattern of development in that State. Employment is a thrust area of the 8th Five Year Plan in which emphasis has been laid on a high rate of economic growth combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas having relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. This is expected to generate additional employment opportunities for the educated youth including professionally qualified engineers.

[Translation]

**Loans to Persons Affected by Floods in Gujarat**

3834 SHRI N J RATHVA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of financial assistance/loan provided by public sector Banks to the farmers, the poor and tribal people affected by floods and natural calamities in Gujarat and particularly in Badodara, Barauch and Panchmahal districts during the last three year; and

(b) the guidelines issued 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) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in consultation with Government had in August, 1984 issued guidelines for relief to the persons affected by natural calamities. These guidelines include *inter-alia* (i) conversion of short term production loans into medium term loans (ii) rescheduling/postponement of existing term loan instalments (iii) provision of additional need based crop loans/working capital and (v) relaxation in security and margin norms. The guidelines for relief to persons affected by natural calamities are applicable in the event of a drought, flood, cyclone tidal waves and other natural calamities. The beneficiaries are farmers rural artisans traders and self employed owners of small scale and tiny units. Banks are required to provide assistance in accordance with the guidelines issued by RBI depending upon the merits of each case. The existing data reporting system from banks does not generate information regarding the

amount of financial assistance loan provided by public sector banks to the farmers, the poor and tribal people affected by floods and natural calamities

[English]

**Development of Handicrafts/Handloom in Kerala**

3835 SHRI THAYRI JOHN ANJALOSE Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have

received any proposals from the Government of Kerala for the development of handicrafts and handloom in the State,

(b) if so the details thereof industry-wise 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) As far as development of handicrafts is concerned there is no provision for giving financial assistance directly to State Governments. However, the concerned public sector Corporations of the States, Voluntary agencies and apex cooperative societies, including those in Kerala, are given financial assistance under various schemes operated by Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). Details of proposals approved during 1992-93 and so far in the current financial year are annexed. For the development of Handlooms, State Government of Kerala is provided financial assistance by the Development Commissioner (Handlooms). Details of amount released in 1992-93 are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Sl No	Name of the Organisation from whom the proposal has been received	Year of sanction	Purpose	Amount released Rs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Craft Council of Kerala	1992-93	For holding Exhibition	69,258	
2	Craft Council of Kerala	1993-94	For holding Exhibition	60,000	
3	All Kerala handicrafts persons Welfare Association	1992-93	For holding Exhibition	84,303	
4	—Do—	1993-94	For holding Exhibition	3,50,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Handicrafts Development Corpn of Kerala	1992-93	Opening of new emporia renovation of emporium	5 73 750	
6	—Do—	1992-93	Renovation of emporia	1 25,000	
7	Kerala State Handicrafts Dev Corpn	1992-93	Opening of new emporia	2 87,250	
8	Kerala state Handicrafts Apex Cooperative Society, Cochin	1992-93	Opening/renovation of new emporia/Crafts Marketing Complex	22 77 175	
9	—Do—	1993-94	—Do—	8 26,000	
10	M/s. Kerala State Handicrafts Dev Corpn Ltd Cochin	1992-93	Training in fibre crafts and straw picture	1 32 000	
11	M/s. Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Coop society Ltd Ernakulam	1993-94	Training in fibre crafts/scrappine crafts and laminated wood craft	—	The proposal has been received recently and is being considered
12	Government of Kerala	1992-93	Development handloom	of 2 41 99 800	

#### Trade Deficit

3836 SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the trade deficit, external debt and the debt-servicing ratio has sharply increased during 1992-93 over the year 1991-92

(b) if so the details thereof for each of the last three years

(c) whether the above indicators are projected to rise during 1993-94 and

(d) if so the steps taken by the Government to bring these under control?

Debt service ratio (non-defence debt service payments as per cent of current receipts)	25.8	25.1	25.6
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(c) and (d) The Trade deficit is expected to decline in 1993-94 from the level of 1992-93. The growth in external debt is expected to decline in 1993-94 with an expected decline in current account deficit. The debt service ratio has stabilised and is not expected to rise in 1993-94.

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) Trade deficit, external debt and debt servicing ratio for the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 are given below

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Trade deficit (DGCI & S) (US\$ billion)	5.93	1.61	3.30
Year-end non-defence external debt (revised classification) (US\$ billion)	63.37	67.56	70.35

#### Development of Handicrafts in Madhya Pradesh

3836 SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to take steps for development of handicrafts in the rural and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh,

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether the Government have approved certain proposals in this regard and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b) Handicrafts is a state subject, however for the development of handicrafts in the State of Madhya Pradesh including the rural and backward areas, the Government through the Office of the

Development Commissioner (handicrafts) is operating various schemes as per details annexed as Statement-I

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir A statement of proposal approved in 1992-93 and so far in the current financial year is attached

#### STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Objective
1	Marketing Development Support	A modified scheme to assist in the form of a package of assistance to organisations engaged in marketing/development of handicrafts (Central/State Handicrafts Dev Corps/Apex Societies/Voluntary Organisation)
2	Marketing and Service Extn Centres and other marketing Programmes	1 To provide marketing and other services to craftsmen specially in craft concentration areas 2 To render assistance in marketing credit raw materials and design development
3	Craft Development Centres	1 A modified combined scheme of the earlier schemes of Common Facility Service Centres and Raw Material Depots 2 To assist Central/State Handicrafts Corps and other organisations in setting up of CDCs in identified craft pockets 3 To extend production market related and social services to the craftsmen
4	Design and Technical Development	1 A modified scheme to assist craftsmen in development designs both by identifying traditional styles and innovating new ones for marketability 2 To assist Corps Apex Societies Voluntary organisations to engage designers/technical consultants developing/new range of products
5	National Handicrafts and Handloom Museum	1 To preserve and document traditional crafts 2 To disseminate awareness on above crafts 3 To revive languishing crafts
6	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev Corporation	1 To harness the vast resources in terms of skill and raw materials to the benefit of craftsmen of the North Eastern Region 2 To act as a focal point and to provide necessary technical expertise to the artisans and craftsmen
7	Survey and Studies	To undertake craft specific and areas specific survey to have data base in Handicrafts
8	Exhibition and Publicity	1 To assist organisations engaged in Marketing/development of handicrafts (Corps Cooperatives Apex Societies) in holding exhibitions 2 To undertake and assist organisations in undertaking market related publicity campaigns including advertisements brochures catalogues etc
9	Export Promotion	To promote exports of handicrafts
10	Training	1 To develop upgradation of skill and impart training both in high demand/export oriented crafts and in languishing crafts 2 To enhance the employment opportunities

1	2	3
11	Social Security and other activities, award and pension scheme	1 To augment security/confidence of the craftsmen both in terms of recognising his merits and ensuring financial security in old age/infirmary 2 To give National Awards to the craftsmen for recognising excellence in workmanship
12	Equity participation in Central/State Corps and Apex Societies	To strengthen the equity base of organisations engaged in marketing of handicrafts
13	Construction of Handicrafts Bhawan	To utilise funds for the construction of Handicrafts Bhawan building at Baba Kharak Singh Marg to accommodate Sales outlet of such States/UTs which do not have any emporia in Delhi
14	Special programme for Revival of languishing crafts	To launch special programmes for identification, survey and revival of languishing crafts through various measures like Design development training, exhibition etc

## STATEMENT II

Sl No	Name of the Organisation	Year	Details of the proposals	Amount released
				Rs
1	Parampark Bastar Ship Parivar	1992-93	For holding exhibitions	4 97 118
2	—Do—	1993-94	—Do—	4 00 000
3	Crafts Council of Madhya Pradesh	1992-93	—Do—	18 944
4	—Do—	1993-94	—Do—	1 80 000
5	M P Hastaship Vikas Nigam Ltd Bhopal	1992-93	—Do—	8 00 000
6	—Do—	1993-94	—Do—	8 50 000
7	M P Hastaship Vikas Nigam Ltd	1992-93	For opening/renovation/extension of Emporia	8 70 000

## Yarn Mills

3838 SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VFR-MA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the number of yarn mills likely to be established during the Eighth Five Year Plan State-wise

(b) the locations thereof and

(c) the average estimated cost on each mill and the capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b) Government does not propose to set up any new spinning mills in

the Eighth Five Year Plan. However in the cooperative sector while no targets have been fixed \*NCDC has proposals to assist setting up of 40 cooperative spinning mills in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period Tentative State-wise break-up is as under—

Andhra Pradesh—4 Maharashtra—8  
Haryana—2 Rajasthan—2 Karnataka—4  
Tamil Nadu—2 Uttar Pradesh—2 Kerala—2  
Assam—2 Orissa—2 Bihar—1 Tripura—1  
Madhya Pradesh—4 Punjab—2 West Bengal—2

(c) The estimated cost for establishing a 25000 spindles unit is between Rs 30—35 crores

\*NCDC—National Cooperative Development Corporation

**Food-Cum-Cultural Festivals**

3839 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has been organising food-cum-cultural festivals in different places in the country,

(b) if so, the places where ITDC organised such festivals during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the impact of such festivals on the tourist traffic to the places where these were organised?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The details are given in the enclosed statement

(c) Such festivals have positive impact on the tourist traffic and promotion of property

**STATEMENT**

S No	Name of the Unit	Details of the programme
1	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	
1990-91		1 Sham-e-Bazam
1991-92		1 Orissa Food Festival
		2 Goan Food Festival
		3 Sikkim Food Festival
		4 Ladakh Food Festival
		5 Chinese Food Festival
1992-93		1 Uzbekistan Food Festival
		2 Bharat Natyam & Odissi Dance by Sonal Man Singh
		3 Bharat Natyam by Prahlad
		4 Kathak Dance by Nalini
2	Hotel Samrat New Delhi	
1991-92		1 Pind Di Raunaq
1993-94		1 Rajasthan Festival
3	Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi	
1990-91		1 West Bengal Food Festival
1991-92		1 Ural Food Festival
1993-94		1 Goan Food-cum-Cultural Festival
4	Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	
1990-91		1 Cultural show by Ms Shobna Narayan.
1991-92		1 Cultural show by Ananda Shankar and Party

1992-93

1 Sharad 92 Festival Programme by Amala Shankar and Party

2 Autumn Festival 92 Programme by Mamata Shankar Ballet Troupe

1993-94

1 Orissa Food-cum-Cultural Festival

5 Hotel Ashok, Bangalore

1990-91

1 Baisakhi Mela

2 Mangalore Food Festival

1991-92

1 Baisakhi Mela

2 Kuchipudi Dance Programme by Swapna Sundari

3 Kashmiri Food Festival

4 Navratri Mahotsav-Rasgarba

1992-93

1 Baisakhi Mela

2 Kadur Safari

1993-94

1 Baisakhi Mela

6 Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna

1990-91

1 Kuchipudi Dance Programme by Radha and Raja Reddy

7 Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel Mysore

1993-94

1 Baisakhi Mela

**Functioning of Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal**

3840 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Supreme Court has asked the Union Government to make an in-depth enquiry immediately into the malfunctioning of the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal, as per a news item appearing in the Observer of Business and Politics' New Delhi dated May 19 1993 and

(b) if so the action taken to revamp the above Tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) & (b) In pursuance of a supreme Court judgement dated 14-5-93, based on articles appearing in the Excise Law Times about the functioning of customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal, the Government have constituted a high level Team to go into the allegations and suggest measures to improve the functioning of the Tribunal. Meanwhile steps have been initiated to fill in the vacant posts, provide sup-

porting facilities and to tone up the working of the Tribunal

#### Visit of I.M.F. Team

3841 SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have recently brought out a 'Discussion Paper' on economic agenda for the next three years

(b) if so, the main points thereof

(c) whether a team of officers from the International Monetary Fund led by Mr Hubert Neist, Director of Asia Department visited India and held talks with the representatives of his Ministry in the last week of July 1993 on the basis of the 'Discussion Paper' and

(d) if so the purpose of its visit and outcome of the discussion held with the officers of his Ministry?

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) The 'Discussion Paper' outlines the rationale for the programme of economic reforms undertaken over the past two years and indicates the reform agenda for the next three years

(c) and (d) An IMF team had visited India from July 22 to 28, 1993 for continuing the discussions on a possible Extended Fund Facility/Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility arrangement with the Fund. Discussions with the team promoted greater understanding of our medium term strategy as contained in the 'Discussion Paper' which will help in finalising our negotiations on the above mentioned arrangement.

#### Financial Assistance for Production of Fertilizers

3842 DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to get financial assistance from other countries for import and to increase production of fertilizers,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the conditions attached to such assistance by the donor country?

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 financial assistance provided by other countries for import of fertilizers during 1993 and thereafter is as under —

Country	Amount	Condition
Japan	Grant assistance Yen 700 million	The import will be made from Japan
Netherlands	Grant assistance of DFL 25 million	Import through MMTC from non-OECD countries
Germany	DM 110 million Out of this rupee accruals of DM 50 million are to be deposited in the National Renewal Fund	Import from FRG Repayable in 40 years with a grace period of 10 years at an interest rate of 0.75% p a
Canada	CIDA extended commodity grant assistance on 20-10-92 of Canadian \$ 72 million spread over three years CIDA is expected to gift 1,50,000 MTs of Muriate Potash during 1993-94 No decision has been taken whether Muriate Potash will be imported during 1994-95	

*[Translation]*

**Loan to small scale industries by public sector banks in Gujarat**

3843 SHRI N J RATHVA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of small scale industries which have been advanced loan by the public sector banks in Gujarat particularly in Chhota-Udaipur area during the last years and

(b) the total amount of loan advanced?

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 requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available and permissible under the Rules

12 00 hrs

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER In anticipation, I want to thank you

*[Translation]*

SHRI VINAY KATTIYAR (Faizabad) Mr Speaker, Sir, a question was raised against SAHMAT in the Lok Sabha leaders of all the political parties had expressed their disagreement on it. After Ayodhya, now it is at Teenmurti Bhawan in Delhi that an exhibition is being organised and here the same poster of Ram and Sita painted as a brother and sister has been displayed. I, therefore, charge the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development for abetting communalism in the country by way of extending financial assistance for the same. Since it is creating tension in the country, I would like to demand that he should at once tender his resignation and action should be taken under the provisions of law against all those persons who are pasting such posters.

Mr Speaker, Sir, with this amount, 3 tombs have been built up on the unauthorised land in Ayodhya which is causing tension in that city. Under the administrative pressure Hindus are being shifted from that place and there

is a plan to demolish Hindu temples. All these things have increased communal tension, there I, therefore, demand that Shri Arjun Singh should resign and explain the stand of the Government in this regard. He should also make it clear as to by what time the tombs constructed there will be removed.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER I think the House has unanimously expressed a view on this point and I hope that those who are organising this exhibition will take note of it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) Mr Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have reaffirmed your stand you had taken in the House in the past. There is only one difference in the situation that this time exhibition is being organised at Teen Murti Bhawan. Yesterday so many hon. Members had visited that place and attention was drawn to this fact that Teen Murti Bhawan is a government building. Therefore it is the responsibility of the Government to see that they take steps to remove all those posters that have hurt the feeling of a particular community.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER On the Government side please take note of it and convey it to the concerned ministry also.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) Mr Speaker Sir the continuing tragedy in Bosnia Herzegovina has shocked the world and focussed international attention. Efforts to resolve the conflict through a number of initiatives have been undertaken. But peace talks in Geneva remain deadlocked.

The worst sufferers of the continuing war of attrition between the Bosnia Muslims and the Bosnia serbs and Croats are the children of Saryyvo. Hundreds of them have been badly wounded and maimed. They require urgent medical treatment and rehabilitation. Certain Western countries like UK and Italy have adopted some children and they have given treatment.

I urge upon the Government that India should participate in these global efforts to rehabilitate the beleaguered children of Saryyvo.



India should also adopt some of their children and must show concern for the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina

[Translation]

**SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN** (Sasaram) Mr Speaker Sir I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain very important points I hope that the entire august House will permit me to raise that issue At present the State Governments prepare and execute several small work schemes by allocating funds for them as per the recommendation of Legislators Similarly for all the hon MPs the central government should make special budgetary allocations of at least Rs 2 crore each under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana We find ourselves in a very embarrassing situation at the time of visiting our constituency as we find it that small schemes are prepared on the basis of recommendation of State legislators whereas we cannot get even the small schemes with their cost ranging between Rs 5 to 10 thousand executed in our constituency Therefore our position becomes very embarrassing there Through you I would therefore like to urge upon the Government to make budgetary allocation of at least Rs two crore for every hon Member in special circumstances so that we may get certain minor schemes executed

**MR. SPEAKER** Shri Paswanji, all hon Members share your views The Government has taken note of it They are also exploring the possibility as to how funds can be made available even if there is no provision for it in the budget

**SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN** (Indore) Mr Speaker Sir I would like to raise a very important matter (Interruption)

[English]

**SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA** (Keonjhar) Mr Speaker Sir will you please allow me to speak?

**MR. SPEAKER** I will allow you tomorrow

**SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA** Sir you have allowed me to speak tomorrow I thank you for that (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER** When the lady Member is speaking, the gentlemen should respect that

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN** Mr Speaker Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue here Even in ordinary situations women have to struggle hard in every sphere They have to strive hard to establish their identity The sport world is also not an exception in this regard The issue that I wanted to raise here is that a women cricket team from India had gone to participate in the World Cup It has ranked fourth At the time when they were leaving for abroad they had an inferiority complex In fact, such a complex has affected the entire country of ours and it is affecting our sports also We had sent our team only with this expectation that they will either lose or stand fourth or fifth only That was the impression with which we had sent our team there Here I would like to draw the attention of the entire august House and the hon Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports to the bungling which had plagued the entire process of selection of the earlier team i.e. prior to the present one I have information that there have been irregularities in the selection The Government has not provided any assistance to them Similarly the women cricket team has not been given due importance either by the media or by the Government The entire team was sponsored by a private company and while sponsoring it, every member of this team was charged at the rate of Rs twenty five thousand for selection This is an authentic information I would like to say that this matter should be inquired into The process of selection of the team was so unsystematic that many such girls were called at the time of selection who had never played at the national level

Moreover there was a girl in that team I would not like to blame anybody but as per my information she had given birth to a child just six months back Can a woman like her be considered fit for playing a cricket match and to undergo the strains of the World Cup? I would like to suggest that the matter should be examined

So far as I am concerned, I am very happy that a girl from my constituency has maintained the prestige of the entire team She has thus added to the glory of her country It is a matter of pride for me However I want that the entire selection process should be examined and the entire issue of taking Rs 25

thousand either through an institution or directly from the girls for their selection should be examined to find out whether the existing rules have been violated in this case

**SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN** (Saasaram)  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the time of constituting the Selection Committee, such persons are appointed members of the committee who have never been associated with the sports

**MR. SPEAKER** Shri Cheddi Paswan, you have not been given time to speak. So, please take your seat

(Interruptions)

**SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN** Mr Speaker  
Sir ... (Interruptions)\*

**MR. SPEAKER** Shri Paswanji, please take your seat What you are speaking will not go on record Please do not record it

**SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH** (Bikramganj) Mr Speaker Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Union Minister of Power to the deteriorating situation in respect of electricity in Bihar There is total generation of 69 thousand megawatt of power in the entire country (on the basis of its population Bihar should have the power generation capacity of 6 thousand megawatt But it has the installed capacity of only 1500 megawatt The Koyalkard power project with a capacity of 1200 megawatt has been approved Had it been installed, it could have generated 400 megawatt per day But it is pending till date For want of electricity, the industrialists are closing down their plants there The industries in that State are in bad shape Bihar has to face the vagaries of nature like floods and drought Due to shortage of electricity farmers of that state are not able to irrigate their fields with the help of tube wells As a result, their crops are drying up I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Government to undertake the work of Koyalkard project at the earliest so as to ensure supply of electricity to Bihar

(English)

**SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK** (PHULIBANI): Orissa is the most backward State where my district happens to be the most

backward district My district is a no-industry district and it is the most backward district also which comprises of high hills and hill stations On Khurda-Bolangir railway project, Phulbani headquarters and the major part of Phulbani has been delinked There is already a policy to give priority to backward districts This was the policy of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and accordingly, this project was given priority I hope, because that is a backward district, JRY money can also be placed. Whichever project is recommended to the Planning Commission, other alignments should also be taken up so that the district headquarters could be linked up

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY** (Katwa) Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I wish to raise two incidents of attack on the freedom of press that happened day before yesterday I hope, this House will join me to express its commitment to the protection of the freedom of press and condemn these incidents

Day before yesterday, two newspapers, eveningers in Bombay by name 'Ardhant' and 'Mahanagar' were attacked by people connected with Shiv Sena In one paper something was written allegedly that was not to the liking of the organisation For that, they took law into their own hands and rampaged the office of 'Ardhant' and assaulted the journalists working there Among those who were assaulted, one was a pregnant young journalist And she had been taken to the hospital

In another seminar, the editor of 'Mahanagar' was assaulted by some people for saying something Now, this kind of intolerance being exhibited by people coming by the name of a political party or organisation and mostly we find that this kind of intolerance is common with those who claim to be connected somehow with religion Are these the only thing to be done in the name of religion? I want to know about this

I also want to know whether we all will firmly express our commitment that we do not approve of this kind of incidents to take place in our country these are against enlightenment and against realisation

\*Not recorded

[Translation]

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla)** Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards an important issue. Different types of news are appearing in the newspapers during the last one week. Earlier newspapers carried news to the effect that three "mazaars" have been constructed on the land acquired by the central Government in Ayodhya. Then came the statement by the commissioner that the "mazaars" have not been constructed but the material for it had been collected. Later on the news came that Commissioner had asked the Central Government about the action to be taken in this regard. The Central Government directed him not to remove anything which has been constructed. I would like to say that at present people are very much agitated and the central Government's security forces have been deployed on the acquired land, and construction of "mazaars" in their presence is really objectionable. There is resentment among the people over this issue. Mazaars can be constructed anywhere in the country but in the presence of police force. [Interruptions] What can I say. I am telling it as the Government is constructing it. You are trying to convert the whole country into a graveyard. Recently in the Sahmat's poster it was shown that \*\*

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER** That sentence will go out of record.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH** "Mazaars" can be constructed but not at a place where the Central Reserve Police and B S F are camping and the Court has given orders against any construction on that land. In spite of all this what the Government is doing. A reply to it should be given. Had the Home Minister made statement on it earlier such a controversial news might not have appeared in the newspapers.

**SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Ghazi-pur)** Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about the tahsil Mohammadabad in Ghazi-pur district where 9 persons had sacrificed their lives during the movement of

1942. On 18th of August Martyr Day was being celebrated there which was presided over by the freedom fighter Shri Raghunaya Rao. The meeting was being addressed by eminent R. S. P. leader and freedom fighter Shri Balroop Sharma. Suddenly the S. H. O. of the area Shri R. D. Singh snatched the mike from him and arrested the freedom fighter Shri Sitaram Rai alongwith hundreds of boys and girls who were attending the function. They were taken to Mohammadpur Police Station, girls were set free there and boys were sent to prison. This Martyr Day is celebrated every year in Ghazi-pur district. On such an occasion, police has behaved in this manner.

So, through you, I urge the Home Minister to take stern action against the officials who have insulted the freedom fighter. I condemn this incident.

**SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE (Raiganj)** Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue. Jute, cotton and sugarcane are cash crops which affect the poor farmers adversely. For removing these difficulties the Government has set up a commission for fixation of support prices. Every year the support price for jute is fixed. Minimum support price for Pista quality jute should be Rs. 450-56 per cent jute is produced in West Bengal but farmers are facing great difficulty there. They faced the same problem last year also. The J.C.I. is not buying their jute nor it is intervening in the market. While speaking on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture I had said that J.C.I. is called Jhooth (lie) Corporation by village people. The minimum price of jute should be fixed at Rs. 600. J.C.I. should be compelled to buy jute for saving the poor farmers. [Interruptions]

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER** I will allow only one Member who can articulate on that.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bansura)** The issue raised by Shri Subrata Mukherjee is very important. Jute growers are not getting their due. The Government should respond.

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER** Acharia, please let others speak. They are from your party.

[English]

**SHRI ANIL BASU** (Arambagh): Assam, Bihar and West Bengal are suffering like anything. About 40 lakh jute workers of West Bengal are affected.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let Amal Babu speak; he will put it in the correct perspective.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA** (Diamond Harbour): On the same matter I want to make a point. We have been told again and again that the money given to the JCI by the Finance Ministry is inadequate. They are not able to purchase even one-third of the surplus jute available in the market immediately after harvest and the farmers therefore have to sell to the middlemen at a very very low price. That is why the jute cultivation is not growing neither in quantity nor in quality.

I understand that so far as Food Corporation of India is concerned, who are collecting about 12 to 13 million tonnes of foodgrains, they are given the facility of borrowing from banks. Every year they borrow money to the extent of Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 thousand crore. It is only with that money that they are able to purchase foodgrains; they can pay that money back after they have sold them. Why is it that in the case of Jute Corporation of India a similar arrangement cannot be made? It is very simple. No money has to come from the budget. Only that facility has to be given, so that they can borrow money. I am sure that the Finance Ministry, if they put their mind to it, can find a way out even this year within a couple of weeks, that should be done. *(Interruptions)*. *(Not recorded)\**

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER:** What you are speaking is not going on record. Only Shri Topno's words will go on record.

[English]

**KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO** (Sundargarh): I draw the attention of the Government in this august house to the long awaited Arbahorabahal Community Irrigation Project under my Parliamentary Constituency Sundargarh in Orissa and appeal for early release of funds. The lift irrigation project on river Brahmani under ITDA Panposh will irrigate 4500 acres of land in Kharif and 3500 acres during Rabi in the first phase and 2700 acres in Rabi during second phase. This will benefit 2703 small and marginal farmers of which 2464

belong to Scheduled Tribe community and 136 to Schedule Caste and 103 others, bulk of whom are below poverty line. Since the project requires a sum of Rs. 358.85 lakh, the Government of Orissa has recommended to the Union Government to sanction the amount.

Sir, the project once materialised will change the livelihood of thousands of tribals. I appeal to the Government to sanction the money required for this project.

[Translation]

**SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI** (Bijmor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the police administration in Uttar Pradesh. It relates to a poor man. . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** We have discussed the budget for U. P. just two days ago.

**SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:** Sir, please listen to me. Where can I raise this issue relating to a poor man.

In Chandpur police station in Bijmor district, a 17 year old Balmiki boy was kidnapped 3—5 months back. He has been kidnapped by his real nephew from his home but the case was not registered in the police station. Then he be seched before S.P. He also came to me with his request. 3—5 months have since passed but. . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** You should understand that you can file a private complaint also. Please do not make this Parliament as a 'police thana'.

*(Interruptions)*. . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not allowed you. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you do not understand this, I am not going to allow you.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not correct. You cannot make this Parliament as a 'police thana'.

*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

**SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI** But till date the police has not registered the case and nobody knows about the whereabouts of that boy. So, atleast the attention of the administration should be drawn towards it.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER** You can file a criminal complaint under any criminal code. You do not have to go to the 'thana' you have to go to the Magistrate. Please understand.

[Translation]

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer)** Mr Speaker, 'sir' due to lockout in Aditya Mill 2000 employees and labourers are on the verge of starvation. Almost all the workers have been suspended and one-sided lock-out has been imposed. In spite of staging repeated dharmasatya garh and hunger strike unto death the Government and the mill owner have done nothing even after one hundred days. Approximately 2000 people and their dependents are facing starvation.

Sir, through you I urge the Textile Minister to take up the matter with the mill owners in order to save livelihood of 2000 people who are affected by the lockout.

**DR. S. P. YADAV (Sambhal)** Mr Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to speak. I got this chance after several days.

Sir, I would like to raise an issue related to my area Muradabad district in Uttar Pradesh has suffered a huge loss due to erosion by the river Ganges. The land of four villages i.e. Jaitouli, Almali, Mahmoodabad, Mahapur and Sirsa Almali is totally affected due to erosion by the river Ganges. Now this land has again become cultivable but at present it has been occupied illegally by the people from Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar and Badaun districts. I have requested several times that this land should be given to its real owners.

So I urge the Government for restoring the possession of the land of these four villages affected due to erosion by Ganga river to the farmers of these villages.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER** I am allowing the Members who have not spoken. Let us do justice to them.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi)** Mr Speaker, Sir, there is Chheepatoli Army Cantonment in my constituency Ranchi. This military cantonment has acquired the land belonging to 3-4 villages i.e. Gadi, Sughnook, Khatanga etc. I had raised this issue earlier also but till date a passage has not been given to the villagers residing there. The Brigadier has stopped even village children from going to school. The village has been surrounded by the Cantonment and a gate also has been fixed. The villagers are facing great difficulty in going out. The army men have beaten the villagers several times while they were coming back to their village during night. Several demonstrations have been held in front of the District Administration's office over this issue. The situation is deteriorating day by day there.

Even those pieces of land have been acquired in the cantonment area for which no compensation has been provided to the land owners. Moreover the houses of the people of that area have been demolished with the help of bulldozers without providing any compensation.

I would request the Government to immediately enquire into this matter and take necessary actions to provide compensation to the affected persons and should also immediately make efforts to construct a road for the villagers of that area.

**SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar)** Mr Speaker, Sir, there are 485 borings in the Buxar and Bhopur districts of Bihar out of which 35 are in running condition whereas the rest 450 are out of order. Not a single boring has so far been even repaired in the last four years. The Government of Bihar says that there is no fund with it for that purpose. I would therefore, like to submit to the Union Government that now it should take necessary action to revive the 450 borings. Revival of 450 borings will ensure irrigation facilities to 3 lakh acres of land.

I would, therefore, like to submit to the Union Government that it should release rupees ten crore so that 450 borings could be repaired and revived soon so that the poor of that area may get jobs and farmers may get water for irrigation.

purpose This is my simple submission to the Union Government

SHRI RAM KIRPAI YADAV (Patna) Mr Speaker Sir everybody is aware that one part of Bihar is in the grip of floods while at the same time the other part is hit by drought

MR. SPEAKER There has already been a discussion for 6 hours on the issue of floods. So you should not speak on the same issue. I will allow you to speak only when you speak on some other point

SHRI RAM KIRPAL YADAV Due to floods

MR. SPEAKER You are a new Member please follow the procedure

SHRI RAM KIRPAL YADAV There is an acute crisis of drinking water. This is due to the falling down of water level. The Hon. Union Minister of Agriculture visited the State. The Government of Bihar made a demand for funds so that drinking water could be made available. Through you I would like to submit to the Government that the people of Patna city are dying for want of drinking water. Funds for that purpose should therefore be made available soon so that the people of Patna could be able to give a sigh of relief.

12.31 hrs

## PAPERS Laid ON THE TABLE

Notification under Employees' Provident Fund and miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952

(English)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) Sir on behalf of Shri P. A. Sangma I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 —

- (1) The Employees' Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme 1992 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 11 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January 1993
- (2) The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme 1992 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 12 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January 1993

- (3) The Employees' Family Pension Scheme (Second Amendment) 1992 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 13 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January 1993

(Placed in the Library see No. LT 4362/93)

Notifications under coinage Act 1906 and customs Act, 1962 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Two Rupees Eleven sided Coins containing Copper 75 per cent and Nickel 25 per cent) coined with the theme Small Family Happy Family Rules 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 493 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th July 1993 under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act 1906

(Placed in the Library see No. LT 4363/93)

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962
  - (i) G. S. R. 445 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to a machinery equipment, instruments, components, spares, tools, accessories, computer software, raw materials and consumables required for the purpose of the Light Combat Aircraft Programme of the Ministry of Defence when imported into India by an Authorised Work Centre therefore specified in the Table annexed with the Notification from the whole of the basic and additional duties of the Customs leviable thereon till the 31st July 1998
  - (ii) G. S. R. 495 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 110/86 Cus dated the 17th February 1986 so as to include SLAMEWLZ submarine cable Project
  - (iii) G. S. R. 517 (F) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the basic customs duty on

specified parts and components imported for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles of pay-load not exceeding four thousand kilograms' from fifty per cent to twenty-five per cent

- (iv) G S R 519 (E) and G S R 520 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to certain notification so as to withdraw the exemption from the additional duty of customs, and also to rescind certain notification

(Placed in the Library see No LT 4364/93)

- (3) 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 472 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No 1/93-CE dated the 28th February 1993

- (ii) G S R 486 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to fully exempt from excise duty the excisable goods components and raw materials brought in an Electronic Hardware Technology Park Unit for the manufacture or development of Electronic Hardware and Software

- (iii) G S R 487 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rate of excise duty on goods manufacture in Electronic Hardware Technology Park unit and allowed to be diverted to Domestic Tariff Area

- (iv) G S R 488 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No 97/91-CE, dated the 7th October 1991

- (v) G S R 514 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum mak-

ing certain amendments to Notification No 31/93-CE, dated the 28th February, 1993

(Placed in the Library see No. LT 4365/93)

- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961

(Placed in the Library see No LT 4366/93)

- (5) A copy each of the following Report and accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year 1991-92, together with Auditor's Report thereon

- (i) Ellaqual Dehati Bank, Srinagr (Jammu and Kashmir)

- (ii) Ratlam-Mandsaur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh)

- (iii) Sagar Gramin Bank, Calcutta

- (iv) Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Khargone)-(Madhya Pradesh)

- (v) Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Pasighat

(Placed in the Library see No LT 4367/93 to 4371/93)

- (6) A copy of the United Bank of India Officer Employees' (Conduct) (Amendment) Regulations 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No 2/92 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March 1993 under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970

(Placed in the Library see No LT 4372/93)

12.32 hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha —

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct

of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th August 1993 agreed without any amendment to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1993 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 1993 "

12.32½ hrs

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

*[English]*

MR. SPLAKER The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the in their Fifth Report presented to the House on 18 August, 1993 have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each —

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 Smt Dipika H Topiwala        | 25-3-93 to 31-3-93<br>19-4-93 to 30-4-93 and<br>1-5-93 to 14-5-93 |
| 2 Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh | 22-2-93 to 28-2-93<br>1-3-93 to 31-3-93 and<br>19-4-93 to 3-5-93  |
| 3 Km Uma Bharati               | 26-7-93 to 27-8-93  |
| 4 Shri Sharad Pawar            | 6-3-93 to 14-5-93   |
| 5 Kum Mamata Banerjee          | 29-7-93 to 27-8-93  |
| 6 Shri Sunil Dutt              | 19-4-93 to 30-4-93 and<br>1-5-93 to 14-5-93                       |

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

MR. SPEAKER The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.33 hrs

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE Third Report

*[English]*

SHRI CHETAN P S CHAUHAN (Amroha) Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance on the Public Debt (Amendment) Bill, 1991

12.33½ hrs

## COMITTEE ON URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT Second Report

*[English]*

SHRI PALAK M MATHLW (Idukki) Sir I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Urban and Rural Development on 'The Constitution (Seventy-Seventh Amendment) Bill 1992'

12.34 hrs

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS Third and Fourth Reports

*[English]*

SHRI SHYAM LAL KAMAL (Basti) Sir I beg to lay the Third and Fourth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1991 and The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill 1992

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) Sir, I am on a point of order

MR. SPEAKER I will allow you

*[Interruptions]*

SHRI RAM NAIK Now the papers are being laid. The Select Committee on the Anti-Religion Bill was given time to submit their report to the House up to 20th. *[Interruptions]* Today it is 20th. So, that report must have come. *[Interruptions]* The report has not come. Therefore, I want to know what is the position of that Committee's report.



MR. SPEAKER No no You do not ask it here Otherwise the office will be required to give information about the office working on the floor of the House

*[Interruptions]*

MR. SPEAKER It cannot be done like that

*[Interruptions]*

MR. SPEAKER This point of order is out of order please

SHRI RAM NAIK It should have come here

MR. SPEAKER I do not know whether it has come or not and all those things

12.34½ hrs.

### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1993-94

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA) Sir I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railway) for 1993-94 [Placed in the Library See No LT 4364A/93]

### DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1993-94

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA) Sir I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1989-90 [Placed in the Library See No LT 4364B/93]

12.35 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to Set up an Administrative Reforms Committee to Segregate India into Five Zones

*[English]*

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central) Sir India is a vast country and the problems are multitarious Our capital is not centrally located Hence people have to travel a long way to represent their cases to the Central Ministers and the bureaucrats sitting in Delhi Rich and affluent people can afford to spend money and come to Delhi whereas overwhelming majority of people who are poor cannot afford to come to Delhi very often

12.35½ hrs.

*[Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]*

For administrative purposes and to reduce the hardship caused to the common man, India can be demarcated into five zones namely East West South North and Central with a sub-capital preferably at Nagpur or somewhere nearby in the centre of the country At every zone the offices of various central Ministries may be located to sort out the problems of that particular zone Only those matters concerning major policy decisions and connected with constitutional implications may be taken up in the capital The powers also should accordingly be decentralised in commensurate with the need and necessity of the people of this country

If such administrative reforms are implemented, the problems of the people will be solved quickly It will also solve the regional imbalances in various fields by ensuring the equal distribution of national resources to different zones

Hence I urge upon the Union Government to constitute a high-power administrative reforms committee comprising of senior bureaucrats and eminent politicians to segregate India into five zones and suggest ways and means for decentralisation of powers to cater to the growing demands of the different regions States and common people in the interest of quick development of our country

(ii) Need to provide more funds to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for early completion of Onkareshwar Project on Narmada river

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone) Sir, the M P Government has

expressed its inability to the Union Government in mobilising adequate funds to complete the work on all the three projects viz Narmada Sagar, Onkareshwar and Maheshwar along with the completion of work on Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat. This has made the timely completion of work on those projects uncertain. This stand of the State Government is clearly contrary to the decision of the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal wherein an agreement was reached to construct all the four dams simultaneously. The Union Government should get the construction work done immediately by providing special loan and special assistance to the state on the same pattern as was done in case of Gujarat. The Onkareshwar Project has not so far got clearance by the Department of Environment and Forests.

Earlier, contract was given for getting the complete construction work done on Narmada Sagar and Maheshwar Projects. The work on the Onkareshwar Project could not however be started for want of approval by the Department of Environment. There is likely to be more benefit from the Onkareshwar Project as compared to the investment of Rs 788 crores thereon. The project will provide irrigation facilities to 1.28 lakhs hectare of land including Khargon, Khandwa and Dhar districts and moreover there will be 520 megawatt of power generation. Like Gujarat the Government of Madhya Pradesh should also float debenture to the tune of Rs 400 crores so that the proposed dams may be constructed. All the formalities have been completed to hand over the Onkareshwar Project to a company in Private Sector. The Central Government should therefore give immediate approval to it.

(iii) **Need to include Rajasthani Language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution**

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJ (Jhalawar) Sir, Rajasthani language is spoken by people not only in Rajasthan but in different parts of our country and several countries in the world numbering over six crores of people. Rajasthani folk songs and dances occupy a prominent place in the cultural history of the country. The literature of Rajasthan is rich and therefore, the National Sahitya Akademi has rightly and duly recognised Rajasthani language as an important language.

Still, it has not found a place in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. There is a great justification for the inclusion of this language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

The proposal for inclusion of Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution was placed before the Government of India for consideration prior to the proposal mooted for inclusion of Nepali and Manipuri languages. Later languages have already been included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution but the former has not yet been considered.

The people of Rajasthan are very much agitated over this issue. As such, I request the Central Government to include Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution without any further delay.

(iv) **Need to set up Central Schools at Sambhal and Guna-naur towns of Sambhal Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.**

[Translation]

DR. S. P. YADAV (Sambhal) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the House to this important matter.

There is no availability of educational facilities in Sambhal Parliamentary Constituency. There is neither any Government high school nor any intermediate college nor any degree college. There has been a gradual increase in the number of antisocial elements due to lack of education.

I would, therefore, like to submit to the Government that it should soon open at least one Central School each in Sambhal and Guna-naur towns. Ambedkar hostels should immediately be constructed in Sambhal, Bahjoi, Besauli and Babrala areas so that the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward communities could receive education by availing of hostel facilities. Completion of these works will also ensure social justice to the poor.

(v) **Need for inclusion of Santali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.**

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godde) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important matter.

Like Nepali, Santhali language should also be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The demand in this regard has already been made several times. This demand was raised even at the time when a demand was being made to include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule. As many as 2.5 crores people in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa speak this language. This is a very popular language in the Jharkhand area. It is imperative for the Government to pay full attention to the development of Santhali language in order to preserve the culture of tribals. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to implement it because the issue is related to a scheduled area.

I would, therefore, submit to the Central Government to include Santhali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

(vi) **Need to Check Spread of a Mysterious disease known as 'Wheels' in Kerala**

[English]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) A strange disease called 'wheels' is spreading in the South, especially in Kerala. This dangerous disease has already resulted in the death of several persons in Kerala. The symptoms are akin to those of jaundice. The disease which begins with fever, vomiting, body pain, etc. soon affects the kidneys. If dialysis is not done in time, it gets uncontrollable. Excreta from rats is said to be the cause of the disease. As rats are found everywhere, there are chances of the disease spreading to other parts of the country. 'Leptospirosis' is the technical name of the organism which spreads through this disease.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to send a team of medical experts to Kerala immediately to conduct a study about the reasons for the spread of this disease and to suggest measures to check further spread of it. Effective treatment of the patients should also be ensured.

(vii) **Need to conduct another Survey to determine the alignment of a bypass road and National Highway No 7 at Katni in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur) Katni is the second largest town in my constituency Jabalpur, through which National Highway No 7 passes. The heavy traffic flow on this highway poses a serious hazard to the public, particularly to women and children as it passes through the most populous and crowded

region. The rate of accidents on this stretch of the NH 7 passing across Katni town is very high, with several fatal and serious accidents taking place every month.

A survey was, therefore, carried out and an alignment for a bypass around this city was determined quite a few years back. Katni has expanded considerably owing to industrialization and fast growing trading market. As a result, the earlier survey and the project for the construction of the bypass has become obsolete.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to conduct another survey to determine the new alignment of the bypass on this National Highway around Katni and ensure its early completion.

I also urge upon the Government to make budgetary provision for the construction of the Katni bypass.

12.45 hrs

## ARREST OF MEMBERS

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I have to inform the House that I have received the following teleprinter messages dated 19 August 1993 from the District Magistrate/Superintendent of Police, Khurda, Bhubaneswar, Orissa on 19 August, 1993 —

"Shri Lokanath Choudhury, Member of Parliament, was arrested under section 151 Cr P C by I/C Capital Police Station at 1.22 p.m. on 19th August, 1993 near Old Bus Stand, Bhubaneswar, when he along with others broke police cordon and designed to enter prohibited area in course of Jail Bhoro Agitation protesting against alleged defective

economic and industrial policies of Central Government. He has been detained at Khadagiri Police Station."

"Shri Sivaji Patnaik, Member of Parliament, was arrested under section 151 Cr P C by I/C Capital Police Station at 2.30 p.m. on 19th August, 1993, near Old Bus Stand, Bhubaneswar, when he along with others broke police cordon and designed to enter prohibited area in course of Jail Bhoro Agitation protesting against alleged defective economic and industrial policies of Central Government. He has been detained at Khadagiri Police Station."

12.47 hrs

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE  
DISAPPROVAL OF THE CON-  
SUMER PROTECTION (AMEND-  
MENT) ORDINANCE AND  
CONSUMER PROTECTION  
(AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED  
BY RAJYA SABHA**

[Translation]

**SHRI MOHAN SINGH** (Deoria) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir the hon Minister has presented the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill. Generally speaking it has some good points. Therefore I would like to welcome the Bill and also give a few suggestions in this regard. In 1986 when the Parliament passed this Bill for the first time, the consumer organisations particularly those which had been fighting for the rights of consumers were very happy. It was expected that keeping in view the motive of the law it would be enforced immediately. However I regret to say that the law has not been enforced as early as it was required to be enforced. 7-8 years have already passed and the forum has not been formed in the country so far. Many years have passed but district judge to work as the Chairman or a woman officer has not been appointed. I am glad that the Government has brought forward an amendment for the formation of more than one forum in a district. However I would like this matter to be more specified.

I have also given notices for amendments. I would like to suggest that the number should be specified. I come from a district which has a population of about 48 lakh. There are four districts in Uttar Pradesh which have of about 45 to 50 lakhs total population. If the number of consumer forum in such districts is restricted only to one, we would not be able to provide immediate relief to the consumer when he is in difficulty which is our ultimate motive. The Government has given recognition to states having population of just 10, 15 and 20 lakhs in the country whereas this much population lives only in two Tehsils of our state. Therefore, these states are not likely to get justice. If we impose restriction of only one forum in one district, it would not be appropriate. The decision should be taken in proportion of the population of a place. I would suggest to keep a ratio of one consumer forum for the population of 10 lakhs.

It also states that if more than one person face the same problem they may put up their case

jointly in the forum. It would make it easy to provide relief to them. I welcome this provision. It is a good point.

At the same time services have also been proposed to be covered in it. We must be very careful in this regard. My personal belief is that food, clothing and shelter are the three basic necessities of human life. If the commodities related to these necessities are not covered under the consumer goods, we cannot fulfil our resolution to provide immediate relief to the people. The situation here may be the same as that prevails in courts where it takes 14-15 years to get justice. People have started complaining that it takes two-three years to get justice from the consumer forum and thus they are facing a lot of difficulty. Therefore, the more the scope is enlarged, the more controversies would be there in the Consumer Forum thus creating difficulty in providing an immediate relief. A number of contradictions are arising in this regard, for instance the matters with regard to Railways and postal cases were registered in the local courts. And some of them were even won by the complainant. But they were refused to be accepted by the central court of the consumers on the plea that separate avenues were there with regard to Railways and telephone and justice could be sought there. I think that there should not be any obstruction in this way.

A number of amendments have been proposed including the proposal to bring the medical system within the scope of Consumer's forum. So far as my personal opinion is concerned, I am not in favour of it. Because India is not a prosperous country like America. The concept of a welfare state has not become a reality here so far but in Britain it has become a reality where this concept was originally mooted. India is a poor country where the Government decided to provide free medical aid to common man, but do we have funds enough to do so? If the total budgetary allocation for free medical aid to all patients in a Government dispensary is only about Rs. 12,000 to 13,000, would it be sufficient to treat them? When the patient goes to dispensary he fails to get the required medicine after which he complains about the case to the forum. In that condition the forum is not in a position to satisfy the consumer on behalf of the Government and the administration. However, the victim would be the innocent employee working in the so called dispensary. Similarly medical treatment is a subject of research for a doctor. It is by means of experiment and knowledge that a doctor acquires proficiency in his field. Heart

surgery was also introduced in India in a specific manner. If a doctor conducts an operation of a patient and the patient dies accidentally on the operation table, the relatives of the patient file a case in the consumer forum as a result of which the specialist is forced to appear before the forum to give clarification. This would not be a justice either to the consumer forum or the doctor. We must pay a serious attention at least to the matters regarding research. I would like the Government not to include at least the doctors within the scope of consumer's forum.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, doctors conduct lakhs of operations and there are very few cases of negligence of leaving a pair of scissors, or a towel or a bandage inside the body of a patient, which may be taken as exceptions. If cases are filed against specialists on the basis of such matters, it won't be appropriate. The Government should think in this regard.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to submit that the consumers are not getting the goods as per the fixed standard. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the soap manufactured in the country. The Soap Industry does not use ISI mark, nor does any of the chemical industry mark the contents on their products. The list of the ingredients should be given on every product, particularly in the case of the commodities of daily use. Therefore each soap packing should contain ISI mark.

It should be manufactured under a specific standard and contain the ingredients used and their quantity and also the likelihood of reaction if any. If this is done, the Bill can be considered a right step taken by the Government in the right direction.

Now house is also considered a daily commodity. In spite of a Rent Control Act, everyone is aware of the treatment meted out to a tenant by the house owner. Whenever one wants to buy a house he has to pay extra amounts to the government company, government builders, development authority or the private builders. It takes years to complete the houses and the consumers do not get allotment of their houses in time even after paying their instalments. The three essential commodities of life, food, clothing and shelter should be brought under the Consumer's Forum and a standard should be fixed. This will be good. So far as the Bill is concerned, I welcome several provisions made in it.

13.00 hrs.

Some other issues should also be included in it and for this purpose regular dialogue should be held between the Members of Parliament and the Government. Necessary amendments will be made in this new law according to the favourable and adverse situations in the coming days and with these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1993 has been presented in the House today.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may please continue after lunch.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock*

*[English]*

14.00 hrs.

*At 1400 hours quorum bell was rung. No quorum was made. At 1403 hours quorum bell was rung again and no quorum was made. At 1406 hours once again quorum bell was rung and no quorum was made. Thereafter the Secretary-General made the following announcement:*

**POST-PONEMENT AT THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE TILL 2.30 P. M. FOR WANT OF QUORUM.**

14.10 hrs.

SECRETARY GENERAL : There is no quorum. So the House cannot meet. We cannot start the House till there is quorum. The Speaker has directed that the House will meet at 2.30 p. m.

14.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *(in the Chair)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I reprimand the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for not ensuring quorum in the House for 35 minutes.

14.35%hra.

# STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DISAPPROVAL OF THE CON- SUMER PROTECTION (AMEND- MENT) ORDINANCES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri was on his legs. He may continue. I may mention that we have hardly got one hour. Some time is already lost. We have a heavy agenda before us. The hon. Members may be brief and speak only relevant points. Shri Shastri to speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I was saying that the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1993, which is before us today, was originally introduced in 1986. Through this Bill, it was hoped that the consumer of this country will get some protection and their interests will be protected. But there were some shortcomings in the Bill due to which it could not achieve success in its objectives. According to this Bill, district forums were set up at several places till 1991 but they became totally unsuccessful. The working of the Commissions set up at national level and state level also remained ineffective. So, we can say that this Bill of 1986 was proved a blank paper till 1991. It could not help the consumers in any way. It is a matter of pleasure that it is being amended through this Bill and we congratulate you for that. May you be successful in your aim and be able in protecting the interest of the consumers of the country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the basic need of the man today is food, clothing and shelter. There are a lot of problems in marketing system as well. Commodities are not available on fair prices. The market is full of black marketers and hoarders, who are indulged in looting and profiteering. The biggest problem being faced by the consumers today is adulteration. It has become difficult to differentiate between original items and fake items available in the market. It is necessary to provide protection to the consumers in such situation, but there are some shortcomings in this Bill. It could have been better if the hon. Minister would have given more consideration to this Bill. This Bill

were at first introduced in Rajya Sabha. Their suggestions should also have been taken and necessary amendments should have been made in this Bill before introducing it here. For example, I would like to mention Section 24, which defines the complaints that—"The District Forum, the State Commission or the National Commission shall not admit any complaint unless it is filed within two years from the date on which the cause of action has risen."

Sir, now, several items available in the market are guaranteed for 1 to 3 years. Most of the items are guaranteed for one year and the period is increased within one or two years. Will you consider to increase this period to three years? Secondly, this Bill appears to be based totally on urban life, whereas ours is a country of villages, 80 per cent of the population lives in villages, so it is necessary to provide protection to rural consumers also. Most of the problems lie in villages only. There is excess black-marketing of kerosene oil and fertilizers in the villages. There is acute scarcity of medicines in the villages. They have to pay four-five times more price than the actual price of items. The hon. Minister should pay attention and should make some arrangements in the Bill in this regard.

Sir, nothing is mentioned in this Bill about the welfare of farmers. The procurement of produce by the Government also comes under consumer rules, but nothing has been mentioned about it in this Bill. The farmers do not receive payments from the Government in time. They have to wait for 3 years. Everyone is aware of the situation of payments to be made to the sugarcane mills in U.P. No one can find another example like this in the world. The entire House is aware of Ramoola incident in which payments had to be made and that incident was discussed in the House several times. I would like to request to the hon. Minister that some law should be made which will enforce timely payments to the farmers by the Government. Sir, it is not right to let the Government behave like a dictator

Sir, the consumers of our country are facing a lot of problems. Items are not available on time and if they are available, there are problems regarding their quality. There is excess profiteering. I have written to the hon. Minister several times in regard to packed items. The maximum price of the item is printed on the packet and the consumer buys the items in that price. I would like to know whether it has ever

tried to know the minimum price also? When the maximum price is printed on the packet one should know about the minimum price also, which is the cost came on manufacturing the product. For example the maximum price of an item has been fixed to seven rupees and eighty paise. The shopkeeper sells the item to the consumer on the same price. But special attention should be paid towards minimum price also. Now comes the weighing department. It is directly concerned with the consumer. Sir, I am aware that the time is short. The weighing department is directly concerned with the consumers. An item has been packaged beautifully and one kg is written on it. But when the same item is weighed by the consumer in his house, it comes to 950 gms. or 975 gms. Now-a-days packets of 400 gms. are being marketed. I do not understand why packets of 400 gms. and 800 gms. are being marketed whereas it should have been of one kg. What is the intention of the companies and the producers behind this? It is also another method of cheating a consumer. Hitherto we knew packets of 50 gms. and 500 gms. etc. now goods are being marketed in packet of 400 gms. When a consumer goes to purchase a 500 gms. packet, he gets 400 gms. packet. The Government should put check on it.

Sir, fair price shops are main source of providing foodgrains. In this connection, I would like to say that earlier these shops were allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Freedom Fighter on priority basis. These shops were allotted also to widows, unemployed and handicapped persons on priority basis. Today the Government is allotting these shops to cooperative societies on priority basis. The condition of cooperative societies is well known to everybody. Some rich and influential people and political leaders have strong hold on these societies. I would like to suggest that the hon. Minister should immediately provide guidelines in the Bill in regard to allotment of fair price shops. Sir, I would like to refer to Clause 3(b) explanation of Section 2(10) Clause (c) of the Bill. Lottery has been mentioned therein. It has been mentioned that—

“the conduct of any contest, lottery, game of chance or skill, for the purpose of promoting directly or indirectly the sale, use or supply of any product or any business interest”

Now lottery has become such a business that has ruined thousand and thousand of persons and families. Now lottery is being promoted by means of this Bill through giving advertisements in the newspapers. You will see a crowd everywhere near lottery shops be it Delhi, Banaras or for that matter any other city in the country. Now a days, a man spends his whole day earning in purchasing lottery tickets. It is being encouraged through this Bill. I would like to request the hon. Minister to omit that word from the Bill immediately. Sir, I am making my last point. Regarding complaints it has been mentioned in Section 26—

“Where a complaint instituted before the District Forum, the State Commission or as the case may be, the National Commission, if it is found to be frivolous or vexatious, it shall, for reasons to be recorded in writing, dismiss the complaint and make an order that the complainant shall pay to the opposite party such cost not exceeding ten thousand rupees as may be specified in the order.”

Sir, I would like to submit the hon. Minister that on the one hand he is advocating for giving protection to consumers, on the other, if any consumer makes complaints about the quality of a commodity and fails to prove his complaint due to some business lacuna, in that case he will have to pay fine up to Rs. 10,000/-. I would like to request the hon. Minister if he imposes such conditions on complaints, then arrangement should be made to dispose of complaints also. Sir, I would like to refer to the data regarding complaints made about the commodities sold in the market in 1992. In Delhi, 1240 consumers lodged complaints. Out of them, only 534 complaints were disposed of. Out of 107 complaints made in Madhya Pradesh, only 32 complaints were disposed of. In Maharashtra, 444 complaints were disposed of out of 1184 complaints made. 1172 complaints were made in Gujarat and 551 complaints were disposed of. In Uttar Pradesh, 1035 complaints were made and 509 complaints were disposed of. In the country as a whole, 1,05,096 complaints were made and you will be surprised to note that action was taken only on 4354 complaints. What type of justice is it? I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to strengthen the system of disposal of complaints in view of the provision of fine of Rs. 10,000/- in case a complaint is found to be false.

Sir I will take one more minute to make my last point. Some services have been left out from the purview of this Bill e.g. services rendered by Banks, Post and Telegram, Railways, Electricity Supply Companies and Hospitals. In the Railway Department the situation is so bad that a consumer does not get seat in trains though he purchases ticket. He cannot make complaint about it. What does it mean? The Government should include it also in the Bill. I know a case of compensation claim disposed of by the Railways. Some perishable goods were booked at Lahenagar in Bihar. The Railways charged freight at the rate of Rs. 1.67 a kilo whereas the payment of compensation claim was made at the rate of Paise 30 per kilo only. What kind of justice is it? I would like that the Government should make provision in the Bill in this regard by giving a serious thought to it.

Besides, although electricity has been provided in villages and electricity charges are realised from village consumers on regular basis but supply of electricity is very erratic and the situation is very pitiable. Generally there has been low voltage and erratic supply of electricity in the villages for a longer duration. Load shedding continuously for longer hours is a regular phenomenon. Now where should the consumer go to lodge his complaint? Therefore, I would like that the Government should bring electricity also under the jurisdiction of this Bill and protect the interests of the consumers. Though I wanted to make some more points since you are ringing the bell, I conclude my speech. I would like to request the hon. Minister to reconsider this Bill in the interest of the consumers as well as the country. If you really want to work for the welfare of the people, the Government should withdraw this Bill and bring forward another amending Bill in the House. With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time at our disposal is very short. So kindly be brief.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ordinarily one should not have any objection to a Bill of this sort to be passed. This is an Amendment Bill. While speaking on an Amendment, one has to refer also to the principal Act and the context in which this Bill is being passed. The necessity of having a Bill particularly aimed for consumer

protection arose because it was felt that the consumers are not getting any protection or any worthwhile protection from the ordinary legal system which prevailed in this country and still prevail. This is an unfortunate situation and it speaks very ill of the Government as well as the entire polity that the system of courts which we had willy-nilly inherited from the British has fallen into disrepute and it has become quite dysfunctional in this country in dispensing justice. While while system has been followed elsewhere in the world and in the country of origin it is still thought to be one of the best prevailing in the world, in our country we have a big genius of destroying any institution which may either be built up by ourselves or we inherited or borrowed and the legal system is one of this.

Sir, there are many countries in the world which can do without a special law for consumer protection. How is it? Why is it that they can do without it? It is because the ordinary courts are capable of giving protection to the consumer needs. The protection which a consumer needs is already in the substantive law that is the Law of Torts which is the same as it prevails in UK and the countries following that system as we have. But, in this country as a lawyer I was very surprised that there are very few cases of torts usually relating to malicious prosecution and things like that. But these are cases of torts by negligence, the type of things we are now trying to give remedy by this special law. These disputes are being resolved and justice is being dispensed by the ordinary courts. When two things happen in our country it becomes very difficult and very expensive to get justice from the courts. It is again our genius because in other countries the courts can decide and dispose of a case in six months time but here we cannot do so even after six years.

Then there are three tiers of appeal ultimately and it may take 12-15 years. This is what we have done. We have done this and one has to go into the report of the Law Commission to find out the reasons. The reasons have been identified but nothing has been done and we are not ashamed to say that the Law of Torts in this country has not been applied, has not been practised. We do say it to the whole world when the Bhopal gas case occurred. Our then Law Minister went to U.S.A. to plead before the U.S. courts that in India the Law of Torts was undeveloped and therefore the U.S. courts should take the jurisdiction. The matter went on in the U.S. courts for two years and then after



that the Judge had said 'No we see that Indian law of torts is quite all right, as seen from the text books and reported cases' What happens is people suffer because of negligence of the party with whom he is dealing whether he is buying something or is affected by obnoxious gas etc He has really no remedy although the American courts have sent back the cases The cases are still not disposed of by the Indian Courts They were sent in 1987 Now it is 1993 For more than six years these are still in Indian courts

We should now try to understand what we are trying to do We are trying to build another net institution because the institution meant for this has not been made to be able to work This is what we are doing There is nothing which is unusual in this law the protection which is given to the consumers under this law is not denied to the consumers in any other court and the consumers in this country also have the same protection without this law if only the courts could work So it is an admission and we are not ashamed of this admission either here or going abroad and telling to the whole world that in this country the courts do not work Do you think that the new institution is going to work? I have gone through the paper clippings as to what are the media reaction The media has no knowledge of how these things are working or not working You will be surprised that in 1990 a case was filed in the Supreme Court by an organisation known as Common Cause for consumers protection that most of the States had not then set up either State forum or district forum Only the national forum had been working till 1990 What happens the State Governments say we have no money The Central Government which passed this law in 1986 had not provided for any funds for this The Central Government knows that the State Governments are starving and they have no money What was the idea of passing this law and not providing money? What did the Supreme Court do? Three or four chances were given to the State Governments to set up and to inform the Supreme Court by means of affidavit as to what they have done for the setting up of State fora and district fora The State Governments said

We cannot do it because we do not have money We could not allocate any funds in the Budget The Supreme Court said All right the district judges will be the fora although that it is not provided in the Act The district judges formed most of the district fora Most of the States now have fora at the State level That was the kind of situation

Now I am told that most of the district fora have been set up But again the district judges are the people who are in control Otherwise also if you see the scheme of the Act people who are to man this court are the retired people Their age is 65 years whereas district judges retire at 58 years The High Court judge retires at 62 years Mostly it is the retired district judges who will be manning these fora Can a new institution be built up by old people like this? It cannot The idea is to provide employment for some people who would otherwise be retired or otherwise be unemployed If the idea is to set up to really help the consumers what has been done in the Consumers council in letting the people know that what are the standards do they expect? What is expected from them?

15 00 hrs

If the standards are to be set the standards are to be published and the people know what they can expect Only then they know they have not been cheated and they have got their money's worth Only then they can go to forum What publicity has been given so far as this particular law is concerned that the remedy has been made available to the people? I am not saying that people have to be told that you have this remedy in court the courts do not function and therefore we made a new law Not that But just say that now you can go to this forum if such and such things happen to you and you are not satisfied with your dealings so far as where you are buying your services from But what arrangements have they got? They are depending on consumer organisations How many consumer organisations are there? I read some speech by the hon Minister somewhere He said that there are 600 in the whole country and out of that 400 are in the South and 200 are in the North I am sure in our parts in the Eastern region there are not even ten

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COM-  
PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ)  
They are very active in Calcutta

SHRI AMAL DALLA Only one or two are very active I do not know whether all of them are very active But they are active in certain aspects not in consumer sense They are active in environment and ecology What the Government has done? The Government has passed an Act and in that certain duties are given to the Central Council What has the Central Government been doing? Nothing But even then what

have they been doing? Some Working Committees have been there. This Act should have been considered today. Parliament has got many Standing Committees. It should have gone to a Standing Committee to be properly discussed there. Lot of changes should have been made. Some of the Working Committees recommendations have been taken. Some have been rejected. Why were they rejected? Is the Government trying to protect its own organisations and undertakings? That obviously is the reason. I want to know whether the Government should take the lead as Shri Vishwanath Shastri was saying that the railways, the banks are the people who should come forward and say that this is the consumer right. Our duty is to dispense these services to the consumer. This is the standard and quality of the service. If the consumer is not satisfied, he can come to this forum and make a complaint. They are not exempted from this.

This is very peculiar. The Government is trying to show what it has lost. The Government does not care for the consumer. The Government is trying to show that it has lost. The Government does not care and therefore by enacting a law for the consumer the forum does not work. What is now happening? There is only one forum. I am talking about the Calcutta forum. I know about that. They are already overburdened with the cases. There is only one for Calcutta and the State Government. I am sure will not be able to set up. It is in miserable financial condition today. One or two more fora would be needed in course of time. In that forum, someone can take a case. If they pass an order sitting in court, it will take another two weeks for that order to come out officially. Over and above that the other services like telephone I do not know if telephone actually comes within it or not—but telephones do not care to carry out their orders. The Calcutta Electric Supply do not accept any order. This is what is happening. I read in the newspapers that teeth have been provided. What teeth? There are now cases about the doctors. Doctors are very much worried because they may be harassed by people who are not satisfied by their services for trivial reasons. But it has to be taken care of. The complaint can be justified. The complaint can be filed only with a certified and known doctor saying that this is the reason. He must know something. Similarly in other complaints also there must be efficiency in service.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) Lawyer should also be included.

SHRI AMAL DATTA Lawyers are included.

The other kinds of services are all included. What is expected of the doctors? Does anybody know? In some countries if a patient wants a doctor and he phones up his office or his residence if the doctor does not respond within half an hour and a complaint is made and if it is proved to be correct, the doctor's name will be struck off the register. There are some countries in the world where it happens and it is called a malpractice. A doctor who has set himself up for practising in a particular area if he is not available to his patient for half an hour his name is struck off the register. But in this country is it possible? How will a patient know what is his right? I know even in Calcutta it happens. I am sure it happens elsewhere also. Supposing a person wants a doctor in the evening. He will not get a doctor till morning. For 12 hours he has to suffer. What are the standards there? The standards may be set by this Council in consultation with the organisation of doctors. But some standards have to be and publicised. What has it been doing? I think the Council has not been doing its work. The whole idea is to give a hoax to the people. In most cases that is what our rulers have been doing. The whole idea is to give a hoax to the people saying that we are with you, we are trying to do it but we are unable to do it. Nothing will come out of it. Also they want to satisfy the vested interests on whom they rely for their election funds and for other purposes.

Sir I am not against the Bill. But at the same time one cannot support the Bill wholeheartedly because of these factors. The Government is really not wanting to give that protection to the consumers which they deserve which can only be given by a new institution because the courts have also said I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri Sriballav Panigrahi You shall have five minutes because there are others who want to speak. We have to complete it. The time allotted is almost nearing to an end. Please be brief.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir I rise to support the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill 1993. As you know this Bill is meant to

make an amendment to the Consumer Protection Act of 1986. At that time Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister. As you know at that time this Bill was his brainchild. Incidentally this Bill is being discussed in the Parliament today the 20th August his birthday. If it could be passed today itself it is a belittling tribute to the memory of our late-lamented Rajivji. On this occasion I also pay my wholesome tributes to Rajivji who was concerned about the welfare of the downtrodden about the prosperity of the country as a whole. Out of his concern for the poor people, the poor consumers who are helpless, he thought of this measure. Meanwhile seven years, time has elapsed. There have been a lot of developments with regard to the implementation of the Act. This act of 1986 marked the beginning. That was considered as a landmark in the consumer movement of the country.

Why I am telling this is because out of the three speeches delivered today on this Bill the first one was very positive, the second one was negative and the third one was halfhearted. Amal Dattaji gave halfhearted support; he said he cannot give wholehearted support to the Bill. According to him the Bill falls short of his expectations. I wonder how Sh. Istry advised the Minister to withdraw the Bill. He saw in his wisdom all wrong things in the Bill. If one puts up a different type of spectacle and tries to look at things only political things will appear if he uses a political glass.

Within the last seven years this Act has served the consumers to some satisfaction. I cannot say full satisfaction. Within the last seven years as far as I understand in all the State and Union Territories, Consumer Protection Councils have been formed by now. National Commissions, State Commissions have also been constituted and they have started functioning. In 452 districts the District Redressal Forums are in action and about 600 voluntary organisations are in the field also. This is, by our standard, an achievement. Of course we expect much more and the sky should be our limit. We have to accelerate the pace of progress in this direction.

This Bill also is the outcome of the recommendation of a Working Group appointed by the present Prime Minister in 1991 and the Working Group has done a commendable job. It has made a detailed study about the difficulties and the problems in the field. They came out with so many recommendations. It would have

been better if all the recommendations could have been accepted. But there are some left-out. The other recommendations which the Government is now trying to put into this Act by way of this amendment is also a positive step further.

Because of the time constraint I am not going to point out the details as to which are the provisions being inserted in the present amendment. About the Steering Committee we have as you know three tier quasi-judicial redressal machinery at the national, state and district level. Of course the procedure is simple and it is compensatory in nature.

Amal Dattaji was making a reference to different laws in different countries as to how they are taking care of such consumer interests in European countries and in America, but the situation is different here. Amal Dattaji, a CPM Member making a reference and quoting as to what is happening in USA was quite interesting. As you know he is himself a barrister. He was for expeditious legal action. You know for everything of concern and significance we demand setting up of a separate board, a special court.

It is because delay is the companion of our legal system in our jurisprudence. I am not going to that aspect. But it is time to look at the present legal system and the jurisprudence as to how it is serving out cause to what extent it needs reforms. According to me it needs reforms. Revolutionary changes are called for to achieve our social objectives and also the objectives enshrined in our Constitution and to bring about a new social order and new economic order.

I will confine myself to the provisions of the present Bill. Here I do not see how can there be any opposition to the establishment of such a three tier quasi-judicial machinery. The Bill also provides for a screening committee which will be formed to consider as to who will be the members in different forums—district level, State level etc. That will be independent of State control, and that is a welcome measure. At the same time, there are complaints from the industry side also. There is a provision here which says that those who file frivolous and false complaints will not be spared and they will be punished. Therefore just for a joke nobody can make a complaint and it has to be genuine. But, at the same time there are certain difficulties. As you know India is a rural country, a country of villages. According to

Gandhi's India does not exist in cities and towns only. Awareness is also sought to be created for successful implementation of this scheme. By this Consumer Protection Act that sort of awareness is yet to be created particularly in rural areas. Therefore something has got to be done. I have a suggestion in this regard. As you know our enforcement machinery is quite weak and inadequate. We again, depend on State machinery and all those things. One thing can be done. Consumers as you know are innumerable; you cannot just count them. Can any organisation, any voluntary organisation, consumer organisation which represents such causes of consumers should be allowed to file complaints etc. May I know whether any mobile redressal units with powers to suo motu entertain such cases can be formed to go round the rural areas and decide these things? Cognizance can be taken suo motu by these redressal forums; they can move as the mobile courts; that provision can be there.

What is felt is this. Now we have our new industrial policy, new economic policy where regulatory controls are being lifted, regulations are being lifted. But, that does not mean that there will be freedom for manufacturers and entrepreneurs to go for the production of sub-standard goods and substandard articles. Quality is very important and from that point of view also when regulations are being lifted there is greater necessity for strengthening the consumer movement.

With these words I would conclude because you have already rung the bell two or three times. Only one thing I want to say regarding excise duty concessions. Several concessions were announced, as you know in this year's Budget which was presented here on the 13th day of February.

The hon. Finance Minister had given several concessions—excise duty concessions—with the hope that those concessions will flow down that the benefit will go to the consumers. But the experience is something to the contrary. That has also to be looked into by the Government.

Both our Cabinet Minister and his deputy Minister of State are very sincere about the successful implementation of this provision.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Please conclude now.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI. I am just concluding. A concern is being felt in different quarters for exclusion of medical services—government hospitals etc.—from the purview of this Bill. As you know so many poor people are there. About more than 40 per cent of our people are living below the poverty line. The Government has a responsibility towards the health care of all as a whole but particularly towards the poor people. That way the Government also has a moral obligation. The people therefore should have some forum of appeal etc. The public services—these institutions—cannot enjoy unlimited immunity.

It is no doubt a very good amendment. A comprehensive Bill is before us. At the same time we have horrible experiences about these services, health services, municipal services, electricity service etc. Because of their inefficiency because of their laxity, higher fees etc. are being charged from the public. It should be kept in mind and the earliest opportunity when there is any occasion to amend the Act. These things should also be included while they come before the House.

With this, I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Now Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat. You are fully aware that the time is very short.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra). Sir, I will not repeat the points already made. At the outset I would like to welcome the provisions made in the Bill. The Government has done a very commendable job by introducing this Bill. I do not agree with Shri Anand Datta that our judicial system has failed. But the fact is that our culture does not favour tortuous liability and the system is so tough that the people could not be benefited from it at all. I, therefore, would like to state that the common man will be benefited from this Bill and I once again welcome this Bill. But I would like to suggest that a national agency or an institution should be set up to safeguard the interests of consumers with regard to the prices of commodities.

Sir, my colleague Shri Panigrahi has stated that the hon. Minister of Finance announced some relief in excise and custom duties. But these reliefs did not percolate to the consumers and the prices are being increased again by the

companies. After all, there should be some check on the pricing of the products made by the companies. As the Government fixes prices of foodgrains, similarly the prices of the products of the companies should be fixed in the light of their costs. Sir, the second point that I would like to make is this that the today's age of TV advertisement, margin of profit on the consumer goods manufactured by the multinational companies is kept very high which is not proper. Prices of essential consumer goods used in our daily life at various places should be reviewed from time to time and it should be revalued also, if necessary. It is necessary because it will protect the rights of consumers from the exploitation of profiteers, hoarders and middle men who exploit consumers.

Sir, thirdly, I would like to state that the supervision of the quality control of items like cooking gas, kerosene oil, coal as well as the items sold through the Fair Price Shops should also be brought into its purview. The Government has fixed the entire responsibility on the Private sector only which is not proper. It is an open secret that the stocks of Government foodgrains are looted and inferior quality goods are supplied openly. Moreover, prospective plans should also be formulated for providing benefit of Consumers Welfare Fund to consumers.

Sir, the working group set up to recommend measures for the protection of interests of consumers had made a significant suggestion that Government hospitals should also be brought under the purview of this Bill. It is very unfortunate that this suggestion has not been accepted because it is generally the poor people, who get their treatment in Government hospitals. That is why I would like that Government hospitals should also be brought under its purview. The Ministry of Railways has created a problem for passengers by introducing 'sleeper class' in this Budget. Tickets of the general class are sold on a very large scale, but the passengers get no room to sit there because these tickets are sold without having any regard to the availability of general class boggies. Therefore, if the Railways is also brought under its purview, passengers would be able to file their claim in case they do not get seats against their tickets. Same is the case about power supply. Entire North Uttar Pradesh is in the grip of darkness. The people of Agra have come to streets and very often they have to close their shops or block the traffic because they are not getting electricity for not more than two or three hours

daily and the supply is not being maintained according to the contract made with the Electricity Council.

15.26 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

People cannot take any action against them. Therefore, it is imperative that they should also be held accountable under this Bill for their failure to supply power as per the minimum power tariff charged by them. Moreover, I have given certain amendments for bringing the services of the Government hospitals under this Bill so that the growing trend of doctors' negligence towards their patients may be checked. The second amendment that I have given is that in the State Council the concerned Minister of the State Government should be replaced by a sitting or retired judge of the High Court as its Chairman. My third amendment is about the period of limitation. At present the limitation has been prescribed for two years which is not proper. It should be for a period of three years. Sir, the Presiding officers have themselves experienced that this period should be extended to three years. The judgements so far delivered by courts as well as the present tradition of the C.P.C. also advocate the term of three years. Therefore, the limitation for three years is very essential. In view of shortage of time, with these words I would like to request strongly that Public Sector must be covered under its purview, Electricity Boards also should be brought under it. Railways should essentially be covered under it to put an end to the exploitation of people. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing up this Bill on this August day on which we are celebrating the birth anniversary of our late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and I am happy that this Bill is being discussed here today. In 1986, it was he who had taken it as a very important step to see that it is passed within a short time as a progressive legislation for this country. After 1986, there had been so many additions and aspects who had come out after this Bill was passed as an Act. In 1991, there was a short amendment to the Bill which took place in the last Lok Sabha and I think, during that discussion, so many suggestions

had come and it was agreed by the Government that a comprehensive Bill will be brought I am happy that thereafter a Working Group was established and taking into account the suggestions of that Working Group and the suggestions which have come from all over the country this Bill has been brought at this stage

I am very happy to note that so many new aspects have been brought into its purview. First of all Government has left the control regarding the appointment of Members of the fora as such and allowed them more freedom. This is a welcome step and I think it will democratize the functioning of the fora.

I am also happy to note that the base has further been broadened by including certain new aspects. For example I am happy to note that persons who seek self-employment are also included. The interests of those who are going in for purchasing articles for self-employment are protected by this new provision. Persons who sell hazardous and dangerous drugs in violation of law are also brought under the purview of this Bill. I am also happy to note that many of the services are also brought under its coverage.

As stated earlier by many hon. Members there is scope for many more amendments. There can be more additions. I have read the reply of the hon. Minister given in Rajya Sabha and I am very happy to note that the Government has an open mind on this and that they are ready to incorporate many more things in due course. So I hope that this Act will further be strengthened and its teeth which are already sharp enough will further be sharpened. This Act will go a long way in protecting the interests of the consumers.

As far as the medical profession is concerned it is true that the medical service too should have been included. But there is a complaint from the doctors and that also should be looked into and examined. Doctors fear that they may be harassed in the name of consumer protection. If they are harassed to a great extent I am afraid there may be a possibility of practising defensive medicine. Patients may be put to a loss because of the methods that the doctors may devise to see that their interests are protected. All these aspects have to be taken into account. While amending the Act further and while framing the required rules etc. I hope the Government will take care of all these aspects so that the genuine interests of patients and

consumers are protected to a large extent.

I command the bill once again and I congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill to Lok Sabha after its passage in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the time is 1:30 p.m. We may now take up Private Members' Business. I may inform the House that the discussion on the Bill will be resumed at 6 O'clock.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, yesterday we were discussing the issue. After the passage of the Consumer Protection Bill we may take up further discussion on Drug Policy so that we will be able to complete our work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Official business will be resumed at 6 O'clock.

15:32 hrs

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

[English]

SHRI P. P. KAIAPPRUMAL (Cuddalore)  
I beg to move

That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th August 1993.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th August 1993.

*The motion was adopted.*

15.34 hrs.

## RESOLUTION RE UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

[English]

**MR. CHAIRMAN** The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan on the 6th August, 1993 —

“This House urges upon the Government that in order to achieve the objectives enshrined in article 44 of the Constitution and to promote feelings of unity and brotherhood amongst all citizens of the country a Commission be constituted for framing a uniform civil code”

Shri Rajveer Singh may please speak

[Translation]

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla)** Mr Chairman Sir I am thankful to the hon Member Smt Sumitra Mahajan for introducing the Uniform Civil Code Resolution in the House and I rise to support this Resolution. Mr Chairman Sir there should be a Uniform Civil Code in this country rather than having different Codes for different people. When a Uniform rule is applicable for the offence committed by whosoever be the offenders in case of both civil and criminal suits then what is the need for having two separate codes for a very important aspect of life i.e. system of living. I would like to quote a brief extract of the thoughts expressed by a Muslim Scholar Shri Muzaffar Hussain —

“As per the provision laid down in the Shariat, enjoys monopoly in regard to the matter of divorce. Even law can not interfere in it. There was a time when divorce was possible under the provisions laid down in the section 125 of the criminal Procedure Code.

The provision of the aforesaid section was applicable to all the women of the country but after Shahbano case an Act namely “The Muslim women Protection Act” was enacted by the Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Since then muslim women cannot claim maintenance allowance from their former husbands till their remarriage. They get maintenance for the Iddat period of four months and ten days only and after that, their

relatives or the Waqf Board has to bear the maintenance. It means the people of the country have to suffer by way of taxes for the maintenance of divorced wives on account of the divorce given by their husbands”

Mr Chairman, Sir, a married man enjoys the company of his wife for 25—30 years, and when he is either fed up with her or loses interest in her, he very easily pronounces the word “Talaq” (divorce) 3 times and gets separation. He even does not give her any money for her maintenance. Since the woman generally belongs to a poor family, so she does not get anything from there either. Ultimately she approaches Waqf Board from where she gets money to support herself. The Waqf Board in turn is funded by the Government. In this way it is the tax payer who has to bear burden of these women. This is something very peculiar. How can the things be allowed to go in this manner?

This is not only way there are other aspects of life as well. For example as regards the need of family planning in the country, the family planning scheme must be implemented. It is a fact that resources of the country are not increasing in proportion to the increase in population. Consequently we are finding it difficult to sustain ourselves. In the absence of a uniform code the family planning scheme of the Government cannot be made applicable to all the people because one particular community opposes the scheme on the basis of Shariat. This is subsequently giving birth to a fear-psychosis in the minds of the other group of people belonging to the majority class that they might gradually find themselves in minority as against those who are now in minority.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would also like to quote what has been written in this regard by the Free Press published from Bombay—

[English]

*Bombay Chief Minister Sharad Pawar would convey the unanimous opinion of the Legislative Council members on the need to have a Civil Code in the Country to the Centre.*

[Translation]

In this way it can be seen that the demand for having a Uniform Civil Code is coming from all the parts of the country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a very important thing i.e. this country can remain secular only so long as Hindus are in majority

Secularism will cease to exist the very day Hindus of the country come into minority in this context I would cite to example of the country that got separated from India. It declared itself an Islamic country on the very day of its creation. Similarly, India lent its support to Bangala Desh in every possible way ever since that country came into existence. There was an agreement with sheikh Mujib-Ur-Rehman that Bangla Desh would remain a secular nation after coming into existence. The country remained secular so long as he was alive but soon after his demise Bangla Desh became an Islamic country.

Mr Chairman sir such persons have invariably tried to rule the country in their own way. India is the only country where the Government is not run on the basis of religion. Some people allege that our party cherishes the idea of forming a Hindu state. We have however never said that, nor do we ever say like this. The state should not be run according to the dictates of any particular religion. There should actually be a uniform civil code to run the state. There should be one and only one code applicable equally to all persons throughout the country irrespective of any religion, be he a Hindu, a Muslim, a Sikh, a Christian, a Jain or Buddhist.

I am extremely thankful to our sister colleague Smt Sumitra Ji for bringing such a resolution at a very appropriate time. Here I would also like to add that some organisations should also come forward for this cause. Mere creating hue and cry will not serve the purpose.

The other day when a discussion in this regard was taking place our hon. colleague Shri Aiyar has apposed it on three grounds. The first was that it has been introduced at an inappropriate time. Secondly because it was being introduced by the Members of the B. J. P. I would like to read out an extract of press conference speech delivered by the Congress Committee chairman of Madhya Pradesh Shri Digvijay Singh who also happens to be a Member of the Parliament belonging to this party.

"Indore the 27th February Shri Digvijay Singh Chairman, Congress Committee of the State is in principle in favour of introducing a uniform civil code. He said that there should a nationwide debate on this issue. The Bharatiya Janata Party should also apprise the people of the probable form of the uniform

civil code by way of introducing a Bill in the House in the form of a Private Member's Bill."

Well, there is a dilemma, Shri Aiyar has the objection as to why such a resolution has been introduced by the Members of Bharatiya Janata Party and Shri Digvijay Singh is of the opinion that members of the Bharatiya Janata Party should alone introduce such a Bill. I don't know

how long the members of the Congress Party will continue to suffer from such contradictions. I would appreciate Shri Digvijay Singh who expressed his views honestly. He is not present here at the moment and I would like him to support this Resolution when he comes in the House and he should also try to get it passed through consensus vote because we have brought forward this Resolution in compliance with his wishes.

There may be some persons who might be under the impression that the enactments of such an Act may pose problems to the people of a particular sect or community. I would like to say for your kind information that Karnal Pasha had supported it, after the year 1926. He had passed a law in this respect. So much so that even in Pakistan which is an Islamic country efforts were made for reforms. Family Law ordinance was issued in Pakistan in 1961 during the tenure of Ayub Khan.

Under that Act, Arbitration Council was given the power to review polygamy and the practice of divorce under which a husband divorces his wife just by uttering the word 'talaq' for three times. Even in Singapore, Bangla Desh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei, several steps have been taken to check the misuse of laws regarding divorce and polygamy. Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Jordan and Morocco has also banned this practice of divorce. In Iran also a provision was made to take permission from the court before doing second marriage but it is regretful that religious fanaticism overtook the country and since the emergence of Ayatollah Khomeini there this provision was borned. After that people have again taken to fanaticism.

I have no knowledge about Islam, but I do not understand what is the problem in making uniform law in the country? (Why the idea of common civil code is being opposed?) In private discussions, all the friends say that there should be a common civil code in the country, but why they again start doing politics of vote? Only



votes are seen and not the interest of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell the House through you that even after the enactment of Shariyat Act in 1937 in our country, Khoja, Bohra and Mopilla Communities continued to be administrated through their own tradition and their traditions regarding succession, division of property, will in joint families were similar to Hindus. Actually, it was not long since they were converted into muslims. This community had even opposed the Shariyat Act in many areas of life.

Most of the Members here belong to villages. Our muslim brothers still follow the traditions of the majority community. I personally know that 25—30 years ago Hindu Pandit used to be called to solomaniesed the marriage of a muslim girl in a village who used to recite Ved mantras, conduct a yagna etc. and then the Maulvi used to come and conduct their Nikah. But in the recent times, the maulvis have spread fanaticism. So, the earlier tradition is losing its importance. The introduction of common civil code does not mean that the law will be imposed forcibly. It means that then will be a uniform law for both the Hindus and Muslims. I would like to give the example of Shahbano. When her husband divorced her in her old age, she went to the court. The Supreme Court gave the verdict that it was the duty of her husband to give her maintenance allowance. After the verdict of the Supreme Court, Shri Arif Mohammed Khan gave a speech in this Parliament. Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister at that time. Shri Arif Mohammed Khan praised the verdict a lot and spoke fluently for one hour. I was not a Member of the House then. I came to know from the proceedings, which I read and some people also told that Shri Arif Mohammed Khan was congratulated by Shri Rajiv Gandhi and was told that he had delivered a good speech. Only God knows what happened after that. Next day, another Minister made a speech. He severely criticised Shri Arif Mohammed Khan and the verdict given by the Supreme Court. He became so frenzied that he even called the judge of the Supreme Court a 'Teli Tomalli' and said that such people had become judges. By saying this he insulted the judge of the Supreme Court. Can a Teli not become a judge? Then the fanatics and maulvis pressurized the Government and told them that if that was implemented, Congress party would be uprooted and no muslim would vote for the Congress party. So, the Constitution was amen-

ded in this very House. The seigh of muslim women is very bad as maintenance allowance is not being paid to them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): You are using wrong words. Do not call this 'Samvidhan Sanshodhan'. Samvidhan means the Constitution.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I am not a lawyer.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: You are an M. P. You should know what is Constitution.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Thank you. You enacted a new law, which is causing a lot of distress to the people today. It is a different thing that we do not give interviews on T. V. You give interviews. It is your habit, not mine.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: If you have felt bad... (Interruptions)  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is saying a wrong thing. I am telling him and he is getting agitated.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: You are a lawyer, and the Minister of Law and a very intelligent person. If I have been at fault, I should be told... (Interruptions)  
It may be of some duplicate, I do not know.

I do not want to go into detail, as several members of my party want to speak... (Interruptions)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: You have mentioned about my interview.... Your leaders had also mentioned it, but I have told them the factual position and they apologised to me. I am not the type of person to robe anyone by calling him in my house. The person, who has taken my wrong interview had apologised and if you do not know about it, you should speak carefully at the floor of the House.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: It is upto you to file suit against any one, whether it is Harshad Mehta or his lawyer. What we have to do with that?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: It is not good on your part to do politics on other's interviews. You and your leaders emphasised a lot on this issue during the discussion on no-confidence motion but they failed in their efforts.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH The hon Minister should know that it does not make any difference to us, this is concerned with your own party *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN Please speak on the resolution

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH I am speaking on the resolution

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ No you said very firmly

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Now the hon Minister is interrupting me again and again Please ask him to keep quiet

MR. CHAIRMAN You said and that is why he gave a clarification

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ I will not interrupt again Let him speak whatever he wants to

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Mantriji, it is your internal matter We can only know from the newspapers How do we know what is happening in your party You can file cases against the newspapers and get them punished This is your internal matter *(Interruptions)*

*(English)*

Mr CHAIRMAN You are again and again repeating the same thing Please speak on the Resolution

*(Translation)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Mr Chairman Sir I would like to conclude I would like to say that a common civil code should be implemented in the country This will be in the interest of the country and the society There is not the question of women only but there are several other issues in the country I went to attend a programme organised by the muslims They asked me there why do we oppose Shariyat I told them that we do not know about Shariyat and so we do not oppose it But please tell me one thing. You people want to implement Shariyat Law only for marriage \* \* Why do you not accept the punishment provided in Shariyat for stealing. But that they will not accept as this is an un-Islamic country \* \* excuse me, but this is true If anyone wants to get benefits on the basis of Shariyat, he should also be prepared to accept the punishments given under it Shariyat has also fixed punishments

for rape and stealing Now it is \* \* we do not want to give such punishments in our country So, I would request that.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) I have an objection He cannot term Islamic Law ..

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) I have an objection He cannot term Islamic Law.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH I have not said it about Islamic Law

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN He has said it just now This is totally wrong It should be expunged from the record

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Mr Chairman Sir, this law is actually such a law \* \*

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\*\*Expunged, as ordered by the Chair

*(English)*

MR. CHAIRMAN Please do not make derogatory remarks against a religion That should be expunged please

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN Those remarks are expunged.

*(Translation)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Mr Chairman, Sir I would like to request to the entire House through you that a common civil code should be prepared and implemented on the people of the religions and sects in the country

With these words, I support the proposal of common civil code and request you all to accept it

15.55 hrs.

*(English)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) As the hon Member who has moved this Resolution might have guessed, I have risen to oppose her resolution

Even since Article 44 was put in the draft Constitution it has been a subject of continuous debate in the country at various levels. It was debated finally in the Constituent Assembly in November 1949 and then it became a part of the Constitution in its pre-

sent form. There have been many references to it and every time a matter touching upon family laws came up before the House this issue came up.

In 1985, there was a Private Member's Bill which was debated at length in this House in the course of which that famous speech to which the hon. Member just referred was delivered. Of course, another contrary speech was delivered, to which he has not referred, by another member belonging to the same party.

In May 1986 when we debated the Muslim Women's (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill, at length, I remember many members on both sides of the House referred to this aspect of the matter, the question of Uniform Civil Code and threw light on various aspects. Even when this subject has not engaged the attention of this House, it has been a continuous theme of agitation outside and if I may say so, Mr. Chairman, of vilification against the community to which I belong.

Of course, somebody is cited as a great Islamic scholar. One does not know his name. I do not know who these characters are, who write in the papers without any knowledge who say that Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code decides questions of divorce.

Anyway, I cannot go into that. All I am saying is that this is a continuous and recurrent theme deliberately taken up from time to time in order to take a certain stance directed against a particular community and to abuse the people, calling them barbaric, calling them wild, calling them obscurantist, calling them fundamentalist, calling them all sorts of names, all those who stand opposed to the idea of introduction of a Uniform Civil Code here and now.

Sir, I have also taken the oath of defending the Constitution. Therefore, I am committed to the idea that the State shall endeavour all that it has been asked to endeavour for in the Directive Principles of State Policy. But the Directive Principles of State Policy, as I see them, are neither justiciable nor lay down a time-table. They lay down a time-table only in one case. The next Article, Article 45 relating to the elementary education, Provision of Universal Elementary Education for all children up to the age of 14. That is the only time-bound directive contained in that Chapter of Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unfortunately, no one here bothers about the implementation or non-implementation of that particular Directive Principle which is so essential, which was considered so essential by the fathers of the Constitution, that in 1950, they put in that it must be done within ten

years. But there is a reason, there is an obvious motivation why Article 44 is taken up all the time.

I am sorry to point out one thing more. That all this is predicated upon the supposed tyranny to which women are subjected in Muslim society. The entire thing is focused on the Muslim society, on the plight of women in Muslim society, on the threat that increase in Muslim population poses to the country, to secularism, to Hindu dominance and what else.

16.00 hrs.

The entire argument of Article 44 is thus communalised. Instead of being put forward as a social measure to which we can all aspire it is projected in terms of a communal theme and a communal focus, is indeed regrettable, Mr. Chairman.

Sir, ours is a country of a continental dimension and it is a cradle of many races, many religions, many languages and many cultures. And despite this great diversity, we have a spirit of tolerance in the land and that is why during the freedom movement, many a time all religions, all languages, all races and all cultures were given the assurance, the promise and the hope that their identity shall not be touched. In fact, that was a doctrine of non interference. I remember, Sir, in the Calcutta Congress in 1937, there was a Charter adopted in which it clearly said that all religions, all cultures, all languages shall be protected. Now, it implied that in our country, there are many cultures which have their identity, many groups, which have their way of life. A culture is nothing but a way of life. And finally when came to writing our Constitution, subject to certain conditions, basically we granted the freedom of religion in Article 25 of the Constitution. Now, I do not want to take the time of the time to read that. I know the limitations of that. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out one thing to you, Mr. Chairman, Article 25 grants the right to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practise and propagate religion. Article 25 (2) says

"Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making a law—

(a) regulating or restricting any economic financial political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice"

Now, here comes the real crux of the issue What is a secular activity which is associated with other religious practice? The other clause provides for social welfare and reform Of which, I am sure, all of us will agree Is the custom which regulates the personal relations of a community a secular activity? In what context, can they be termed as a secular or a non-secular activity? When do they become a religious activity if at all? These are the questions that should engage our mind and we should try to work out a certain balance a reasonable line of distinction between what is a secular activity and what is a religious activity in the context of the basic professions of a faith

I shall come back to that point Now I am drawing the framework. I admit that there is an urge for national integration There should be an urge for territorial consolidation There should be an urge for social reform But I submit, Mr Chairman unity cannot be conceived in terms of absolute uniformity That integration should not be conceived in the sense of assimilation and submergence and that even if you bring about uniformity through coercive measures that uniformity will never last and that uniformity does not guarantee either national unity or national integrity We have many examples in our history where despite uniformity in matters of personal law, the society was at war with itself or with its neighbours We should not forget, for example on a different dimension that European countries more or less had common personal laws adhering to the basic contours of a common culture and they had two world wars among them We should not forget on the other hand the example of U.S.A., which is the second largest democracy in the world which is perhaps the most powerful nation today which is a very united nation in many senses, a very well integrated nation

And the Law Minister sitting here will accept that every State of the U S A. has a different set of criminal and civil law That does not at all detract from its sense of unity or its sense of integration or its sense of achieve-

ment Therefore, it is rather a weak argument to equate uniformity and unity putting all our eggs in one basket and to say that this nation will not survive unless the Muslims are forced to accept a uniform civil code Everything cannot be hinged to one single measure There are many factors of unity and disunity harmony and disharmony in our society and all of it cannot be related merely to one accepted fact that the Muslims—well call them obstinate if you like—insist on clinging to their outdated personal law I cannot, therefore, accept this argument of national integration or national unity

My third framework is that we must try to understand the psychology of minority group in any society A majority's will will always prevail It will always have its way There is no threat to a majority A minority is always nursing apprehensions, sometimes real sometimes imaginary sometimes small, sometimes exaggerated I will not dilute on them But we must be conscious of these fears and apprehensions in the minds of the minority which are natural, which are there in the very nature of things Unless we keep these apprehensions and fears in our mind, we can never build a really united and integrated country In fact, if you adopt measures which awaken and exaggerate those apprehensions which create new tensions which create a sense of discontent, which create a sense of threat, which awaken fear are we taking the country towards integration or are we taking the country towards disintegration? Therefore in any such measure we must always have this minority psychology before us. And that is the reason why I think that the wise Father of the Constitution did not immediately introduce the uniform civil code They said, let it come in its own good time let the country slowly evolve towards it through interaction, through mutual experience through knowledge through information, and so on and so forth

A minority, I said, is always apprehensive about submergence or assimilation I will like to make just a side comment on that In all my political life one question I have always tried to find an answer to and that is the key question for my life that why is it that India was partitioned. I have been probing my way I have been trying to find where and at what time did partition of this great country, this natural entity that we call the Indian sub-continent, become inevitable and unavoidable

I find that the creator of Pakistan, Jinnah, is talking a secular language until 1937, and in 1940 he becomes the propounder of the theory of separation. Why? I tell you one thing, Mr Chairman—and that is where historical research will bear me out—that between 1937 and 1939, a fear was generated in the mind of the Muslim Community with the advent of Congress rule in many States. That their culture, their language, their religion were all under threat, that they were going to be subjugated, they were going to be submerged, they were going to be assimilated. I am not saying that, that was a real threat, all I am saying is that this is the theme which played in their mind. The same nationalist, Muslims, who had made as much sacrifice as any other community for the independence and freedom of our great country, suddenly in 1940, see a wind of change going through the Muslim *mohallas*, Muslim towns and the Muslim community changes and a separatist movement takes hold of their mind. That may not be the complete answer but that is one of the clues I find that if the Congress governments in 1937 to 1939 period had taken the sensitivities of the Muslim minority into account and had gone more slowly than they did, in introducing certain changes,—of course, in history you can never be certain—perhaps we might have been able to avoid partition.

Mr. Chairman, today we have come to an age where minorities' rights are recognised internationally. We take pride in the fact that our Constitution recognised the minorities and the rights of the minorities and put those safeguards in our Constitution. We set an example for the world. And today, in the year 1992, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted an International Declaration on the Rights of the Minorities which I had the honour of presenting to this House a few months back. If you look into that, Mr Chairman, you will find the guarantee among the rights of the minorities and among the duties of the State, that the cultural rights must be respected—not only linguistic and religious but cultural. It follows that if a particular community has a certain way of life then you should not try to change it or at least you should not try to force a change.

Sir, I will now come to the question of personal law. The essential point that comes to my mind, as I said at the beginning was, relates to the term "uniform civil code". Now uniform Civil Code—as Dr. Ambedkar poin-

ted out—had been largely achieved in the country. That is what he said in his famous speech of 23rd November, 1949. He said that only the question of marriage and succession remained out of it. In fact, I would like to present to you that just brief sentence from Dr. Ambedkar. I got it here with me.

Dr. Ambedkar mentioned Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Transfer of Property Act, the Negotiable Instrument Act and I may add here the Transfer of Property Act and the Contract Act and so many other laws which apply equally to all citizens of the country in civil matters. In this regard Dr. Ambedkar said and I quote:

"The only province the civil law has not been able to invade so far is marriage and succession. It is this little corner which we have not been able to invade so far and it is the intention of those who desire to have Article 35 as part of the Constitution to bring about that changes"

I may say that in the draft it was Article 35.

Therefore, it is not correct to say that there is no uniformity in the civil code of the country. I maintain—after Dr. Ambedkar—that to a very substantial and large extent uniformity already obtains in matters civil and in legal matters relating to civil law.

But, at this point, I must also mention one thing which Dr. Ambedkar did not mention. Is it not a fact—Mr. Chairman—that even in matters of taxation, even today, we do not have a uniform code? All the great protagonists who want a uniform personal law in the country never speak about the abolition of the undivided Hindu families which receives taxation privilege. I do not have to explain it. In matters of tax you are prepared to have non-uniformity but in matters of marriage you must have immediate uniformity. I do not understand this logic. I hope that some gentleman from this side will stand up today and say that we want abolition of all privileges for undivided Hindu families.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Let there be common civil code and it should be made applicable to all.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN But that is common civil code Let there first be a uniform financial code and a uniform tax code before we come to uniform personal code

Therefore the argument—Mr Chairman—is very limited today in what has been placed before the House The argument is limited to what has been called family code or personal law It is not really civil code It is only a very limited matter Therefore they are talking only about the question of marriage succession inheritance and divorce These are the four major items that are coming up now

MR. CHAIRMAN Excuse me Shri Shahabuddin. The time allotted to this Resolution is over Shall we extend it by one hour?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

MR. CHAIRMAN We may extend the time by one hour for the present

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Yes, Time should be extended because it is a very important Bill

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN This Bill will continue till the next day

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH It should be discussed even in the next session

[English]

SHRI SAYED SHAHABUDDIN It is a very Good Bill

[English]

Therefore now when we are focussing on personal law or family code as it has been called in many parts of the world, then let us try to see how far it is religious and how far it is secular But that is the essential distinction, as I said, we have to make under Article 25 of the Constitution so that there is no clash, no contradiction between Article 25 and Article 44, and Article 44 can be read harmoniously and not in contradiction to Article 25

Even the Supreme Court has given some rulings about what constitutes the essentials of a religion The essentials of a religion cannot

be a matter of propaganda cannot be a matter of personal assertion, cannot be a matter of political statement. The essentials of a religion to be discovered, must be discovered in the scripture of that religion, in the Shastras of that religion, and if a particular religion is explicit on certain aspects which touch upon personal matters then in my view to that extent it becomes a religious matter and any interference with that part of the personal law which is based on the explicit mandate of the scriptures of the religion which constitutes the essentials of a religion will constitute an interference with the freedom of religion This is the submission I wish to make to you

Now, to my mind the secular State that we conceive of respects religion as a social institution, it treats all religions with equality it shows respect to all religions, in respecting all religions it cannot undertake the task of reforming a religion—reforming a social practice is one thing, that is distinct from reforming a religion It cannot undermine a faith it cannot sabotage a religious identity that is a secular State as we conceive it a secular State if it is an atheistic State can do all that but a secular State within the context that we have in our country cannot undertake the task of trying to re-write a religion, re-write the scriptures, reform a religion, undermine a faith or sabotage a particular religious identity Therefore, when we come to this question as to what constitutes a secular activity and what constitutes a religious activity keeping in mind that the Constitution has not spoken of social activity it has not included on social activity in the section which speaks economic activity and financial activity etc Therefore I do not think it comes under the purview of Article 25(2) so long as a particular religion can prove to the satisfaction of a court of this House that a particular religious practice is based on an explicit mandate, a scriptural mandate

Now, having said that, Mr Chairman, I would like to make another point In all this debate that we are having in this country for the last 45 years we are confusing three different issues which are clearly separable from each other One is the question of reforming the Muslim Indian society and it is not my case, and I am sure it is not anybody's case that Muslim society in India is all perfect, all milk and honey, all beauty and goodness, and, therefore, does not need to be reformed in this country A Hindu society needs to be

reformed, Christian society needs to be reformed, as any other society in this country needs to be reformed. So, that is one part of the argument—the need for reform in the Muslim Indian Society. And the second question is that Muslim Personal Law as being applied suffers from lack of codification. What has been attempted in many Muslim States is that they have tried to codify the Muslim personal law and by codification they have tried to eliminate many sources of arbitrariness, many sources of injustice many sources of irrationality many local elements I recall, Sir, that I was the Ambassador to the People's Socialist Republic of Algeria and they were writing a new personal law code

And the Minister of Law came to me. He was Mr Ben Hamouda. I still remember his name. I asked him "what is your approach?" He said "we are going back to the roots." That is to say he was conscious of the defects and the imperfections in the society and he was thinking that only by going back to the roots when he introduces the reforms he can convince his people to accept those reforms. So the second aspect is the codification of the Muslim Personal Law in our Country except for the two Acts, the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act 1939 and the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights in Divorce) Act 1986—I do not think any other aspect of the Muslim Personal Law has yet been codified. I know that many Muslim friends differ from me on this point. But I am of the view that in order to have a proper administration of justice in order to have a good society we should have a codified law.

Now, the third aspect is the introduction of this Uniform Civil Code. These three things are always clubbed together and the entire argument then becomes topsy-turvy. As I said the entire argument takes on a communal colour. If my friends here were to talk about the lacunae and the defects of the Muslim society I would be happy to accept their criticism and say "let us join together and find out how best it can be done." If there is a friendly voice which says "let us codify the Muslim Personal Law" it is fine. But to mix up all these three questions and with a communal motive it is this which creates all the problems.

Sir my friends here have referred to three principal questions, polygamy, divorce and family planning. About polygamy, "yes the right is permitted", but the incidence of polygamy in the Muslim society is just a shade

lower than the incidence of polygamy in the non-Muslim society, in particular, in the Hindu society. It is not that it is a matter of pride. I wish there was no polygamy. But yet, as I am saying it is not a point on which we can be thrown out of court. Mr Chairman another point on which I would like to satisfy my hon friend here is that purely as a scientific proposition, polygamy in an endogamous society which does not import females cannot possibly lead to a higher rate of growth. I hope my proposition is clear.

*(Translation)*

*(English)*

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalganj) People think that under the system of polygamy a man keeps four wives which is causing increase in population. Suppose, if he keeps one wife instead of four, the remaining three girls would be married to someone else and naturally they will give birth to children. If a man keeps four wives, he will automatically produce less number of children. Do not feel irritated by this argument.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WORKLANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH) One can marry even foreigners.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH He has stated that they do not have three-four wives whereas they have. We have no objection to it. However keeping three-four wives has never been considered respectable or legal in our society. In such time of price rise it is difficult to maintain even one wife. I do not know as to how they are able to afford to have so many wives.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR King Dashratha also had three wives. *(Interruption)*

*(English)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN I am grateful to Shri Abdul Ghafoor for having explained that point. There is psychological point. Psychologists have accepted that in a polygamous arrangement—not that I am advocating polygamy—the average number of children born per woman are relatively less. The average number of children in a polygamous setting per woman are less than in the monogamous setting. That is the psychological finding. Anyway I am not on that point.

I am on a very precise scientific point that polygamy *per se* does not give rise to higher rate

of growth of population. But it is a fact the rate of growth of Muslim population is just two or three decimal points higher than the average rate of growth the population of the country. The question is always asked, why is it so? Four answers are generally given by my friends. One is, you are taking Arab dollars to convert Hindus into Islam. Muslims are infiltrating from across the border in order to increase the population. I am happy to say the hon. Members have neither used the argument of conversion nor the argument of infiltration. Then the two other arguments are you are polygamous which is an unscientific concept and it is finally said that it is because of lack of family planning. Now there have been a number of surveys made in our country. Acceptance of family planning depends upon the socio-economic status of the couple. It is a universally accepted and tested fact. Now the fact remains that the average economic level of the Muslim community in India unfortunately is about five to ten per cent lower than the average of the country. Now this is something which we are trying to change. That is a different order of question. But this is a fact that lower socio-economic level implies that they are prone to have more children. That has been tested in many communities cutting across religious lines also that has been found to be a fact.

Now conversely why it is that the rate of growth of population in the country as a whole is lower than that of Muslim? I would not go into the details. But this question had been gone into by the Census right at the very beginning of century. In 1911 in Bengal it was pointed out that the institution of widow re-marriage and of divorcee re-marriage which was a taboo in some other society were the factors. Now we have the additional factors of dowry burning which is creeping into Muslim society as well. But still the incidence is much lower. What I have been trying to bring up in this House recently is the question of female infanticide and the question of feticide. These are the factors which are leading to a differential rate of growth.

When I went through the debate in the Constituent Assembly every speaker—either he was for uniform civil code or against uniform civil code—had one theme in common. No coercion, nothing to be done against the consent of all concerned. That is the phrase used by Dr. Ambedkar, by Mr. K. M. Munshi, by Dr. L. Krishnaswamy and by a number of the speakers. Of course, it was suggested that an act

of coercion in a democracy based on the brute majority will be nothing but tyranny. That argument of tyranny was repelled. Speakers from the other side. But there was an assurance that the State was merely seeking an enabling authority. Dr. Ambedkar went a step further. He said, "Even if Parliament chooses to make a law it may not choose to apply it." I will try to quote these sentences from Dr. Ambedkar's speech made on 23rd November 1948.

I quote

"I think they have read rather too much into Article 35"

He is referring to the critics.

"It merely proposes that the State shall endeavour to secure a civil code for the citizens of the country. It does not say that after the Code is framed, the State shall enforce upon all citizens merely because they are citizens. It is perfectly possible that the future Parliament may make a provision by way of making a beginning that the Code shall apply only to those who make a declaration that they are prepared to be bound by so that in the initial stage application of the Code may be purely voluntary."

So we have to see how careful the founding fathers were in trying to meet the apprehensions and the sensitivities raised on religious grounds by the representatives of religious communities.

My final point is that law by itself does not change society. Law promotes change. Law helps change. Law encourages change. But law does not guarantee a change. I think the Law minister will accept this.

**SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ** We have already a uniform civil code in Special Marriage Act.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN** Law points out the way but our social landscape is littered with the debris of many a law which we have passed in this House and we thought over every comma, and full-stop and every word thereof and in practice, it turned out to be a dead letter. I do not have to remind you about the Act prohibiting dowry, about the Act prohibiting child marriage, about the Act prohibiting Sati and other Acts introducing many social reforms. But what is important is that they point out the way in which the society should move and, at the same time, we must realise that merely by passing the law, we do not change the social framework.



I am only saying that Muslim law is not the only element of diversity today in terms of personal law. I think our Constitution grants freedom of personal law to every tribe in the country, to almost every region in the country. Even within the Hindu Code, it is not a uniform law. There are many elements of exception in it. For example, in the degree of marriage. What is prohibited on one side, is accepted on the other and there are many others.

Therefore, a wise law allows for many such exceptions and many eventualities. It does not try to force the society into a single straight jacket. That would be the wisdom of the nation. Therefore, when our friends on this side forget purely on the Muslims question, I think they are somewhat out of focus.

I forget to mention the question of divorce which was raised here. I want to say that the *Talaq* in Islam was conceived as an instrument of liberation of women. It was not conceived as an instrument of oppression of women. If by some custom, an instrument of liberation has been turned into an instrument of oppression the time has come for the muslim community to stand up and to seek a change. But it will come in its own time.

Then the question of triple divorce. I think the conscience of Muslim community today rejects the idea of triple divorce.

**SHRI SRIBALLAY PANIGRAHI** (Deogarh) : That should be done expeditiously.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN** : Every society has its own dynamics. If you force it, you derail the train. Let it move at its own speed, in its own time. Today a new wave is rising. Don't you see that even those who say that triple divorce is valid—and I am addressing the Law Minister—do you know the way which they have found away? They call the husband and talk to him, in case both husband and wife want a rapprochement and they are both unhappy. The women is unhappy for one reason and the husband is unhappy for another reason. They both go to the Kazi and the Kazi finds the way. He asks "Did you really mean it?" There is a saying of the holy Prophet which says 'Al A'mal fib Niyati Acts must be judged by intention and if the man swears "I never intended to part company from my wife" and "I never intended an irrevocable divorce", then the Kazi decrees that the triple divorce has not constituted an irrevocable divorce and allow them to resume family life. So, you can see the pressures rising. I am

not speaking of the Ahl-e-Hadith who do not accept the triple divorce. I am speaking of the Hanajis who say the triple divorcee is valid and yet they are trying to find a way out. Therefore, I would say that whenever this question arises, considering the minority psychology, considering the historical background that the Personal Law was guaranteed and an assurance was given for safeguarding it in the course of the freedom movement, considering our entire tradition of tolerance, considering that the Muslim Personal Law basically enjoys scriptural validity, you should allow the community to evolve it in its own way. Therefore, nothing should be imposed upon the community, upon any community.

**COL. RAM SING** : What does the Muslim Law say on Alimony? Is there anything?

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN** : I think in the Muslim community there is the dower. That makes another arrangement possible.

**SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ** : Will you allow me to answer the hon. Minister? The Muslim Law of Alimony is that one must pay to his former wife according to his own status and according to the needs of that woman. This is the principle of it.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN** : The difference is this. There is a certain payment due to a woman as a matter of right if it has not already been paid. In fact, one of the questions about the Uniform Civil Code is this that this is a very valuable right for a woman. When you frame a Uniform Civil Code or Uniform Personal Law, will you introduce the concept of dower in the Personal Law? Will it become Universally applicable? Will our Hindu sisters also demand such a right?

**SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ** : Will you kindly yield for a moment? You have made such a brilliant speed today. But while considering one thing, you have raised a very important question of codification because these days it is very difficult to go the Qazis and Mullahs to get the real knowledge. You have to really have what the neighbouring countries have; what the Muslim countries have done. In Indonesia, there are 99 per cent Muslim. They have codified their law. There is no problem because there was a movement of the Muslims. In our own country Mollana Thanvi has brought the movement. We have a codification. I agree with you.

**SHRI SYED SHAHADUDDIN :** We are trying to grapple it; we are trying to find a way. But if there is a certain difference of opinion among the different schools of jurisprudence, then, you accept a particular view which is more in keeping with the spirit of the times and the needs of the situation. That is how the Dissolution of the Marriages Act was conceived and passed.

**SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ :** I can put it on record. I was involved in that. We discussed with all the Personal Law Boards, all the ulemas. That was the result. For those who do not understand it, there is no solution.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** I was trying to answer the Hon'ble Minister that apart from that legal claim of the divorcee, it is also proposed that the ex-husband must provide or should provide according to his own status. But the difference is this some people say it must be a mandate; some people say it must be left to the option of the husband. But on that we can have a discussion later. I shall close my speech by suggesting that in this situation, what can be possible approaches. Our approach should not be to ask for the immediate implementation of Article 44. But there are alternative approaches possible. One alternative approach is that permit the confiscation of all Personal Laws in the country and then there would be a mutual experience of the operation of the different codes. Then to monitor the interaction. A new jurisprudence will develop out of that interaction and a time will come when we shall discover common principles which can then be applied to form the foundational basis of a Uniform Civil Code drafted in a manner that no religious community could find any serious objection to its acceptance.

The second approach Could be to legislate a parallel law as the Hon'ble minister mentioned about the Special marriages Act

**SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ :** We have already have it. but how many of us are using it? You must tell them. The Special Marriages Act allows the inter-community marriages But nobody is doing.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** I am only saying that a structure of a Uniform Personal Law can be created just as we have started with the Special Marriages Act but without compulsion and leaving it to a citizen to decide at his option whether he wants to be guided by his own religious law or whether he wants to be governed by the common law. And the third

could be that, as the Hon'ble mover introduce, draft and introduce a uniform code. But even if you do so it should provide for exceptions wherever it touches upon a sensitive religious nerve, just as the Hindu Code did. This will be a monumental task. And I cannot conceive of one Law Minister doing it in his own time.

**SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ :** What a difficulty Panditji had in his own time (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Therefore, I am giving you two or three approaches. I would only plead with you, Mr. Chairman two things at the end. Whatever is done and whatever path is adopted by the country, we have to move with caution, we have to move with sympathy and we have to move with statesmanship. We should not move in a manner that instead of achieving integration and unity, we achieve disintegration and disunity, instead of achieving harmony in society, we give rise to more tensions, more fears and more apprehensions. It is a very very sensitive issue. I would not like our friends who are committed to the concept of unity of the country, I am not blaming them, I know they are patriotic, I now they are nationalist, I know they are not against the interests of the country. But sometimes they work, sometimes they act and sometimes they speak in a manner that appears to my mind—and I am talking to you with great sympathy—as counter productive. Instead of helping the cause of unity, you harm the cause of unity. Instead of taking the country towards greater integration, you take it away from integration. Therefore, yes, we should move. But we should move with caution, with sympathy, with statesmanship and wisdom. We move towards a country in which every community breathes the air of freedom, every community feels that it is not being imposed upon, that it is not being coerced into accepting things against its will. I would like to say, at the end, that for the Muslims and I am stating a very precise principle, for me, as a matter of faith, Quran is the last word, the holy book is the best book. Some may laugh at us, some may wonder. But that is the very basis of Islam. You cannot ask me to pick and choose in the Quran. If I am a Muslim by definition, I accept every word of it as final, irrevocable, universal immutable, permanent for all times. Therefore, the state the society or other communities in this country should not try to force anything upon the Muslim community which goes against this basic understanding of the Quran.

I would end by saying, if you do anything like that, anything outside the framework of the Quran, it will not be acceptable. That is why, that Algerian Law Minister of the Peoples Democratic, Socialist Republic of Algeria told me that his way of reforming the society, his way of re-writing a Muslim law was by going back to the roots. And by going back to the roots, Mr Chairman, he meant, going back to the holy words of Quran which is accepted by every Muslim. And if any reform you wish to introduce is presented to the people as not being in contradiction or in opposition to the Word of God, it will be accepted by the community. Then that law will not remain a piece of paper a dead letter. The law will become a living reality. That is how, I wish you to proceed in the matter of uniform civil code not by just passing a law by brute majority, "we apply it here and now."

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE** (Vijayawada) Mr Chairman, Sir thank you for giving the opportunity. At the outset, I congratulate the Mover of the Resolution to have given this House an opportunity to discuss a very important constitutional provision. Earlier also, some discussions have taken place in Lok Sabha as well as in Rajya Sabha. In Rajya Sabha on 11th May 1962, Dr Shrimati Sita Parmanand had moved that. And in Lok Sabha on 21st December, 1967, a discussion took place again.

I remember very well you were also there during the Eighth Lok Sabha that Shri Banatwalla a Member of the Indian Union of Muslim League moved a Private Member's Bill seeking deletion of Article 44.

Sir, the very fact that it was incorporated in the Directive Principles chapter itself shows that it is a long range goal to be achieved just as several other provisions in the Directive Principles, which cannot be done very immediately. For example, take the provision of compulsory and free education to the children upto the age of 14 years or workers participation in management in the industries or raising the level of nutrition. All these things are laudable objectives but, they could be achieved by the Government, if proper strategies are followed. For example take Article 40 concerning the formation of village panchayats. It took so many years for us to give a constitutional shape to the Panchayati Raj and Nagarapalika Bills regarding local self-government.

At the time of discussion in the Constituent Assembly, several members who have opposed, also agreed, Shri Hossein Imam observed and I quote

"India is too big a country with a large population, so diversified and it is almost impossible to stamp them with one kind of anything."

He further said

"In a country so diverse, is it possible to have a uniformity in civil law?"

He expressed his doubt but said

"Sir, I feel that it is all right and a very desirable thing to have a uniform law but, at a very distant date for that, we should await coming of that event, when the whole of India has got educated, when mass illiteracy has been removed when people have advanced when their economic conditions are better when each man is able to stand on his own legs and fight his own battles. Then you can have a uniform civil code."

My point is, even some hon. members who have opposed in principle but at the same length they have also agreed that it is a thing which should be achieved at a distant future."

And Dr B. R. Ambedkar the most important person in framing the Constitution referring to the doubts expressed by Shri Imam said

"My friend, Shri Hossein Imam, in rising to support the amendment asked whether it was possible and desirable to have a uniform code of law for a country so vast as this. Now I must confess that I was very much surprised at the statement for the simple reason that we have in this country a uniform code of law covering almost every aspect of human relationship. We have a uniform and complete criminal code operating throughout the country which is contained in the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. We have the law of Transfer of Property, we have the law of Negotiable Instruments Act etc., which are uniform for all the persons, to whatever religion they follow."

He also said

"I think most of my friends who have spoken on this amendment have quite forgotten that upto 1935 the North-West Frontier Province was not subjected to Shariat law. It followed

the Hindu law in the matter of succession and in other matters. So much so that it was in 1939 that the Central Legislature had to come into the field and to abrogate the application of the Hindu law to the Muslims of the North-West Frontier Province and to apply the Shariat law to them. That is not all. My hon. friends have forgotten that apart from the North-West Frontier Province, up-till 1937 in the rest of India, in various parts such as the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Bombay the Muslims to a large extent were governed by the Hindu law in the matter of succession. In order to bring them on the plane of uniformity with regard to the other Muslims who observed their Shariat law the Legislature had to intervene in 1937 and to pass an enactment applying the Shariat law to the rest of India."

So, though Muslims in some part of our country were not initially governed by the Shariat Law keeping their sentiments in view the then Governments have passed legislations to respect their wishes and brought amendments.

It is only in respect of marriage succession and divorce we have different personal laws that is family laws. I would like to say that even in the matter of codification of the Hindu Law a lot of efforts have been made to change some of the previous practices which were not humanistic and several Acts have been brought forward like Hindu Widow Marriages Act 1856, Hindu Wills Act 1870, Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act 1946, Hindu Marriage Validity Act 1949 which validated the marriages not only between different castes, but also between Hindu, Sikhs and Jains, Hindu Marriage Act 1955 which prescribed monogamy and Hindu Succession Act which brings all laws of succession among Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains etc. together. It also has given right in the property to widow, daughter, mother, when the family head is no more.

In spite of so many Acts being there—the Hindu Code Bill being there, Dowry Act being there—as my friend has pointed out, we come across so many dowry deaths many times. That is because the daughter does not have a right in her father's property when he is alive. Only after his death she is getting something.

About the Parsee law, the Zoroastrians who migrated to India in the 8th century were having the Parsee Marriages and Divorce Act 1865.

But at the suggestion of a Committee of Parsee Law Association and the intellectuals among Parsees they have felt the need to bring amendments in tune with the changing times and in 1936 it was amended.

In respect of Christian Law the Indian Christian Marriages Act 1872, the Indian Divorce Act 1869, Indian Succession Act 1825 are there which govern them. But a Bill was brought to codify them.

Just now my friend Shri Shahabuddin was saying that there is need to codify various personal laws. An effort was made and basing upon the recommendations of the Law Commission a Bill was introduced in 1962 but unfortunately it was not passed.

I feel in the personal laws of various religions there are good points. One must have the broad mind to take the good aspects of every family law of the various religions and they must be codified to have a uniform civil code which them will not give the feeling to persons following a particular religion that they are forced to follow the dictates of others.

Just now my friend Shri Rajvir Singh was telling that the time may not be far off when the minorities may become majority and the majority may become minorities. It is most unfortunate.

This is not just in this House but outside this House also a political party and some organisations are making lot of efforts to give this impression to the people, mainly innocent people. But this is not the fact. I would like to say that very recently, the Union Government has given a statistical data in the form of a small leaflet which was circulated through our Distribution Branch. It says that in 1961, the Muslim population was 4.69 crores, out of a total population of 43.9 crores. It means that it comes to 10.68 per cent. It further says that in 1981, the Muslim population was 7.56 crores out of a total population of 68.5 crores. It means that it comes to 11.03 per cent. So, over a period of 20 years, remember Mr. Chairman Sir, the Muslim Population has increased at the rate of only 0.5 per cent. Even after several hundred years what our BJP friends apprehend will not happen. But, with a motive with a definite intention to spread some misinformation among the majority community people, to create an apprehension or fear among those people, to win their sympathy to get their votes, consistent efforts are being made by some

political parties and some organisations. It is most unfortunate.

Sir it is also a very unfortunate thing. Till a few years back the Criminal Procedure Code was uniform to all the citizens of this country to whatever religious faith they may belong to. But unfortunately it happened subsequent to the Supreme Court judgement on Shah Banu case. Rajiv Gandhi Government did it. I remember very well we are all Members in the Fifth Lok Sabha. Mr. Arif Mohammed Khan has argued very fervently in support of the Supreme Court judgement. But unfortunately after some time when some organisations and some people have been pressing for a change in the effect of the judgement, this Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been brought into which is contrary to the spirit of our Constitution. He was telling about the Special Marriages Act, he was correct. When a person following a certain religion converts into another religion or a marriage takes place between two persons, you are correct, it is a first step towards Uniform Civil Code.

My request to the Government is that it must take suitable steps to bring forward an atmosphere which is conducive for acceptance of uniform civil code and for that I really congratulate Mr. Shahabuddin to have said that the people, the well-minded citizens, the intelligentsia in various religious communities must come forward to bring forward reforms in the social and other fronts so that the people living in this country to whatever religious faith they may belong to will have a uniform family law. After all they are children of their parents to whatever religion they may belong to, but they share the blood of their parents and for nine months the mother was carrying the child and she gave birth to the child. So there need not be much differences. Similarly when a lady, a woman lives with her husband they lead a life for several decades after sometime for some reason, whether justified or not, some differences crop up and when she divorces definitely she must be given adequate means of survival and for this humanistic elementary things, the religious faiths need not come in the way.

17-00 hrs.

I agree that it must be done on a voluntary basis. A beginning should be made even now. The other day women belonging to Islamic faith were raising their voice against the triple talaq. I congratulate

Even Hindu Code Bill has also to be changed. Mr. Shahabuddin has rightly pointed out that the Hindu joint family is having a definite advantage in respect of taxes. That is there. All these things should also be taken into consideration. A religious community just because it is in a majority should not act in such a manner that minority community feel that they are being dictated that feeling should not be there.

17-01 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

I again congratulate the mover of the resolution to have given the opportunity in this House. But I am sorry to say that your party has spoiled the atmosphere on December 6, 1992. At the present juncture the Muslim minority people are very much worried about their very existence in this country due to your demolition of the Babri Masjid.

I appeal to the Government and to all the political parties to see that this apprehension, this fear, this agony is slowly removed from the minds of the minorities. Only after that, they will be in a position to give a serious thinking for bringing out a uniform family law or civil code. I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I cannot support the Resolution moved by Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan regarding the Uniform Civil Code. If she had not brought forward this Resolution for a political purpose, there would have been a meaningful discussion for the benefit of people belonging to different religions. Also the points mentioned by her in the Resolution are not proper. She knows how many wives King Dashratha had. (*interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: How many wives Lord Ram had? Lord Ram is known as monogamist. (*interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Syed Shahabuddin has just delivered a very fine speech in the House. He did not mention anything out of fanaticism but enlightened us by explaining the thing in detail. I would like to say that after independence when the Constitution was being framed the distinguished members of the Con-

gress Party had considered all those aspects and had thought of initiating a process of integrating the people of the country belonging to different religious castes and creed and who speak innumerable languages. That is why under Article 44 it has been provided how the uniform civil code can be evolved through consensus. No time limit was earmarked in this regard. A target was fixed with the hope that all concerned would make an all out effort to achieve this target. Shri Shahabuddin has highlighted the manner in which Congress Government after independence tried to achieve this objective. The party made the endeavour to evolve the common civil code without making any propaganda. In this process the people belonging to each religion were taken into confidence in the national interest. Nothing was done to get any mileage out of it because had it been done it would not have been appreciated.

I would like to request that the need of the hour today is to integrate the country. It will not be in the interest of the country if law is not enacted taking all concerned into confidence.

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV** (Sahasra) I would like to ask the Government as to why the security forces were sent inside the temple without getting the permission? Shri Manoranjan Bhakta Do you support it? Today, communalism is spreading fast and the present resolution would alert it. Therefore we should not take any such step which may alert communalism and damage the unity of the country.

I would like to urge upon the mover to withdraw her resolution and create an atmosphere in the country to root out nepotism. Let there be no apprehension in the minds of any body and all may progress. Shri Shahabuddin has rightly said that the Government should protect the interest of minorities and the law should be codified. He has also referred to the customs prevailing in the society. If shortcomings exist in any society there should be removed. If there are found in Hindu or in any other society, there should be removed.

I would like to give a suggestion to the hon. Minister. He should set up a commission to see how and where a common civil code can be formulated without hurting the feelings of any community. The Government should not impose it forcibly so that unity of the country could be maintained. With these words, I thank you. (Interruptions)

(English)

**SHRI MADAN LAI KHURANA** (South Delhi) What is the Bill about introduced by the Government? (Interruptions) That too is being forced on us.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** Please show your performance. (Interruptions)

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA** Do you want us to do the type of work that is being done by the Red Line buses in Delhi? (Interruptions)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER)** We have provided facilities for the citizens of Delhi by introducing 3000 new buses. (Interruptions)

**SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA** (Khalilabad) What has been done for those who have been killed in accidents?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER** I can say with challenge in the House that the number of accidents this year has declined by 30 per cent in comparison to that of previous year. (Interruptions)

(English)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** I request the hon. Members to exercise patience. How is this discussion relevant to Uniform Civil Code?

(Interruptions)

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER** I have broken the nexus between officers and politicians. It is hurting them. That is why they are so agitated. (Interruptions)

**PROF. PREM DHUMAL** (Hamirpur) You have broken those connections to establish your own connections. (Interruptions) \*\*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** This is not at all relevant. It will not go on record.

(Interruptions) \*\*

**COL. RAM SINGH** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am on a point of order. By what stretch of imagination are our friends trying to incorporate the DTC in the Uniform Civil Code? I must anyway state here that Shri Tytler has done a wonderful job in the DTC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER · Your point of order is indeed very valid. The hon. Members are misusing the floor. May I request the hon. Members not to get diverted? We are discussing Uniform Civil Code. And now we have come to the streets! The time allotted for this debate is over.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER · Let us reserve this subject for Monday

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER · There is a limit to everything. There is a limit to discuss extraneous matters which do not find place in the agenda. Let us keep it for some other day.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER · Time allotted for this discussion is over. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for this discussion?

(Translation)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) · Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir as many hon. Members are to speak on this issue. It is an important Bill. Many hon. Members of various parties including my party also, are to speak. From this point of view also the time of the House should be extended by two hours. I propose to extend the time by two hours.

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER · The House is coming to an end and still there are a number of subjects to be discussed. We extend the time for this discussion up to 6.00 O'Clock and I request the Members to be brief.

THE MINISTRY 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) : Pandeyji has said that the time should be extended by two hours, as very many Members want to participate in this discussion. I tend to agree with him.

(Translation)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: If there is no time and there is a likelihood of postponing this issue to the next session, let it be done. We will take up for discussion today as much business as we can. We will sit upto 6.00 O'Clock. If it is discussed upto 6 P.M. and yet it becomes necessary to postpone it to the next session, then there is no problem. But the time of the House must be extended by two hours. This is essential.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: After discussing it upto 6 O'Clock, it may be postponed to the next session.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the suggestion of Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan regarding the introduction of Code of Conduct.

I welcome it because through this Resolution she has tried to introduce all those things which had been often discussed in our country, but such discussions were not in the context of the Constitution.

Ours is a secular Constitution. Irrespective of the fact whether one is a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, any issue put forth regarding one's religion is given priority. This should not happen as there is no such provision in our Constitution. Therefore, I am supporting it. I think that all of my hon. colleagues might have the feeling that since Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan is a Member of the BJP, I would oppose her. Such mentality should not be developed. Sir, if somebody comes forward with a good proposal, this should be supported wholeheartedly. I would not take much time. I would conclude after illustrating two or three examples. Entry of security forces into the Golden Temple is prohibited as per the religious tenets of Sikhs. Then why did they enter the Golden Temple? It was so because there was crisis in the country. The same is true of Muslim religion and this House bears testimony to this fact. The entire issue was referred to the Supreme Court. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi is no more now. He had put aside the judgement given by the Supreme Court in the Shah Bano case. I would like to ask whether what I have stated is wrong? Our Constitution has nothing to do with religion. If we practice polygamy, we can be restricted. Why other citizens of India who are either Muslims, Sikhs or Christians cannot be restricted to do so? When we talk of unity, integrity and unity in

\*\*Not Recorded.

diversity why cannot this be possible? Our hon. wise colleague has said that it will jeopardise the integrity of the country. Will the country remain united if a person marries 20 times? *(Interruptions)* Please give a thought to it. It is not a question of giving credit to the BJP. I am saying so as we have to keep the country united. When I was a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly at that time also, I had said that all the religious institutions should hoist the national flag. Why is it not being done? National Flag should be hoisted in mosques and temples including the Golden Temple. It is the national symbol of India. This is our identity. We should give respect to it. But whenever there is an opportunity of playing the populist card of vote bank, we play this card. That is why all these things come into play. This is visible even in the Lok Sabha today. Since this Bill has been introduced by Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, we oppose the Bill. The hon. Members of the Telugu Desam and the Congress also started opposing it. They want this Resolution to be withdrawn. I would like to know as to why this should be withdrawn? If they have guts, they should say it boldly. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar) : Then they will introduce a uniform religious Bill also. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : When a Bill is introduced in Lok Sabha, the House has got the power to reject or pass it. If the Bill is anti-people, we will oppose it. If the Bill is good, we will support it. What is wrong with it? I think it is a good proposal. But nobody dares to support it. I would like to say that if it is passed, it will be a revolutionary and constitutionally valid step. I would like to request all hon. Members that if there is any proposal to bring about equality, uniformity and unity in the country and knitting the poor and the rich with a common thread, then instead of opposing it, should be passed. We should rise above party considerations on it. The hon. Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs is sitting here; he is aware of every situation. Just now one of our hon. colleagues was stating that there is rapid growth in population. Population growth is a global phenomenon. This growth is taking place in our country too and it is there among all the communities including the Hindus and the Muslims. We should try to check it. There are many devices like family planning etc. yet MLAs and MPs have as many as seven children and they do not undergo vasectomy operation. Yet they exhaust us. *(Interrup-*

*tions)* whoever he may be, I would like to request all such persons that this is not good. It must be controlled.

Sir, I strongly support it on behalf of our Party, Janta Dal (A) and I shall continue to do so whenever such a Bill is brought forward. There cannot be different sets of laws for different communities in the country if we really want to protect the laws and the provisions of the Constitution. There should be uniform laws.

With these words, I conclude and extend my thanks for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

SHRI ASTHBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad) : Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan. Keeping in view the incidents that are taking place in the country, it has become inevitable to move the present resolution. I am therefore thankful to Sumitra ji for timely introduction of this resolution which is in consonance with the demand of the time.

Sir, the soul of this country rests in villages. Bonds of relationships are quite strong in villages. I come from a village and hence I know that the people of the whole village rejoice at the birth of a son in a family. If salt goes short in a particular house, then the people do provide it. If a member of a family dies, then every one participates in the funeral or burial procession. There is no discrimination at all in the name of caste and religion. People make relations in villages. Someone is brother, others are uncles and aunts. There are such relationships, but now these relationships are seemingly breaking. If that structure of this country preserved in villages is breaking, then it is surely a threat to the very life of this country. Its unity is under threat. It does not matter if the introduction of this proposal causes resentment among the people of a particular community. After being the citizens of one country, having one parliament and after being governed by the provisions of one constitution, there should not be two sets of laws. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Jains etc. live in this country. There are different languages and different life styles, yet we are one nation. Ours is the country with unity in diversity. Here people can be recognised by their different languages, customs and rituals. It can be ascertained by their life styles as to which state they might belong to. If rules are however made by taking into consideration the factors like sex



language, dress and dialect and facilities are provided on those scores then it will naturally incur the displeasure of those who are ignored on account of these factors

Sir, just now Mani Shanker ji was speaking. He said that he was opposing it since it was being introduced after the incident of 6th December which had led to tension in the country. I would like to say that you should not be swayed by the incident which took place in the country after the 6th of December. The incident of 6th December was the reaction against double standards being adopted in the country. In the context of temple issue I would like to assert that if army cannot be sent into the Golden Temple, then army can also not be sent into the temple at Ayodhya. Similarly if army cannot be sent into a *masjid* then the same cannot be sent into a *mandir* too. The question remains as to why the secessionist forces are raising their heads in Kashmir. Now concerns are being raised frequently in the House that foreign hands are involved in it and they are encouraging secessionism. It naturally causes concern to us when the foreign hands are involved in it and they are encouraging secessionism by arousing sentiments on the basis of difference in language and customs etc. Those who are economically and educationally backward should be brought uplifted. But how far is it an act of nationalism that a couple of students are removed from a particular school since they recited the national anthem.

I have not gone to the eastern states like Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura etc. but I have heard that the situation there is all the more grave. The people have not been told about it. I would like the hon. Minister to also consult the hon. Minister of Education while replying as to what is the condition of teachers and students in these states. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Government schools are locked. Missionaries are dreadfully ruling the scene.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SATYAPAL) : Is he speaking on the issue of Uniform civil code?

SHRI ASHIMBUJA PRASAD SHUKLA : Yes, Sir, I am talking of double standards. Why somebody cannot sing the national song? The point to which I want to come is related with nationality. If a person from China comes here, he calls himself a Chinese. A person from

America calls himself an American, similarly persons from Russia and Egypt call themselves Russian and Egyptian. Likewise it must be accepted that person living in India i.e. Hindustan will be called Hindustani. But hon. Shri Shahabuddin was stating that it is a State. Here lies the difference in outlook. It is India. It has its nationality. It can never be a state. In our country provinces have been recognised as 'State'. Therefore the nation is secular. How can an individual be secular? While defining the religion of an individual it may be stated that if somebody is an atheist it is also a school of religion. If somebody is a theist he also belongs to a particular school of religion. I regard Durga as my deity, somebody deifies Lord Rama, others may deify Lord Shanker or Hanumanji or Allah. Some people go to Church for offering worship. A central point of one's faith is possible. But if we impose it on people considering it the centre of politics it will prove hazardous. It must be dismantled. Therefore if we are committed to build up a unified nation and consider ourselves Hindustanis and recognise our rights and duties abide by the rules prescribed by the constitution we will have to accept this concept also that since we are citizens of the same country every citizen should be subject to uniform judicial system. Uniform laws should be formulated there.

The nation is one. The Constitution is the same but there are different laws, different courts and different mode of justice. I would like to state that today we had assembled at the Central Hall to unveil the portrait of the former Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi on the occasion of his birth anniversary. The ruling party is celebrating it as nation's solidarity day. But will the unveiling of this portrait bring about national solidarity? Will our assemblance and conduct in the House and sending a message to this effect will ensure national solidarity? We will have to make up our mind to materialise the vision of uniform citizenship and one nation and that the law enacted by this House and the judicial system of this country will be uniformly applicable to all citizens all over the country. We will have to comprehend the extent to which Article 44 has been enforced. I realise that unless it is categorised as Fundamental Right, no definite message will go to the nation in this regard. I want that the august House should support and pass this Resolution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum) Even though I am in agreement with the spirit contained in the Resolution I am sorry I am not able to support this Resolution at this point of time "At this point of time" I am going to explain, that will convey the main thoughts of my speech

Sir this Resolution says —

"This House urges upon the Government that in order to achieve the objectives enshrined in article 44 of the Constitution and to promote feelings of unity and brotherhood among all

May I in all humility through you ask my colleague my sister on the other side one question? Does she from the bottom of her heart believe that if this House passes this Resolution now and try to enforce it there will be unity in this country? Will there be unity in this country then? Will there be brotherhood then? I am afraid that now if this Resolution is passed and any effort is made to implement it instead of unity there will be disunity. Instead of brotherhood there will be certainly hatred

What is the state of affairs of this country? Before I proceed further I may also point out what Article 44 of the Constitution says. It says

The state shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India

That is the aim. That is the ultimate goal enshrined in this Constitution that has been very very ably presented by Shri Shahabuddin. Because of constraint of time I am not going to speak at length on it. Article 44 is part of the Directive Principles of State Policy. At certain point of time this country will have to have a uniform civil code. I stand by that. But as he said unity and brotherhood are to be achieved. All this, I see in the Constitution is subordinate to the Preamble which is the soul of the Constitution. I know that the Preamble cannot be enforced in a court of law. The Fundamental Rights can be enforced. The other articles may also be implemented. But all these articles I feel are subordinate to the Preamble of the Constitution which says —

We the people of India having solemnly resolved "

We have taken to ourselves this Constitution. For what?

"To secure to all citizens

Justice, social economic and political Liberty of thought, expression, belief faith and worship,  
Equality of status and of opportunity,  
and to promote among them all Fraternity "

The Preamble of the Constitution which I again say is the soul of the Constitution, envisages and wants to promote fraternity among different communities ensuring the dignity of the individual and also unity of the nation

May I once again ask, if this Resolution is passed, will it promote fraternity of different communities in this country?

What is the situation now after the 6th of December? I am not going to either criticise or question anything

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Charles please hear me

SHRI A. CHARLES Sir I am speaking with agony (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER You are touching a very relevant point and it should not be lost sight of

SHRI A CHARLES It is not a question of minority. It is not a question of Muslim. I represent the capital of Kerala. Trivandrum constituency. More than 70 per cent of my constituency is a Hindu community. With all sincerity I may say that a vast majority of the people in my constituency are totally unhappy about what had happened on the 6th of December. I would say that this is the time when we want to have unity, fraternity and not to create any dissensions. Again Article 25 of the Constitution (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I am on a point of order. The hon. Member has stated that the incident of 6th December in Ayodhya bears no significance

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Charles you can tell your opinion whether it is feasible or not

SHRI A CHARLES I did not want to talk at length on that issue. But since my friend has pointed out, I may say that there was an elected Government in U. P. at that time and the then

Leader of the opposition Shri L. K. Advani on the floor of this House had categorically stated that there was a mandate *(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** Mr. Charles please put forth your views whether this Common Civil Code will give a good impact in the society or not

**SHRI A. CHARLES** I do not dispute that the Common Civil Code will have an impact on the society as such. But at this point of time if this is passed the whole fabric will be lost. That is my concern. That is my agony. No wound shall be caused to the body politic of the nation. What we want now is a healing touch. We should not create troubles to divide the country. This is the most unfortunate time.

Shri Mam Shankar Ayer has opposed this Resolution mainly on three points: firstly this Resolution has been brought forward at a wrong time; secondly for wrong reasons this has been brought forward here and thirdly this is brought forward by a wrong Party. I do not subscribe to his third point because every Party is representing the will of the people here. But I strongly feel that this Resolution has been brought forward at a wrong time.

My learned colleagues are very anxious about the implementation of the Article 44 of the Constitution. That is only a Directive Principle of the State Policy. May I ask, what about Article 370 of the Constitution? Time and again this political Party has been repeatedly saying that Article 370 shall be abrogated.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** Now Article 370 is not before us.

**SHRI A. CHARLES** We are on the Constitution on the Article 44 of the Constitution. Every Member of Parliament had taken oath that he stands by the Constitution. I ask the Members on the other side whether they stand by the Constitution and whether they are for implementing Article 370 of the Constitution. When they say that the Article 370 has to be abrogated can they say that the Article 44 of the Constitution has to be implemented at this point of time?

Then much about marriages has been said. I do not subscribe to the fact of a man marrying four wives. But there is a personal law. What we are aiming at is to have a Civil Code. What is happening under the Hindu Marriages Act? What is happening in the marriage of a Christian? What is happening in the marriage of Hindu? I may tell you that for the Christian

marriage is a sacrament and there cannot be a divorce. But thousands of divorce are taking place in Christian families. But the Christian religion as such does not approve this because for them it is a sacrament. In the State law there is a provision for marriage by registration in the Registration Office. That is a Government provision. But it is very unfortunate that legally that marriage is not accepted.

I shall just narrate the case of a very poor woman. Five years back, a middle-aged woman about 35 years old came to me. She said "My husband is a policeman. I belong to a poor family. The marriage was arranged by my parents. Since we did not have the money to perform the customary marriage in a big manner, they said that they would have the marriage in the Registrar's office. My parents came. They were the witnesses. Only the members of the family assembled and the marriage took place. I have a child. He is now five years old. After few years of marriage, my husband got a job in the police and became a police constable. After one year he saw that his status had increased, so he began to ill-treat me. Finally he is going to marry another woman next week. I am in total agony. Can you help me?" So I contacted the I. G. Police. I told him that here is a police constable. Under the Government Conduct Rules, he cannot marry again. But when that effort was going on, he married again and the poor woman went to the court of law for maintenance. Very fantastically there was a judgement by the Magistrate that since the marriage had not taken place in the customary manner, that marriage had no validity. But there is evidence that this child was born to him. So the maintenance was given to the child but no maintenance was given to this poor woman. When she came to me, the period for appeal was over. But then I advised her to send a mercy petition to the Chief Justice. Justice Malimath was the Chief Justice. Very impassionately she wrote a letter and addressed it as a written petition. Then it came to the Kerala High Court. It was sent back to the trial court saying that this case may be reviewed. Now after five years of legal fight, she got an order for maintenance. So this is the state of affair of a poor woman. I wish that the hon. lady should have brought forward a resolution to avoid atrocities being committed on women. How many cases are coming daily in the newspapers? How many poor women are brutally killed for dowry? How many dowry deaths are taking place every day? You do not have any concern about them but you are very anxious about this Article 44 which even the

framers of the Constitution visualised to implement at a future date. We are all for that.  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Charles.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I shall take only one minute, Sir. I once again say that this is the most inappropriate time to pass such a resolution. We are supporting the spirit of article 44 of the Constitution, not only of article 44 but of the entire Constitution. So with due respect I would request the mover of the Resolution now to withdraw the resolution and try to create a situation wherein the minority communities and the other communities will not be affected by the amendment.

Even last week I read an article in one of the leading dailies by a very learned scholar from the Muslim community. He said that they are now trying to have some sort of a discussion even about this three taluqs system. Their community is totally against that. So when the community is trying to reform themselves when they are also trying to come upward I would request that a situation should not be created to further divide the country and to further wound the feelings of a particular community which is now in agony.

With these words I request the mover of the Resolution to withdraw his Resolution.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VITRMA (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity. While listening to the discussion on this Private Member's Bill I started recollecting the discussion held on No-Confidence Motion during which Shri Arjun Singh said a very good thing. He submitted that often political parties are guided by prevailing conditions and both past record and thinking are left far behind. While listening to this whole debate his submission again crossed my mind. No hon. Member has spoken against evolving a common civil code. Those speaking against are doing so just because this Resolution has been moved by Sumitraj of the Bhartiya Janata Party. That is why they oppose it.  
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, I object. It is factually incorrect. I did not say that it is because you brought it.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VITRMA: You may not have spoken in that manner but many a hon. Member submitted like this only. Even malini made a similar submission. Please ask her. Everyone submitted that this has been brought by a wrong party at a wrong time with ill intentions. All these must peep into their own hearts first because since they are not themselves clean in their hearts that is why they nourish similar feelings about others.

I am myself a woman who is not able to understand the feelings of women, so how can Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar can understand the feelings of women? Probably he is experienced enough in dealing with women. We do not feel any need to make our stand clear because nobody can doubt our patriotism. This Resolution has not been brought forward to incite religious passions. As a woman I understand the feelings of women. Therefore for the emancipation of women this Resolution has been moved. And if on political considerations it is being opposed then it is not proper.

You also had the opportunity to introduce a Bill on the subject we had moved this Resolution probably for the first time in the history. You missed the opportunity probably out of panic. History does not give an opportunity again and again and now your time is over. You got panicked in the face of religious fundamentalism and lost track. When we have shown you the light then how can we be blamed of inciting religious fervour. There is no point of disagreement when all of us agree on this score. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta while opposing this Resolution said that it has been moved at a wrong time but in the end he also underlined the need to set up a commission to review everything. His submission is no way different from ours that after studying all the religions a common civil code should be evolved. When all of us agree on this issue then why are the differences coming up? When we are prepared and also do respect Shri Arjun Singh's views then why do not you people appreciate Sumitraj's ideas. This will help improve the environment instead of spoiling it. Our cultural heritage teaches that lotus growing in mud is offered to God. Therefore please accept this in that spirit.

A little while ago Shri Shahabuddin raised the issue of communalism. If hon. Members of C. P. M. advocated the need for common civil code then they are called secular but if we say the same thing we are being branded as com-

munal Therefore what is your definition of communalism ? I do not want to digress from the subject, but I am bemused to hear the need for constructing a mosque in place of a temple If mosque is built then it will be secular but if temple is built it will be communal

During the debate on polygamy Shri Shahabuddin said that Hindus are more polygamous than Muslims Without caring caste, creed and religion I demand abolition of the institution of polygamy In this regard a law should be enacted without taking into account any caste, creed or religion

King Dashrath was time and again referred to in the House One must remember that we worship Lord Rama and not King Dashrath King Dashrath had a painful death because he had three wives Our ideal is Lord Rama and not King Dashrath One can also submit that even Lord Rama made his wife suffer a lot I do agree that Sitaaji suffered a lot in life but half of her sufferings were shared by Lord Rama We adore Lord Rama because he shared half of the sufferings of his wife After banishing his wife to forest he never remarried Therefore every wife aspires for a husband like Lord Rama and Shiva

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADRI FSWARA RAO VADDE Will you yield for a minute ? Madam you have rightly said that Ram had gone to the forest just to keep up his word to his father Your party has given a word to this Parliament to the Supreme Court and the Government that it will maintain the *status quo* at Ayodhya and you have demolished the mosque Do you really have faith in Ram ? (Interruptions)

SHRI A CHARLES Are they willing to accept the verdict of the court ? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER You have got a very soft corner for women honourable Charles

SHRI A. CHARLES The leader of the Opposition has more than once said that they do not accept the verdict of the court in respect of Ayodhya (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER You continue your speech

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA All of us encounter people in our constituencies asking for employment on the submission that they are very poor

and have two wives and ten children I do not ask about their caste and religion but simply tell them that had my husband been having two wives and ten children he would also have been poor It is very simple that in the present times with two wives and ten children nobody can be affluent

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA Mr Deputy Speaker Sir for such an important issue time should be extended at least by an hour (Interruptions)

18 00 hrs

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ Mr Deputy Speaker Sir this item can continue on the next occasion

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER By Six O'clock we wanted to complete it But there are some more Members who are very interested in contributing to this debate Therefore we will extend the time for this item Shrimati Rita Verma can continue next time

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Now we will take up the Supplementary List of Business that is presentation of the Report of Joint Committee Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal

(18 02 Hrs)

# CONSTITUTION (EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL AND REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) Presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I beg to present the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill 1993 and the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act 1951 viz the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill 1993

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) My point of the order is that as per the information available with me only the English version of the report is being presented in the

House and the copies of the same have not been circulated to us. It is likely to create a different impression because in the English version of the report they have used word religion in place of the word Dharm which was used original notice of amendment. What does the word Dharm stand for in Hindi. (Interruptions) In fact Dharm and Sampraday are two different things.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL Sir on the first point he can certainly raise a point of order but on the second point he cannot elaborate.

[Translation]

At this moment the hon Member cannot define the word Dharm. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIVR SINGH (Aonla) Shri Khurana is still on his point of order and the hon Deputy Speaker has not yet given his ruling in this regard. Then why are you speaking. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAI KHURANA The word religion has been translated as Dharm in Hindi in the said Bill where as the words Dharm and Sampraday have their different meanings. (Interruptions)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA You can speak after the hon Deputy Speaker has given his ruling. (Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL Please try to understand what I am saying. (Interruptions)

[English]

It is not a point of order. I let him refer to the relevant rule. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAI KHURANA We have not received the Hindi version of the report. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I have received authentic copies of Hindi as well as English.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I am on a point of order.

Such items are taken up in the morning. Has the consent been taken for the presentation of the report at this late hour. (Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL Pandeyaji had you been aware of all that what has happened you would not have said it. But you are speaking without getting the details verified.

18.06 hrs

(ii) Evidence before the Joint Committee

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) I beg to lay on the Table the record of evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz the Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Bill 1993 and the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill 1993.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I have to make 2-3 points. As a matter of fact, I was a member of the Select committee and in that capacity whatever I had to say by way of my note of dissent, I have done that. At this moment the first thing I would like to submit is that the committee has been constituted by this House and even the Chairman of the committee is a Member of this House. So I am surprised to see as to why the report of this Committee has been first laid in the other House. I am just bringing it to the notice of the Government that it is not appropriate.

Secondly the Chairman of this Committee said that he was laying on the table of the House the copies of English version and Hindi version of the report. He has also stated that he has received the authentic copies of English and Hindi version of the report. I can not understand this thing because a report when it is presented, must be complete which means that it should contain even notes of dissent. It is not justified to lay a complete English version of the report with an incomplete Hindi version of it. Did they seek your permission for it? However they have just said that the two versions of the report were complete. They ought to have taken permission for it and I do know that the permission has been given. So I would not speak on it. However, I would like the Government to make this important document available to all the hon. Member by tonight. The copies of the report have been laid on the table of the Rajya

Sabha only and now when the hon Members wanted to have the copies from the table office they were told that they did not have the same and there was only one authentic copy of the report

Secondly I would also like to say that even the day whether it is Monday or Tuesday—should be fixed for the discussion on the report of the Select Committee and the revised Bill. The time for voting should also be fixed, since it is a Constitution Amendment Bill the entire House should duly informed. There are the few points I would like to make here

I would like to know whether it is appropriate to lay the report of a select committee having the Members of this House in the other House. I think the Hon Speaker is accountable in this regard. Secondly the Government should have clarified that the English version was complete and the Hindi version was incomplete but no information was provided in this regard. Thirdly it would be better that the House knows when the matter will be discussed and when there will be voting on it. (Interruptions) I have submitted all that I wanted to even though I have not sought your permission for the same

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR You do not listen to me

[English]

About the last point as to when the House will take it up for discussion it is not for me to respond to. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

The hon Speaker is to solve your problem. However I may give the reply if you like it. (Interruptions)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA I have requested him. The hon Deputy Speaker is to give the ruling, why are you giving the reply?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The report has been presented in the Rajya Sabha earlier. (2) English translation is exact. Hindi is not. Number three when would be the voting taking place?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) The notices for presentation were given simultaneously to both the Houses. The

other House was due to rise at 5 p.m. Therefore before the rising of the House the report had to be presented in the Rajya Sabha. The report was scheduled to be presented here after the completion of the Private Members' Bill. We did not want to interfere with the Private Members' Business. Therefore, we are presenting it now. We have mentioned—you were present—it in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. The BAC has decided that this Bill might be taken up for discussion and passing on 24th. It has also decided that on the same day when it starts discussion the voting will take place. Therefore this is the schedule. Thereafter the Bill will be transmitted to the Rajya Sabha. We expect that the Bill will be discussed in the Rajya Sabha on 25th.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I hope that the report will be circulated among the Members today.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA Yes. It will be circulated. The Hindi and English versions will be circulated.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI Mr. Deputy-Speaker I have addressed my submissions to you. I know that this was presented in other House at five of the clock—not merely casually but it was written formally in a circular issued to all the Members. I am pointing out that this is not proper. It is the duty of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ensure that this kind of impropriety does not take place. If they were to adjourn at five of the clock, you should have sought permission from the Chair to submit this report by five of the clock even while the non-official business was going on. But the practice of submitting a report to the other House which is not in-charge of the Bill—it is this House which is in charge of the Bill—is basically not proper. This is what I am pointing out. I do not know if any permission was taken from the Chair in this regard.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA I have already given my reasons for this. The reasons can differ. The idea about propriety and impropriety can also differ. We thought it would be improper to interrupt the discussion of Private Members Business here. We could have presented it at four of the clock. There was no problem in doing that. But we did not want to do it.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI The hon member is not even aware that it is the very first committee

of its kind in the history of the Parliament. Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, you please sit down for a minute; you do not have the required information. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Let me complete it. This thing had slipped out of my mind. The time given for submitting the Note of Dissent was 5 p.m.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It was 4 p.m.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, it is 4.00 p.m. I was not present in all these meetings of the Committee. Therefore, I was speaking from my memory. The Chairman just said that the time given was four of the clock. After that, certain preparations had to be made by the Secretariat. The other House was rising at 5 p.m. So we had decided to present it there. We thought it would be a great impropriety to disrupt the proceedings of the House; it would be better to submit it before the Rajya Sabha. But it is not so important to disrupt the proceedings going on and do it like this. On a small matter like this we need not quarrel. I am sorry it does not reflect on the dignity of this House or that House. We treat both the Houses with equal dignity. It is very important. There is no difference. But this House had originated this Bill. This House was in-charge of the Bill. It could have been presented in the House. There was no problem. The problem was that the other House was going to rise at five of the clock. So we had to do that.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Sir, is the complete Hindi version of the Report available along with the evidence? (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Arrangements have been made by the Secretariat for Hindi version and the Report will be available very soon. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Hindi version and English version are made available simultaneously. Has the Hindi version been laid on the table of the House?

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I do not understand Khuranaji's point in asking the Hindi version of the Report of the Joint Select Committee. They have given voluminous Notes of Dissent. They have to be translated. It would have been much better if the hon. Members had given their Notes of Dissent in Hindi. In that case there would have been no problem. (Interruptions) But they have given their Notes of Dissent in English and they are demanding it in Hindi. Why do they not give it in Hindi? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Sir, I am on a point of order. My submission is that as per the procedure of the House, Hindi version as well as English version of the Report should be presented in the House at the same time. In this particular case, the Hindi version is incomplete. I would like to know whether evidence is a part of the Report itself? If so, why the Hindi version of the Report presented in the House is not complete? This is something serious. I would not have raised the matter, but the Government had fixed a time limit to see that a note of dissent could be sent to the Select Committee by 4 O'clock. They have said that since the note of dissent was given in English, Hindi version of it could not be prepared. (Interruptions) My submission is that hardly matters whether the note of dissent was given in English or Hindi, but evidence is certainly a part of the Report. (Interruptions) As per the rule, Hindi version and the English version both are to be made available. So it should be made clear if both the versions of the report are complete. We want you to give your ruling in this regard. We would also like to know whether it is permissible under the rules.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Report should contain the evidence also. If there is some lacuna, it could be rectified.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rule 304 says

"The report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee."

Now the Report will be circulated today itself.



(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Sir, I am on a point of order I would like to know whether evidence is a part of the Report or not? If not, why only the English version of it has been presented in the House. From the ruling of the hon. Deputy Speaker, it can be seen that the only the English version of report is complete and the Hindi version of the report has been laid incomplete in spite of the fact that presentation of an incomplete report is not permissible under the rules.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, I am on a point of order. I would like to submit that we had not opposed the presentation of the report.

You have given the ruling that the report is to be presented and that evidence is a part of it. However, the second part of the point of order I have raised is that the Hindi and English version of report must be presented simultaneously. Only then, the report will be treated as complete.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my objection should not be taken in a wrong sense. The question is not as to what attitude a particular party adopts with regard to the Bill. This will become clear automatically at the time of debate. Here, the question is that of the procedure, the way the Government intends to conduct the business of the House. It is a matter of propriety. Therefore, I would like you to give your ruling in this regard. The House cannot be run in this manner.

[English]

They cannot take the House for a ride.

[Translation]

If at all there is any such rule under which one version of the report can be presented in the House, that rule should be waived and in case, there is rule to present both versions of the report then it won't be allowed to happen in this manner. We cannot bear with it. If the rule is waived, we would not have any objection, but the rule is there, it is something serious. I have strong objection in this regard and I seek your protection.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATTYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that if the report is to be presented, it must be complete.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The report can also be laid on tomorrow.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In this case, you feel that the English version has come but, according to you, some of the Hindi portion is left out. You say that the Hindi version is not complete. But, taking into consideration the fact that we are hard pressed for time, the translated Hindi version will be circulated to the hon. Members in the evening.

[Interruptions]

[Translation]

DR. LAKSHMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): An incomplete report cannot be tabled.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: As there is session tomorrow also, it can then be tabled.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Friday was fixed as the House was not sitting on Saturday. But now the House will sit on Saturday also, so the report can be presented tomorrow.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): Sir, you have already given your ruling. In spite of your ruling, they are getting very much agitated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am reading Rule 304 clearly. It says that:

"The report of the Select Committee on a Bill, together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee."

The dissent note has come; the full text will be translated into Hindi and it will be supplied to you in the evening. If there are any lacunae, kindly guide them.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is my ruling. I have given the ruling and that is final.

(Translation)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR Though you have given your ruling, but you have not given ruling on one particular point. It has become clear from your ruling that evidence and note of dissent are part of the report. The second part of my point of order is that the text of everything should come here in both the languages. It should not be the practice that it would be translated and circulated later on. If there is such rule, you should give your ruling on it. This is a question of priority. You are setting a wrong tradition by conducting the Business of the House like this.

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Nitish Kumar it is only the dissenting note and not the evidence.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Section 304 is very clear. If there is any lacuna, it can be condoned.

(Translation)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR Note of dissent is also a part of the report. Will it not be presented here in both the languages? (Interruptions)

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Note of dissent is a part of the document.

(Translation)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR Do not give such ruling which may have adverse effects. We are not arguing with you. We are only presenting our views before you. You should consider it and see... (Interruptions)

You said that it would be circulated later on. We have objections about their style of working. They should express regret for this discrepancy. If you give such a ruling it may have adverse effects in future.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER This will not happen in future.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR You should ask the Government to express regret for this discrepancy.

(Interruptions)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA Please ask them to express regret, otherwise the House will not run like this. (Interruptions)

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Government has taken note of it.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR No Sir. They should stand up, admit the lapse and express regret. Minimum this should be done.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Government has taken note of it and next time both the Hindi version as well as the English version will be supplied to you well in time.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR We are thankful to you, but the Government must express regret for this discrepancy. The people of this country must know how they are governing the affairs of this country in the Parliament. They must express regret... (Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA I would like to submit to you that we always take care to supply all the papers to the House in both the official languages Hindi and English. But sometimes you have seen that it happens that one of the translations is not available and the House is indulgent about it and they have allowed the Secretariat to do the translation and supply it. We will take care to see that there is no discrepancy in the translation and the translation will be made available to the hon. Members as quickly as possible, on the basis of that you have already given a ruling and we accept it completely. (Interruptions)

(Translation)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA He should express regret and we will accept it. Otherwise we will not let the House run tomorrow. (Interruptions)

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The House will now take up the legislative business, the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill. Shri Chaudhary

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The Government has made it very clear. Shri Hossain will speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri V S Rao.

(Interruptions)

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi): Sir, I am on a point of order. I would like to know whether the Opposition can do this when the Chair has given a ruling; and whether what they are doing is right. The ruling given by the Chair is final.

(Translation)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Shri Nitish Kumar has given a suggestion. Anyone can tell the Government about its discrepancy and he should express regret and say that this will not happen in future. The matter would have ended here. I do not want to go into details, but I know as to why this discrepancy is there.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: It was not clear to me in this noise what you people want. The Deputy Speaker gave the ruling.....

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: He had not given.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: He had given and had called Shri Rao to speak. I have no hesitation in expressing regret about the fact that Hindi version could not be provided.

18.33 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF CONSUMER PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA.

(English)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijaywada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1993.

We welcome the amendments that are being brought forward by the Government. They are suggested by the working group to overcome some of the deficiencies and lacunae that have been observed in its functioning during the last six years. We hope that the Government will bring forward, in the near future, some other amendments that were suggested by the working group. Several consumer organisations have been demanding certain amendments also.

First of all, coming to the amendment Bill, we welcome the amendments to section 2 relating to definitions whereby the amendment has given an opportunity to other consumer also, who is having the same interest, to make a complaint to the District Forum or the State Commission. In Section 6, the word 'services' has been added to the word 'food'. Section 18 is about composition of District Forum, section 16 is about composition of the State Commission and section 20 is about the composition of the National Commission. I feel that amendments to sections 10, 16 and 20 will improve the credibility of these Commissions in the eyes of the public because certain minimum norms have been fixed.

You have also announced the selection committees. The selection committees have to select non-official members. That is a good thing you have done.

In sections 11, 17 and 21, the jurisdiction of the District Forum has been enhanced from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh, that of the State Commission from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh and that of the National Commission it is above Rs. 20 lakh. It is also a very welcome step because during the last seven years, the escalation in the cost of commodities has enhanced. You have done a right thing. We welcome all these measures.

Amendment to section 2 is also very necessary. This relates to trade practices. Many a time, several shop-owners or business firms are compelling the consumer to purchase some other item also in addition to the item which he is selling. The consumer is burdened additionally for purchasing those items.

Insertion of clause 5 is also very much necessary regarding hazardous items which are dangerous to life.

There is clause (b) which will enable the self-employed people to seek redressal in respect of goods which they have purchased. We also welcome section 26 because that will take care of mischief-mongers who just file a complaint. That is also a good thing. Only persons who have a genuine grouse or who have been put to a loss will make a complaint. We appreciate that.

We feel disappointed because you have not included the main item services in Government hospitals. Of course, you have expressed the hope that situation will improve. If it really does not improve, you told that you will bring the

amendment. But we would like to know what is meant by 'improvement'. What is in your mind? During your reply, please make it clear. What steps are you going to take apart from the doctors and other personnel working in the hospitals who render good service to the consumers—to the patients. From the Government side, what are you going to do? You please explain it.

By and large, the success of the Consumer Protection Act will depend upon the implementation at the district levels. It will depend upon the effective functioning of the District Fora. My own experience from my State of Andhra Pradesh is that out of 23 districts—subject to correction—to my information, only four districts are having full-time Chairmen. In 19 districts, District Judges are acting as Chairmen of the District Fora. Consequently, in a week for only one day, the Chairman of the District Forum, that is, the District Judge himself, has to take up the cases. Consequently, what is happening is that the pendency of these cases is increasing and increasing. Actually, these petitions to district forums are to be cleared within three or five months. But it is not happening so. I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Ministers, both Antonyji and Ahmedji. I would like to tell that in Andhra Pradesh, out of 40205 cases filed, 29267 cases were settled upto March, 1993. That means, as on the end of March, 1993, 10938 cases are pending. At the State Council level, 735 cases were filed last year and only 94 cases were settled and out of 11207 appeals, only 201 appeals were cleared. So, my suggestion to the Government is that they should take necessary steps for appointment of full-time chairmen for all the districts.

I would like to draw your attention to one point. Where there are full-time chairmen in the district forums, awareness has increased. Insights of the functioning of the full-time chairmen, more cases are coming. That means, consumers are realising their rights and they are inclined to fight and get redressal at the forum level. My suggestion is to appoint full-time chairmen in district forums where they do not exist. I would like to quote Mahatma Gandhi in this regard.

"Consumer is our most important guest; he is not dependent on us. Moreover, we are dependent on him. It is not that we are favouring him. In fact, it is he who is giving us an opportunity to serve him."

Let us remind ourselves of these great words of the father of our nation and see that consumer rights are protected. You are aware that farmers are suffering due to adulteration in pesticides and fertilisers and by inferior quality seeds. Even big multinational companies are cheating the public and the farmers. I would request the Government to see that consumer awareness increases many-fold. For that, adequate education is important through media specially through Doordarshan which is a powerful media. I request the Government to provide more funds to publish literature in different languages so that literature reaches the consumers and awareness is created and ultimately, a strong consumer momentum is built up just as it is happening in other countries.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, many hon. Members have participated and lot of time has been taken. So, may I request the hon. Minister to reply?

[Translation]

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice of amendment.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall take the amendments one by one.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : Sir, you give some time to speak. Our party is represented by eleven Members. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Kindly excuse me. Mr. Janarthanan, we have taken more time than allotted. In spite of ringing the bell, speakers did not oblige and as a result, most of the time had been consumed by earlier speakers.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You shall have to bear with the Chair. You can have a chance to speak in some other discussion.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : I have also not been given chance to speak. (Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Then, you should tell the leader of your party or your earlier speaker to save time for you. If everyone speaks for 20 minutes, then how is it possible to complete the agenda? Mr. Janarthanan, you are fully aware of all these things.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** You will get priority of asking any doubt which is in your mind to the hon Minister

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA** (Jaipur) : I have also given notices of amendment, therefore, I may be given a chance to speak. Kindly give me only a minute to speak.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Mr Minister, you please wait for a while. Will the hon Members speak only for one minute each? If you assure me that you will not speak for more than one minute, then I will allow you. I will not even ring the bell. You yourselves should conclude the speech in one minute. So, please do not put me in an embarrassing position.

**SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN** (Tirunneveli) : This Bill is in the interest of the people of this country and I support the Bill. I am thankful to the hon Deputy Speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak. I represent Tamil Nadu and its people. We fully support the Consumer Protection Bill.

I will mention just two points and conclude. In hotels and other places, boards are displayed saying that the sweets are not made of pure ghee. If the sweets are not made of pure ghee, it should be made mandatory that they should spell out the ingredients with which the sweets are made.

Secondly, prices printed on the labels of articles are generally given excluding the local taxes etc. I would suggest that the retail price given on the labels should be inclusive of all taxes. I say this because only 36 per cent of our people are literate. If proper information is given, there will be less chances of cheating people who are not educated.

With these two suggestions, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH** (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to ask you whether every party is allotted time as per the rules formulated by you. Though my name was forwarded by the C.P.I. party, you are not allowing me to speak. I want that proceedings of the House should be regulated as per the rules.

We are discussing the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill. The Government has brought forward this Bill with a view to amend the principal Act of 1986. I have nothing to say with regard to this Amendment Bill. Generally, nobody should object to it because it is a fine Bill. However the main thing which I would like to focus is that the Government has realised that till now the consumers interests could not be protected to the extent they should have been protected. Though, some protection has been provided by the Government, that is not sufficient. That is why the Government has brought forward this Bill. In this perspective I support the present Bill.

Secondly, as regards the provision relating to Courts made in the Bill, all of us know the situation that exist today. Paucity of time, does not permit me to highlight it. Infact the situation is alarming as far as the courts are concerned. Sometimes our courts, take as many as eight years or more to decide a case. Therefore, keeping in view all these things, the Government should make necessary amendment in the provision relating to the courts made in the present Bill.

Thirdly, I would like to say that there are many spurious commodities which are being sold in the market openly and the Government is not able to check it. For example many spurious life saving drugs are sold in the market. Thousands of people die every year by consuming such spurious drugs. The Government has miserably failed to check it. This kind of situation exists in so many spheres. Cooking gas is another example. Though it is a consumer item, maximum black marketing is going on on this item. I would like to cite a case. As it has been provided that a penalty of Rs 10,000/- can be imposed on a complainant who fails to prove his charge. Now, what will happen if the charge is proved correct. In my constituency, a person lodged a complaint against a gas agency operat-

ing in Bahadur Mohalla. After inquiry, the complaint was found correct. However, no action has been taken so far in this case. Though the man in question had registered his name for gas connection in 1984, he was not given the gas connection even after his complaint. There is rampant black marketing in cooking gas. In view of this, I would like to know what action is being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the black marketers. Government is not doing anything in the matter. In view of this, I doubt whether the Government will be able to successfully implement the provisions made in the Bill in this regard.

Besides, I would like to know the details regarding the composition of the Consumer Protection Council envisaged in the Bill. I wish that some statutory powers should be given to it and provision should be made to include medical experts in the Council. With these words I conclude. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): I would like to make the following suggestions:

The Consumer Forums are not empowered to grant interim relief, wherever it is necessary.

There shall not be any original jurisdiction for National Commission, but it should have appellate or revisional jurisdiction.

The forums of State Commissions have to be strengthened by giving powers such as to do or not to, that is for granting injunctions which are mandatory in nature.

The words 'beneficiary' and 'consideration' have to be specified.

The other important point is, a lot of consumers have been exploited in different fields, particularly, in Government hospitals and educational institutions. So, I request that these two institutions should also be included in this Bill.

Sub-section 1 (b) of Section 8 of the Bill should read as follows:

The educational qualifications of the persons who are to be appointed as members have to be specified or otherwise, it is left to the choice of the executive.

Section 11 of the principal Act should be amended and in sub-section (1) Rs. 20 lakhs shall be substituted.

For appointment as a member of the National Commission, the age shall be restricted to 65 years.

[Translation]

SHRI P. R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you. The Consumer Protection Act was enacted in 1986 in which the villagers had not been provided any protection. That's why, I want to give few suggestions. My first suggestion is that the recommendations of the Executive which were not accepted earlier should be accepted. The full-time justices be appointed at other places in district forums. More and more forums be set up. All the hospitals be brought under this Act. The complaint-period be extended from 2 years to 3 years. Such an Act be enacted to include railways, post and telegraph, Life Insurance departments etc. to ensure the protection of the interests of all the consumers. I, therefore, support it.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my suggestion is that all types of medical services, be it private or Government dispensaries be included in it. The district-level committee should comprise two non-official members—one Lok Sabha Member and the other a Rajya Sabha Member. I'm talking about everybody's interest. My submission is that my suggestion be considered by Mr. Minister. Then my third suggestion is that the duration period be extended from 2 years to 3 years. Earlier on, it was only one year, you had extended it to 2 years. I thank you for that. Now I request that it be extended from 2 years to 3 years. You have made a provision for charging Rs. 10 thousand as a fine, my suggestion is that it be brought down to Rs. 5 thousand because if it remains Rs. 10 thousand, then, nobody would be in a position to make a complaint. I hope that Mr. Minister would accept my suggestions and incorporate them in the Bill.

[English]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Sir, I must compliment the government for bringing this progressive legislation. I would like to know from the Minister or rather I would like to make a suggestion that many projects are completed on turn-key basis. After the expiry of the guarantee period, neither the company which have supplied the machinery nor the persons who have taken responsibility for completing the project on turn-key basis are giving any ser-

vice. I would like that this particular aspect be taken care of and suitably incorporated in the Bill so that the consumers' interest is protected.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHORE ROY (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Bill, I would like to say that the Bill is meant for honest people and not for corrupt ones. 95 per cent people have become corrupt in the country. No kind of amendment would prove to be useful for them. I would like to suggest that a quota be fixed for people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the committee proposed to be set up by you. They are poor and no matter to what State they belong, they get exploited. We find that even the very essential item drugs available are spurious. I want to draw your attention to that

I also agree with the suggestion put forward by my colleagues that the period be extended from 2 years to 3 years. Members of Parliament be inducted in the committee so that they could come and inform the House thus enabling the Ministers to be briefed about everything

I would like to say that today the country is indeed of honesty. Today almost everything available in market is spurious. The educated people are aware of it but the illiterates get taken for a ride since basically the farmers live in villages, ergo, it should be ensured that the writing on the products is both in English and Hindi.

Saying so I support this Bill

[English]

SHRI P. C. CHACKO (Trichur) : Sir, I salute Mr. Rajiv Gandhi for bringing forward this Consumer Protection Act in 1986. I welcome this amending Bill. I also request the hon. Minister that concession on Excise Duty worth Rs. 2250 crore which was given to the industrial sector of this country should have been passed on to the consumers of this country but is not being passed on to the consumers and the manufacturing sector of this country has robbed off thousands of crores of rupees from the consumers. I owe an explanation on this. I met Mr. A. K. Anthony, the hon. Minister and had a discussion that this concession should be passed on to the consumers and effective steps in that direction should be taken immediately.

19.00 hrs.

The medical profession in this country has been having a genuine apprehension about this Bill. I would like the hon. Minister to explain about it and tell us what steps are being taken to clear this genuine apprehension?

With these words, I welcome the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN MISRA (Sitapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. But I would like to make four suggestions. My first suggestion is that retailer should be included while defining consumer because manufacturers supply goods of inferior quality to retailers. The retailer sells the sealed packet supplied to it and the customer gets inferior goods. In case of complaint the retailer may be asked to stand witness. Certain provision must be made so that he could approach the forum for lodging complaint.

Service has also been included along with goods. The institutions like telephone, railways or Government hospitals which monopoly. Therefore, services must be included in it because you are aware of the harassment people have to suffer there. Now I come to the third suggestion, in sub-section-2 the hon. Ministers and officers have been included in the State level forum, but provision has been made that the district forum shall comprise of the category of knowledgeable and experienced people. It mentions that "two other members, who shall be persons of ability, integrity and standing and have adequate knowledge or experience of economics, law, commerce, accountancy, industry, public affairs or administration. ..."

It should be included in the case of State and National forum also

My fourth suggestion is that the suggestion given by you in sub section 10 of the Section 3 and Sub section 5 of the clause 10 are in Indian Contract Act, Sales of Goods Act, M. R. T. P. Act. This must be enforced under the Consumer Protection Act and it should be deleted from other Acts so that consumers may be benefited. Thank you very much for the time given by you.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. But I do not understand why Government Health Services have not been brought under the Consumer Protection Act because treatment is

essential for keeping the people healthy. All the hospitals in this country do not have proper medicines. Doctors prescribe those medicines which are not required and they conduct operation when it is not necessary. Those who are supposed to work in office, are busy in their household work. I, therefore, think that Government Health Services should be brought under the Consumer Protection Act.

Be it farmers, traders or labourers who have power connection in their house and pay their electricity bill, are not supplied power for months.

I would like to add one thing more. Consumers do not get wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene through the Public Distribution System. The persons concerned do not work properly. Rotten foodgrains are supplied from there. The poor people do not get wheat, rice and kerosene at fair price. Kerosene is rarely found there. The Essential Commodities Act has been formulated, but even after its formulation, the essential commodities are not supplied to the people properly. If he goes to the Fair Price Shop, he gets only rotten wheat and rice. According to Act, if the dealer of the Fair Price Shop indulges in black marketing, certain Section under IPC can be imposed on him, but no law suit is filed against shopkeeper for supplying decomposed goods or when he enters into dispute after supplying decayed goods. Law should be enforced in their case also.

The second issue is that the prices of all the essential commodities should be fixed in the country. Since the prices are not fixed, the commodities which are normally available at fixed prices but during the marriage season of Hindus and Muslims, the price of sugar is increased from Rs. 8 per kg to Rs. 16 per kg. The price of Dalda goes up from Rs. 300 per tin to Rs. 600 per tin. Dalda is not found in the market at all. I, therefore, would like to state that the prices of all essential commodities which should be fixed and no shopkeeper or trader who does not sell their goods at fair price should go unpunished.

Moreover, strict watch should be kept on hoarders of goods by the Government so that they are not able to hoard plenty of goods.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take just one minute's time to express my views. I have two-three suggestions.

First of all, all of us should welcome this Bill so that the efforts we are making in the field of consumer protection will go ahead. As I was not present here so I do not know whether you have already discussed this point or not but I want to tell the hon. Minister that the consumer protection fund which has been set up with the funds realised from the consumers in excess and its amount is in crores of rupees. The persons looking after its management mostly belong to Ministry of Finance but the consumers, for whose interest it is functioning, do not have any representative in its management. Through you, I demand that they should be given representation so that it can be utilized considerably.

Secondly, the government hospitals should also be brought under this act. Thirdly, generally I have seen that consumer protection organisations are effective in cities and towns but in rural areas where the consumers are unaware about their rights, their rights cannot be protected there. I demand that rural areas should also be included in this bill.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

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): Sir, at the very outset, I offer my sincere gratitude to all the Members for the unanimous support that they have given to this Bill. Perhaps this is one of the very few Bills where the support has come unanimously. I understand what amount of concern is there with regard to the improvements that have to be brought in this legislation.

Sir, if you look at the very legislation, which of course, came in the year 1986, this is a legislation in addition to the number of legislations which are available for all the grievances which the consumers receive at the hands of the exploiters.

A number of Acts are there, as just now the hon. friend referred to, the Contract Act is there, Essential Commodities Act is there, Sales of Goods Act is there, Prevention of Adulteration Act is there. Number of punitive provisions are there.



All the legislations are there and the ordinary law of the land is enough to deal with all those infringements. In spite of that, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had brought this legislation with the sole purpose that because of the amount of illiteracy which is there in our country the ordinary consumers and particularly the poorer consumers are taken for a ride by the wiser or the cunning exploiters; and the object was to provide an immediate, less expensive or absolutely not expensive redressal to the consumer. The procedure prescribed also was very summary. There is no court fees involved in the whole mechanism. A mere post card, a mere letter, a mere application is enough to take cognizance of all the matters that are brought before these forums and the commissions.

After this whole scheme came into operation, the Commissions also are facing number of problems in the administration. As it is the case in other matters, the implementation of this Act, or the administration of this Act mainly lies with the State Governments. The State Governments' initial response, I am sorry to say was not very positive. They thought that some additional responsibility was being given to them without providing additional money. But slowly it was impressed upon them and they particularly after the judgement of the Supreme Court where all the States were asked to form the district forums before a particular time, agreed.

I am happy to say that all the district forums have been formed in all these States. The State Commissions are also there. A National Commission also is working very efficiently and while saying so, I do not mean that all the forums are working totally satisfactorily. There have been difficulties which the district forums are facing.

Now for example, we do not find the people who are qualified to become the Presidents of the forums. Some times we do not get the retired people and that reason being so, the working district judges are requested to take up the case. Now, if you look at the number of cases which are coming before the district forums, they are running into lakhs, in fact, and the time prescribed for the judgements within a particular time, say 90 days, or three months is not just enough. Because they work only for a particular day and only a limited number of cases get tried by them and the response and the cooperation also some times do not come forward. So, the duration also is prolonged.

There was another difficulty. Before had amended the Act last year, the judgement had to be signed by all the members of the forum or the State Commission. So, sometimes all will not be there. If one member was absent, then the judgement could not be signed and it used to be stalled. So, an amendment was brought last year. A number of things were experienced and these matters did compel the Consumer Protection Council to give deep into all this and I am happy to say that the Working Group which was formed by the Consumer Protection Council headed by the Civil Supplies Minister of West Bengal, exercised over everything and they came with a very exhaustive report and very specific recommendations also.

The main recommendation which has been voiced by almost all the Members is the inclusion of the medical services in the Government sector. Sir, this problem of bringing the Government medical services was considered thoroughly in consultation with the different Ministries, with the different organisations, with the Indian Medical Council and even with the private representatives of this profession. As it is in the Act, the medical services which were purchased or the medical services given by the private doctors or the private hospitals are already there and nothing new has to be brought in. The only thing which was impressed upon was that the negligence, which the Government hospital show and the Government doctors show, for which the poor patients suffer, that has to be brought under this Act. My submission in this regard is that we have examined this quite in depth. We have also examined the pros and cons; what would happen if you bring the services in this. We have to admit one thing, that is the volume of our population, which has crossed 880 million. The number of hospitals that the Central Government or the State Governments which have been able to provide is just absolutely inadequate for this large amount of population. Again there has been many problems with regard to providing money for the medicines and all that in the hospitals that the State Governments have been able to provide. We will be justified to hold the doctors and the hospitals responsible only after we have provided enough and adequate facilities. Without providing the adequate facilities, if we hold the doctors responsible for the difficulties or the negligence caused due to the inadequacies of the facilities, it would not be fair. These are the main considerations.

Sir, in our country, not only there is Allopathic system but also we have a number of systems in our society. Allopathic system is there Homoeopathic system is there Ayurvedic system is there Unani system is there. Over all these systems, there is a system called 'Chhoo Mantar'. The poor people are taken for a ride. Then, the disease which they suffer from aggravates to a large extent and at the end, nobody seems to be responsible for that. These are the inadequacies; these are the practical difficulties which we are facing. Now, again if a complaint is taken to the Forum or to the Commission against the doctor or against the hospital, basically the burden of proof will immediately shift to the hospital or to the doctor because the poor patient is not supposed to know what disease he was suffering from and what treatment he got, whether the treatment was proper or not. And then the doctors came out with certain pleas. It is not necessary that the medicine should work on all the patients in the same way. There is no uniform what you say, response of the patient. It differs from patient to patient. It is not necessary that the medicine should work equally good on all the patients. These are the difficulties they expressed. And then, they mentioned about the amount of a documentation, that is required. In our system, till today our hospitals, our doctors have not been able to have the documentation which is necessary for the treatment of a patient. If you go to the western countries, no doctor will touch the patient unless the patient is examined thoroughly by the Bio-chemist or the pathologist or the radiologist. All these documents are taken and after that the doctor prescribes the medicine. In our system, it is not there. In 95 per cent of the cases, we go in for the symptomatic treatment.

We just look at the symptoms and then start giving the medicines. The indiscriminate prescription of the antibiotics and steroids cause umpteen problems as side effects and all that. These are the practical difficulties which are there in our society and that is the reason why we thought that we will go slow in this matter. I do not say that we are going to totally exclude them forever. I am only submitting that the hospitals in the Government sector must take this as a warning. They must correct themselves. There is always a possibility that Government will be forced to bring them under the purview of this Act. So, that is my submission.

[Translation]

**DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA** (Mandassur) : It also states to include private hospitals in it, but be it a private or Government hospital if there is negligence i.e. if a scissor is left in the abdomen during an operation or a right leg is amputated in place of left leg, action should be taken in order to avoid the same in future.

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT** (Agra) : The hon. Minister has himself said that the condition prevailing in hospitals is very pitiable. Neither proper prescription is given nor the patients are thoroughly examined. If simply means that they are playing with the health of the crores of people of the country.

I want to give stress from one more point that an indoor patient possesses B.H.T. card in which all necessary informations are mentioned. This system prevails in the Hospitals in Uttar Pradesh.

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED** : It has the necessary details to the possible extent but more details should be mentioned in it.

Pandeyji has rightly mentioned about the negligence but it does not provide a complete remedy for it. You can very well take an action against a particular doctor under other Acts. No doubt it caters the need of a simple & quick redressal in getting the compensation to the victims in a very short period.

[English]

A number of suggestions have come. I am grateful to hon. Sharad Dighe Ji. In the opening remarks of his speech, he has given a number of measures that we still have to take for the improvement of this Act. The most important demand is for extending the limitation period to three years. Other hon. Members have also supported this three years period. At this stage, I can only say that I have no objection, but the only problem is that if we accept this now, then again this Bill has to go to Rajya Sabha. To avoid that, what I say is that whatever other suggestions are there, in my view, we can take care of them through subordinate legislation. We can take care of them in the rules also. Through the administrative orders also we can do that. Wherever it is not possible to do so by administrative orders, I will again come before the House with certain amendments.

There is no difference of opinion at all, so far as providing a redress to the poor consumers is concerned. There is total unanimity of this House, for which I have already expressed my gratitude.

There are number of suggestions which have been given and at this stage I can only say that kindly pass this Bill because this Bill is to replace the Ordinance.

About the matter which was raised by Shri Oscar Fernandes, particularly about the turn-key project, I think there are enough legislations to be invoked. But still if there is any possibility, I shall get it examined.

Shri Chacko raised the matter about passing of these benefits of the price differences, excise etc. At the initiative of the hon. Minister Shri Antony the matter has been referred to B. I. C. P. and the report is expected.

One more thing is there. The last speaker has said about the Consumer Welfare Fund. I am happy to say that this fund was created. Hon. Members are aware that unjust enrichment was there and the excise duties were not refunded to the actual consumers. Those amounts have been given to the Ministry of Civil Supplies and a fund has been created which is called Consumer Welfare Fund. A committee is also appointed by the Consumer Protection Council to suggest and to recommend as to on what things this fund has to be spent and for what purpose and how we have to spend this fund. The report of the committee has come and this has been accepted also and it has now been referred to the Ministry of Finance and the rules are being framed in this matter. I am happy to say that more than Rs. 7 crore have come into this fund.

*(Translation)*

**SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH** What about the rotten grain being supplied?

*(English)*

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED** I want to make one thing clear. All services are brought under the purview of this Act like telephone services, railway services, insurance service etc. All those services which are there are brought under this Act. I want to mention to you about the housing services.

**SHRI NITESH KUMAR (Bach)**: Does it include electricity supply also?

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED** It is also there. There is no exception to it.

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra)** But we have been told that it does not come within its purview.

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED** All the services which have been there are in it. The definition is very clear. About the housing services, of course, the relationship between the landlord and tenant is not the subject matter of this legislation. The services provided by the housing societies where for the building construction and flat construction and all these things the poor people are taken for a ride by these builders, come under the provisions of this Act. They can be proceeded against. These things are provided.

I must draw the attention of the hon. Members to one thing. By these amendments we have provided for interim orders. Supposing a very hazardous medicine or a hazardous electric equipment is being sold in the market, immediately an order can be passed that such item or such commodity should be withdrawn. Earlier there was no provision like this. Now we have the power to exercise it in that way.

With these words, I request the hon. Member to pass the Bill. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** There is one point. You are appointing only retired judges. Instead of that why can you not appoint regular judges drawn from the judiciary?

**SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED** Sir, under the Act the National Commission is to be headed by a judge who has been a Supreme Court judge, there is no appeal against the decisions under this Act in the High Courts. The appeal is only to the Supreme Court. At the State Commissions also we have said that they will be headed by the judges of the High Court or those judges who had been the High Court judges. In the district forums we have said that they should be headed by persons who are qualified to be a district judge. The judicial authority is definitely there and to assist them the other members, the non-official members are there who are to be appointed. For that a selection committee is going to be provided under this amending Bill. I would hope that appropriate persons will be selected to such district forums and suitable persons will come for State Commissions and National Commission.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Will you consider including M. Pa?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : Sir, the hon. Member Shri Bhargava is such a busy person of this House that he is here right from morning till evening.

I do not think he will be able to find time to go and sit and do the consumer's work.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : You must hear to the Members.

[English]

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : But one thing I want to assure you that any other suggestion you may kindly pass on to us and we will try to consider.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You consider your Ministry as important as the Ministry of Environment.

[English]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur) : The hon. Minister probably has not understood my point. I only pointed out that the Consumer Welfare fund is being managed by a Committee and in that Committee the majority of the Members belong to the Finance Ministry but none of the Members is from the consumers' society. My suggestion was that it will be in the interest of the consumer society as a whole that they too have the representation in the Committee. If you keep at least two members from the consumer society, it will be better.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : Sir, the Committee is headed by the Civil Supplies Minister. Of course, there are representatives of both the Ministries, the Civil Supplies Ministry and the Finance Ministry. Kindly bear with me. But as I submitted just now, on what items and what subject this amount has to be spent, for that the Committee has recommended. The Committee on Consumer Protection Council was also headed by an hon. Member of Parliament. The Committee has given the suggestion as to how this amount has to be spent. So, the guidelines are given by this Consumer Protection Council and

the Committee which is headed by the Civil Supplies Minister only carries out the spending of the money. And all the objects on which we have to spend this money will be provided in the rules.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : It means you are not prepared to take the representatives from the consumer society.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : No, no. Let me examine it. I am not opposed to it. I am not averse please. Sir, I have offered my thanks to him in absentia.

I request the hon. Members who have moved the amendments to withdraw them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They are all very happy, they are very much convinced.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : Thank you.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : The Minister must appoint Mr. Panigrahi, Mr. Jena and Mr. Bhargava as Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : A good suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Naik is absent.

I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Ram Naik to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House disapproves of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (Ordinance No. 24 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 19th June, 1993."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** The House will not take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill

*Clause 2—Amendment of Section 2*

*(Translation)*

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT** I leg to move Page 3 Line 16 after "Housing construction" insert and real estate (1)

Page 3 line 16 after "Housing Construction" insert "Medical Services available in Government hospital" (3)

*(English)*

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA** I beg to move

Page 3 line 16.—

after "housing construction" insert—

"all medical services available in the country" (30)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat and Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House

*The Amendments nos 1, 3 and 20 were put and negatived*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** The question is

That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** The question is

"That clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

"That clauses 3 and 4 added to the Bill"

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** Mr Rawat are you moving your amendment to clause 5?

*(Translation)*

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT** (Agra) Although I have put my amendments regarding drugs and hospitals but as hon Minister has spell bound the house through his answers, I am not moving my amendments

*(English)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** The question is

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** The question is

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** The question is

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** The question is

"That Clauses 8 to 11 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

"Clauses 8 and 11 were added to the Bill"

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** The question is

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill

*The motion was adopted*

"Clause 12 was added to the Bill"

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** The question is

"That Clauses 13 and 18 stand part of the Bill"

329 Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill & Representation of the people (Amendment) Bill

*The motion was adopted*

"Clauses 13 to 18 were added to the Bill"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Sharad Dighe, are you moving the amendment Clause 19?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) In view of the hon Minister's assurance, I do not move that amendment

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That Clause 19 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 19 was added to the Bill"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That Clauses 20 to 23 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

"Clauses 20 to 23 were added to the Bill"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill"

1915 (Saka) Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill & Representation of the people (Amendment) Bill

*The motion was adopted.*

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill"

SHRI A. K. ANTHONY I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER It is generally agreed that the Parliament (Prevention Disqualification) Amendment Bill will be taken up tomorrow and if everybody cooperates this Bill will be passed tomorrow I thank you very much for the excellent cooperation that you have extended and today many hon members could participate because they stuck themselves to the relevant points with the result it was very useful for the hon minister also to note down all the points

The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow 21st August, 1993 at 11 00 A.M

19 42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday August 21 1993/Sravansa 30 1935 (Saka)*