

**Tenth Series, Vol. VIII, No. 5**

**Friday, February 28, 1992**  
**Phalgun, 9 1913 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

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



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

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

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Friday February 28, 1992 /Phalguna 9,  
1913 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Member, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues Shri Rajagopala Rao Boddepalli.

Shri Boddepalli represented Srikakulam constituency of the then State of Madras and later of the State of Andhra Pradesh for six terms during First to Third and again Fifth to Seventh Lok Sabha during 1952-67 and 1971-84 respectively.

Shri Rao rose from Panchayat level to the highest forum of democracy. During his long parliamentary career, he successfully drew the attention of the House to the problems faced by the tribal and other weaker sections of the society. He also served on various parliamentary committees.

A dedicated political and social worker, he took keen interest in the development of co-operative societies.

Shri Rajagopala Rao Boddepalli passed away on 22nd February, 1992 at Visakhapatnam at the age of 68 years.

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

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

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

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11.02 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Electoral Reforms

\*61. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA  
SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1950 to bring in electoral reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the legislation is likely to be introduced;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up a committee also on electoral reforms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Bill, namely, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1990, further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 introduced in Rajya Sabha in May, 1990 is pending consideration of that House. Meanwhile, Section 52 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 was amended by an Ordinance issued by the President on 4th January 1992. A Bill to replace the Ordinance has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 26th February, 1992. An indepth study of the entire gamut of electoral reforms is also being undertaken.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that a Bill, namely the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1990 was introduced in Rajya Sabha in May, 1990 is pending consideration of that House. In the last general elections, the nation has witnessed a large scale use of religion as means to garner votes by certain political parties while certain political parties notwithstanding of all the existing legal provisions were successful in using booth capturing as a means to win election in certain States.

Keeping this in view, may I know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government will re-consider to introduce a comprehensive legislation to curb malpractices like

misuse of religion, practice of booth capturing? And if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAY BHASKARA REDDY): Sir, it is a fact that some Bills were introduced in 1990. We are not pressing for them because we want to have a comprehensive Bill to be brought before the House. For that, we had made lot of exercise. We have also got the report of the Election Commission. We also have the experience of the last Parliamentary elections. We are considering all these and we are going to come with a comprehensive Bill before the House. About the two points mentioned by the hon. Member particularly about religion, I had already answered in the last session that this also will be taken a serious view. I reiterate that we will consider how best we can prevent these things in the coming elections.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASINK: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has also stated that an in-depth exercise is being conducted by the Government and already a lot of work has been done in this regard. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any plans to call an all-party meeting in this regard and the time-frame in which the exercise of electoral reforms would be completed by the Government

SHRI K. VIJAY BHASKARA REDDY: Sir, we are seriously thinking about this aspect also. Now that the exercise is over, I propose to call a meeting of the leaders of the Opposition, before the end of the session, so that we can evolve a consensus on the electoral reforms which will be acceptable to everybody. We are going to call such meeting very soon.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, various proposals of electoral reforms are suggested by this House and outside for a clean election, free from money and muscle power. Apart from the proposal which face difficulties for imme-

diate implementation of some of the proposals, the steps that have to be taken for the implementation of the proposals are like introduction of identity card, introduction of electronic voting, elimination of non-serious candidates by increasing the security deposit, delimitation of constituencies and also changing the reserved constituencies.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put a pointed question.

SHRI N. DENNIS: I want to know whether all these proposals would be taken up for consideration and also what action is proposed to be taken. I also mention about one serious irregularity that is often found in the election. Which is not generally pointed out is that on the date of election, voters are taken by the vehicles arranged by the candidates. In some States this practice is discontinued, but in some States it is still being followed. Instead of replying that it is the responsibility of the State Government, may I know from the hon. Minister what uniform approach for discontinuance of such practices is being adopted, and...

MR. SPEAKER: Please, you have to conclude now.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Whether the Government would adopt any comprehensive proposal in this regard at the earliest?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: I have already stated that all the points raised by the hon. Member Shri Dennis are under our consideration. As far as the last point is concerned, there are provisions in the existing law itself to prevent this type of use of vehicles by the candidates.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Sir, Though elections are regularly conducted to Parliament and Assemblies, the local bodies are without elections for 10-15 years. Elections are not conducted for a long spell. I want to know whether the Government is going to bring out any reform in the Central act in this

respect for the smooth functioning of the local bodies and the co-operatives and also for the timely conduction of elections to these bodies.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Sir, this does not concern this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRILAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has referred to just one single Bill, which is the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1990. Firstly, there is no mention in his reply as to whether the Government proposes to pass this Bill in this session or not or to keep it as introduced since two years back.

Secondly, apart from this Bill, there are two other Bills pending in the Rajya Sabha, both Constitution (Amendment) Bills, one relating to delimitation of constituencies and rotation of Scheduled Castes seats, and the second relating to the Election Commission. What is the Government's approach in regard to these two and what is the Government's decision in respect of this particular Bill which has been mentioned? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: No, I am going to give some positive reply. About the latter part which the hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned, we have already introduced in the Rajya Sabha the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. About delimitation and rotation of Scheduled Castes seats, that will be gone through in this Session.

As far as the other Bills are concerned, the hon. Member has indicated to you that we will come forward with all these things after consulting all the Leaders of the Opposition. That consultation also will be over before the end of the Session.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: I would like to know from the hon. Minister



whether these three important factors will be considered during the consideration of modifying or reforming the electoral process: (a) the number of parties to be nationally recognised under the Constitution to be limited to avoid lot of Independents or unwieldy electoral process; (b) the delimitation of the constituencies in accordance with the proportion of the population and rotation of the reservation seats; (c) Is there any thinking on the part of the Government to make compulsory the right of the people to exercise their votes? What we have seen is that generally the polling is only 30 per cent to 40 per cent in the election. So, we have to consider that the responsibility will be shouldered by the elected Government to look into the needs and interests of the other 70 per cent of the people.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You need not explain. The Minister has understood — compulsory franchise.

**SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:** So, may, I know this from the hon. Minister?

**SHRI K. VIJAY BHASKARA REDDY:** Sir, at this stage we are not thinking of compulsory franchise. I think the voters have realised that they will come and vote.

As far as delimitation is concerned, the census of 1991 is the basis on which delimitation will take place and the number of constituencies will be as they are today. The number of constituencies will not increase. Only, the boundaries of certain constituencies will change depending on the growth of population and the rotation of Scheduled Castes seats. The first question was about the (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Somnathji.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Sir, we are quite used to the Congress Government's approach to the matters of electoral reforms. Whenever the issues come, either from a Committee or call a Leaders; meet-

ing. Reports of the Committee are never looked into and what happens within the Leaders' meeting we all know. Therefore, the question is that of political will. Does the hon. Minister or do the hon. Ministers know that during the National Front Government a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the then Law Minister, late lamented Dinesh Goswami, in which also the Congress Party was represented by Mr.H.K.L. Bhagat, who is not here at the moment for good or bad, and that Committee made recommendation, almost unanimous recommendation, on various aspects, because those which require Constitutional amendments, those Bills were brought. Now at least on one Bill the hon. Minister has agreed that it will be passed. At least he will try to get it passed. What is the difficulty in bringing forward legislations and passing them when there are unanimous recommendations? Sir, in 1971 a Committee was formed by the then Speaker, I had the privilege of being a Member, it gave unanimous recommendations. Mr.Vajapayee was there, Mr. Advani was there in that Committee, but nothing was done. The whole approach is to form a committee and delay the matter. Therefore, I reacted when you said that a meeting of the leaders will be called and another committee will be formed for the purpose of going into this issue. Kindly give a time table or time limit as to when you will bring them and what are the proposals which you have already accepted?

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY:** There is no question of postponing the issue. I know that Dinesh Goswami Committee had done a good job and most of the decisions of the Dinesh Goswami Committee had been accepted. Subsequently, a number of things had happened, the last Parliamentary elections and the by-elections. We have to take cognisance of them also and bring a comprehensive Bill.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Every year there are elections in this country.

Therefore, the proposals will never be finalised.

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY:** Now, the elections will be only after 31/2 years. I assure that we are not going to have another committee at all. We are going to have only the meeting of the leaders of the Opposition before the end of the Session; perhaps towards the end of the Session or in the next Session we are going to come with a comprehensive Bill.

#### **Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees**

\*63 **SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:**  
**SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-**  
**YAPPA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dearness Allowance instalments due for payment to the Central Government employees as on January 1, 1992;

(b) the reasons for not releasing the same;

(c) the number of Dearness Allowance instalments due for payment to the officers drawing basic pay above Rs. 3500/-; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE):** (a) and (b). As per existing instructions, an additional instalment of Dearness Allowance has become due w.e.f. 1.1.92 to all Central Government employees. This instalment will become payable only in April, 1992.

(c) and (d). The question of grant of additional instalment of Dearness Allowance due from 1.7.91 to employees drawing pay

above Rs. 3500/- p.m. is still under consideration of the Government.

**SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:** Sir, the salary of officials who draw a pay of Rs. 3,500/- and above appears to be a big amount. Is the Minister aware of the fact that these officials' take-home salary after deduction of Income-Tax will be less than the salary of an Upper Division Clerk? and If so, what are the steps being taken by the Central Government to avoid delay in making the payment of Dearness Allowances to these employees? Then, very often, the DA is merged with the GPF contribution in the case of officials drawing pay of Rs. 3,500/- and above. So, will the hon. Minister explain the rationale behind the move to pay less percentage of DA and merging it with the GPF contribution?

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:** There is a writ petition in the court regarding the DA of the employees who are drawing pay of Rs. 3,500/- and above. One Shri V.K. Ahluwalia, an employee of Delhi High Court had gone to the court and the Government is constituting a committee in this regard. That committee will examine the entire issue because the DA is being asked by the employees of public sector undertakings also. The banks have a different way of giving DA. So, committee is being constituted by the Government.

**SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:** Will the hon. Minister clearly state whether the Government is passing the buck to future Governments by way of accumulated commitments and interest payments? Will it not be feasible to pay the Dearness Allowances as and when they are due with Income Tax rebate atleast for that financial year during which they are paid?

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:** Their due will be paid with the pay of March and it will be paid in the month of April.

**SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:** Sir, in the reply, the Minister has stated that an

additional instalment of Dearness Allowance has become due with effect from 1.1. 1992 to all Central Government employees and this instalment will become payable only in April, 1992. I want to know from the Government whether this amount will be paid in the form of Indira Vikas Patra or by cash.

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:** As I have already explained, the Government wants to have the committee to go into the entire issue and after the committee's recommendation reaches the Government, the Government will take a decision.

**SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:** I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has any contemplation to freeze or impound dearness allowance; if so, from when?

**SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:** The Government does not have such intention. The committee is being constituted. We are waiting for the Committee's report.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have gone to the other Question.

### **Cotton Export Policy**

\* 64 **SHRI ANBARASU ERA:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to review the policy of exporting cotton/cotton yarn;

(b) whether the prices of cotton/cotton yarn are increasing at present;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any decision has been taken to import cotton bales to meet the requirement of weavers;

(e) the names of countries from which these bales are likely to be imported; and

(f) the criteria laid down by the Government to distribute these items among the weavers with a view to save them from unemployment?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **STATEMENT**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The prices of cotton/cotton yarn have maintained an upward trend during the current year.

(c) The main reasons for the upward trend in the prices of cotton/cotton yarn have been unexpected fall in the cotton production, low opening stock at the beginning of 1991-92 cotton season, increase in the cost of other inputs like power, fuel, etc.

(d) to (f). Modalities to import cotton for handloom weavers are being worked out.

**SHRI ANBARASU ERA:** Next to agricultural sector, handloom weavers form major chunk of the population. Handloom weavers are one of the most neglected lot in the population and they are undergoing worst sufferings. We are fully aware that mostly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward class people earn their livelihood through handloom weaving.

Due to short supply of yarn and also due to hike in the price of yarn, they are not getting yarn in time and an alarming situation is created.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether suitable measures are taken for regular supply of yarn to the weavers to save them from starving.

[Translation]

**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** The hon. Member is right to say that yarn has become a little costlier as a result of which the weavers are in trouble. We have taken immediate steps. Firstly, no sooner did the prices of yarn rise we suspended its export and we have neither made open nor released the export quota to be released this year. We are keeping an eye on it that adequate yarn is made available to weavers. For this purpose, we have written to N.T.C. to reduce its weaving activity and instead increase production of yarn. Moreover, we are laying much emphasis on the yarn of below 40 counts which is used much by weavers. At the same time, the main function of the N.H.D.C. is to supply yarn. For that purpose depots have been opened at various places.

The Chief Minister and the State Government have been requested in writing to launch dehoarding campaigns at the district headquarters through Committee and the Mills of the State Government and that of Co-operative Sector may increase production of yarn so that yarn may be made available in sufficient quantity. Besides, the important decision we are going to take is that we have taken a decision to import two lakh cotton bales to be made available to handloom weavers alone.

[English]

**SHRI ANBARASU ERA:** Sir, I have asked whether any decision has been taken to import cotton bales to meet the requirements of handloom weavers. That is my question. What he has said here is, the modalities to import cotton for handloom weavers are being worked out.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that during 1982, when such a situation arose, when Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister and Mr. Pranab

Mukherjee was the Commerce and Textiles Minister, a large number of orders were immediately placed with China for the import of yarn.

How long will they take to work out the modalities? I want it should be time-frame. What are the modalities? From what countries, they are going to import?

I know, many of the Ministers are guided by the bureaucrats. They should take initiative. There should be a commitment to the people's cause. Every time when we ask, the reply is, "Committees are being formed". I am not criticising this Government. The question is, whether this Government or the previous Government or any Government, they should not become slave to the bureaucrats. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. That is not going on record please.

(*Interruptions*)\*.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not going on record please. No. Take your seat. You are crossing your limit.

[Translation]

**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** Realising the problems of handloom weavers we decided to import two lakh bales for handloom sector. Therefore, I am not agreeable with the hon. Member that the Government is not serious about it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** How much time would you take to do it?

**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** The Cabinet has almost taken its decision on it. We will do it very soon.

[English]

**SHRI M.R. JANARTHANAN:** When the Government came to know the new cotton crop in the beginning of 1992 cotton season, I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, what made the Government to make the export policy of 5 lakh bales in the month of November, 1991. Secondly, in view of the cheaper price of the foreign cotton which is to be imported, will the Government assure that the yarn price will come down which will help the handloom and powerloom sector? Otherwise, the Government must accept the reason for the import policy of cotton which has so far not been adopted by this Government.

[Translation]

**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the information of the hon. Member regarding the announcement made in December about five lakh bales I would like to tell that during the period of the previous Government cotton was exported under their own policy. At that time the stet was of 133 lakh bales while the production was of nearly 117 lakh bales. The price that obtained in September, 1990 was 7300 per candy which rose to 8,000 in February. After that the prices rose in April to 10,350 and then in July to 12, 800. (Interruptions)

[English]

**SHRI M.R. KADAMBAR JANARTHANAN:** I am seeking your protection. This Government announced the export policy of cotton in 1991. That made the cotton price shoot up in the month of December. I am asking the hon. Minister this question.

[Translation]

**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** I am coming to that point. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in August, 1990 the prices rose to 14, 200 and with the beginning of the cotton season in 1991 it

came down to 11, 500 in September, 9800 in October and 9700 in November, 1991. Within three months prices came down from 14, 200 to 9000. When we found that the farmers would not get the full price, it was necessary to think something about it. Therefore, announcement for five lakh bales was made. One lakh bales were kept open and four lakh bales were left to the disposal of Cotton Corporation of India with the instruction to export only when it was necessary to control prices, otherwise not. No export was made of that. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Member that there are contrary interests in it. The cotton industry should keep it in mind. If we safeguard the interests of the weavers, problems arise and if cotton growers are not given full price, they shift the crops. Only after taking all these things into account, the cotton policy is adopted.

**SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the weavers should get proper jobs and they should get benefits. We are worried about it. Now it is being said that yarn is not available. There are cotton mills for yarn which should be operated. Under the national policy this.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question.

**SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that we are the elected representatives and our weavers are in trouble. So, certain measures should be taken to remove their difficulties. As the hon. Minister has stated in his reply and admitted himself that the prices of cotton yarn and cotton have risen and have maintained an upward trend. In such a situation I would like to know whether any effective measures are being taken to bring about changes in the export policy to ensure availability of proper kind of yarn at fair price to weavers?

MR. SPEAKER: Its answer had been given in the reply to the first question.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI PASAVA RAJESWARI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what type of cotton he is going to import whether it is medium-staple cotton or the long-staple cotton. The fact of the matter is that the input rate for the cotton-growing people has risen very much. The farmer will be hit very much; he will not be getting the remunerative price if cotton is imported. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this matter has come to the notice of the Government or not. Further, I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten me if he further imports cotton, will the farmers not be hit; will there not be decline in cotton production.

[*Translation*]

SHRIASHOK GEHLOT: Two lakh bales have been reserved for handloom industry only, therefore, no cotton grower will be hit by it, because in comparison to minimum support price, the prices are still very high, so I think that only handloom weavers will be benefited if we import 2 lakh bales.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might be remembering that you had also called a meeting in your chamber for discussing this issue and you as well as the hon. Minister was of the same opinion that the problem of weavers is a serious problem and it requires a full day debate. The hon. Minister has himself accepted that the condition of weavers has become very miserable. At some places people have committed suicide due to hunger. The main question is not of the rising prices of cotton yarn but of the difficulties being faced in the sale of manufactured cloth. The Government is well aware of the fact that there are no buyers available for the goods worth crores of rupees.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is restricted to the export and import of cotton. The problems may not be restricted. This question is restricted.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: But the question is that it relates to the problems of the weavers.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not considering it under this question.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Then I ask my question in this fashion—

[*Translation*]

Whether it is also a fact that the Government has commitments with some countries for exporting cotton yarn through a particular system and due to which an atmosphere of uncertainty has arisen and the prices of yarn are also increasing due to it. The hon. Minister has accepted that there are middlemen and black-marketing is going on. Orders have been given to the district officers to inquire into it. Will the Government also take any effective steps to check the middlemen who are indulged in black-marketing and deriving profit out of it?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, we have allowed export of yarn to the 100 export oriented units only. Besides this we have allowed it to these who import the cotton yarn under advance licencing scheme. We have allowed our share in the quota countries, besides this we have no commitments with the countries having export obligations against capital goods. We are not bound to export to those countries.

As far as the middlemen are concerned I have already told you that we have tried to increase the supply through N.T.C. and spinning mills of co-operative sector. Besides this we have asked the State Governments to find out through district collectors that

whether there are any cases of hoarding and if it is so, then action should be taken. We have written it to the Chief Ministers two months ago.

I have no objection, if you want a discussion on this issue.

**SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the carpet industry of Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Bhadauhi divisions of Uttar Pradesh which earns foreign exchange of crores of rupees is adversely affected by the cancerous situation. Through you I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating to give incentives to the carpet-weavers of Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Bhadauhi on the export of carpets or not?

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, it is not related to this question

#### **Central Road Fund**

\*65. **SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:**  
**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to increase the amount of the Central Road Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds proposed to be allocated from the Fund, State-wise, during 1992-93?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) No, Sir. The Government has not taken a decision yet to augment the Central Road Fund.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The funds are allocated to States from out of the provision made for Central

Road Fund in the Budget. The provision available in the 1992-93 budget is not yet known.

**SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that there is much difference between the percentage of length of National Highways in the country and the increase in the length of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh as also there is much difference between their average length on the basis of per lakh population?

**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question does not relate to the original question. If he gives a separate notice for the question he has raised, I will reply.

**SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:** Is the Government contemplating to connect other roads with National Highways?

**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to the Central Road Fund.

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, even after 44 years of attaining independence, approach roads could not be constructed till now in more than half villages, having population of above one thousand, of Uttar Pradesh and other several States. The Parliament has passed a resolution to raise the amount of road cess to be levied on petrol to increase the resources of the Central Road Fund so that more roads could be constructed in the country. My question is why is the Government is not implementing the decision and depositing the money in Central Road Fund after collecting it by imposing increased rate of road cess on increased rate of petrol, so that more amount could be made available to the State for constructing roads? The (b) part of the question is—whether the central Government is going to construct metalled roads in villages of all the States during the Eighth Five Year Plan...

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not asked in this manner. On the one hand you are reading it and on the other hand you are asking such a long question, then you will say that the hon. Minister has not answered it. Please ask a pointed question, he will give a pointed reply..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking whether there is any time-bound programme in the Eighth Five Year Plan by which in all the States...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question relates to the Central Road Fund. Would you like to ask whether any provision has been made for the Central Road Fund in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: I would also like to ask whether the road cess money is being given to the States or not? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should make the question pointed, you will get pointed reply. Otherwise, the question will be missed.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the plan to construct metalled roads in villages having population of more than one thousand and is there any plan to mobilise financial resources for it? (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER: You will reply only to that question which relates to the Central Road Fund.

(*Translation*)

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is right as the money that should have been deposited in the Central Road Fund could not be deposited because the decision could not be taken and implemented though the resolution was

passed by Parliament. It was sent to the Cabinet Secretariat on 18th February for consideration. After taking decision, we will decide as to how to implement it.

(*English*)

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: The distress condition of the national highways, from Calcutta to Madras through Orissa is a burning problem. The life and property of those travelling in the night is a jeopardising and hopeless one...

MR. SPEAKER: This relates to the Central Road Fund and not to a road from Calcutta to Madras.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: This is an inter-State road.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to disallow it.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: What steps the Government has contemplated to take up the problem of the particular region?

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to provide some funds through this Fund for that road?

(*Translation*)

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the money is to be deposited in the Central Road Fund through the collection of road cess on increased prices of petrol and diesel. The decision has not been taken so far despite passing of the resolution in the Parliament. Unless the decision is taken and implemented, we are not in a position to provide funds to it.

(*English*)

### Dunkel Proposals

\*66. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:



(a) the details of the Dunkel proposals on GATT;

(b) whether the Government have examined the proposals;

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

(d) whether the view of the various working groups, individuals were also called for by the Government in this regard;

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

(f) the proposals finalised by the Government for the Uruguay Round meeting of GATT;

(g) whether international negotiations were also initiated by the Government in this regard; and

(h) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (h). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

In a comprehensive proposal dated 20 December, 1991. Mr. Arthur Dunkel, Director General of GATT has suggested compromise solutions in areas in which differences persisted among participants in the Uruguay Round till that date. Government are in the process of examining the Dunkel proposals. Government's preliminary examination shows that the Dunkel text contains both positive and negative features from India's point of view.

Government have held consultations on the Dunkel proposals with a wide cross-section of the public including economists, opinion makers and representatives of the political parties. Views have been

expressed both in support of and against the proposals contained in the Dunkel text. These are being examined.

Government has not yet finalised its stand in respect of the Dunkel proposals. Once the stand is finalised, Government will participate in further negotiations in the Uruguay Round at Geneva to ensure that our interests are safeguarded.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker; Sir, in the Statement the Government has stated that the Dunkel text contains negative features. I think that must be rated as the understatement of the year. The Dunkel text amounts to a subversion of our sovereignty, a threat to our security, a restraint on our freedom of economic action even in domestic matters, an erosion of our existing distribution system, in short, an accentuation of our poverty against growing affluence in the world. And, therefore, there is a tremendous national resistance to the Dunkel text. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to ask the question.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: There was a National Seminar and I hope that the Government has taken into account the deliberations of the National Seminar held on the 12th of January and its resolution. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shahabuddin, please not like this. You are referring to Seminars and theories. You have to ask the question. There are many others who want to ask the questions. Please ask a pointed question.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: The crucial point of the Dunkel text is that it links up trade and tariff with investment measures, with patent laws, which affect the flow of technology and questions of national economic policy. I would like to know from the Government, whether they propose, before

going back into Uruguay rounds, to convene a National Commission of eminent jurists and economists to go into this question and to hold a discussion in the Parliament before they proceed further in the matter of Uruguay round talks.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** Yes, Sir. On a date suitable to Parliament and as decided by the Business Advisory Committee, I intend to initiate a full scale debate in Parliament, and without knowing Parliament's views, we will not participate in the Uruguay round of talks.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Shahabuddin, would you like to ask the second supplementary or would you like Shri Bhogendra Jha to ask the question?

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Let Shri Bhogendra Jha ask the question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Bhogendra Jha

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to first apologise to the House and to you for the delay.

Sir, the answer that has been given in the statement is extremely vague. The Government is saying that it is both positive and negative. There is absolutely nothing in the world and in the universe which cannot have some positive aspects, whether it is poison or atom or any thing else. So, they are finding something positive in it. The question is that our patent laws are not the product or the processes which have to be patented. Are you sticking to that or not? I want to know whether in the so-called Dunkel's policy proposals, that is included or not.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has already said that all this would be done after the discussion is held. You may ask the main question.

[*English*]

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Simply I want to know with regard to the GATT negotiations and other international property rights and particularly with regard to the Patents Law, what specific positive aspects the Government of India is finding that have been mentioned here. With regard to the negative points exactly what is the position? The country should know this because we are apprehensive that the Government may succumb to the US pressures.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** I have great respect for the views of the hon. Member Shri Bhogendra Jha. In a preliminary statement made by me on the 24th December, I had identified some positive features and a number of negative features. It is difficult to answer in a span of two minutes in the Question Hour the entire package of Dunkel—the positive and the negative aspects of the Dunkel package. As I have offered, on a date suitable to the Parliament, we will have a full scale debate and we can share all the views on the positive and negative aspects. I will certainly take into account, as I have repeatedly said, all the views expressed by the hon. Members, jurists, economists, knowledgeable persons before we finalise our views. I said it and I repeat the offer; let us wait for the full scale debate on a date fixed by the Business Advisory Committee.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** You can circulate a note.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** I accept the suggestion of the hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee. While I initiate a debate, I will of course make a statement or circulate a note based on which a debate can take place.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Should we take that before any agreement is arrived at the House will be taken into confidence and he will come before the House?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: As there are many negative features in the Dunkel draft, would the Government of India carry out some bilateral discussions with more advanced of the developing countries such as China, Brazil and Mexico to come out with a common platform at the GATT negotiations?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Since I assumed office I have, as well as our officers have, held bilateral discussions with a number of countries. The hon. Member mentioned three countries – China, Brazil and Mexico.

Brazil had been earlier very supportive of our position in the Uruguay round of talks. The hon. Members know this. Brazil has now given up its opposition to various proposals.

With China we had extensive discussions when the Prime Minister Li Peng was here. Again the hon. Members know that China has concluded a bilateral agreement with US which goes far beyond the Dunkel proposals.

Mexico has never supported our position. Mexico has in fact made laws which conform to the concern expressed by the United States. But we have not given up hope. I have spoken to a number of countries. I have received assurances that to the extent possible many developing countries will support our concern in a few crucial areas. But what position they will actually take when the Uruguay round recommences in April, we will have to wait and see.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: In the reply the hon. Minister has stated that the proposal has both positive and negative

things. I want to know, according to the Government's estimates which are the positive aspects and which are the negative aspects.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it when we discuss it extensively. He has agreed to discuss it in the House.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: We will discuss it. But they have already reached an estimate and they have given a reply to the House. In the reply it is stated that there are positive aspects and negative aspects. That means the Government has reached an estimate. So the Government should state, according to them which are the positive aspects and which are the negative aspects.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, with great respect I may say that the same question was asked by the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha. I said that in the preliminary statement made by me on the 24th of December, I had identified some positive features and some negative features. It will be difficult to list all of them in the space of a few minutes in answering the question. When we have a full scale debate, I will list, whatever according to the Government are positive and negative features. We will certainly take your views into account before we finalise our views and before we go to the Uruguay Round of talks.

MR. SPEAKER: In view of this, we will go to the next question. Shri Simon Marandi.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is wrong. Shri Nimal Kanti Chatterjee, it is not like this.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Simon Marandi, please put your question.

[Translation]

**Conversion of Black Money Into White**

\*67. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had started several schemes during the last six months of 1991 for converting black money into white;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount deposited under these schemes so far; State-wise and month-wise;

(d) the total foreign exchange collected upto February 15, 1992 under these schemes; and

(e) the purposes for which this amount is proposed to be used?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposit) Scheme 1991 notified on 27th September, 1991 was meant for mobilisation of black money. Two other schemes viz. Remittances in Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme, 1991 and India Development Bonds Scheme, 1991 were notified on 20th and 21st September, 1991 respectively with a view to attracting inflow of foreign exchange.

(c) The details of the deposits under the National Housing Banks Scheme are given in the attached Statement.

(d) The total foreign exchange collected under Remittances in Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme and India Development Bonds Scheme as on 15th February, 1992 was about US \$ 2.35 billion (Rs. 6110 crores).

(e) The Funds collected under the Voluntary Deposit Scheme are to be primarily utilised for slum clearance and low cost housing for the poor. The funds received under the two schemes viz. Remittances in Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme and India Development Bonds Scheme are expected to improve the balance of Payments.

**STATEMENT****Total Amount Mobilised (Cum-ulative)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	30.10.1991	29.11.1991	30.12.1991	31.01.1992
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	74.44	103.56	115.96
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.00	4.70	27.75	56.34
Bihar	0.00	34.29	116.45	215.93
Goa	0.00	16.10	19.90	29.90

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>States</i>	<i>30.10.1991</i>	<i>29.11.1991</i>	<i>30.12.1991</i>	<i>31.01.1992</i>
Gujarat	74.80	228.80	430.99	591.12
Haryana	0.00	8.70	18.20	25.50
Himachal Pradesh	3.35	16.50	42.96	61.56
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	13.85	295.61	471.55	667.76
Kerala	143.70	323.08	342.08	461.80
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	38.97	76.72	142.57
Maharashtra	75.63	833.99	1438.28	1954.37
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	4.00	19.73
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	1.00	89.25	206.41	276.74
Punjab	0.00	122.10	230.38	255.10
Rajasthan	0.00	28.76	51.76	82.21
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	58.14	282.54	520.99	809.34
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	16.80	450.24	808.53	1551.03
West Bengal	2.00	923.21	1087.42	1832.11
A & N. Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	15.60	18.60	34.50

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>States</i>	<i>30.10.1991</i>	<i>29.11.1991</i>	<i>30.12.1991</i>	<i>31.01.1992</i>
D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	197.68	646.56	943.71	1463.33
Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80
ALL INDIA TOTAL	587.75	4444.23	6971.03	10659.93

SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Reserve Bank of India and the Unit Trust of India launched several schemes for converting black money into white but the response to these schemes has been much below the expectations of the Government. Under the circumstances, will the hon. Minister be kind enough to inform the House of the number of people arrested for accumulating black money, the number of documents seized during the last six months and whether cases have been registered in the courts against the offenders?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has inquired about the total amount deposited under the various schemes initiated by the Government for converting black money into white. I have mentioned in the annexure that the total amount mobilised in all States and Union Territories during the said period stands at Rs. 10659.93 lakhs. So far as the second question regarding those evading income tax and violating income tax laws is concerned, I have to say that there are provisions within the Income-tax laws for imposition of fine and interest as penalty on income-tax evaders. There are also provisions for imprisonment. However, this ques-

tion is not directly related to the main question. Therefore, if the hon. Member desires. So, the figures shall be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SIMON MARANDI: The Government makes alterations in its policies from time to time, under pressure from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as a result of which Non-Resident Indians are hesitant to invest their money in India. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government proposes to bring about changes in its economic policy?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: So far as our policies are concerned, there is no question of any interference from the World Bank or any international financial institutions or its officials. We formulate policies on our own. We have given an opportunity to Non-Resident Indians to invest in the country and they are entitled to purchase India Development Bonds as well. This provision was exclusively made for NRIs. More than Rs. 2,000 crores were mobilised under these schemes and the Non-Resident Indians purchased India Development Bonds worth more than Rs. 4,000 crores. This, we have been providing ample opportunities to the

N.R.Is. to make maximum investments in India and thus, participate in the economic development of the country.

**SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had used the term 'Condemn' when the hon. Minister was giving his reply. I did it because today two major problems confront the nation. One is that of black money and the other is housing. These schemes were formulated to solve these problems. In his reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned that the Government was able to mobilise Rs. 10659.93 lakhs which as per my calculations can help in building only 25,000 dwelling units. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he consider these schemes as successful and if not what does the Government propose to do with these two unsuccessful schemes intended to bring out black money and solve the housing problem?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** I have not used the word 'Condemn' it seems to be a case of misunderstanding... *(Interruptions)*. We propose to utilise the funds collected under these schemes for slum clearance and low cost housing for the rural poor and slum dwellers... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:** The hon. Minister is requested to make his point clear.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Minister, the question is whether the funds mobilised is sufficient to solve the aforesaid problems?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** The problem is gigantic and it cannot be solved by this amount. However, we shall utilize this money properly to solve the housing problem of the poor as much as possible *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, no; please stop it.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not like this. He is replying to your question.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** We do concede that we have not been successful in bringing out black money, as much as we expected. However, we have been able to mobilise substantial amount under the Remittances in Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme, 1991. Similarly, the India Development Bonds to sold like hot cakes and we have been able to mobilise Rs. 6,000—Rs. 6,500 crores under that scheme.

**SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:** This scheme was a failure. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether it has any other scheme for converting the black money being generated in the country into white? I also request the hon. Minister to inform the House of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check the generation of black money in future?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** As for the first point you raised under the National Housing Bank Scheme... *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are behaving in a rowdy manner. You have to behave properly. I do not appreciate this kind of comment from you. Not like this, I am giving chance to all Members. You will also get the chance.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** Housing schemes would be given concrete shape with the funds collected under the National Housing Bank Scheme and stringent action under the Income Tax Act would be taken to bring out black money. No new scheme is under the consideration of the Government.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HAN-  
DIQUE:***[Translation]***Prices of Natural Rubber**

\*68. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the prices to natural rubber;

(b) whether it is proposed to fix the administered prices of rubber during July-August each year; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Government has been announcing revision in the Bench Mark Price of Natural Rubber (RMA-4 grade) based on the cost study report of the Cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance which makes its recommendations taking into account the increases that have taken place in the cost of various inputs for production of natural rubber. The present Bench Mark Price of Rs. 21,450/- per metric tonne was fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Cost Accounts Branch on 15th January, 1991.

On the advice of the Ministry of Commerce, the Cost Accounts Branch have now conducted a fresh study and submitted their recommendations. These are being processed in consultation with all concerned authorities and it is too early to indicate details in this regard.

*[English]***Decline Exports**

\*69. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports in the first seven months of the current financial year have declined as compared to the corresponding period of the previous financial year;

(b) if so, the percentage of decline in dollar terms and the reason therefor;

(c) the export made to General Currency Areas and Rupee Payment Areas during the current financial year in comparison to the previous financial year;

(d) whether the export targets for 1991-92 have been achieved;

(e) if not, the reasons for shortfall therein; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to boost exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). India's exports to the General Currency Area amounted to US \$ 8567 million or Rs. 20095 crores during April-October 1991 as compared to US \$ 8118 million or Rs. 14239 crores during April-October 1990 thereby registering a growth of 5.5% in dollar terms and 41.1% in Rupee terms. India's exports to Rupee Payment Areas during April-October 1991 amounted to US \$ 951 million or Rs. 2229 crores as compared to US \$ 1988 million or Rs. 3487 crores during April-October 1990, thereby registering a decline of 52.2% in Dollar terms and 36.1% in Rupee terms.

Government are of the view that exports to GCA countries and RPA countries should be disaggregated and viewed separately.



The correct conclusion would, therefore, be that during April-October 1991 exports to GCA countries showed a modest increase of about 5.5% in Dollar terms while exports to RPA countries showed a decline of about 52% in Dollar terms, as compared to April-October 1990.

The reasons for the decline in exports to RPA countries are mainly external and include the political changes that have taken place in the erstwhile Soviet Union.

Other factors which have affected export growth include a slow-down in the world economy, recession in major developed countries, unavoidable import compression and high rate of export credit.

(d) and (e). Due to uncertainties in the global trading environment, collapse of the erstwhile Soviet Union, a major trading partner of India, and the lag for the far reaching economic reforms to have a real impact on exports, no export targets for 1991-92 have been finalised.

(f) The Government introduced a package of trade policy reforms aimed at strengthening of export incentives, eliminating substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import compression. REP licences have been replaced by Eximscrips. These will be the means of obtaining access to certain categories of imports of raw materials, components and spares. The system of advance licensing as an instrument of export promotion has also been strengthened. Government has decided to allow established exporters to open foreign currency accounts in approved banks and allow exporters to raise external credits pay for, export related imports from such accounts, and credit export proceeds to such accounts. Besides, Government have taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing, simplification of procedures for exports, activation of Board of Trade, bilat-

eral discussion with selected countries, interaction with national organisations of trade and industry etc.

[Translation]

### **Import of Fax Machines**

\* 70 SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Facsimile Automatic Transmission (FAX) Machines have been transferred from Appendix 1-A to Appendix 3-A of the new import policy;

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

(c) whether the production of FAX machines in India is likely to be adversely affected due to import of these machines; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Import of Facsimile Automatic Transmission (FAX) machines is allowed as an office machine by eligible Registered Exporters and Government Departments etc. Its import is also allowed against Eximscrips.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The indigenous production of FAX machines is not sufficient to meet the requirements within the country.

[English]

### **Foreign Exchange Reserves**

\*71. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:  
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange reserves as on June 22, 1991 and January 31, 1992 respectively;

(b) whether these reserves include contributions from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank;

(c) the share of each of the sources of foreign exchange in these reserves;

(d) whether the balance of payments position has improved during this period; and

(e) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The total foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and Special Drawing Rights) as on June 22, 1991 and January 31, 1992 were Rs. 2542 crores (\$ 1188 million) and Rs. 9766 crores (\$ 3775 million) respectively.

(b) The level of reserves is the net result of a number of transactions in the balance of payments accounts including those with IMF and World Bank.

(c) It is not possible to compute source-wise share in the reserves since it is a net result of a number of transactions in the external sector. However, receipts from IMF during the period are : Rs. 570 crores (\$ 221 million) in July 1991, Rs. 1654 crores (\$ 639 million) in September 1991 and Rs. 305 cores (\$ 117 million) in November 1991 and Rs. 683 crores (\$ 265 million) in January 1992. Receipts from World Bank on account of structural adjustment loan during the period are equivalent to Rs. 770 crores (\$ 300 million).

(d) Yes, Sir. The balance of payments

as reflected in the level of reserves has improved.

(e) Does not arise. Even so, the steps initiated and proposed to be taken to maintain the balance of payments position include; macro economic stabilisation, restoration of fiscal discipline, together with structural reforms in trade policy and industrial policy in the short term; increase in capital flows consistent with financial prudence along with their productive use, enhancement of direct foreign investment and inflows from the non-Resident Indians over the medium term.

### **Special 301 Trade Act**

\*73 SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM  
CHANDRASEKHAR:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the threat by U.S. to begin the process of imposing punitive tariffs on Indian exports is continuing;

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

(c) whether U.S. has also issued a notification for taking action against India under its special 301 Trade Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). On 26 April, 1991, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) designated India as a priority foreign country under the Special 301 provisions of the U.S. trade legislation on grounds of

perceived deficiencies in India's patent law, trade mark and copyright regimes and the enforcement of intellectual property law. The United States also represented that access for US motion pictures was restricted through quotas, fees and other barriers.

In January, 1992, the USTR issued notice inviting written comments from the public by 24 February, 1992, as to whether acts, policies and practices of the Government of India concerning the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights and market access for motion pictures are unreasonable and burden or restrict US Commerce and if so, what responsive action, if any should be taken by the United States.

Government are satisfied that our laws relating to trademarks and copyright, together with some amendments proposed to the Copyright Act, are adequate. A decision has also been taken to improve market access for motion pictures and videos. As far as the issue of patents is concerned, attention of the United States has been drawn to the fact that this is the subject of multilateral negotiations, which have yet to be concluded. On 26th February, 1992, the USTR announced the decision to terminate the investigation against India under Section 301.

#### **Committee on Exim Scripts**

\*74. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any Committee recently to examine the operational strategies of Exim Scripts;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee which has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Ghosh, Dy. Governor, RBI comprises of four other members namely director General of International Trade, Chairman, State Bank of India, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and President, Federation of Indian Exporters Organisation.

(c) and (d). The Committee has not submitted its report.

#### **Income Tax on Interest Earnings**

\*75. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARAMURTHY:  
SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of tax deductions on bank interest of more than Rs.2500 per annum has resulted in steep-fall in bank deposits;

(b) if so, whether several bank workers' federations have urged the Government to withdraw the said scheme; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The Government have received representations from representative bodies of banks and bank employees in this regard. In view of the proximity to the presentation of the budget for 1992-93, it would not be appropriate to indicate Government's views on this issue at this stage.

#### **Income Tax Realisation In Tamil Nadu**

\* 76. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income tax pending realisation in Tamil Nadu as on December 31, 1991;

(b) the number of raids conducted in the State against income tax defaulters during 1989, 1990 and 1991; and

(c) the amount of income tax collected in the State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The total income-tax (including corporation tax) demand outstanding for realisation in Tamil Nadu, as on 31.12.1991, was Rs.454 crores.

(b) The total number of searches conducted in Tamil Nadu during the financial years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:-

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>No. of Searches conducted</i>
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1988-89	406
1989-90	262
1990-91	503
1991-92 (upto 31.1.92)	140

(c) The amount of income tax (including corporation tax) collected in Tamil Nadu during the financial years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given below:-

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
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1988-89	477
1989-90	624
1990-91	707
1991-92 (upto 15.2.92)	638

#### **Conversion of State Highways Into National Highways In Maharashtra**

\* 77. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of State Highways which have been converted into National Highways during the Seventh Five Year Plan, particularly those passing through the State of Maharashtra?

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

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	N.H. No.	Name of the Road	State(s)	Length	Total Length
1	2	3	4	5	6
.....Km.....					
1.	NE-1	Ahmedabad-Vadodara	Gujarat	93	93
2.	54 (extension)	Sitchar-Tulpang	Mizoram	270	270
3.	54-A (extension)	Theriat-Lunglei Road	Mizoram	9	9
4.	54-B (extension)	Vensus Saddle-Saiha Road	Mizoram	27	27
5.	37A	Kuwarital Junction with N.H. 52 at Tezpur.	Assam	23	23
6.	47-A	Willingdon Island Jn. with Cochin	Kerala	6	6
7.	11-A	Link Road from Manoharpura Rajasthan N.H. 11.	Rajasthan	64	64
8.	14	Beawar-Sirohi-Kandla Road	Rajasthan Gujarat	310 140	450
9.	16	Nizamabad-Jagdalpur Road	Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh	220 30 210	460

Sl. No.	N.H. No.	Name of the Road	State(s)	Length	Total Length
.....Km.....					
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	20	Pathankot-Mandi Road	Punjab Himachal Pradesh	10 210	220
11.	49	Cochin-Madurai Road (extension of N.H.49)	Kerala Tamil Nadu	150 130	280
Total Km.:					1902

**Customer Service Committee**

\*78. SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-  
DARU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customer Service Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India constituted a Committee in September, 1990 under the Chairmanship of Shri M.N. Goiporia, Chairman, State Bank of India to study the current state of customer service in banks and to suggest measures to improve performance in this area. The Committee submitted its report to the Reserve Bank of India in December, 1991. A summary of the recommendations made by the Committee is given in the Statement attached.

Reserve Bank of India have issued necessary instructions to the banks advising them to implement certain recommendations which do not require any further processing. The banks have also been advised to initiate suitable action on some of recommendations which require examination by banks including consultation with employment organizations. The Government and the Reserve Bank of India have taken up for consideration the remaining recommendations.

**STATEMENT**

1. Commencement of employees' working hours 15 minutes before commencement of business hours can be made operative by banks at branches in metropolitan and urban centres.
2. All the customers who enter the banking hall before the close of business hours should be attended to.
3. Banks may extend business hours for all banking transactions except cash, up-till one hour before close of the working hours.
4. It may be ensured that no counter remains unattended during the business hours and uninterrupted service is rendered to the customers.
5. All Branches, except very small branches, should have 'Enquiry' of 'May I help you?' counter, either exclusively or combined with other duties, located near the entry point of the banking hall.
6. Banks may provide one or more Teller Counters at area I centres, including state capitals, at one or more branches catering to cash transactions upto Rs.5000 including encashment of drafts and travellers' cheques upto that amount, as well as non-cash transactions upto Rs. 10000/.
7. Difficulties, in the way of acceptance of small denomina-

tion notes from customers as well as from non-customers for issuance of drafts, should engage the attention of branch officials, controlling offices and the Reserve Bank of India; customers may be taken into confidence about such difficulties.

8. Cash handling by bank branches and functioning of currency chests relocating cash from excess to deficit centres should be actively monitored by the Reserve Bank India.
9. Formation of an extensive 'Currency Corporation of India' may be considered.
10. Service relating to exchange of mutilated and soiled notes may be made more customer-friendly by proper training of employees on the one hand and liberalisation of Note Refund Rules on the other.
11. Notes/coins counting machines may be introduced wherever volume of work so warrants.
12. For safe guarding currency notes from early soiling, these may be packed with paper seal/band.
13. In addition to obtaining nomination form, banks may provide for mentioning name and address of the nominee in the account opening form. Publicity about nomination facility is needed, including printing compatible message on

cheque book, pass book and any other literature reaching the customer, as well as launching periodical drives to popularise the facility.

14. Unless the customer prefers not to nominate (this may be recorded, without giving scope for conjecture of non-compliance), nomination should be a rule, to cover all other existing and new accounts.
15. Availability of nomination facility, also for safe custody of articles and safe deposit lockers, may be actively publicised.
16. Coupled with stipulations for minimum balance and maximum number of withdrawals, savings bank accounts may be encouraged by offering better rate of interest compared to 5% p.a. being paid at present.
17. Issuance of statements of accounts and updating of pass books with correct and legible particulars should attract banks' constant attention.
18. Customers may be made conscious of the need on their part to bring pass books regularly for updating and employees may be exhorted to attach importance to this area. wherever pass books are held back for updating, because of large number of entries, paper tokens should be issued.
19. Stationery with Pre-demarked folds/flaps may be used for statements of accounts.



20. Term deposits may be marketed innovatively, by dissemination of information to customers, specifically regarding availability of monthly discounted interest disbursement, and safe custody facility for deposit receipts.
21. Advance instructions from depositors for disposal of the deposit on maturity may be obtained in the application form itself; wherever such instructions are not obtained, intimation for deposit becoming due should be sent as a rule.
22. Banks may accept term deposits in units of Rs. 5000/- or in its multiples, and issue pass books (doing away with deposit receipt system).
23. Change in interest rates on deposits should be made applicable to the existing deposits also.
24. Change in interest rates on deposits should be made known to customer as well as bank branches by press notifications, based on which branches should be enabled to accept deposits at new rates provisionally, to be confirmed later, on receipt of official communication.
25. Customers should get expert guidance from banks in their day-to-day decision making about investment in deposit schemes, etc.
26. Trilingual brochures and pamphlets should be actively promoted, containing myriad customer-useful information.
27. Term deposits with banks should be afforded tax benefits.
28. More and more locker facilities in residential areas and setting-up of specialised branches/subsidiaries for this purpose may be examined.
29. Single-window concept may be introduced for issuance of drafts, authorising employee at the counter to sign drafts upto Rs. 5,000 which are pre-countersigned by another authorised signatory.
30. System of one employee disposing of the applicant for draft as above, can be introduced for banker's cheque and pay order also.
31. 'Bank orders', like the postal orders, may be introduced in denominations of Rs. 5, Rs. 20, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1000 etc., providing for payee's name to be filled in by the purchaser.
32. Facility of instant credit of outstation cheques may be raised to Rs. 5000 (from Rs. 2500). A separate type of pay-in-slip may be evolved for availing of this facility.
33. Delay in collection of outstation cheques may be compensated by paying interest at 2 percent p.a. above savings bank rate, if such interest payable is Rs. 5/- or more.

34. Where delay in crediting bill proceeds can be attributed to the bank, it should pay interest to the lodger for the delayed period at the rate of 2% above savings bank interest.
35. In the case of delay in collection of export proceeds, banks may take up with the overseas importer's bank.
36. Dishonored instruments may be returned/despached to the coutomet within 24 hours.
37. When purchased/discounted instruments are sent to their own branches for collection, banks may exclude delays attributable to themselves while recovering overdue interest.
38. If remittance of proceeds is delayed beyond two days by paying bank, it should reimburse to the collecting bank interest for such delay.
39. Telegraphic Transfer (TTs) issued and payable at Area I centres including state capitals may be value-dated on third day; other remittances may be credited on receipt of telegram or confirmation thereof whichever is received earlier.
40. Delay beyond eighth day in crediting mail transfers (MTs) may be compensated by paying interest at 2 percent p.a. above savings bank rate and paying such interest if it is Rs. 5/- or more.
41. Clearing houses may be set up at centres having ten or more banks; lead bank of the district may manage such a clearing house. More centres may be covered by National Clearing.
42. Loan proposals may be simultaneously submitted by bank branches to all the controlling offices, enabling sanctioning office to release its decision quickly.
43. processing official from controlling office may visit branches for expediting processing where loan applications are in bulk.
44. Working capital applications may be processed by banks simultaneously with financial institutions dealing with term loan applications.
45. Hesitation or fear psychosis about use of delegated powers by officials should be removed by proper message percolating down from top management.
46. Summeised sed and updated norms relating to various loan schemes may be mad available to branch officials interacting with respective loanees.
47. After agreeing at consortium meeting, processing and sanctioning its won share of credit facility by any member bank should not be delayed beyond 45 days. Disbursement of such agreed share should not be delayed for constraint of funds

- which the bank should arrange on its own initiative.
48. Single-window approach in regard to documentation of consortium finance may be promoted actively.
49. Loan application under Government schemes should be made to flow from sponsoring bodies to bank branches smoothly on an ongoing basis.
50. Before launching any new scheme, Government any consult the Reserve Bank of India, the NABARD and the Indian Banks' Association, to make schemes compatible for easy implementation.
51. More centres may be notified for creation of equitable mortgages, covering district headquarters to start with. In the long run, notified centres concept may be done away with by suitable statutory amendment.
52. Each employee may wear on his person an identify badge, displaying Photograph and name thereon.
53. Periodic change of desk and entrustment of elementary supervisory jobs may be considered for clerical employees.
54. Training programmes should be in line with customer service orientation.
55. Induction training should be a must for all newly recruited clerical and officer employees.
56. Specialised training/post-training placement for select employees should be revitalised.
57. Training programmes of the NIBM may be integrated and aligned with banks' needs. Banks' faculty may develop short courses in practical banking under the aegis of the NIBM.
58. Quality of Training should be upgraded by paying greater attention to the process of selection of faculty and needs of training institutions.
59. Quality cricles may be encouraged.
60. Reward and recognition system should be used effectively.
61. Decisions taken by the employees in good faith should be noted by the controlling offices in proper perspective. Lower grade officers may be kept out of the purview of Central Vigilance Commission, by proper vigilance infrastructure, developed in house. CVC could depute his officials to banks to understand banks functioning.
62. Employess unions and officers' associations should be invited to be with the management to radiate spirit of customer service towards one and all of the banks' employees.
63. At metro and urban centres work may be automated and modern techniques of working may be adopted: where nec-

essary in consultation with the Unions.

64. Customers' transactions, especially transfer of funds, may be attended to, by putting to effective use of BANKNET, S.W.I.F.T. Remote Area Business message networked (RABMN), etc.
65. New procedures may be introduced and obsolete ones may be done away with on an ongoing basis.
66. Banks should subject themselves to customer service audit covering grassroots level as well as macro level.
67. Complaint book with perforated copies in each set may be introduced, so designed as to instantly provide an acknowledgement to the customer and an intimation to the controlling office.
68. Branch level Customer Service Committee should be rejuvenated.
69. Periodical meetings should be held with customers and their representative bodies.
70. Quarterly Customer Relation Programmes to interact with different cross-sections of customers should be utilised for identifying action points to upgrade the customer service.
71. Inspectors/auditors should give due importance in their reports to customer services

aspects, such as efficacy of complaints handling and grievance redressal machinery.

72. Report on customer service may be called for by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India may conduct evaluation studies on implementation of customer service measures.
73. Customer service recommendations may be given out as a charter to ensure good customer service from banks. A monthly report may be given designed to be submitted to controlling office to keep it informed of state of customer service.
74. Special attention may be bestowed on complaint prone areas and special task forces may be constituted to bring up branches in such areas.
75. Public relation oriented officers may be posted to complaint prone branches with a view to converting these into good customer service units.
76. While more employees may be brought in the customer service circle by training by being recognised by rewards and by being shown out as examples in customer service culture, deliberate recalcitrance and disregard of customer service spirit should be taken note of in concerned employees' service records besides taking other action.
77. Senior officials from control-

- ling offices may give priority to customer service aspects during their branch visits, crosschecking actual atmosphere with a copy of the customer service report.
78. Customer Service Centres may be dissolved.
79. Restricted holidays, on Government pattern, may be introduced in banks also, to provide more working days. The number of holidays in a year including restricted holidays should not be more than 15 days in any state.
80. Infrastructure facilities at branches should be upgraded by bestowing particular attention to providing adequate space, proper furniture, drinking water facilities, etc.,
81. Specialised branches may be opened may be for catering to exclusive customer segments. Personalised service may be promoted by levy of higher service charge, if necessary.
82. Optimum branch size may be determined for the present, identifying at present level of staff strength not exceeding 100 and business level not beyond Rs. 200 crores.
83. Unwieldy large branches may be trimmed, by carving out certain functional area to be spun off to new specialised branches.
84. The manpower should be redistributed/redeployed to ensure need based availability of staff at branches.
85. Instead of joint publicity by public sector banks, individual bank may do its own publicity campaigns; wherever public in general is the target group, the Indian Banks' Association may undertake publicity on behalf of the banks.
86. Customer education programmes, wherein banks' employees should also be involved, may consist of advertisements, informative literature, interfaces, seminars, etc. with a view to making the customer emphatical to banks' limitations and predicaments and appreciative of banks' efforts to improve customer service.
87. In predominantly residential areas, banks may observe Sunday working adjusting weekly offs suitably.
88. Banks should review and improve upon the existing security systems in branches so as to instill confidence amongst the employees and the public.
89. Government departments should consider staggering of salary/pension payments to reduce congestion in bank branches on specific days.
90. Banks should arrange for pay telephones in large branches.
91. 'Pass Worked' system may be evolved to facilitate customers

to get answers to routine queries over the phone thus reducing customers' visits.

92. Credit cards and other innovative products like ATMs may be floated on a joint venture basis.

93. Best branches from customer service point of view should be rewarded by annual awards/running shield.

94. Government should consider issuing cheques instead of passing pay orders on the bills for payment to persons/bodies.

95. Tax collection and such others work on behalf of Government and public undertakings may be undertaken only after careful assessment of infrastructure etc., and its impact on the quality of regular customer service. As far as possible, specialised branches may provide such facilities.

96. Time norms for specialised business transactions should be displayed prominently in the banking hall.

97. The Reserve Bank of India may consider reviewing its functioning and upgradation of its systems to improve the standards of customer service.

### **Housing Loan Scheme**

\*79. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced a housing loan scheme through public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India have been issuing guidelines to the commercial banks from time to time to extend loans to housing sector. Since January 1989, the overall housing finance to be provided by banks have been linked to the growth of their deposits and they are required to lend 1.5% of their incremental deposits of the current year over that of the previous year to the housing sector. The banks are under further instructions from RBI that at least 30% of the total allocation for housing should be reserved for direct lending and out of that at least half should be given in rural and semi-urban areas. 30% of the allocation is required to be extended by way of term loans to housing finance companies, housing boards and other public housing agencies and rest 40% is to be made available for subscriptions to guaranteed bonds and debentures of National Housing Bank of Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

National Housing Bank is also operating since July, 1989 their Home Loan Account scheme through branches of the commercial banks throughout the country. Under the Scheme, an individual can open a Home Loan Account and will be required to contribute a minimum of Rs. 30 per month or in quarterly, half yearly or annual instalments in multiple thereof, for a minimum period of 5 years. The maximum amount of loan to be given by the bank under the scheme, will be a multiple of the amount of accumulated savings including upto-date interest. As on 31st December, 1991, 5.5

lakhs accounts have been opened and the amount collected under the scheme was Rs. 100 crores.

### **Export of Rubber**

\*80. SHRIMATI GEETA KUKHERJEE:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow the export of rubber to arrest the crash in its prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quality and quantity of rubber proposed to be exported, country-wise;

(c) the rate at which rubber is proposed to be exported;

(d) how does it compare with the international prices prevailing in January, 1992; and

(e) the extent to which it is likely to stabilise the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). Government has allowed export of 14,000 metric tonnes of natural rubber consisting of 3,000 tonnes of centrifuged latex (dry rubber content), 5,000 tonnes of INSR-20 grade of crumb rubber and 6,000 tonnes of off-grade rubber (other than RMA-4 and RMA-5 grades) by private exporters, keeping in view the surplus availability and to arrest the decline in price.

So far, no export has been made and hence it is premature to assess the impact of export on rubber prices in the domestic market.

Government has not fixed any price for the export as this will have to be decided between the contracting parties by suitable negotiation. However, the weighted monthly average FOB prices of RSS-3 and SMR-20 grades in the Malaysian market during January, 1992 were as under:-

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RSS-3	...	Us \$ 774 per MT
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SMR-20	...	US \$ 803 per MT
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### **Seizure and Confiscation of Snake Skin Articles**

694. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of seizure and confiscation of snake skins and snake skin articles have increased during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States in which such cases have come into the notice of the Government;

(d) Whether confiscated snake skin and snake skin items are permitted to be exported/traded within the country;

(e) if so, the details in this regard; and

(f) the quantity exported along with value during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Available reports do not indicate the seizure of snake skins and snake skin articles by the Customs authorities during the last one year.

(d) to (f). Confiscated snake skins and snake skin items are at present not permitted to be exported or traded within the country.

### **Mutual Funds**

695. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives for which the Mutual Funds were set up;

(b) whether an evaluation to ascertain the fulfilment of objectives was carried on;

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

(d) whether a comprehensive legislation is under consideration to regulate the operations of these Mutual Funds;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Mutual Funds have been generally set up with the objectives of giving access to the Securities market for the investing public with a view to providing an attractive return on their investments.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). This Ministry has issued on 14-2-1992 a comprehensive set of prudential guidelines for the development and regulation of mutual funds and for ensuring investor protection. The guidelines *inter-alia* cover scope of Mutual Funds, their establishment, restrictions on business activities, Trust deeds, schemes of Mutual Funds, investment limitations and disclosures and reporting. The guidelines also stipulate that Mutual

Funds shall be authorised for business by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

### **Open Tender System**

696. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given on April 5, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 4881 and state:

(a) the facts regarding Open Tender System;

(b) state of various Writ Petitions in the various High Courts and in the Supreme Court; and

(c) the amount of money collected under this Open Tender System and its disbursement till January 31, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Under the Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for 1988-1990, the Government introduced a new system, the Open Tender System, in respect of "Superfast" categories for which 15% of the annual quota was earmarked. Under this system, allotments were to be determined on the basis of premium offered by applicants over the minimum export prices fixed on various categories by the Government.

On a Writ filed by a section of the garment export, trade, the Delhi High Court struck down the system in 1989 as the Court held that the collection of premium amounts under the system was not legally authorised under the import-Export Control Act, 1947 and the Export Control Order 1977.

Government had filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court challenging the order of Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court has admitted the SLP. While



admitting the SLP, the Hon'ble Supreme Court stayed refund of the amounts collected from the exporters under the system. The appeal is now pending before the Supreme Court.

(c) An amount of Rs. 56.62 Cr. had been collected as Premium amount under the Open Tender System during its operation. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 42.50 lakh was released during 1989 to the Apparel Export promotion Council for export promotion activities.

#### **Economic Collaboration with Portugal**

697. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to establish economic collaboration with Portugal; and

(b) if so, the details of the areas identified or agreement signed for the establishment of economic collaboration with that country?

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

(b) Fisheries and Food processing are two areas identified for possible joint venture projects between the two countries. An agreement of Collaboration was signed between the Portuguese Institute of Foreign Trade and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on 26.1.1992.

[Translation]

#### **Functioning of DRD Laboratory**

698. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years since when Defence Research and Development Laboratory is functioning;

(b) whether functioning of the laboratory has been reviewed during the last ten years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on this laboratory during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Twenty nine and half years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The functioning of this laboratory has been reviewed by Scientific Adviser to Raksha Mantri during September 1984 and February 1987. It has also been reviewed by Raksha Rajya Mantri during August 1986 and December 1991. In addition, specific Project/Programme Management Boards also periodically review the research and development projects under progress.

(d) Total expenditure for the last three years is Rs. 193.02 crores.

#### **Sainik Schools**

699. SHRI SUKHDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open more Sainik Schools in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) to (c). A Sainik School is opened on the specific request of a State Government/Union Territory Administration as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure has to be met by it. No concrete proposal from any of the State Government/UT Administration is currently under the active consideration of the Ministry of Defence.

[English]

#### **Benefits to Foreign Companies due to changes in FERA**

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

(a) whether the changes in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 announced by the Reserve Bank of India are more beneficial for foreign companies which will be entering India with an equity holding of 51 per cent under the new Industrial Policy as compared to the existing Indian companies where overseas equity holding is up to 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not offering equal concessions to all to companies?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Crisis faced by Handloom Weavers of Madhya Pradesh**

701. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any survey about the problems being experienced by handloom weavers of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The major problem experienced by the handloom weavers in the country including Madhya Pradesh is the high yarn prices. Government is constantly reviewing the price situation and has taken corrective steps. The State sector and Co-operative sector spinning mills have been directed to augment the production of crucial counts of yarn and exercise restraint in prices. The spinning mills in the private sector have also been persuaded to supply yarn to handloom weavers at moderately reduced prices.

#### **Export to Jordan**

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

(a) the main items being exported to Jordan;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the Country by exporting those items during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase export to Jordan in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Bulk of Indian exports to Jordan consists of engineering goods, agricultural commodities like wheat, rice and tea.

(b) Rupee equivalent of foreign exchange earned by total exports made to Jordan during the last three years is as under:-

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1988-89	Rs. 23.49 crores
1989-90	Rs. 15.75 crores
1990-91	Rs. 57.24 crores

---

(c) and (d). Efforts are being made to increase exports to Jordan. Steps taken in this direction include bilateral discussions at Govt. to Govt. level in Joint Trade Committee meetings, exchange of business delegations, participation in trade fairs, and counter trade deals.

#### **New Rubber Policy**

703. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently announced a new rubber policy; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Government has allowed export of 14,000 metric tonnes of

natural rubber consisting of 3,000 tonnes of centrifuged latex (dry rubber content), 5000 tonnes of ISNR - 20 grades of crumb rubber and 6000 tonnes of off-grade rubber (Other than RMA -4 and RMA- 5 grades) by private exporters, keeping in view the surplus availability and to arrest the decline in price.

The State Trading Corporation of India has also been allowed to export some rubber from its stock.

No export has, however, taken place so far.

#### **Projects from H.P. Pending Clearance**

704. SHRI D. D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects and schemes submitted by Himachal Pradesh pending clearance with the Union Government;

(b) the present position in each case;

(c) the target date for their clearance; and

(d) whether these are likely to be included under Annual Plan for 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) No indication about this can be given as the 8th Plan is yet to be finalised.

## STATEMENT

*List of Projects/Schemes received from Himachal Pradesh pending clearance*

Sl. No.	Details of the project	Present position of the case	Target date of clearance
1	2	3	4

## NATIONAL HIGHWAY WORKS

1. Kullu bypass on NH-21  
EFC memo is under preparation  
June, 1992
2. Seven minor bridges on NH-20 (in Kms. 61.70, 79, 146, 176, 177 and 179)  
Included in Annual Plan 1991-92  
March, 1992
3. NH-20 Improvement to narrow and low grade sections  
Under scrutiny  
31.3.92
4. Reconstruction of damaged culverts on NH-21 Km. 295/0 to 305/0  
Under scrutiny  
31.3.92

## CRF WORKS

The Himachal Pradesh Government has forwarded 44 schemes costing Rs. 35.68 crores under their CRF programme for 8th Plan period. These schemes could not be processed for approval as actual augmentation of CRF in accordance with the revised Resolution passed by Parliament on 13-5-88, has not taken place so far. As soon as actual augmentation takes place, the schemes will be processed for approval taking into account inter priority and availability of funds etc.

## DECLARATION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

State Government has recommended two roads (i.e. Khundi Maharahal-Sundala-Chamba-Shahpur-Swarghat-Nalagarh-Paonta-Dehradun Road and Thakurdwara (Palampur)-Hamirpur-Nadaun-Gagret-Hoshiarpur Road) for declaration of new National Highways in the 8th Plan. Decision on these can be taken only after the finalisation of the 8th Plan by the Planning Commission depending on overall provisions, availability of funds etc.

Sl. No.	Details of the project	Present position of the case	Target date of clearance
1	2	3	4
<b>E &amp; I LOAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME</b>			
	(i) Lal Dhank-Paonta-Rajban-Rohroo-Sungiti-Narkanda including bridge over Sainj Khad.	(	The decision about approving these projects can be taken only after finalisation of the 8th Plan by the Planning Commission when the outlay for E & I Programme becomes known.
	(ii) Khundi Mahrahal-Sundala-Chamba-Shahpur-Swarghat-Nalagath-Paonta-Debradu-Dehradun.	(	
	(iii) Thakurdwara (Palampur)-Hamirpur-Nadaun-Gagret-Hoshiarpur Road.	(	
		(	

**Budgetary Assistance to export Promotion Council**

706. PROF K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given by the Government to each of the Export Promotion Councils during 1991-92 and the Budget provision for each council for 1992-93;

(b) the number of sanctioned and actual staff strength in each of these council;

(c) the steps taken for the reduction in the expenditure of each council; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by each council to promote exports in 1992-93 and onwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Effective steps are being taken by

the councils for reduction in their expenditure by adopting the following measures:-

(i) Closure of foreign offices to the extent considered appropriate, by the councils having foreign offices.

(ii) Economy in expenditure on domestic and international tours.

(iii) Economy in telephone, telex, postage and contingent expenditure. etc.

(d) The steps proposed to be taken by the councils to promote exports in 1992-93 and onwards include:-

(i) Publicity/Advertisement

(ii) Participation in Fairs, Exhibitions, Buyerseller meets, Trade delegations, Sales-cum study teams, Individual sales teams, Research & Development, Market Surveys etc.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Export Promotion Council	Grant in AIO Released in 1991-92 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Budget Provisions for 1992-93	No. of sanctioned posts	Actual Staff strength
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Apparel EPC	*NIL	Budgets of 1992-93 of various Councils are being discussed and these would be Finalised only in March 1992.	588	498
2.	Basic Chemicals and Pharm. and Cosmetics EPC.	22.77		79	75
3.	Carpet EPC	14.87		18	18
4.	Ceshew EPC	3.32		19	17
5.	Cooton Textiles EPC	**NIL		...	...
6.	Chemicals and Allied	82.64		114	110
7.	Council for Leather Exports	67.00		78	78
8.	EPC for Handcrafts	15.79		14	13
9.	Engineering EPC	162.01		311	309
10.	Electronics and Computer Software EPC	24.79		19	15

Sl. No.	Name of the Export Promotion Council	Grant in AIO Released in 1991-92 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Budget Provisions for 1992-93	No. of sanctioned posts	Actual Staff strength
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Gem & Jewellery	47.94	Budget of 1992-93	77	73
12.	Handloom EPC	45.07	of various Councils	63	60
13.	Indian Silk EPC	25.82	are beings discussed and	29	25
14.	Overseas Construction Council of India	4.97	these would be	15	14
15.	Plastics and Lintdeums EPC	14.84	Finalised only in March 1992.	40	40
16.	Sports Goods EPC			24	20
17.	Synthetic and Rayon Textiles EPC	25.76		49	39
18.	Shellac EPC	13.76		44	43
19.	Wool & Woolen LPC	9.79		33	31
Total		596.03		1614	1478

\* The matter regarding release of withheld grants of Apparel EPC is presently under consideration.

\*\* The Cotton Textiles EPC is not voluntarily taking any grant from Govt. on its budget.

\*\*\* As the Council is not taking any Government grant the posts in the Council are not sanctioned by the Government.



### Shifting of Items from Open General License

707. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have shifted some items from the Open General License to the Exim Scrip route;

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

(c) the reasons for the change of policy in this regard; and

(d) the objective behind this change?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). Keeping in view the objective of the new Trade Policy of linking imports with exports, list of OGL items was reviewed and some of the items were shifted from Open General Licence to the Exim Scrip rout. Details in this regard are contained in the Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 196 - ITC (PN)/90-93 dated 14.8.91, No. 202 - ITC (PN)/ 90-93 dated

5.9.91, No. 254 - ITC (PN)/90-93 dated 6.12.91 and NO. 271-ITC (PN)/90-93 dated 12.2.92, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

### World Bank Aided Projects in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) the details of the World Bank aided projects in Madhya Pradesh indicating the quantum and extent of aid expected in each case; and

(b) the extent of aid already received in each case and the delay, if any, made in extending the aid projectwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). A Statement of World Bank aided projects in Madhya Pradesh, the aid committed, and the amount disbursed in each case, till the end of January, 92 is attached.

### STATEMENT

(In \$ Million)

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Loan Credit Amount</i>	<i>Amount disbursed by the end of Jan '92</i>
Narmada Gujarat Dam	335.0 *	102.4*
Watershed Dev.Rainfed Areas	23.75*	12.675*
National Agric. Exten I	30.73*	25.209*
Korba II	400.0	366.2
Central Power Transmission	250.7*	128.7*

(In \$ Million)

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Loan Credit Amount</i>	<i>Amount disbursed by the end of Jan '92</i>
Indira Sarovar Hydro	52.337	5.797
Dudhichua Coal	151.0*	90.037*
Coal Mining & Quality Imp.	340.0*	218.236*
Madhya Pradesh Fertilizer	203.6	166.2
Vocational Training	208.8*	38.7*
Family Welfare Training	113.3*	22.3*
Technical Education I	210.0*	16.0*
Dam Safety Ass & Rehab.	153.0*	8.0*

- \* These are multisate projects which have a component in Madhya Pradesh. The figures relate to the entire project.

#### **World Bank's Recommendations on Rural Banking system**

709. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has made some recommendations regarding consolidating the rural banking system;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken any action on these recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). It has been suggested by the World Bank that Rural Banking might be consolidated through certain institutional

changes which may *inter-alia* include simplification and revision of interest rates on agricultural loans, reduction of high level of overdues and improvement in the quality of lending to this sector. The Agricultural Rural Credit Review Committee (Khusro Committee) as well as the Committee on the Financial System (Narasimham Committee) have gone into the problems of rural banking separately and the recommendations made by them are under consideration of the Government.

#### **Export of Cigarettes to Russia**

710. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed any Tobacco factory to export Cigarettes to Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

value of cigarettes proposed to be exported; and

(c) the details of the agreement reached with Russia in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). Exports take place not on the basis of specific permissions given by Government but in terms of the Export-Import Policy, and the bilateral trade protocol. A provision for export of 3 billion pieces of Cigarettes to Russia has been made in the Trade Protocol for the year 1992.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Firemen at Chakeri Air Force Station

711. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an examination for promotion of Firemen of Chakeri Air Force Station was held recently;

(b) if so, whether the candidates declared successful in the said examination, have been granted promotion;

(c) if not, the reasons for denying promotion to the successful candidates;

(d) the time by which all the candidates declared successful are likely to be promoted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). A Trade Test was conducted to fill up one vacancy of Fireman Grade I and Three vacancies of Leading Hand Fire (Ordinary Grade) on

27.7.1991. Since formal Trade Test was not prescribed for promotion to Fireman Grade I, the results of the test for this post were held invalid. Further, since the Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) was found to be constituted in accordance with the old Recruitment Rules, its proceedings have been held invalid. A fresh DPC was found to be constituted in accordance with the old Recruitment Rules, its proceedings have been held invalid. A fresh DPC is being convened for the selection of the eligible candidates. The successful candidates are likely to be promoted by the end of March 1992.

#### Loans for Research and Development Activities

712. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide loans without interest to private firms for Research and Development activities; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the terms and conditions fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The commercial banks do not provide loans without interest to any person. The grant of loans to private firms for undertaking research activity including that for development/upgradation of new/existing technology is not considered as an activity under the purview of priority sector lending of commercial banks. Loans are provided by the banks for setting up of industries etc. for productive purposes after the availability of the projects have been assessed taking into consideration the use of technologies by the entrepreneurs. The rates of interest to be charged by banks on their advances are according to the directives issued by Re-

serve Bank of India on the subject from time to time.

[English]

### **STA Permits to Unemployed Graduates**

713. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Transport Authority of Delhi Administration has called for applications to grant permits to run buses on the DTC routes;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to give preference to the unemployed graduates who may have also applied under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The State Transport Authority, Delhi have invited applications to grant State Carriage Permits on routes operated by DTC as well as new routes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Grants to Madhya Pradesh form Central Road Fund**

714. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not providing the amount of Rs. 15.31 crores out of Central Road Fund to Madhya Pradesh for the year 1989-90 as per the resolution passed by Lok

Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 13.5.1988; and

(b) the time by which the said amount will be provided to Madhya Pradesh for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Actual augmentation of Central Road Fund in accordance with the Resolution adopted by Parliament on 13.5.1988, against which the accruals of Rs. 15.31 crores in respect of Madhya Pradesh for the year 89-90 were anticipated, has not taken place as yet. As such, new schemes in Madhya Pradesh for this amount could not be approved so far.

(b) It is too early to indicate the time for approval of schemes against augmented Central Road Fund from 1989 onwards, as well as release of funds against the same, since a decision about augmentation of the Fund is yet to be taken.

[English]

### **Enquiry into Import of Newsprint by STC**

715. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to institute an enquiry into the import of newsprint by State Trading Corporation during the last year resulting into the seizure of on Indian Vessel belonging to Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of loss suffered; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fix the responsibility in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) STC had imported some quality of newsprint from M/s. Meteor Paper Ltd., London which was delivered through SCI. Due to a dispute in regard to declaration of the origin of the material, manufacturer's certificate etc., STC did not release the payment to the supplier. On filing of a claim by the supplier against SCI for the value of cargo, one vessel of SCI was arrested at Antwerp (Belgium) on 12.2.92. The arrested vessel has since been got released by SCI on an indemnity bond.

(c) and (d). The matter is begin enquired into.

[*Translation*]

#### **Import of Food Items**

716. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the various food items proposed to be imported during 1992-93; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1989	780	6.05
1990	795	10.24
1991	841	11.92

(b) Special preventive checks and drives are organised and the anti-smuggling machinery has also been geared up. Close co-

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and on receipt of the same shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Smuggling of Foodgrains from Tripura to Bangladesh**

717. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA  
MADHUKAR:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the smuggling of foodgrains and other essential commodities from Tripura to Bangladesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Available reports and seizures made indicate that sugar and medicines are sensitive to smuggling from Tripura to Bangladesh. The number of cases booked and the value of such goods seized during the last three years are given below:

ordination is maintained with all the agencies concerned with the detection and prevention of smuggling.

**Tea Industry in Assam**

718. SHRIDWARK NATH DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Tea Industry in Assam is in a critical position;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the sick tea gardens in the State; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to revitalise these sick tea gardens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The gradual increase in the production of Tea in Assam indicates that the Tea industry in Assam is not in a critical position.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the recent survey carried out by the Tea Board there are 47 weak/sick and 5 closed Tea Gardens in Assam.

(d) Revival of the sick tea estates is primarily the responsibility of the respective owners. The Government is operating a number of developmental schemes through the Tea Board for improving productivity. Benefits under these can also be availed of by the owners of the Sick tea estates. Govt. have also asked the Tea Board to motivate private owners of such tea estates to prepare rehabilitation packages and secure loans for revival of their gardens.

**Consumer Price Index**

719. PROF. (SMT) RITA VERMA:

SMT. MAHENDRA KUMARI:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR DEEPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of consumer price index as on December 31, 191;

(b) the purchasing power of rupee as on the above date; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the rate of inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Consumer price index (CPI) for industrial workers (base: 1982=100) for December, 1991 was 225.

(b) The purchasing power of rupee measured as a reciprocal of the consumer price index for industrial workers (base: 1982=100) was 44 paise in December, 1991.

(c) The Government has taken a number of measures to check the inflationary pressure in the economy. These include: strict fiscal discipline through reduction in fiscal deficit and growth of money supply and bank credit against price-sensitive essential commodities, more effective management of supply and demand of essential/sensitive commodities and strict action against hoarders and profiteers. Incentives are being provided for raising production to ensure medium-term stability in prices.

**Commission for handling bulk Fertilisers at Ports**

720. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the system adopted by the Government for payment of commission or charges for handling bulk fertilisers at the factories and ports;

(b) whether there is any proposal to change the present system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):** (a) Government invites tender each year for handling the imported fertilizer at the ports and its transportation and marketing to the consumers. The handling rates are finalised on the basis of the competitive tender and negotiation with a view to obtaining the lowest rate per tonne of material. As far as the indigenous fertilizer is concerned the cost of handling and transportation beyond the factory gate is paid by the Government as transportation subsidy worked out normatively.

(b) and (c). A proposal is under consideration to make the tender open even to units other than the fertilizer manufacturers. The matter is currently under process.

#### **Expenditure on Government Machinery and Bureaucracy**

**721. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the available amount for developmental programme in the country is spent on the government machinery and bureaucracy;

(b) if so, the amount being spent every year on this machinery (non-planning item); and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to curtail this expenditure?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTRAM POTDUKHE):** (a) and (b). In the Central Budget for 1991-92 developmental expenditure constitutes over 43 per cent of the total expenditure. Expenditure on wages and salaries amounts to 9.1 per cent of the total expenditure. The percentage of expenditure on wages and salaries is generally lower in respect of developmental expenditure.

(c) The Government is alive to the expenditure on wages and salaries, etc. in the development expenditure to the minimum necessary.

#### **Assistance to Textile Labourers of Coimbatore**

**722. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that due to the closure of so many textile mills in Coimbatore the labourers are suffering a lot; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to provide relief to the labourers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) and (b). 8 Textile Mills (6 Spinning and 2 Composite Mills) were lying closed as on 31.1.92. Only one mill i.e. M/s Radhakrishna Mills Ltd., Coimbatore was eligible for relief for its workers under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) of the Central Government. 1045 eligible workers of this mill have already been paid relief to the tune of Rs. 1.89 crore under TWRFS.

#### **Reserved Posts for Ex-servicemen**

**723. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRAKHAN-DURI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there are gross irregularities in the matter of filling the vacancies exclusively reserved for ex-servicemen;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a separate Recruitment Board for ex-servicemen;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to consider referring all vacancies for ex-servicemen to Director General, Resettlement before these are de-reserved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No instance of any irregularity in filling up of the reserved vacancies for ex-Servicemen has come to notice. A compilation of Government orders/ instructions for reservations, concessions and relaxations for ex-Servicemen in Central Government services has been brought out and circulated by the Department of Personnel and Training among all the Ministries/Departments for their information and guidance.

(c) and (d). Recruitment to Group 'D' posts is made by the employing Department, from among the candidates sponsored by the concerned Employment Exchanges and there is no requirement of written examination in such selection. As regards recruitment against Group 'C' posts, including those reserved for ex-Servicemen, the same is made through the Staff Selection Commission. Therefore, there is no need for setting up of a separate Recruitment Board for recruitment of ex-Servicemen against these posts.

(e) Under the extant instructions, it is mandatory for all the employing Departments

of Central Government to obtain "No Objection Certificate" from Directorate General Resettlement before de-reserving the vacancies reserved for ex-Servicemen.

#### **Elections in Jammu and Kashmir**

724. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir to install a popular Government there; and

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The elections will be held in Jammu and Kashmir as soon as the conditions are conducive to the holding of elections there. However, it may not be possible to indicate any time schedule at this stage.

[Translation]

#### **Export of Fruits and Vegetables**

725. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of fruits and vegetables in the country is in abundance;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the export of these items;

(c) whether Indian fruits and vegetables



are in great demand in foreign countries, if so, the names of the countries; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned through exports of fruits and vegetables during each of the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). For boosting export of fruits & Vegetables, which are produced in abundance in India, Government is taking promotional steps through various developmental bodies such as Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for marketing development, product promotion, quality upgradation, improvement in packaging, arranging buyer-seller meets, participation in international trade fairs, etc. Besides, Government has also granted higher Exim Sops to select horticultural commodities.

(c) and (d). Indian fruits & Vegetables are being exported to West Asia, UK and Europe etc. and the foreign exchange earned is as under:

1988-89	:	Rs. 163.85 crores
1989-90	:	Rs. 208.05 crores
1990-91	:	Rs. 217.29 crores

(Source: DGCIS Foreign Trade Statistics)

[English]

#### Delimitation of constituencies in Delhi

726. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:  
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delimitation of the Assembly constituencies in Delhi is to be completed before the ensuing Assembly elections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delimitation is to be done on the basis of the provisional figures of the population as published in relation to 1991 census. The Election Commission has received the relevant maps and published census data from Registrar General and Census Commissioner only on 26th February, 1992. Necessary further action is being taken by the Election Commission.

[Translation]

#### Implementation of Official Language Policy in Nationalised Banks

728. SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks in Uttar Pradesh where the number of staff is twenty five or more than that;

(b) the number of bank branches out of them where official language implementation committee has been constituted and its regular quarterly meetings are held; and

(c) the number of bank branches where inspection has been conducted to see that

whether the official language policy is being followed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) to (c). As per information made available by the 20 nationalised banks, the requisite information is as follows:

(a) 443

(b) 389

(c) 310

**Fund for Welfare of Defence Personnel**

**729. SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND:**  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to create a separate fund for the welfare of jawans and officers of Defence services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Ballot Papers for Armed Forces Personnel**

**730. SHRIMATI SHEELAGAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware

of the fact that ballot papers meant for Army, Navy and Air Force personnel are always dispatched late and these personnel are not able to cast their votes as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the total number of personnel in each wing who could not exercise their franchise during the last general elections;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any step in this regard to ensure the dispatch of ballot papers in such cases in time so that the service personnel can cast their votes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):** (a) The ballot papers meant for the Defence Service voters are normally despatched to them by the concerned Service authorities within 24 hours of their receipt from the respective Returning Officers. However, sometimes there are delays in despatch of ballot papers to the Service Officers due to unavoidable circumstances viz., the late receipt of ballot papers from the Returning Officers, inadequate/erroneous details of the voters etc.

(b) No details are available with the respective authorities regarding the number of voters who could not exercise their franchise during the last General Elections (May-June 1991).

(c) to (e). Instructions are issued from time to time to the concerned Service authorities to timely complete all formalities, including the registration of voters and the despatch of postal ballot papers to Service personnel. The Election Commission have also been requested by the Ministry of De-

fence to ensure the timely despatch of the postal ballot papers by the Returning Officers to the respective Defence Service authorities.

[English]

### **Irregularities by Foreign Exchange Operators**

731. SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:  
SHRI ATALBIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has investigated 'banking irregularities' amounting to about Rs. 300 crores by some foreign exchange operators using the 'Rouble Route';

(b) if so, the findings thereof and action taken against the persons found guilty in this regard; and

(c) the flaws detected in the Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme which has been misused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that during inspection of some banks maintaining non-convertible rupee accounts, it came to light that in some cases, funds received from bilateral group of countries in non-convertible rupees were converted to NRE account and for part of such funds, immunities were claimed and given under the Foreign Exchange (Immunity) Scheme, 1991. The banks which had allowed these transactions have been advised to (i) cancel the immunity certificates

issued against funds received in non-convertible rupees; and (ii) to investigate the matter and fix responsibility on the officials concerned. RBI have also advised other banks and authorised dealers to investigate such transactions to ensure that no irregularities have taken place.

(c) The instructions given to the banks and authorised dealers in regard to provisions of Foreign Exchange (Immunity) Scheme, 1991, were very clear and no immunity was to be granted in respect of amounts received from bilateral group of countries in non-convertible rupees.

### **Pending Cases in Bombay**

732. SHRI SHANKARRAO KALE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Bombay High Court for more than five years; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the disposal of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). As on 30.6.91, the number of cases pending in the Bombay High Court for more than five years was 44831. Having regard to the need for expeditious disposal of old pending case, the Bombay High Court have informed that due priority is being assigned to such cases and, as far as possible, these are posted for hearing before the Judges who are not burdened with admission or other miscellaneous work. Further cases involving common question of law are being grouped together and posted before the same Bench to the extent feasible.

**Inflation Rate**

733. DR. Y.S. RAJASHEKHARA  
REDDY:  
SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN:  
DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of inflation in February, 1992;

(b) the percentage increase in the rate of inflation in February, 1992 in comparison to preceding two months;

(c) the reasons for increase in the rate of inflation; and

(d) the measures being taken to bring down the rate to a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The annual rate of inflation in terms of wholesale price index (WPI) on a point to point basis was 11.8% on 8th February, 1992.

(b) The percentage increase in the rate of inflation in February, 1992 in comparison to preceding two months is given below:

<i>Annual Rate of Inflation</i>		
Month	Rate (per cent)	Change since 7.12.91 (% Points)
7.12.91	14.4	—
11.1.92	13.1	(-) 1.3
8.2.92	11.0	(-) 2.6

(c) The rate of inflation has declined over the last two months.

(d) The Government has taken a number of measures to bring down the rate of inflation to a reasonable level. These include: strict fiscal discipline through reduction in fiscal deficit and growth of money supply and bank credit against price-sensitive essential commodities, more effective management of supply and demand of essential/sensitive commodities and strict action against hoarders and profiteers. Incentives are being provided for raising production to ensure medium-term stability in prices.

[Translation]

**Widening of Delhi-Jaipur National Highway**

734. SHRI RAMKRISHNA  
KUSMARIA:  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether traffic on Delhi-Jaipur National Highway has increased considerably; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to widen this section of National Highway No. 13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. Traffic on entire National Highway network in the country including Delhi-Jaipur section is steadily on the increase.

(b) Delhi-Jaipur Road having a length of 263 km is part of National Highway NO. 8 and not NH 13. It is already 2-lane in a length of 227 km and 4-lane in 36 km. Widening to

4 lanes in another 85.5 km is either in progress of commencing shortly. Four laning of the balance length would depend upon resources position in the future plans, inter-se priority of this work on all India basis and availability of funds.

[English]

### **Allocation of Funds to Handloom Sector of Andhra Pradesh**

735. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds made by Union Government to handloom sector of Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92 and utilisation of the fund upto January 1992 by this sector;

(b) whether in view of the starvation deaths of the workers during March-September, 1991 the allocation for the state was increased; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Allocation of funds to the handloom sector is made scheme-wise and, not State-wise. During 1991-92, the Central Government has released a sum of Rs. 2054.78 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh upto 31st January, 1992.

(b) and (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been of the view that the deaths of weavers were not due to starvation, while at the same time being of the opinion that there was distress condition. Some of the actions taken by Govt. of India to ameliorate the conditions of the Weavers of Andhra Pradesh are:-

(i) Additional target of 5 million

sq. metres of janata cloth was allotted to Andhra Pradesh and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 127.50 lakh was advanced. This target was in addition to the initial target of 52 million sq. metres allotted to the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) For non-janata cloth the State Government has been given an additional allocation by way of market development assistance to enable it to procure cloth worth Rs. 2 crores.

(iii) In order to upgrade the skills of weavers as well as the marketability of their products a decentralised training programme was sanctioned for 300 weavers.

(iv) A Group Insurance Scheme to cover 12000 weavers in the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Prakasam has been sanctioned and the share of Govt. of India towards premia has been released.

### **Cut on Central Government Employees Salaries**

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

(a) whether the Government propose to impose a 10 per cent cut in Salaries of the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor particularly in view of fall in their purchasing power due to sharp rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Government do not propose to impose a 10 per cent cut in the salaries of the Central Government Employees.

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

#### **Export of Extracts of Ornamental Plants**

737. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large scale exports of extracts of some commonly ornamental plants such as rose, jasmine etc., are being made by illicit traders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Flower extracts like rose and jasmine concentrates are freely allowed for exports under the current Export Policy. The Government are not aware of any large scale exports of these extracts by illicit traders.

[*Translation*]

#### **Widening of G.T. Road in Sasaram**

738. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have allocated funds for widening of G.T. Road in Sasaram city; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which work on this road is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Four laning of National Highway No. 2 through Sasaram city is included in Annual Plan 1991-92 for sanction. The work will commence after issue of sanction and the award of contract. As such, it is too early to say when the widening work will actually start.

[*English*]

#### **Crisis in Handloom Industry in Kerala**

739. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any crisis in handloom industry in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for the development of handloom industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Government of Kerala submitted a note on the problems faced by the handloom industry in the State. The note highlighted the following major issues:-

(i) Fluctuation and hike in price of raw material;

(ii) Deficit in the production of finer

count hank yarn within the State;

- (iii) Competition in marketing handloom products with the products of powerloom and mill sector and effective implementation of Reservation Policy; and

- (iv) Resource constraints under the Kerala State Handloom Workers Welfare Fund.

(d) Increase in prices of cotton yarn has been largely due to increase in raw cotton prices and is also linked to overall inflation. The spinning mills in the State and co-operative sector have been directed not to sway with the market forces but exercise restraint in prices. The spinning mills in the private sector have also been persuaded to supply yarn to handloom weavers at moderately reduced prices. The State Government has been asked to keep in view the demand within the State from handloom weavers for finer counts of yarn for the spinning mills proposed to be set up by them in the State sector/cooperative sector. The Handloom Reservation Act and Orders issued thereunder had been earlier stayed by a number of High Courts. Government is vigorously pursuing the case in Supreme Court where the case is now pending for expeditious vacation of stay. As regards the request of State Government to contribute funds to the Kerala State Handloom Workers Welfare Fund,

Central Government currently has not scheme which provides for release of funds to State Government sponsored Welfare Schemes. Government of Kerala has, therefore, been advised to switch over to the centrally Sponsored Welfare Schemes after considering the benefits accruing from the State's Welfare Scheme.

[Translation]

#### **Loans given by Nationalised Banks for Agricultural and Rural Development**

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

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks for agricultural and rural development during 1991, State-wise;

(b) the amount of loans recovered by banks therefrom; and

(c) the amount of outstanding loans at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The compilation and collection of these figures is a time consuming process. The State-wise total amount of direct agricultural advances disbursed and outstanding as also amounts received by Scheduled Commercial Banks during the year ending June, 1989 (latest available) is given in the attached statement

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. Ts.	Loans disbursed			Loans outstanding		Amount recovered
		1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Haryana			125.68	571.27	143.30	
2.	Himachal Pradesh			9.89	61.63	14.12	
3.	Jammu & Kashmir			4.48	47.63	6.19	
4.	Punjab			270.25	909.81	346.50	
5.	Rajasthan			112.81	611.20	114.43	
6.	Chandigarh			20.30	154.19	7.80	
7.	Delhi			7.16	63.14	4.80	
8.	Assam			24.56	108.24	14.04	
9.	Manipur			0.71	5.00	0.47	
10.	Meghalaya			3.18	11.12	2.44	
11.	Nagaland			7.74	16.85	3.90	
12.	Tripura			5.94	19.80	1.85	
13.	Arunachal Pradesh			1.35	2.91	.37	



Sl. No.	Name of State/U. Ts.	(Rs. in crores)				
		1	2	Loans disbursed	Loans outstanding	Amount recovered
		3	4	5		
14.	Mizoram	1.02	2.06		.35	
15.	Sikkim	.72	3.94		.67	
16.	Bihar	118.67	601.32		100.40	
17.	Orissa	81.09	318.72		78.67	
18.	West Bengal	103.20	519.71		79.58	
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	.51	1.73		.23	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	208.37	809.71		187.89	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	329.15	1282.74		324.34	
22.	Gujarat	163.57	600.62		204.31	
23.	Maharashtra	299.64	1297.73		289.32	
24.	Daman & Diu	.09	0.19		.10	
25.	Goa	11.42	30.71		7.36	

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. Ts.	(Rs. in crores)			
		Loans disbursed	Loans outstanding	Amount recovered	
1	2	3	4	5	5
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.9	0.13		.17
27.	Andhra Pradesh	629.04	1604.25		509.56
28.	Karnataka	297.15	1150.90		282.96
29.	Kerala	285.18	562.86		179.47
30.	Tamil Nadu	678.00	1440.86		530.78
31.	Pondicherry	14.11	29.18		12.23
32.	Lakshadweep	.10	.31		.13
Total		3813.16	12840.24		3445.06

[English]

**SC/ST Officers in New India Assurance Company Limited**

742. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of class-I, officers belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe working in New India Assurance Limited State-Wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): A statement containing the State-wise number of SC/ST Officers in the New India Assurance Company Limited is enclosed.

**STATEMENT**

*The New India Assurance Company Limited Statewise No. of SC/ST Officers as on 31st January, 1992.*

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number</i>
Andhra Pradesh	33
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
Assam	26
Bihar	18
Goa	Nil
Gujarat	50
Haryana	12
Himachal Pradesh	5
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Karnataka	26
Kerala	15

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number</i>
Madhya Pradesh	26
Maharashtra	114
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	3
Mizoram	Nil
Nagaland	7
Orissa	23
Punjab	26
Rajasthan	24
Tamil Nadu	61
Tripura	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	40
West Bengal	30
U.T. of Chandigarh	12
U.T. of Delhi	29
U.T. of Pondicherry	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>584</b>

**Insurance Scheme to Handloom Weavers**

743. SHRI DHARMABIKSHAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government for extending insurance scheme to handloom weavers;

(b) the steps being taken to supply yarn at subsidy rates;

(c) whether there is any move to bring handloom industry in cooperative sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A group Insurance Scheme for 12000 handloom weavers of Andhra Pradesh has been introduced during 1991-92 on pilot basis.

(b) At present there is no Scheme for supply of yarn at subsidised rates.

(c) It has been the consistent policy of Government of India to bring in handlooms into the cooperative fold progressively.

(d) Government of India provides loan for share capital to enable weavers to become members of primary weavers cooperative societies. A scheme called 'Margin Money for Destitute Weavers' has been introduced during the current year for co-operativisation of weavers living below poverty line.

#### **Foreign Collaboration in Defence Production**

744. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow entry of foreign multinational companies in the defence production units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Association of foreign companies, including multinationals, in defence production units is not a new move. Some of the Defence production units have already on-going collaboration agreements with several foreign companies.

#### **Change in Patents Act 1970**

745. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Patents Act, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its effect on the Indian Pharmaceutical industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There is no proposal under consideration to amend the Patents Act, 1970.

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

[Translation]

#### **Implementation of ARDRS in Uttar Pradesh**

746. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons benefited under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1991-92, till date, district-wise; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned and distributed thereof during the above period under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The data reporting system does not generate the district-wise break-up of the relief provided to beneficiaries under Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 which came to an end on 31.3.1991. However, as per reports received from banks, 51.81 lakh beneficiaries have

been provided relief under the Scheme to the extent of Rs. 1047.49 crores by public sector banks, cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) A sum of Rs. 322.36 crores was sanctioned and released to the cooperative in Uttar Pradesh as per details given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Bank	Amount of debt relief provided	Amount released by NABARD		
		Loan	Grant	Total
SCB	545.95	128.16	128.16	256.32
SLDB	101.33	33.02	33.02	66.04
Total	647.28	161.18	161.18	322.36

#### **Production at Bharat Electronics Limited, Ghaziabad**

747. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of orders received by Ghaziabad units of Bharat Electronics Limited for manufacturing Radar Microwave and communication instruments during 1991-92;

(b) the target achieved as against the target fixed for production by the unit during this above period;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fall in production of various products in this unit; and

(d) if so, the steps propose to take to overcome it?

RAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The total value of orders received upto 20 February, 1992, by the Ghaziabad Unit of Bharat Electronics Limited for manufacturing Radar, Microwave and communication instruments during 1991-92 is Rs. 13.70 crores. In addition, existing Letters of Intent with financial commitment worth Rs. 26.02 crores were converted to firm orders during the same period.

(b) During April, 91-January, 92, the actual production is Rs. 56.82 crores as against the target of Rs. 59.22 cores.

(c) and (d). The Company are confident of achieving the targetted production by the end of 1991-92.

#### **Conversion of Handloom Industries into Powerloom Industries**

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

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

(a) whether the Government have received applications from several States for conversion of the handloom industries into powerloom industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof Statewise;

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

(d) whether the handloom and powerloom industry of Rajasthan is on the verge of closure due to the continuous increase in the prices of raw material and non-availability of raw material from the central agencies; and

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

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

(b) Requests have been received from the States of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra for providing subsidy and loan for such conversion.

(c) As a matter of policy, Government is committed to protection of handlooms and is, at the same time, agreeable to the growth of powerloom sector to the extent it does not impinge on the handlooms. Requests received from Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have not been supported for this reason.

(d) Increase in the prices of raw material has affected the handlooms and powerlooms all over the country, including Rajasthan, but there are not reports of scarcity of yarn, dyes and chemicals which are the necessary raw materials for both these sectors.

(e) The main reason for increase in yarn prices has been the abnormal increase in

raw cotton prices. Government is constantly reviewing the price situation. The spinning mills, in the private sector have been persuaded to supply yarn to handloom weavers at moderately reduced prices. Mills in the cooperative and State sectors have been asked to augment production of yarn counts more in demand in the handloom sector. State Governments have also been requested to open yarn depots in areas of yarn shortage. National Handloom Development Corporation has been directed to augment its yarn supply operations. Government is following a cautious policy in regard to yarn exports and also cotton exports keeping in mind the prevailing prices of yarn in the internal market. Silk yarn prices have also risen sharply in recent months and as a measure to help silk handloom weavers, Central Silk Board has been assigned the task of importing the silk yarn.

[English]

#### Nationalised Banks

750. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:  
SHRI SUKHDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of branches of the various nationalised banks functioning at present, State-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): There were 41776 branches of Public Sector Banks functioning in the country as on 19.2.92. The time and labour involved in listing out the district-wise number of branches of Public Sector Banks functioning in the country may not commensurate with the objectives to be achieved. However, the State-wise/Union Territory-wise break up of these branches is given in the Statement attached.

**STATEMENT**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State/Union Territory</b>	<b>Number of bank Branches</b>
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3251
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	49
4.	Assam	803
5.	Bihar	2958
6.	Chandigarh	106
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7
8.	Daman & Diu	10
9.	Delhi	1039
10.	Goa	246
11.	Gujarat	2910
12.	Haryana	961
13.	Himachal Pradesh	602
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	253
15.	Karnataka	2756
16.	Kerala	1622
17.	Lakshdweep	8
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2709
19.	Maharashtra	4478
20.	Manipur	56
21.	Meghalaya	114
22.	Mizoram	24

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of bank Branches</i>
23.	Nagaland	61
24.	Orissa	1261
25.	Pondicherry	58
26.	Punjab	1917
27.	Rajasthan	1755
28.	Sikkim	28
29.	Tamil Nadu	3188
30.	Tripura	86
31.	Uttar Pradesh	5186
32.	West Bengal	3251
All India Total:		41776

*[Translation]***Recommendations of Raja Chelliah Committee**

751. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA  
NAYAK:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
ACHARYA VISHWANATH  
DAS SHASTRI:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS  
VARMA:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDRA RAJE:  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raja Chelliah Committee, constituted to suggest reforms in the tax structure has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government in regard to each of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The Committee has submitted its Interim Report. The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

*[English]***Setting up of Export Complex in Delhi**

752. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an export complex in Delhi;



(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) There is already an India Trade Promotion Organisation which has an exhibition complex at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, and this help in promotion of exports through the medium of fairs and exhibitions.

[*Translation*]

#### **Refinancing Assistance by NABARD**

753. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of refinancing assistance provided to the various commercial, co-operative and regional rural banks by National bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in each State during each of the last three years;

(b) the loan limits available to the regional rural banks in each State and the percentage utilisation thereof;

(c) the percentage of refinancing assistance utilised through Banks and other co-operative organisations for the benefit of most backward and poor tribal areas in each State;

(d) whether the NABARD has made any assessment of the benefits accrued to the

poor tribals as a result thereof; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Statewise amount of refinance provided by the National bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to the various commercial banks, cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks under schematic lending during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given in Statement-I.

(b) State-wise amount of limits sanctioned to Regional Rural Banks and utilisation is indicated in Statement-II.

(c) Information regarding refinance assistance utilised by banks/co-operative organisations for the benefit of most backward and poor tribal areas in each State is not generated by the data reporting system of NABARD. However, total refinance provided by NABARD under SC/ST Action Plan prepared by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Corporation was Rs. 10 crores during the year 1990-91. NABARD has also provided refinance support to small and marginal farmers to the extent of Rs. 1203 crores for minor irrigation, land development and diversified purposes during the same year which accounts for 79% of the refinance disbursed for the purpose.

(d) NABARD has not made any assessment of the benefits accrued to the poor tribals out of the refinance provided by it.

(e) In view of reply to (d) above, question does not arise.

## STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.s	Amount of Refinance (Rs. in crores)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Haryana	47.64	77.21	84.34
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5.71	8.83	8.87
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.25	7.55	6.39
4.	Punjab	75.93	100.29	108.93
5.	Rajasthan	53.61	87.86	80.46
6.	Chandigarh	0.03	0.06	0.14
7.	Delhi	0.82	0.85	0.82
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.56	0.75	1.02
9.	Assam	20.83	30.12	32.54.54
10.	Manipur	0.42	1.58	2.77
11.	Meghalaya	0.12	0.75	2.05
12.	Mizoram	0.15	0.13	0.20
13.	Nagaland	0.14	0.09	0.50
14.	Tripura	2.61	8.92	9.56
15.	Sikkim	0.20	0.28	0.29
16.	Bihar	71.21	73.77	81.08
17.	Orissa	38.92	47.62	39.46
18.	West Bengal	56.22	75.90	82.18
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.54	0.36	0.72
20.	Madhya Pradesh	91.23	118.89	135.31

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. Ts	Amount of Refinance (Rs. in crores)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
21.	Uttar Pradesh	200.78	273.29	339.47
22.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.16	0.40
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.96	2.92	2.68
24.	Gujarat	46.80	73.99	84.94
25.	Maharashtra	132.56	192.81	239.50
26.	Andhra Pradesh	137.58	180.81	190.52
27.	Karnataka	107.41	139.46	143.57
28.	Kerala	71.26	80.066	81.58
29.	Pondicherry	0.84	1.73	1.16
30.	Tamil Nadu	96.97	115.09	140.69
31.	Lakshadweep	—	0.03	0.03
Total		1270.15	1722.13	1902.17

## STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	(Rs. in crores)			
		Short-term Credit Limit (Seasonal Agricultural Operations etc.)		Medium-Term Credit Limits (Non-Schematic)	
		Limits Sanctioned	Drawals	Limits Sanctioned	Drawals
			%age of drawings to limits		%age of drawings to limits
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134.35	21.43	8.52	7.24
2.	Assam	3.69	4.01	4.81	4.21
3.	Bihar	5.65	0.30	5.50	0.50
4.	Gujarat	8.06	6.16	2.16	1.12
					51.9

Sl. No.	Name of State	(Rs. in crores)					
		Short-term Credit Limit (Seasonal Agricultural Operations etc.)		Medium-Term Credit Limits (Non-Schematic)			
		Limits Sanctioned	Drawals	%age of drawals to limits	Limits Sanctioned	Drawals	%age of drawals to limits
5.	Haryana	4.85	4.46	92.0	5.50	5.50	100.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.10	00.10	100.0	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	93.30	19.43	20.8	10.80	8.15	75.5
9.	Kerala	65.75	5.50	8.4	4.00	2.40	60.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8.08	0.64	54.9	5.82	1.83	31.4
11.	Maharashtra	16.46	3.40	20.7	9.66	6.43	66.6
12.	Manipur	0.05	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	2.64	1.74	65.9	0.20	—	—
14.	Mizoram	0.56	—	—	0.50	—	—
15.	Nagaland	—	—	—	0.12	0.12	100.0
16.	Orissa	45.45	23.38	51.4	9.30	0.05	54.3
17.	Punjab	5.15	4.83	93.8	—	—	—
18.	Rajasthan	2.37	0.51	21.5	1.69	0.24	14.2
19.	Tamil Nadu	16.85	2.28	13.5	5.46	2.07	37.9
20.	Tripura	3.70	—	—	1.00	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	40.23	30.89	67.8	12.05	8.78	72.9
22.	West Bengal	15.64	—	—	2.60	—	—
Total		472.93	129.06	27.3	89.69	53.64	59.8

**Import of Diamonds**

754. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity and the value of diamond imported during 1991-92 for the purpose of processing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): According to the figures from the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), the quantity and the value of diamonds imported from April, 1991 upto January, 1992 for processing were 495.21 lakh carats and Rs. 3968.68 crores respectively.

**Reduction in Posts**

755. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:  
SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA  
NAYAK:  
SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH  
HOODA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to reduce drastically the posts at various levels including that of Secretary, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary in the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the number of such posts abolished or reduced or proposed to be reduced;

(c) whether the Government also propose to drastically reduce the number of central posts for IAS officers deputed from State cadres and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government also propose to reduce the retirement age of the Government employees from 58 to 55 years; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). With a view to effect economy in expenditure, a review of the staff strength in the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and their field formations has been taken up to identify posts at various levels that could be surrendered/abolished. The review is still in progress. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the number of posts that would be finally reduced.

(c) There is no proposal to alter the Central Deputation Reserve.

(d) There is no proposal to reduce the retirement age from 58 to 55.

(e) Does not arise.

**Sale of Foreign Goods**

756. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the foreign goods are being sold in the market these days;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check such sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Available reports indicate that consumer goods of foreign origin which have been imported as baggage or

smuggled into the country are being clandestinely sold in certain markets. Intelligence is targetted against open display and sale of such consumer goods and raids are con-

ducted from time to time. The number of such raids and searches carried out and the value of goods seized during the last few years are given in the table below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of town raids/ searches carried out</i>	<i>Value of goods seized in town raids/searches (Rs. in crores)</i>
1988	7785	23.15
1989	7077	37.90
1990	12021	45.24
1991	3224	40.40

The persons found involved are penalised in departmental adjudications, are prosecuted in suitable cases and are also detained under the provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 if considered necessary.

[English]

#### **Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme**

757. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about twenty five textile mills have been closed down in Gujarat since 1985 and above forty five thousand workers have become unemployed;

(b) whether the Union Government have introduced Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) to protect the interest of the workers;

(c) if so, whether about twenty six thousand workers are entitled for compensation under TWRFS Scheme and out of that only

twelve thousand workers got this benefit so far;

(d) if so, the reasons for not paying the benefit to the remaining workers under this scheme; and

(e) the time by which these workers are likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As per the statistics made available by Textile Commissioners, Bombay, 22 Textile Mills (1 spinning unit, 19 Composite mills, 1 woollen unit and 1 weaving unit) have been closed in Gujarat since 1985, and as on 31st December, 1991 about 45,000 workers have been affected due to closure.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). 34842 workers of 17 textile mills were found eligible for relief under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS). So far 13425 workers have been paid relief under the Scheme, the remaining 21417 workers have not been paid relief

because their application for relief are under various stages of a scrutiny at the level of Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court and also with the Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ahmedabad. Considering the fact that the mills concerned were closed on different date, and relief is disbursed as and when application and other documents duly verified/certified by the authorities are received, it may not be possible to indicate the time by which payment to this workers will be made.

#### **DTC Contracts with Schools**

758. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR DEEPA:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-  
DARU:  
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation has decided to review its contracts with various schools to provide them buses for carrying children;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the terms and conditions likely to be considered to provide buses for schools in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Delhi Transport Corporation have no proposal to review the agreements with the schools for which DTC provide buses on charter basis to carry school children. The DTC Board have approved a proposal for the revision of hire charges for buses hired to schools.

#### **Export of Foods**

759. DR. RAVI MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been promoting exports of various protective foods such as fruits, vegetables, fish and animal feeds etc.;

(b) if so, the value of exports of these items made in 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990;

(c) the value of imports of pulses, vegetable oils and milk products made by the Government during the above period;

(d) whether the Government propose to review the position keeping in view the nutritional and food security of the vulnerable groups, specially women and children; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The exports of these items were as under:-

(Value Rs. crores)

Commodity	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1989-90
Fruits & vegetables and pulses	6	12	80	208
Fish & Fish preparations	5	31	217	687
Oil cakes	14	55	125	546

(c) The value of imports of such food items for the various period is indicated

below:-

(Value Rs. crores)

1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1986-87
33	29	280	592

Separate break-up of pulses, milk products, etc. is not available.

(d) and (e). Such considerations are always kept in view while deciding our exports and imports of food items. Exports are allowed only to the extent of surpluses available.

[Translation]

#### Export of Readymade Cotton Garments

760. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether readymade garments are being exported every year besides yarn and cotton garments;

(b) if so, whether there is a great demand of readymade cotton garments abroad and there is a good potentiality of boosting the export of these items; and

(c) if so, the reasons for exporting yarn and cotton instead of cotton cloth and the readymade garments?

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

(b) There is considerable demand for cotton readymade garments abroad. there is also a good potential for boosting export of this item.

(c) Government's endeavour is to pro-

mote export of value added products. At the same time the market abroad for cotton yarn and cotton is also good and a limited quantity of these items is permitted for export keeping in view the domestic availability and the need to maintain India's presence in the international market as a stable supplier.

[English]

#### Central Assistance to Handloom Weavers of Tamil Nadu

761. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu who sought financial and other assistance from the Union Government during 1990-91 to overcome their difficulties;

(b) the details of the financial and other assistance rendered to such handloom weavers;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the Government to improve the overall economic conditions of the handloom weavers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps been taken by the Government to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE



**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) Central government is implementing a number of schemes for the development of handloom sector throughout the country, including Tamilnadu. Financial assistance under these schemes which are of a continuing nature is provided to all States on the basis of proposals received

from concerned State Governments every year. Proposals from individual handloom weavers are not entertained.

(b) The scheme wise details of financial assistance released to Government of Tamil Nadu during 1990-91 are as under:-

*Name of Scheme*

*Amount released  
(Rs. in lakhs)]*

**Plan**

1)	Modernisation of handlooms	:	44.00
2)	Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme	:	20.00
3)	Thrift Fund Scheme	:	63.22

**Non-Plan**

4)	Market Development Assistance Scheme	:	2979.10
5)	Janata Cloth Scheme	:	518.32

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<b>Total</b>	:	<b>3624.64</b>
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(c) and (d). The recent increase in yarn prices has adversely affected the marketability of handloom products thereby reducing the earning of weavers. Government is constantly reviewing the price situation. The State sector and Co-operative sector spinning mills have been directed to augment production of crucial counts of yarn and exercise restraint in prices. The spinning mills in the private sector have also been persuaded to supply yarn to handloom weavers at moderately reduced prices.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN-  
DELWAL:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

**Private Buses on DTC Routes Running without STA Permits**

(a) whether over 600 private buses in Delhi are plying without permits as a result of Which D.T.C. running in losses;

762. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:  
SHRI MUMTAJ ANSARI:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

action taken to remove these buses immediately;

(c) whether some quota has been fixed for allotment of STA permits under the new scheme envisaged to introduce 3000 buses in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof quoting the section of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 under which quota has been fixed; and

(e) if there is no such provision in the Act, the reasons for earmarking quota and the steps taken to scrap the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Some instances of private buses operating without permit have been brought to the notice of the Government. The Delhi Administration has been instructed to take necessary action in this.

(c) and (d). The grant of permits will be in accordance with the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. As per Section 71, Sub-Section (3) (b) reservations will be made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the same ratio as in the case of appointments made by direct recruitment to Public Services in State. Other conditions being equal, preference shall be given to the applications for permits from.

- (i) State Transport Undertakings
- (ii) Co-operative Societies and
- (iii) Ex-Servicemen

•The extracts of the relevant provisions are enclosed as Statement.

(e) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

### *Extracts from Motor Vehicles Act, 1988*

71. Procedure of Regional Transport Authority in considering application for stage carriage permit.

- (1) A regional Transport Authority shall, while considering an application for a stage carriage permit, have regard to the objects of this Act:

Provided that such permit for a route of fifty kilometres or less shall be granted only to an individual or a State transport undertaking;

- (2) A regional Transport Authority shall refuse to grant a stage carriage permit if it appears from any time-table furnished that the provisions of this Act relating to the speed at which vehicles may be driven are likely to be contravened:

Provided that before such refusal an opportunity shall be given to the applicant to amend the time-table so as to conform to the said provisions.

- (3) (a) The State Government shall, if so directed by the Central Government having regard to the number of vehicles, road conditions and other relevant matters, by notification in the official Gazette, direct a State transport Authority and a Regional Transport Authority to limit the number of stage carriages generally or of any speci-

fied type, as may be fixed and specified in the notification, operating on city routes in towns with a population of not less than five lakhs.

- (b) Where the number of stage carriage are fixed under clause (a), the Government of the State shall reserve in the State certain percentage of stage carriage permits for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in the same ratio as in the case of appointments made by direct recruitment to public services in the State.

- (c) Where the number of stage carriages are fixed under clause (a), the Regional Transport Authority shall reserve such number of permits for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes as may be fixed by the State Government under sub-clause (b).

- (d) After reserving such number of permits as is referred to in clause (c), the Regional Transport Authority shall in considering an application have regard to the following matters, namely:-

- (i) Financial stability of the applicant;
- (ii) satisfactory performance as a stage carriage operator includ-

ing payment of tax if the applicant is or has been an operator of stage carriage service; and

- (iii) such other matters as may be prescribed by the State Government;

Provided that, other conditions being equal, preference shall be given to applications for permits from

- (i) State transport undertakings;
- (ii) co-operative societies registered or deemed to have been registered under any enactment for time being in force; or
- (iii) ex-servicemen.

- (4) A Regional Transport Authority shall not grant more than five stage carriage permits to any individual or more than ten stage carriage permits to any company (not being a State Transport Undertaking).

- (5) In computing the number of permits to be granted under sub-section (4), the permits held by an applicant in the name of any other person and the permits held by any company of which such applicant is a director shall also be taken into account.

**Explanation:-** For the purpose of this section "company" means any body corporate, and includes a firm or

other association of individuals; and "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

### Exports to USA

763. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the liberalisation of policies has helped the country to increase its exports to USA;

(b) if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the item-wise value of exports made

to USA during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). According to DGCI&S, Calcutta there was an increase in our export to USA. During April-November (1991-92) exports were \$ 1852.97 million as against \$ 1772.21 million during the corresponding period in 1990-91. The export performance does not reflect the full potential of liberalisation policies on account of a recession in USA and the effect of domestic import curbs on industrial production in India.

(c) A Statement is attached.

### STATEMENT

#### *Exports to USA from India*

*(Value in \$ million)*

S.No.	Commodity	April-November '91
1	2	3
	Total exports	1852.97
1.	Tea	4.56
2.	Coffee	6.38
3.	Rice	5.69
4.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	1.76
5.	Tobacco manufactured	0.44
6.	Spices	15.11
7.	Cashew	64.07
8.	Sesame and Niger seeds	7.16
9.	Oil meals	0.23

*(Value in \$ million)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>April-November '91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
10.	Castor Oil	2.71
11.	Shellac	0.77
12.	Sugar & Mollases	0.04
13.	Florict products	0.64
14.	Fruits & Vegetables	1.88
15.	processed Fruits & Juices	2.58
16.	Misc processed items	10.11
17.	Meat & preparations	0.05
18.	Marine products	37.14
19.	Cotton Raw incld. waste	0.01
20.	Mica	1.15
21.	Processed Minerals	26.62
22.	Other ores and Minerals	5.76
23.	Leather & Manufactures	117.72
24.	Gems & Jewellery	629.78
25.	Sports goods	3.71
26.	Drugs, phrmcuts & Fine Chemls	39.30
27.	Dyes/Intmdtes & Coar Tar Chemls	43.55
28.	Inorganic/Organic/Agro Chemls	11.89
29.	Cosmetics/Toiletries etc.	2.89
30.	Rubber mtd. products	16.64

(Value in \$ million)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>April-November '91</i>
1	2	3
31.	Paints/Enamels/Varnishes etc.	0.92
32.	Gls/Glswr/Cermcs/Reftrs/Cmnt	3.73
33.	Paper/Wood products	2.63
34.	Plastic & Linoleum products	4.82
35.	Residl Chemicl & Allied products	9.43
36.	Ferro Alloys	0.03
37.	Non-ferrous metals	0.85
38.	Manufactures of metals	61.15
39.	Machine tools	5.64
40.	Machinery and instruments	23.03
41.	Transport equipments	14.96
42.	Residual Engineering items	0.94
43.	Iron &Stl Bar/Rod etc.	7.20
44.	Prrmy & Semi-finshd Iron & Stl	2.01
45.	Electronic goods	8.98
46.	Computer Software	1.67
47.	Cotton yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups etc	101.16
48.	NatrI Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Made up	15.44
49.	Manmade yarn, Fabrics Madeups	3.92
50.	Wollen yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.	0.62
51.	RMG Cotton incl accessories	211.49

(Value in \$ million)

S.No.	Commodity	April-November '91
1	2	3
52.	RMG Silk	35.80
53.	RMG Manmade Fibres	77.39
54.	RMG Wool	2.69
55.	RMG of other Textile Materi	15.83
56.	Coir & coir manufactures	2.31
57.	Jute mfs excluding floor covrng	22.03
58.	Floor covrng of Jute	0.05
59.	Carpet handmade	76.13
60.	Handcrfs (Excl. Handmade crpts)	47.47
61.	Carpet mill made	17.74
62.	Project goods	0.02
63.	Other commodities	14.40

Source: DGCI &amp; S, CALCUTTA.

Conversion rate: 1 \$ = Rs. 23.7546

**Smuggling Activities in Gujarat**

764. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons indulging in smuggling activities arrested during last year in Gujarat;

(b) whether any foreign nationals were also arrested;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantity of gold and other contraband items seized during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). 113 persons including 5 foreign nationals have been arrested by the Customs authorities in Gujarat during the calendar year 1991. The nationality-wise break up is given below:-

Philippines

— 1

Indonesian	—	2
Singapore	—	1
Pakistani	—	1
Indian	—	108

(d) The quantity and value of gold and the value of other contraband seized during the same period in Gujarat are given below:-

S.No.	Commodity	Quantity (approx.)	Value (Rs. in crores) (approx.)
1.	Gold	26.42 kgs	1.10
2.	Other contraband	—	61.90

[Translation]

#### Development of Handicrafts in Uttar Pradesh

765. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and achieved for the development of handicrafts in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Union Government for the development of handicrafts in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No state-wise/district-wise targets are fixed for the development of handicrafts.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

The following proposals for the development of handicrafts in Uttar Pradesh are under the consideration of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts):-

- 1) Setting up of Craft Development Centre at Lucknow for women Zari workers by Self Employed Women's Association.
- 2) Opening of new emporium at Calcutta/Madras/Jaipur/Delhi by U.P. Export Corporation Ltd. Kanpur.
- 3) Renovation of existing showroom at Delhi by U.P. Export Corporation Ltd. Kanpur.
- 4) Setting up of Craft Development Centre at Bareilly for Cane and Bamboo Crafts by U.P. Export Corporation, Kanpur.
- 5) Setting up of Craft Development Centre at Nagina by Nagina Craft Development Society, Nagina.
- 6) Setting up of Craft Development Centre At Almora by Mahila Haat, Almora.
- 7) Organising Crafts Bazaars, Market Meets etc. by U.P. Export Corporation Ltd. Kanpur.

[English]

#### Personal Banking Scheme

766. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether any Personal Banking Scheme has been introduced by some banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of bank branches having such schemes;

(c) whether all customers of banks can enjoy this facility;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The public sector banks have different deposit schemes, loan schemes and offer other facilities to cater to the personal banking requirements of their clientele. The details of the schemes, the nature of facilities offered, the number of branches where these schemes have been introduced etc. vary from bank to bank. Some of the public sector banks have also set up Personal Banking Centres or Personal and Services Banking Divisions and offer different services. The various services offered include professional, advisory and counselling services to individual customers, fixing up of banking facilities for the customers at identified branches, offering of all banking facilities for the personal segment etc. These schemes may be availed of by all eligible customers in accordance with the provisions of the schemes.

[Translation]

#### **Construction of Inter-State Bus Terminals in Delhi**

767. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

construct three more Inter-State Bus Terminals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction work for these terminals is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Master Plan for Delhi 2001 has recommended to develop four new Inter-State Bus Terminals in Delhi. The sites for the Inter-States Bus Terminals have been selected at Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar in Delhi.

(c) First phase of construction at Anand Vihar has started. In the case of Sarai Kale Khan the project is yet to be sanctioned.

#### **National Handloom Expo**

768. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Commissioner for Handlooms recently organised the National Handloom Expo in Delhi;

(b) if so, the particulars of the participants from Delhi;

(c) whether some organisations were not allowed to participate in the Exhibition;

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

(e) the criteria laid down for participation in such National Exhibitions?

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

(b) 1. Delhi State Apex Handloom

Co-operative Supply & Service Federation Ltd.

2. Delhi State Weavers' Handloom Co-operative Industrial (Service) Federation Ltd.
3. Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
4. Delhi State Industrial Co-operative Federation Ltd.

(c) yes, Sir.

(d) Delhi Pradesh Hathkargha Bunkar Sahakari Sangh Ltd. was not allowed participation in the National Handloom Expo as this Organisation was found indulging in objectionable practices in the last Handloom Expo held at New Delhi during January-February, 1990.

- (e) 1. The participants should be either Handloom Apex Societies/States Handloom Development Co-operations or Primary Co-operative Societies having an annual sales turnover of Rs. 50,000 lakhs and above.
2. Not more than five Handloom Agencies from each State are normally allowed to participate in each Exhibition.

#### Decline in Tea Production

769. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:  
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the production of tea in the country particularly in Assam during the last six months of 1992;

(b) if so, the percentage decline in the production; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. On the other hand, the production of tea in the country as well as in the State of Assam during the last six months of 1991 registered an increase of about 19.13 million kgs at All India level and about 8.42 million kgs in Assam as compared to the corresponding period last year.

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

#### Construction of Residential-Cum-Office Complex in Allahabad

770. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any residential-cum-office complex of the Ministry is likely to be constructed at Parila airport in Allahabad (U.P.);

(b) if so, whether the Government have acquired agricultural lands in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the Government also propose to provide jobs to the affected residents of that area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and  
(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) There is no airport

known as Parla airport, though there is an airfield at Phaphamau in Pindra village under the control of Defence near Allahabad. There is no proposal for construction of residential-cum-office complex at this airfield. No land was recently acquired for this airfield.

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

[English]

### **Performance of RRBs**

**771. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have lost their financial viability;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the progressive accumulated losses suffered by the banks since their inception; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that during the year 1990-91 only 44 out of 196 Regional rural Banks (RRBs) could earn profits amounting to Rs. 21.47 crores as against a loss of Rs. 91.87 cores incurred by 152 RRBs. The accumulated losses at the end of March, 1991 was Rs. 363.91 crores. The reasons for the weak financial health of the RRBs are attributable to several factors like, restriction on the choice of clientele, limited area of operation, low interest margin, mounting establishment costs particularly after implementation of the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal etc. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group on RRBs (Kelkar Committee), several measures had been taken to

remove the financial weaknesses of RRBs such as enhancement of share capital, reduction in the interest rate on refinance from the sponsor banks, investment of RRBs resources in high earning securities etc.

### **Premium Charges form Handicapped Persons**

**772. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India charges higher premium on the insurance policies from handicapped persons in comparison to other people;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to lower the premium charges on insurance policies for handicapped; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation of India charges standard/tabular premiums when there are no adverse features in the family or personal history of the proposer and his/her measurements like height, weight, pulse rate, blood pressure, etc. fall within the ranges fixed by the Corporation. In all other cases, the Corporation traditionally charges higher premium depending on the nature of the adverse factors of risk. On this basis, the Corporation is currently charging a flat extra premium of Rs. 2 per thousand sum assured in the case of policies on the lives of certain categories of handicapped persons. However, even this extra premium is waived for the first Rs. 10,000 sum assured.

(c) and (d). The Corporation's practices

of charging extra premium and granting accident and disability benefits to handicapped persons is reviewed periodically. With the result, the life Insurance Corporation of India is granting life insurance without charging any extra premium for the first Rs. 10,000 sum assured, with effect from May, 1981. From August, 1989, further relaxations have also been made as detailed below:-

- (i) No extra premium is charged in the case of partially handicapped persons like those who have lost only one eye or one leg or one hand, etc.
- (ii) In respect of such partially handicapped persons, both accident and disability benefits are being granted.
- (iii) The extra premium charged in the case of totally handicapped persons (those who have lost both legs or both hands or totally blind, etc) has been reduced to the current rate of Rs. 2 per thousand sum assured from the earlier charges of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per thousand sum assured.
- (iv) A restricted accident benefit is also being granted to the totally handicapped persons.

#### **Posting of Staff in Bank Branches in Punjab**

773. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks are facing difficulty in posting their staff in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for posting of staff in branches of nationalised banks in Punjab?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Increase in Foreign Exchange Reserves and Foreign Debt**

774. SHRITARIT BARAN TOPDAR: SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the increase in foreign exchange reserves the amount of foreign debt has also increased; and

(b) if so, the total amount of increase in foreign debt recorded in the meantime and ratio between the two?

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

(b) The increase in foreign debt outstanding which includes all transactions, private and public, relating to actual disbursements and repayments is normally computed at the end of the financial year only, and hence, the ratio can be arrived at only after addition to debt outstanding is computed.

#### **Exports and Imports**

775. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures of exports and imports in rupee and dollar terms;

(b) the exports items which have increased their volume of export because of devaluation: and

(c) the percentage of such exports to the total exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) According to the latest figures available for April-December, 1991, India's exports to GCA countries amounted to Rs. 27133 crores of US\$ 11310 million and India's exports to RPA countries amounted to Rs. 3199 crores of US\$ 1333 million. India's aggregate imports during April-December 1991 amounted to Rs. 34238 crores of US\$ 14272 million.

(b) and (c). The growth in exports depends on a number of factors other than exchange rate changes. These are domestic production, availability of surplus for exports, availability of imported raw materials and capital goods, availability of credit, global trading environment, domestic inflation and movement in international prices. As such it is not possible to specifically indicate the items in respect of which the export registered an increase particularly due to the devaluation of the rupee. The principal commodities in respect of which exports have registered an increase during April-November 1991 as compared to April-November 1990, in response to the several measures taken by government, include agricultural products, marine products, ores and minerals, leather and leather manufactures, gems and jewellery, sports goods, chemicals and related products, engineering goods, electronics and computer software, textiles, handicrafts, carpets, etc. These items account for about 95% of our total exports.

### **Meetings with Central Trade Union Organisations**

776. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the meeting with the Central Trade Union Organisations on August 17, 1991, he assured regular consultations with these organisations regarding the working of the Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether any meeting has since taken place with them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) An assurance of consultations was given which was, however, not confined to the working of the public sector undertakings.

(b) and (c). A Special Tripartite Committee consisting of the representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations, Employers' Organisations and the Central Government was constituted in the Ministry of Labour to consider the impact of the new industrial policy on labour. The Committee held its first meeting on 21.12.1991 at Bombay in which it was decided that the Committee would consider the general principles for rehabilitation of chronically sick units and ensure protection of the workers' interest and revive the industrial committees in respect of those industries where the number of sick units is large. Second meeting of the Special Tripartite Committee was held on 20.1.1992 at New Delhi in which it was decided that the reconstituted industrial committees on various industries would review the sick units in those industries, unit-wise and prescribe appropriation remedies.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Loans Advanced by Public Sector  
Banks in Gujarat**

777. SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHALIA:  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS  
VARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
to state the average ratio of loans advanced

and deposits in the public sector banks in  
Gujarat during 1990-91 and upto 31 Decem-  
ber, 1991, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR  
SINGH): The district-wise aggregate depos-  
its and outstanding bank credit as well as  
Credit Deposit Ratio of all Scheduled Com-  
mercial Banks in Gujarat as at the end of  
March 1991 and September 1991 (latest  
available) are given in the Statement at-  
tached.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Distt. in Gujarat	As on March 1991		As on Sept. 1991	
		Deposits	Credit	C:D Ratio (%)	C:D Ratio (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
					7
					8
1.	Ahmedabad	281.09	2178.35	78	3107.84
					2099.38
2.	Amreli	120.21	5.0	45	125.87
					60.86
3.	Banaskantha	120.70	67.59	56	127.92
					65.93
4.	Broach	240.70	235.94	98	280.08
					247.00
5.	Bhavnagar	380.44	248.95	65	399.45
					204.11
6.	Dangs	11.80	3.38	29	11.22
					3.70
					33

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Dist. in Gujarat	As on March 1991			As on Sept. 1991		
		Deposits	Credit	C:D Ratio (%)	Deposits	Credit	C:D Ratio (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gandhinagar	247.03	120.27	49	218.72	134.33	61
8.	Jamnagar	450.38	177.30	39	460.99	163.95	36
9.	Junagadh	549.06	219.43	40	594.32	225.20	38
10.	Kutch	718.63	116.08	16	763.19	117.20	15
11.	Khda	1088.61	72.65	53	1122.40	755.42	67
12.	Mehsana	335.34	197.1	59	366.11	192.47	53
13.	Panch Mahals	184.43	121.58	66	194.78	124.89	64
14.	Rajkot	735.50	340.65	46	802.42	328.49	41



(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Distt. in Gujarat	As on March 1991				As on Sept. 1991		
		Deposits	Credit	C:D Ratio (%)		Deposits	Credit	C:D Ratio (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
15.	Sabarkantha	110.57	66.93	61	123.40	63.97	52	
16.	Surat	1100.07	608.91	51	1279.55	620.46	48	
17.	Sumdranagat	115.40	69.10	60	126.09	67.74	54	
18.	Vadodara	1467.95	1258.55	86	1493.41	1204.15	81	
19.	Valsad	845.71	342.53	41	928.65	N.A.	NA	
	GUJARAT	11722.61	6999.75	60	12526.44	7020.98	56	

[English]

### **Construction of Break Water and Jetty at Car Nicobar**

**778. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:**  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct Break Water and Jetty at Car Nicobar;

(b) if so, the present position of the project; and

(c) the fund allocated for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal for construction of Break Water and Jetty at Car Nicobar is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Presently, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the project has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1991-92.

### **Wasteful Government Expenditure**

**779. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the measures taken so far to bring economic reforms have adversely affected the general public only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware that wasteful expenditure in Government offices continue unabated in the shape of attaching independent staff cars with drivers to individual officers, attaching an officer with senior officer to look after his personal work, withdrawing staff from lower offices to

work in their secretariats, providing telephone facilities at the residence of such so-called staff officers, undertaking tours at government expense for private works and furnishing rooms of senior officers etc.;

(d) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check/eliminate such expenditure forthwith; and

(e) if no steps have been taken/ proposed to be taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The package of macro-economic stabilisation measures and structural reforms in the sphere of trade, industrial and public sectors aim at increasing efficiency and productivity, imparting dynamism to the growth process. The recent trends in the levels of foreign exchange reserves, prices and trade balance indicate that the overall impact of these measures has been favourable. Nevertheless, the Government is fully conscious of the need to protect the interests of the vulnerable sections of the society and thus bring about adjustment with human fact. It would continue its efforts to check the rise in prices and strengthen the Public Distribution System.

(c) to (e). In order to observe economy in expenditure, instructions are issued to all the Ministries/Departments from time to time to avoid wasteful expenditure. The Staff cars with drivers are not earmarked for exclusive use of any officer, as these form a pool and are deployed according to the availability and requirement. There is no provision for providing staff officers to senior officers in the Central Secretariat. The Senior officers are provided with Private Secretary/Principal Private Secretary as per their entitlement to assist the officer in day to day official work. The facility of telephones at the residence is

available to the Principal Private Secretary attached to the Secretaries.

#### **Funds to D.T.C.**

780. SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN-DELWAL:  
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHER REDDY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided not to fund the DTC in future;

(b) whether the DTC has been asked to raise resources of its own to meet operational costs etc; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). DTC have been asked to take all such measures as are necessary to ensure that no operational losses are incurred by it.

#### **Export of Textiles**

781. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the earnings from the export of garments during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have received any representations from the Apparel Export Promotion Council and exporters of garments expressing concern over the non-fulfilment of the garment export target fixed for 1991-92 due to difficulty in importing modernised knitting machines; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Exports of garments during 1989, 1990 and 1991 amounted to Rs. 3091 Cr., Rs. 4378 Cr. and Rs. 5358 Cr. respectively.

(b) and (c). The Apparel Export Promotion Council informed Government that, due to recessionary trends in major importing countries, there was a possibility of garment exports falling short of the target for 1991-92. Government also received a representation from the Council requesting for allowing more garment machinery items under concessional import duty scheme. As per the established procedure, this request was sent to the Finance Ministry with the recommendations from the Ministry of Textiles.

#### **Increase in Exports**

782. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports have been stepped up in the recent past and proposed to be further stepped up in the near future to earn more foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the countries where the export has been increased; and

(c) the items proposed to be exported to these countries alongwith their value in foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The principal countries in respect of which India's exports registered an increase during the first 8 months of the current financial year i.e., April-November 1991 as com-

pared to April-November 1990 include Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, U.K., Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Nepal, Hong Kong, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Canada, USA, etc.

(c) Our principal exports to the above mentioned countries include plantations, agricultural products, marine products, ores and minerals, leather and leather manufactures, gems engineering goods, electronics and computer software, textiles, handicrafts, carpets, petroleum products, etc. It is difficult to project the value of exports to the individual countries as it depends on a number of factors like availability of export surpluses, demand levels in the importing countries, movement of prices in the international markets, etc.

### **Raids Conducted under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973**

783. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arrests made under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 during the last six months;

(b) the details of seizures affected in the raids conducted on the premises of the above persons; and

(c) the details of the persons/firms involved therein, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The data of arrests and seizures under FERA from 1.8.91 to 31.1.92 is given below:

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(i) No. of persons arrested	-	184
(ii) Indian currency seized (Rs. in lakhs)	-	361.81
(iii) Foreign currency seized (Worth Rs. in lakhs).	-	158.16

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The records of cases against individuals/firms are not maintained State-wise.

### **Tax Evasion by Financing Companies**

784. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of a large scale income tax evasion by fi-

ancing companies particularly in Delhi by allegedly recording false amount of hire-money in the agreement with hirers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). A few cases of tax evasion by financing companies in this manner have come to the notice of the Income-tax Department in the course of investigations in a few cases of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Enquiries have revealed that the amount of the money advanced and the rate of interest charged by the financing companies from the hirers and other charges like documentation charges, writer's charges and penalty for belated payments of instalments are not fully recorded in the account books.

(c) Whenever tax evasion in any case comes to the notice of the Income-tax Department, appropriate action is taken to bring the undisclosed income to tax. Penalty and prosecution proceedings are also initiated, if called for.

[Translation]

#### **Assistance from Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee**

785. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down for taking assistance from the Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee; and

(b) the number of persons benefited under this scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS, (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) the following norms have been prescribed for obtaining assistance from the Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee:-

- I. A person whose income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 12,000/- (Rupees twelve thousand only) per annum; provided that this Income ceiling, in appropriate cases, may be relaxed by the President of the Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee, within reasonable limits.

The limitation as to annual income does not apply in cases of disputes where one of the parties belongs to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes or is a woman or a child.

- II. Legal Aid may be granted in any individual case or in any case of Public Interest Litigation recommended by the Chairman of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes.
- III. The Committee may also grant legal-aid-

- (i) in a case of great public importance; or
- (ii) in a test case, the decision of which is likely to effect cases of numerous other persons belonging to the weaker sections of the community; or
- (iii) in any case, which for reasons to be recorded in writing, is considered by the President of the Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee to be deserving of legal aid even where the income eligibility test is not satisfied.

(b) Legal-Aid assistance has been provided to 2098 persons as per break-up given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>
1989	692
1990	689
1991	717
<b>Total</b>	<b>2098</b>

[English]

#### **Attachment of Properties of Assesses having Tax dues**

786. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules framed under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 empower the Government to attach properties of assesses against whom the Government have

tax demands irrespective of stage of such demands as to under adjudication/under appeal;

(b) whether these provisions are strictly enforced against each assessee uniformly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Rule 230 of the Central Excise Rules empowers the Government to detain excisable goods and materials, plant, machinery etc. Under section 11 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, the dues can be recovered by attachment and sale of excisable goods.

(b) to (d). As detention of plant and machinery etc. may result in closure of factories, loss of jobs and social misery, usually persuasive action is preferred to such coercive measures.

[Translation]

#### **Refund of Balance of CCS Amount to Exporters**

787. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from Delhi Export Association for making improvements in economic policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government have re-

funded the balance of CCS amount to the exporters;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A memorandum from the Delhi Exporters Association has been received *inter-alia* suggesting certain improvements/modifications relating to Trade reforms announced by the Government. These are already under constant review and suitable changes are made from time to time keeping in view the needs of the economy.

(c) to (e). A sum of Rs. 410/- crores in two instalments, viz. Rs. 160/- crores and Rs. 250/- crores has been released on 20.1.1992 and 4.2.1992 respectively to the disbursing authorities for disbursing the Payments towards CCS claims.

[English]

#### Import from USA

788. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of import made from USA during 1991-92 with details of items imported; and

(b) the quantum of the import made last year for those items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). According to DGCI & S, Calcutta our imports from USA were of the following order:

April-November, 1990—\$ 1880.60 million

April-November, 1991—\$ 1285.97 million

A comparative statement of major imports from USA is enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Imports into India from USA*

(value in \$ million)

Commodity	April - November	
	1991	1990
1	2	3
All Commodities	1285.97	1880.60
Rice	3.22	7.09
Cereal Preparation	34.46	35.90
Milk and Cream	0.03	0.00
Fruits & Nuts Excl Cashew Nuts	8.16	11.13

(value in \$ million)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>April - November</i>	
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Wool, Raw	0.56	0.79
Oil Seeds	0.10	0.70
Natural Rubber	0.01	0.00
Synthetic & Recind Rubber	3.57	5.49
Pulp and Waste Paper	25.46	71.54
Wood and Wood Products	2.12	—
Silk, Raw	0.68	0.05
Synthetic & Regenerated Fibres	1.03	1.11
Pulses	6.30	10.66
Fertilizers, Crude	28.42	29.01
Sulphr & Unrosted Iron Pyrts	9.26	3.06
Other crude and Minerals	1.46	1.21
Metalifers ores & Metal Scrap	81.62	187.03
Vegetable oils fixed (Edible)	20.91	17.82
Organic Chemicals	62.51	108.03
Inorganic Chemicals	55.64	83.73
Dyeng, Tanning, Tolmg Matris	7.48	14.56
Medicinal & Pharmacuticl Products	20.83	13.58
Fertilizers manufactured	251.96	195.45



*(value in \$ million)*

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>April - November</i>	
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Articl matri & products	71.13	57.38
Cehmical Matri & products	24.31	23.30
Newsprint	0.14	0.95
Paper Board & Manufactures	2.83	3.76
Printed Books, News papers, Jrnls etc.	10.57	—
Txtl Ym, Fabrics, Madeup Articles	2.94	5.75
Perls Prcus, Semiprcs Stones	18.56	44.27
Non-Metic Mnrl Mnrls Excl Perls	5.38	11.55
Primary Stel, Pig Iron Baad lms	6.12	1.83
Iron & Steel	21.49	38.40
Non-Ferrous Metals	4.56	6.62
Manufactures of Metals	13.28	18.81
Machine Tolls	14.17	14.55
Machry Excpt Elec & Machn Tool	173.38	238.25
Electrical Machinery	85.27	118.84
Transport Equipments	20.17	57.83

(value in \$ million)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>April - November</i>	
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Project Goods	49.30	71.56
Profsnl Instrt, Optical Goods etc.	67.96	102.88
Other Commodities	65.37	134.78

Source : DGC & S, Calcutta.

Exchange Rate : April-November 1990-1 \$=Rs. 17.6067  
April-November 1991-1 \$=Rs. 23.7546

Note : 0.00 denotes very small imports.  
- denotes not separately indicated.

#### Privatisation of Tea Board

789. SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise Tea Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There is no proposal to privatise the Tea Board.

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

#### Issue of Special Irrigation Bonds

790. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received requests from several States for permission to raise money through issue of Special Irrigation Bonds to implement various on-going irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received and sanction given during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(c) whether the Government have also issued several such bonds for financial mobilisation for Central Projects during the above period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Proposals have been received from Karnataka and Maharashtra for permission to float bonds for Irrigation Projects. The present scheme of Public Sector Bonds being confined to Central Public

Sector Undertakings, no sanction has been issued to any proposal of any State Government.

(c) and (d). No special irrigation bonds have been issued for Central project during the above period.

### **Outstanding Income Tax against Public Sector Undertakings**

791. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings in the income tax defaulters list as on December 31, 1991;

(b) the amount of income tax outstanding against each of the undertakings; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-

WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). This Ministry compiles information only in respect of cases where the income-tax demand outstanding in each case is Rs. 10 lakhs or above and the latest such information received from all over the country is as on 30.9.1991. As per this information, there were 40 cases of public sector undertakings and banks of the Central Govt. against whom income-tax demand of Rs. 10 lakhs or above was outstanding as on 30.9.1991. A statement of these undertakings and banks and the amount of income-tax outstanding in each case is enclosed.

(c) A large part of the demand is disputed in appeals etc. and the appellate authorities have been requested to dispose of the appeals on priority basis. In some cases, adjustment of tax refunds against these demands or verification of tax payments is pending. In some other cases, the tax demands stand paid after 30.9.1991. Recovery action in all these cases is periodically monitored at the level of Commissioner of Income-tax and above.

### **STATEMENT**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Undertaking</i>	<i>Income-tax outstanding as on 30.9.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	M/s Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	173.00
2.	M/s Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	100.71
3.	M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	2520.00
4.	M/s Hindustan Cables Ltd.	6312.56
5.	M/s Electronic Corporation of India Ltd.	280.10
6.	M/s H.M.T. Ltd.	465.55
7.	M/s India Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	157.27

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Undertaking</i>	<i>Income-tax outstanding as on 30.9.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
8.	M/s Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	468.25
9.	M/s Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	454.75
10.	M/s Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	208.57
11.	M/s National Hydro Electric power Corpn. Ltd.	551.00
12.	M/s National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	690.62
13.	M/s National Thermal Power Corpn.	7002.00
14.	M/s Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	220.04
15.	M/s Steel Authority of India Ltd.	346.00
16.	M/s National Project Construction Ltd.	180.56
17.	M/s Metallurgical & Engg. Consultants (India) Ltd.	371.00
18.	M/s O.N.G.C. Ltd.	10071.00
19.	M/s Indian Oil Corporation	7370.01
20.	M/s Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	333.00
21.	M/s C.M.C. Ltd.	402.77
22.	M/s Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	3362.33
23.	M/s United Bank of India Ltd.	4461.45
24.	M/s Visvasvarya Iron & Steel Ltd.	10.51
25.	M/s Vyasa Bank Ltd.	218.00
26.	M/s Syndicate Bank	56.75

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Undertaking</i>	<i>Income-tax outstanding as on 30.9.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
27.	M/s Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	96.78
28.	M/s Dena Bank Ltd.	287.71
29.	M/s Dena Bank Ltd.	8262.90
30.	M/s State Bank of Saureshra	75.91
31.	M/s N.T.C. (M.P.) Indore	63.34
32.	M/s Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	40.22
33.	M/s Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.	50.85
34.	M/s Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	49.44
35.	M/s Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	43.75
36.	M/s Bengal Immunity Ltd.	31.25
37.	M/s Food Corporation of India Ltd.	30.01
38.	M/s I.D.P. Ltd.	32.85
39.	M/s Electronic Trade & Technical Development Corpn. Ltd.	25.09
40.	M/s Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	40.55
41.	M/s Trade Fair Authority of India	76.35
42.	M/s Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	55.24
43.	M/s Ferro Scrap Nigam	38.66
44.	M/s Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	12.26
45.	M/s Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.	65.26
46.	M/s Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	12.72

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Undertaking</i>	<i>Income-tax outstanding as on 30.9.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
47.	M/s N.T.C. (A.P.K.K. & M) Ltd.	82.86
48.	M/s Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	104.55

### **Income Tax on Pension**

792. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income from pension is taxable;

(b) if so, whether some persons are not showing their income from pension for the purpose of income tax; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The total income of a pensioner, inclusive of income from pension is liable to income-tax, if it exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax.

(b) and (c). The person responsible for payment of pension is required to deduct tax at source in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act. If however, information is received in a specific case by the Income-tax Department regarding escapement from tax of pension income, proceedings under the Income-tax Act are initiated to bring to tax such income in that case.

[Translations]

### **Permission to NRIs to Bring Gold**

793. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF

FATMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-resident Indians are submitted to bring gold with them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of gold brought by the NRIs during the last two years?

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

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

### **Casual Workers in Border Roads Task Force**

794. SHRIKABINDRAPURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workers under Border Roads Task Force are working on casual basis for the last 20-25 years and denied of all the facilities of permanent workers;

(b) whether the services of B.R.T.F. workers are discontinued after the expiry of 179 days;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government are contemplating to give such workers the status of permanent workers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Casual Paid Labourers are engaged by the Border Roads Organisation (BRTF) on 'as required basis' to supplement the permanent work-force. Since their engagement is casual in nature, the facilities of permanent workers are not available to them.

(b) to (e). As the Casual Paid Labourer's job is casual in nature, their services are disengaged when no longer required.

#### **Training Facilities for Marine Personnel**

795. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to privatise the training facilities for marine personnel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). There is no move to privatise the existing government training facilities. However, Government have authorised an existing private organisation to run a training course for ratings, purely on ad hoc basis for a period of one year. This had to be done in view of the urgent necessity to meet shortage of certain categories of seamen and the absence of any Government training establishment for seamen.

#### **Smuggling from Neighbouring Countries**

796. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some trucks carrying smuggled goods from Nepal to Delhi were intercepted in January, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of the goods seized;

(c) the number of persons arrested; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to check the smuggling from neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the interception of one truck by the Ghaziabad Police in January, 1992, which was found to be transporting ball bearings of Hungarian make worth Rs. 6.28 lakhs approximately and packing tape of Taiwan origin valued at Rs. 90,000 approximately. The aforesaid goods were seized and two persons, i.e. driver and cleaner of the truck were arrested and produced before C.J.M., Ghaziabad on 15/01/1992.

(d) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery, including that which is deployed on the vulnerable points of the land borders and the coastline has been geared up. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned with the detection and prevention of smuggling.

#### **India's Participation in Exhibition "Rebuild Kuwait-91"**

797. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the International multi-sector exhibition for Kuwait's reconstruction programmes "Rebuild Kuwait-91" Bahrain; and

(b) if so, the details of the business procured therefrom?

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

(b) During the exhibition business was booked for Rs. 6.55 crores and business under negotiation was Rs. 7.78 crores. Exhibits worth Rs. 19,490/- were also sold on the spot.

[Translation]

**SC/ST Judges in High Courts**

**798. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will**

the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judges appointed in various High Courts during the last three years, court and year-wise; and

(b) the number of judges out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes, Court-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement enclosed.



## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	High Court	Number of Judges appointed			Number of Judges belonging to Scheduled Castes
		1989	1990	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad	5	12	24	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—	6	4	—
3.	Bombay	11	10	4	2
4.	Calcutta	—	6	—	—
5.	Delhi	2	6	6	—
6.	Gauhati	2	—	4	—
7.	Gujarat	3	18	—	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	3	1	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	3	2	—
10.	Karnataka	—	10	3	—
11.	Kerala	4	—	1	—

Sl. No.	High Court	Number of Judges appointed				Number of Judges belonging to Scheduled Castes
		1989	1990	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	7	—	—	
13.	Madras	—	10	—	2	
14.	Orissa	4	3	—	—	
15.	Patna	—	11	7	—	
16.	Punjab & Haryana	2	4	11	—	
17.	Rajasthan	—	7	3	—	
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	
Total:		35	116	70	07	

**Evasion of Customs and Excise Duties**

799. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of evasion of customs and excise duties detected during last one year; and

(b) the details of goods and penalty recovered from the evaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Information in regard to evasion of customs duty is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. Partwise reply in regard to evasion of Central Excise duty is as under:—

(a) The number of cases of evasion of Central Excise duty detected during the last one year is 5266.

(b) Good worth Rs. 71.87 crores have been seized on account of violation of provisions of Central Excise Laws. Show cause notices demanding Central Excise duty alleged to have been evaded and for imposition of penalty have been issued.

**Foreign Trade During 1991–92**

800. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL: SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries and value of the import and export of goods carried out by India during the year 1991–92;

(b) the steps taken by the Government

to maintain the trade surplus with those countries;

(c) the action Government propose to take to bring out the trade from deficit to surplus with those countries having deficit of trade; and

(d) the steps government propose to take to widen the areas of export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The break-up of India's exports and imports by countries is available for the period April–November, 1991. A Statement indicating the names of the principal countries and the value of import and export of goods carried out by India during April–November, 1991 is attached.

(b) to (d). The State taken by the Government to generate as well as to maintain trade surplus with our trading partners include bilateral discussions at Government level at the forum of Joint Commissions/Joint Trade Committees, exchange of business delegation in trade fairs/exhibitions to publicise Indian capabilities, and provisions of commercial lines of credits to selected countries etc. Besides the Government has also introduced a package of trade policy reforms aimed at strengthening of export incentives, eliminating substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import compression. REP licences have been replaced by a new instrument names Eximscrps. The system of advance licensing has been strengthened. The Govt. has also taken other steps which include activation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussions with selected countries and interaction with national organisations of trade and industry.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Country/Region	April–November, 1991	
		Export	Import
I.	WEST EUROPE	7709.50	9346.22
i)	ECM	6924.52	8493.92
	a) Belgium	994.92	2091.60
	b) France	560.55	830.15
	c) FRG	1861.09	2202.24
	d) Italy	743.22	749.28
	e) Netherlands	531.90	428.91
	f) UK	1680.77	1975.62
ii)	EFTA	683.33	734.30
	a) Sweden	123.39	271.38
	b) Switzerland	331.01	211.01
iii)	OTHERS	101.65	118.00
II.	ASIA AND OCEANIA	9203.11	12928.29
i)	ESCAP	6762.07	6790.93
	a) Australia	303.16	933.79
	b) Iran	116.21	880.66
	c) Japan	2474.32	2164.25
	d) Korea Rep. of	418.64	450.04
	e) Malaysia	277.19	523.98
	f) Singapore	596.55	991.67
	g) Nepal	130.11	49.25

S.No.	Country/Region	April–November, 1991	
		Export	Import
	h) Hongkong	894.05	152.79
	i) Thailand	314.66	72.11
ii)	<i>Rest of Asia &amp; Oceania</i>	<i>2441.04</i>	<i>6137.36</i>
	a) Kuwait	47.79	221.35
	b) Saudi Arabia	477.40	2230.47
	c) U.S.E.	1022.92	2009.98
iii)	<i>AFRICA</i>	<i>783.25</i>	<i>1246.35</i>
	i) Egypt	103.38	105.36
	ii) Morocco	14.47	549.79
IV.	<i>AMERICA</i>	<i>4839.32</i>	<i>4085.28</i>
	i) North America	4673.38	3509.62
	a) Canada	271.67	454.85
	b) USA	4401.65	3054.77
ii)	<i>South America</i>	<i>75.75</i>	<i>452.95</i>
iii)	<i>Other American &amp; Caribbean Countries</i>	<i>90.19</i>	<i>122.71</i>
V.	<i>EAST EUROPE</i>	<i>2897.89</i>	<i>1797.21</i>
	i) <i>Rupee Payment Countries</i>	<i>2632.48</i>	<i>1539.66</i>
	a) USSR	2453.18	1423.10
	b) Others	179.30	116.56

S.No.	Country/Region	April–November, 1991	
		Export	Import
ii)	<b>Non-Rupee Payment Countries</b>	<b>265.41</b>	<b>257.55</b>
	a) Yugoslavia	53.06	80.21
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26012.44</b>	<b>29410.38</b>

(Incl. others)

P: Provisional

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta.

[English]

#### Loans from South Korean Exim Bank

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

(a) whether the Government are negotiating for \$ one billion loan from South Korean Exim Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### New Weaving Mills in Bihar

802. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new weaving mills set up in Bihar during the year 1991–92 and the capacity of each of such mills; and

(b) the amount of loan sanctioned by the nationalised banks to these units, unit-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As per the information available, no license has been issued by the Central Government for setting up of Weaving mills in the State of Bihar during the year 1991–92.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

#### Roads in Southern Coastal Areas

803. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have

received any proposals from the Southern States for laying of roads in the coastal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

**SHRI MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been requesting for financial assistance for coastal roads as under:—

	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
(i) Tada—Kothapatnam—Machilipatnam Visakhapatnam—Ichapuram road (1000 Kms)	Rs. 730 Crores
(ii) Madras—Pondicherry—Cuddalore— Nagapattinam—Tuticorin—Kanyakumari (737 Kms)	Rs. 142 Crores

These roads form part of State Road Network and as such the concerned State Governments are essentially responsible for their development. The Asian Development Bank has agreed to provide assistance for Madras—Cuddalore portion of the road at (ii) above in Tamil Nadu at estimated cost of Rs. 37 crores and the work is being executed by State PWD. The State Government have projected the remaining portion of road from Cuddalore to Kanyakumari costing Rs. 115.20 crores under central loan assistance programme for State Roads of Inter—State or Economic Importance to be taken up during 8th Plan. Since the outlay for 8th Plan is not yet known, it has not been possible to consider the scheme.

In so far as Tade—Ichapuram Road is concerned, it is not possible to pose this work for financial assistance to Asian Development Bank at the present, as proposed by the State, since for their next highway loan the Bank is considering only the National Highways. In view of huge cost of this project and limited resources under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, it is also not possible to provide any financial assistance for this project by the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

#### **Compliance of Decisions of Curtail Government Expenditure**

804. **SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken decisions to curtail the Government expenditure during the last three years;

(b) if so, the percentage of decrease in the Government expenditure noticed as a result of these decisions;

(c) the number of officers found guilty for not complying with these orders; and

(d) the action taken against them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE):** (a) Government are continuously making efforts to curtail expenditure. All Ministries have been requested to priorities their activities so that those which figure at the bottom of the list can be abridged

while those which have outlived their utility can be adandoned altogether. Other economy measures initiated by the Government in the past few years include curbs on expenditure on travel including foreign travel, expenditure on conferences, seminars, publicity, fuel consumption, deferment of festivals, fairs, exhibitions and international conferences wherever firm commitments have not already been made. The Budget for 1991-92 contained a number of measures to curtail expenditure. Among the major items is the abolition of export subsidies. All Ministries have been asked to cut expenditure by 5% and surrender 10% of the telephone lines.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the exact decrease in expenditure on account of the abovementioned measures. Less expenditure as a result of economy measures effected is not accounted for separately/distinctly. The expenditure finally adjusted against a particular head is the net position taking into account the additional requirements offset by savings due to economy measures. The net expenditure would have been higher but for measures taken to curtail the expenditure.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Import of Silk from China**

805. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether silk is being imported from China;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the quantity of silk imported during the last one year;

(c) the policy laid down by the Govern-

ment for the distribution of this imported silk; and

(d) the quantity of this silk given to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). Due to outbreak of Pebrine disease in the rearing areas of major silk producing States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu, there was decline in the arrivals of cocoons in the cocoon markets, which ultimately affected the availability as well as prices of raw silk in the country. The Central Silk Board and the concerned State Governments have already initiated various measures for control of the disease.

In order to stabilize the prices of raw silk and to provide raw silk to the weavers at reasonable rates, the Government of India has permitted import of 200 Metric Tonnes of raw silk by the Central Silk Board and designated agencies. The organisations have the choice to import silk from any source depending on their requirements. However it is likely that most of the imports will be from china.

The imported raw silk will be distributed to weavers through State agencies such as State Handloom Development Corporation, State Apex Handloom Weavers Societies, National Handloom Development Corporation and State Directors of Handloom & Textiles. In the first instance, 15 metric tonnes of raw silk have been earmarked for Karnataka.

#### **Development of Waterways**

806. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop water transport in Ganga, Sarau,



Brahmaputra, Yamuna and other major rivers; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes proposed to be implemented in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Central Government is responsible for development of water transport in National Waterways. At present, Allahabad—Haldia (1620 Kms.) on Ganga—Bhagirathi—Hooghly River System and Sadiya—Dhubri (891 Kms.) in Brahmaputra have been declared as National Waterways. Government also propose to declare Kollam—Kottapuram Stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals as National Waterway.

(b) Details of Schemes sanctioned/proposed in Ganga and Brahmaputra National Waterways are as follows:—

1. River Conservancy works on Ganga.
2. Construction of terminal at Gaighat (Patna).
3. Construction of terminal at G.R. Jetty in Calcutta.
4. Setting up of infrastructural facilities between Haldia and Farakka.
5. Provision of Navigational aids on Ganga.
6. River conservancy works on Brahmaputra.
7. Provision of navigational aids on Brahmaputra.

[Translation]

### Fall in Exports

807. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strict trade rules of America have resulted in fall of India's exports;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to acquaint the industrialists with the new trade rules of America so that they may not face any problems while doing business; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to overcome the problem of balance of payment which has arisen by the trade rules of America?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) According to DGCI&S, Calcutta there was an increase in our exports to USA. During April–November (1991–92) exports were \$ 1852.97 million as against \$ 1772.21 million during the corresponding period on 1990–91. Quotas on textile products and anti-dumping and countervailing duty proceedings constitute the main impediments to India's export to USA. This year the problems have increased due to recession in USA and effect of import curbs on industrial production in India.

(b) and (c). Consultations are held between the two Governments both bilaterally and multi-laterally to address our concerns on trade and related economic policies and to consider measures to reduce and eliminate impediments to trade investment flows. Increase in bilateral trade textile quota has been secured for 1992 through negotiations. An attempt has been made in the Uruguay Round to improve the GATT rule on counter-

vailing and anti-dumping duty. Through the Joint Business Council, representatives of the Industries of both the countries periodically exchange views for further expanding trade. The changes in the laws and regulations of US are disseminated to the trade and industry periodically.

[English]

**Mafatlal Plywood Industries Limited**

808. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has issued a directives, appointing Canara Bank as the nodal agency, to assist the employees of Mafatlal Plywood Industries Ltd. to run the industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 (3) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, it has appointed on 22.1.92, the Canara Bank as the operating agency to formulate within 60 days a package for the revival of Mafatlal Plywood Ltd., on the basis of taken-over of management by the workers of the Company.

[Translation]

**N.C.C. Training at University Level**

809. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make military training through N.C.C. com-

pulsory upto the University level;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The NCC is a Voluntary scheme. Besides, the cost of imparting such training will be prohibitive.

[English]

**Import of Raw Cashew**

810. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any demand from the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation and other organisations for the import of raw cashew;

(b) if so, whether the permission was granted to import raw cashew considering the acute unemployment of the cashew workers of Kerala;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). In terms of the Import and Export Policy for 1990-93 (Volume I), import of Raw Cashewnuts is allowed under Open General Licence by Actual Users (Industrial) and others for actual use/stock and sale. Import contract is to be

registered with the Cashew Corporation of India within 7 days of its execution.

### **Sea Bird Project at Karwar**

811. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests have given a conditional clearance to the Sea Bird Naval Base Project at Karwar in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the work has been commenced on the project;

(c) the total amount required for the above project and time scheduled fixed for its completion; and

(d) the amount spent so far towards rehabilitation of displaced families due to the above project?

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

(b) The work relating to Phase I of the Project can commence only after the implications of the conditions stipulated in the environmental clearance have been examined and approval of the Government to the revised cost of the Project obtained.

(c) The cost estimates for Phase I works of the Project are under examination. These works are expected to be completed in a time frame of 10 years from the date of their commencement, subject to the availability of funds.

(d) Out of the lumpsum Rehabilitation Grant of Rs. 9.00 crores paid to the State Government, they are reported to have so

far spent Rs. 2.12 crores (approx) towards the rehabilitation of the displaced families.

### **Setting up of Cashew Board in Kerala**

812. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4072 on August 23, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have since taken any decision to set up a Cashew Board in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the total quantity of cashewnut produced in Kerala during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) and (b). It has been decided not to set up a Cashew Board.

(c) Cashewnut produced in Kerala during the last three years is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (MT)</i>
1988-89	1,36,900
1989-90	1,39,500
1990-91	1,42,100

### **Branches of Indian Banks in Kathmandu**

813. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the State Bank of India and other public Sector Banks to set up their branches in Kathmandu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

help.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that there is no proposal under their consideration for allowing State Bank of India or other public sector banks to set up branches in Kathmandu.

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

### **Pepper Prices**

814. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that prices of Pepper is falling in open market;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to stop the fall in the prices;

(c) whether the Government have considered the demand of the pepper growers to set minimum price of pepper; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a decline in the prices of black pepper since October 1991.

(b) As a short terms measure, Government has announced suspension of cess on exports of pepper to GCA countries till 31st March 1992.

(c) and (d). A major factor in the decline of pepper prices has been the international oversupply situation. In such a situation, fixing support price by a single nation will not

### **Export of Meat to Indonesia**

815. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of meat per month exported to Indonesia during 1990-91;

(b) whether Indonesia have since decided not to import meat from India;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the effect of this decision on the related industries in the country and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (e). Indonesia does not import meat from India. No meat was exported to Indonesia during 1990-91. Indonesia has made no change in this policy subsequently.

[*English*]

### **Procurement of Natural Rubber**

816. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

the grade-wise quantity of natural rubber procured by State Trading Corporation in the year 1991 from the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): During the year 1991 STC procured following grade-wise quantities of natural rubber from the domestic market:-

**RMA – 5**

February – April 1991 – 7700 MT

October – December, 1991 – 2614 MT

**RMA – 4**

November – December, 1991 – 2126 MT

12400 MT

**Ganja Cultivation**

817. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ganja cultivation is permitted in a limited way for medicinal use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places where such cultivation is prevalent;

(d) whether the Government are aware that illegal Ganja cultivation is on increase in interior forests of the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Cultivation of cannabis plant, from which Ganja is obtained, can be permitted for medical or scientific purposes under the N.D.P.S. Act, 1985. The power in this regard vests with the State Governments.

(d) and (e). The illicit cultivation of cannabis plant is generally carried out in interior forests of the country. The following is the information about destruction of illicit cultivation of cannabis plants by Central and State

enforcement agencies carried out during the last five years in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area destroyed (In acres)</i>
1987	461
1988	1439
1989	3139
1990	1907
1991	1013

Enforcement agencies concerned maintain vigil in the matter and wherever illicit cultivation is noticed, it is destroyed.

**Export of Sugar**

818. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been exporting sugar to various countries; and

(b) if so, the names thereof, the quantum of sugar exported during each of the last

three years; and also the rate per kilogram at which it was exported country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). The

country-wise details of exports made by the State Trading Corporation (STC) as well as the industry and the weighted average price realisation per kg. (FOB) during the financial years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below:

*Qty: Lakh MT*

*V: Value Rs. Crores (FOB)*

**1988-89**

<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Wt. Av. per kg. (Rs.)</i>
** EEC	0.100	8.90	8.90
USA	0.068	3.92	5.78
@ Nepal (ex-factory)	0.150	7.50	5.00
Sri Lanka	—	—	—
Maldivé	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.318</b>	<b>20.32</b>	<b>—</b>

*Qty: Lakh MT*

*V: Value Rs. Crores (FOB)*

**1989-90**

<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Wt. Av. per kg. Rs.</i>
**EEC	0.100	8.77	8.77
USA	0.078	6.14	7.83
@ Nepal (ex-factory)	0.148	7.46	5.06
Sri Lanka	—	—	—
Maldivé	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.326</b>	<b>22.37</b>	<b>—</b>

*Qty: Lakh MT**V: Value Rs. Crores (FOB)*

1990-91

<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Wt. Av. per kg. (Rs.)</i>
** EEC	0.200	23.03	11.51
USA	0.122	9.76	8.13
@ Nepal (ex-factory)	0.200	11.48	5.74
Sri Lanka	0.125	7.39	5.68
Maldivé	0.003	0.24	8.33
Total	0.650	51.90	—

\*\* 1988-89      W. Germany  
 1989-90      Holland  
 1990-91      Belgium  
 @ Supplied levy sugar  
 (Source : STC, New Delhi.

[Translation]

**Loans to Bihar Under Andrs**

819. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Bihar in regard to enhancement of loan given to the State under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A request from the State Government of Bihar was received by Government of India in September, 1990 for meeting the entire cost of the Debt Relief provided by Cooperatives in the State under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990. The decision taken by Government was that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will provide concessional loan through the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and State Land Development Banks (SLDBs) to enable State Governments to meet their share of 50% of the cost of debt relief provided by the Cooperatives. The State Government of Bihar was advised in December 1990 accordingly.

[English]

### Expansion of Bilateral Trade with Mauritius

820. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand bilateral trade with Mauritius;

(b) if so, the areas identified for the expansion of bilateral trade between the two countries; and

(c) the details of the programmes drawn up in this regard for Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These areas include auto components, bicycle, and parts, toilet articles/cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, plastics, wheat/wheat/flour, books leather and leather products, household appliances travel goods, etc.

(c) No specific programme has been drawn up for Mauritius during the Eighth Five Year Plan. However, from time to time we take various steps like exchange of trade and official delegations, organisation of exclusive Indian exhibitions, participation in fairs in Mauritius, organisation of Buyer-Seller meets, etc. The same would be continued during the Eighth Five Year Plan also. Besides this, bilateral trade and cooperation are reviewed regularly under the auspices of Indo-Mauritius Joint Commission.

### Trade with Sri Lanka

821. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to boost trade with Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the areas identified in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the various proposals for expansion of trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). It is the constant endeavour of the Government to increase bilateral trade between India and Sri Lanka. The first meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission held in January, 1992 had emphasised the need for boosting bilateral trade and stepping up commercial exchanges between the two countries, besides identifying scope for joint ventures in agriculture, small scale industries and oil exploration.

### Gold Abandoned by Smugglers

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to fish out tonnes of gold abandoned by smugglers, believed to be piling up in India territorial waters;

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

(c) whether the Government have sought any foreign assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). On the basis of reports received that the seaborne smugglers have been dumping contraband gold into the sea off the Indian coastline on fear of imminent interception by the Customs/Coast Guard, the Government has decided to de-



tail the National Institute of Oceanography for undertaking the task of salvaging such dumped gold lying on the sea-bed in the locations identified by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. No reasonable estimate can be made of the quantum of such dumped gold or the quantity that would be salvaged. Foreign assistance is not felt necessary at present.

#### **Allotment of Janata Cloth to Himachal Pradesh**

823. SHRI D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment target for Janata Cloth to the States is based on the handlooms functioning in the States and the past performance in its production;

(b) if so, the performance of Himachal Pradesh during the last two years in this regard, year-wise;

(c) the target of Janata cloth allotted to Himachal Pradesh during each of the last two years and the proposed target fixed for 1992-93; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that Janata cloth is easily available to the poor people in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir. The allotment of target is also based on certain other factors such as production capacity, overall target fixed for the country, entitlement for consumption of janata cloth, etc.

(b) and (c). The details of target fixed and the achievement made in the production of janata cloth in Himachal Pradesh during

the last three years are as under:—

(in million square metres)

Year	Target fixed	Achievement
1989-90	1.00	Nil
1990-91	1.00	Nil
1991-92	0.50	Nil

(till September '91)

In view of non-performance of janata cloth production in Himachal Pradesh, only a token provision of target is likely to be earmarked for the State during 1992-93.

(d) Government of India has included production of Woollen Items also under this scheme since April 1989 with the twin objectives of providing sustained employment to weavers in States, including Himachal Pradesh, where woollen activity exists and to provide cloth at reasonable prices to economically weaker sections living in the hill regions of the country. Government of Himachal Pradesh has not so far taken any advantage of this scheme. Recent policy of the Government to phase out the scheme by the end of 8th Plan period resulted in reduction of overall target and has rendered certain other States deficit in janata cloth production. As a result, the earlier arrangement of meeting the cheap cloth requirement of Himachal Pradesh from other States had to be discontinued. The State Government has, however, been requested to take up the production of janata cloth within the State for meeting the requirement of targetted consumers in the State.

#### **Beneficiaries under Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth Scheme**

824. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the SEEUY Scheme year-wise and State-wise since its inception;

(b) the total amount loaned out, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the total amount recovered year-wise and State-wise from the beneficiaries;

(d) whether there has been any check on the enterprises established by the beneficiaries under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the results, therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):**(a) and (b). The number of beneficiaries and the amounts sanctioned under the

scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) Year-wise and State-wise since its inception are given in the Statement-I and II attached.

(c) The percentage of recovery to demand under the scheme worked out to 26.15% at the end of June, 1989 and 20.82% at the end of July, 1990.

(d) and (e). The SEEUY scheme was got evaluated by the Office of the Development Commissioner in the Ministry of Industry. The evaluation studies carried out in 15 States/Union Territories covering 55 districts revealed that two third of the units were found working and one third of the units were closed due to financial problems, marketing problems, etc.

## STATEMENT-I

(Amount Rs. in lacs)										
1983-84			1984-85			1985-86			1986-87	
Sl. No.	Name of States	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14781	2636.00	13084	2733.92	16518	3474.22	14919	3225.60	
2.	Assam	8021	1540.44	7642	1629.91	4629	1026.55	5837	1494.87	
3.	Bihar	14230	2278.64	14806	2674.97	26376	5055.03	22560	5460.78	
4.	Gujarat	10497	1538.98	4072	665.96	6522	898.42	4924	696.45	
5.	Haryana	6189	998.90	5478	957.45	4782	908.68	4808	939.85	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2465	449.69	2156	448.49	1591	353.25	1406	285.92	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1416	287.95	1119	244.10	1095	254.52	708	157.16	
8.	Karnataka	12307	1960.00	12610	2379.00	12637	2506.40	12100	2395.00	
9.	Kerala	13661	2110.00	11907	2129.70	13033	2452.37	19015	3806.65	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18786	2657.96	18065	3404.38	17224	3366.20	16679	3640.52	

		1983-84				1984-85				1985-86				(Amount Rs. in lacs)			
		Number		Amount Sanctioned		Number		Amount Sanctioned		Number		Amount Sanctioned		Number		Amount Sanctioned	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
11.	Maharashtra	24579	4024.28	18667	3109.28	13848	2631.12	13466	2428.63								
12.	Manipur	991	179.82	994	227.50	1491	363.10	1493	378.41								
13.	Meghalaya	353	75.09	313	62.92	111	13.58	80	18.79								
14.	Nagaland	189	39.25	269	58.60	166	33.40	129	28.43								
15.	Orissa	6823	1368.62	7599	1703.65	8757	2039.64	8620	2145.11								
16.	Punjab	9047	1689.60	12212	2443.00	11677	2373.65	15037	3428.80								
17.	Rajasthan	15054	2365.30	15382	2898.57	10986	2162.46	10736	2399.48								
18.	Sikkim	15	3.65	49	10.30	49	12.17	33	8.10								
19.	Tamil Nadu	21247	3316.00	22500	4248.86	18722	3744.64	18362	3787.38								
20.	Tripura	696	97.33	707	131.72	912	175.12	909	179.84								
21.	Uttar Pradesh	36857	5382.85	34400	5981.21	26264	4569.05	23197	5002.38								

(Amount Rs. in lacs)										
Sl. No.	Name of States	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		
		Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
22.	West Bengal	23680	4481.92	23101	4533.21	21885	4349.14	20468	4845.48	
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	66	15.22	101	23.68	101	24.56	80	17.57	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	6.91	60	12.50	61	15.31	22	5.30	
25.	Chandigarh	325	56.50	300	62.00	394	82.74	416	94.20	
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54	10.71	68	13.42	40	7.76	19	4.46	
27.	Goa	0	0.00	337	81.62	84	16.22	220	80.20	
28.	Mizoram	196	42.61	202	32.12	104	14.86	233	45.16	
29.	Pondicherry	414	40.00	400	50.68	465	73.06	480	91.26	
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		242405	40154.05	228800	42952.72	220724	42999.22	216956	46990.78	

## STATEMENT-II

		(Amount Rs. in lacs)									
		1987-88			1988-89			1989-90			1990-91
Sl. No.	Name of States	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7421	1740.53	14291	3278.72	7404	1679.47	8047	1866.63		
2.	Assam	3191	807.42	5378	1372.68	3141	737.41	3067	822.25		
3.	Bihar	12025	2826.84	19669	4904.94	9176	2342.91	11545	3005.63		
4.	Gujarat	5293	805.47	4552	647.82	5084	722.73	2419	344.92		
5.	Haryana	2450	500.64	4651	908.04	2418	499.35	2545	543.72		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	786	154.53	1340	272.97	7569	151.69	870	174.88		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	584	137.55	962	192.66	223	53.23	236	71.88		
8.	Karnataka	6175	1242.97	10585	2019.38	6010	1181.14	5415	1069.64		
9.	Kerala	9407	1759.66	14846	2643.64	8430	1493.29	6249	1152.22		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8732	1909.75	14154	2638.93	7936	1617.86	6751	1489.36		
11.	Maharashtra	8894	1638.12	14326	2537.44	8210	1493.12	9027	1687.59		

(Amount Rs. in lacs)										
1987-88			1988-89			1989-90			1990-91	
Sl. No.	Name of States	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
12.	Manipur	649	182.28	1500	434.50	749	229.09	750	242.65	
13.	Meghalaya	141	25.62	34	6.12	90	17.54	24	5.73	
14.	Nagaland	83	14.30	153	35.71	57	12.69	57	12.69	
15.	Orissa	4585	1124.77	8016	1985.23	4347	1096.63	5478	1170.91	
16.	Punjab	7672	1744.88	14472	3259.04	7690	1801.62	7453	1714.40	
17.	Rajasthan	5579	1235.52	9204	1967.80	5127	842.27	5330	1159.04	
18.	Sikkim	25	6.03	23	4.25	17	3.15	28	5.30	
19.	Tamil Nadu	9278	1864.00	17175	3080.84	8692	1518.78	7644	1363.15	
20.	Tripura	346	81.19	5297	136.84	183	46.69	502	132.40	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14102	3166.66	24373	5340.60	13749	3283.86	13194	3065.85	
22.	West Bengal	12073	2853.53	10330	2485.61	6412	1514.00	3513	865.95	

(Amount Rs. in lacs)											
1987-88			1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
Sl. No.	Name of States	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned	Number	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	37	8.32	54	12.84	20	4.50	23	4.57		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	5.48	59	14.61	16	3.76	22	4.71		
25.	Chandigarh	179	41.99	201	44.62	90	22.72	127	30.58		
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12	3.25	39	9.70	26	6.50	20	5.00		
27.	Goa	160	33.11	242	59.52	124	33.91	199	0.00		
28.	Mizoram	92	21.38	32	91.30	109	29.95	136	36.86		
29.	Pondicherry	240	39.90	473	73.16	230	33.90	305	43.25		
30.	Lakshadweep	9	0.75	8	1.30	20	3.79	12	2.80		
31.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	12	3.49	12	2.51		
Total		120224	25976.44	191958	40460.61	108561	22481.04	100100	22097.07		



**Fera Cases**

825. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 as on April 1, 1991;

(b) the number of cases instituted during the current financial year;

(c) the number of persons put under arrest or detention as on April, 1, 1991;

(d) the number of persons arrested during the currency financial year upto December 31, 1991; and

(e) the number of cases and persons in respect of which proceedings are in progress under FERA as on December 31, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (e). Statistical data of the cases under FERA is given below:

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(1)	No. of cases pending adjudication (as on 1.4.1991)	9618
(2)	No. of Show Cause Notices issued (during 1991-92)	2246
(3)	No. of persons detained (1.4.90 to 31.3.91)	64
(4)	No. of persons arrested (1.4.91 to 3.1.12.91)	257
(5)	No. of cases pending adjudication (as on 31. 12. 91)	9186

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**Tax Cases Pending Before Appellate Tribunal**

826. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
OUDHARY:  
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases settled by the appellate tribunal for direct taxes during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases pending before

the appellate tribunal for the direct taxes as on April 1, 1991 and December 31, 1991;

(c) the number of appeals filed by the Government included therein;

(d) the number of appeals filed by the Government the High Courts against the orders of the tribunal on those dates;

(e) the number of appeals filed by the Government pending before the Supreme Court against the orders of the High Courts on those dates;

(f) whether the Government propose to

screen the appeals pending before the tribunal, the High Courts and the Supreme Court in order to reduce their burden of work; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The number of cases settled by the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal during the last three years is as flows:—

1988–89	:	45,248
1989–90	:	58,885
1990–91	:	54,976

(b) The number of cases pending before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal is as following:—

As on 1st April, 1991: 1,98,915

As on 31st Dec. 1991: 2,18,091

(c) Appeals filed by the Government included therein are about half of the total number.

(d) The number of appeals filed before the various High Courts against the orders of the Tribunal as on 1.4.91 was 23,633 cases. Break-up of these figures into those filed by the Government & the assesses is not available.

(e) The number of appeals pending before the Supreme Court against the orders of the High Courts as on 1.4.91 was 2862 cases. Break-up of these figures into those filled by the Government & Assessees is not available;

(f) and (g). According to standing guidelines, appeals and references are filed before the Tribunal, High Courts and the Supreme Court very selectively and where the

revenue stakes involved are large and only after rigorous scrutiny. Prior consultation with legal experts is also done and, so far as appeals and SLPs to the Supreme Court are concerned, they are filed only on the specific advice of the Law Ministry.

### **Tax Evasion by Edible Oil Traders**

827. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have seen the report regarding the massive tax evasion by the traders in edible oil as pointed out in survey conducted by the Institute of Rural Management, Anand;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to collect the tax dues in accordance with the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The study conducted by the Institute of Rural Management, Anand refers primarily to evasion of taxes levied by the State Government. It is based on certain estimates of yield and profitability. The study does not provide any firm evidence for detection of tax evasion in individual cases.

### **Supply of Arms from USA**

828. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Defunct US arms for India" appearing in the Financial Express, New Delhi dated the January 7, 1992; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Offers of defence equipment received from foreign firms, including those based in the USA, are thoroughly assessed by the Government from all aspects including their suitability from the technological/operational angles, before a decision is taken for their induction in to the Armed Forces. The Government is taking adequate measures to ensure that the defence requirements of the country are fully met.

### **Export of Jaggery**

829. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of jaggery in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the efforts made by the Government to boost its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) For the year 1991-92, a quantity of 10,000 tonnes of jaggery has been released for export.

## STATEMENT

Estimated State-wise production of jaggery (including Khandsari)

('000 tonnes)

Sl No.	State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85**	1985-86**	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	664	780	647	638	487	420	259
2.	Assam	146	174	68	181	233	170	179
3.	Bihar	87	Neg	—	88	177	83	Neg
4.	Haryana	286	320	289	330	308	287	298
5.	Karnataka	771	656	739	752	755	606	671
6.	Maharashtra	272	Neg	83	546	235	Neg	Neg
7.	Madhya Pradesh	74	41	41	117	70	92	120
8.	Punjab	84	382	413	315	299	294	293
9.	Tamil Nadu	1219	996	690	710	919	1101	1138

		('000 tonnes)							
SL No.	State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85**	1985-86**	1986-87	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	4241	4310	4911	4955	4693	4701	4637	
11.	Other State**	508	391	684	809	806	587	336	

\* Relates to Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala, Delhi, Tripura, Daman & Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry.

\*\* Estimated

(Source: Indian Sugar year Book 1988-89 (Vol. I) published by Indian Sugar Mills Association)

**Development of Sericulture**

830. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board has selected Gujarat under IBRD project for the development of sericulture;

(b) if so, whether the Board is also considering to include Tamil Nadu under IBRD project in view of the demand for silk yarn in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Both Gujarat & Tamil Nadu are already covered under the World Bank assisted National Sericulture Project.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Export of Foodgrains**

831. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

the quantity of food-grains proposed to be exported during 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): No decision has been taken on the quantity of foodgrains to be exported during 1992-93.

**Bank Dacoities**

832. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:  
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank dacoities committed in each state during the last three years and the current year so far and the amount involved in each of these dacoities, year-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the loss of life and property suffered in each case;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the employees and customers killed in these dacoities;

(d) if so, the amount of compensation paid in each case;

(e) whether the dependents of deceased employees and customers have been provided employment in the banks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A Statement showing State-wise number of dacoities/robberies in public sector banks and amount involved therein for the years 1989, 1990 & 1991 (upto September 1991) is given in Statement-I Another Statement showing bank-wise number of dacoities/robberies and amount involved therein in the country during the same period is given in Statement -II

(b) to (d). The details of each case will not only be voluminous but time and labour involved in collection and preparation of such voluminous information will not be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved. However, Bank-wise position of employees/customers/police officials killed in dacoities/robberies during the above period, compensation paid by each bank and employment given to dependants of bank employees/customers killed is given in Statement -III

(e) and (f). Revised guidelines regarding compensation and compassionate employment to dependents of deceased bank employees and customers in connection with

robberies/dacoities in banks' premises have been issued on 14.10.91. Bank-wise position of employment provided has been shown in Statement -III.

## STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1989		1990		1991 (upto Sep. 91)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	5	3.32	2	19.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	127.50
3.	Assam	7	14.86	10	123.19	4	1.12
4.	Bihar	24	36.67	26	71.22	24	35.71
5.	Chandigarh	1	0.00	—	—	—	—
6.	Delhi	—	—	1	2.06	2	10.59
7.	Gujarat	5	3.41	3	15.16	2	0.06
8.	Haryana	2	1.16	2	7.20	2	1.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.02	—	—	1	0.20
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	2.99	2	0.08	—	—
11.	Karnataka	1	0.93	—	—	—	—



Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	(Rs. in lakhs)					
		1989		1990		1991 (upto Sep. 91)	
1	2	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
12.	Kerala	—	—	1	0.52	—	—
13.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	1	0.00	2	4.86
14.	Maharashtra	1	6.05	2	20.00	2	2.07
15.	Meghalaya	2	5.28	—	—	—	—
16.	Nagaland	—	—	2	32.57	—	—
17.	Punjab	23	36.19	98	398.20	16	62.42
18.	Rajasthan	3	5.36	2	2.88	—	—
19.	Uttar Pradesh	9	17.29	3	0.16	7	7.80
20.	West Bengal	3	3.69	11	17.88	18	28.82
Total		88	134.90	169	694.44	83	301.84

## STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	1989		1990		1991		(upto Sep'91)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	1.00	10	12.24	10	8.87		
2.	Andhra Bank	—	—	1	0.27	—	—		
3.	Bank of Baroda	6	8.70	3	15.20	1	2.00		
4.	Bank of India	5	5.15	7	8.30	9	22.12		
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	1	1.14		
6.	Canara Bank	2	14.13	6	3.08	5	13.77		
7.	Central Bank of India	5	3.41	2	1.43	6	4.19		
8.	Corporation Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9.	Dena Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10.	Indian Bank	—	—	2	1.42	1	0.79		
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	—	—	4	29.33	1	19.11		
12.	New Bank of India	2	0.04	3	0.85	—	—		

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	1989		1990		1991		(upto Sep'91)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	0.00	5	16.70	2	3.70		
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	15	27.03	36	64.47	6	23.62		
15.	Punjab National Bank	13	27.88	31	170.08	13	40.89		
16.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—		
17.	State State Bank of India	18	30.10	26	184.59	10	135.51		
18.	State Bank of Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	—		
19.	State Bank of Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20.	State Bank of Indore	—	—	1	0.00	—	—		
21.	State Bank of Patiala	2	2.54	3	3.74	2	7.04		
22.	State Bank of Saurashtra	—	—	—	—	2	0.06		
23.	State Bank of Travancore	—	—	1	0.52	—	—		
24.	Syndicate Bank	3	2.57	1	32.76	—	—		

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	1989		1990		1991		(upto Sep'91)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
25.	UCO Bank	4	2.28	21	125.57	2	1.14		
26.	Union Bank of India	4	2.19	1	0.00	2	0.56		
27.	United Bank of India	7	7.88	4	17.84	11	17.53		
28.	Vijaya Bank	—	—	1	6.05	—	—		
Total:		88	134.90	169	694.44	84*	301.84		

\* (includes one case at overseas branch)

*[English]***Export of Defence Equipment**

833. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:  
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a special department for the management of export of defence equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the items of defence equipment proposed to be exported; and

(d) the estimated quantum to be exported annually during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Defence exports cover a range of lethal and non-lethal items manufactured by Ordnance Factory Board, Defence Public Sector Undertakings and the civil sector.

(d) The export target for the defence production agencies is fixed annually and as such quantum of defence exports to be undertaken during the Eighth Five Year Plan cannot be assessed as yet. The export target (including deemed exports) fixed for the defence production units during the year 1991-92 is Rs. 104 crore.

**Export of Horticulture Produce**

834. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the export of horticulture produce during the current financial year;

(b) if so, its percentage share to the total exports during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost export of horticulture produce?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) No, Sir. In fact, during April-January, 1991-92 export of horticulture produce have increased to Rs. 325 crores from Rs. 220.52 crores during the corresponding period last year indicating a growth of 47.38%.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For boosting export of agricultural products, including horticulture produce, Government is taking promotional steps through various developmental bodies such as Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for market development, product promotion, quality upgradation, improvement in packaging, arranging buyer-seller meets, participation in international trade fairs etc. Besides Government has also granted to higher Exim Schemes to select horticultural commodities.

**Amendment to the Quota Policy**

835. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council has urged the Union Government to withdraw amendments to the quota policy announced in December, 1991;

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

(c) whether the world textile market is showing recessionary tendencies; and

(d) if so how it is likely to affect the textile export trade of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). In December 1991, the Government had amended certain provisions of Textile Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for 1992 and 1993. One of the amendments stipulated that when the same exporter is exporting under Past Performance Entitlement (PPE) and Contract Reservation Entitlement (CRE) and First Come First Served (FCFS) Systems also, the price quoted by the applicants for allocation under CRE and FCFS Systems shall not differ by more than 10% with reference to the price quoted by him under PPE System.

This amendment was introduced with a view to minimise the scope for cornering quotas under CRE and FCFS Systems by quoting artificially high prices and making adjustments in the prices quoted under Past Performance Entitlement System.

The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council through its letter dated 20th December, 91 requested withdrawal of the amendment. Subsequently through their letter dated 30th December, 1991 they informed the Government that the proposal is acceptable to them but only sought deferment of the date from which the amendment will be given effect to so that the modalities of implementation may be worked out.

(c) and (d). Government have received reports regarding recessionary trends in some importing countries. However the targets for the current year are expected to be achieved.

#### **Indo-US Co-operation in the Field of Defence**

836. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD  
YADAV:  
SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-  
TANAYAK:-  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR  
PATEL:  
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:  
SHRI CHANDRA JEET  
YADAV:  
PROF. MALINI BHAT-  
TACHARYA:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level US military delegation visited India recently;

(b) if so, whether new vistas in Indo-US ties were touched upon during discussion;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the agreement arrived at for defence co-operation between the two countries?

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

(b) to (d). In keeping with the Government's policy of establishing co-operation in the Defence Sector with friendly foreign

countries, discussions were held with the visiting US military delegations for furthering bilateral Defence relations with the USA in the field of training, exchange of visits and discussions in matters of mutual concern.

### **Import of Raw Silk and Silk Yarn**

**837. SHRI ANBARASU ERA:**  
**DR. RAMESH CHAND**  
**TOMAR:**  
**SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:**  
**SHRIMATI BHAVNA**  
**CHIKHALIA:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between demand and supply of domestic silk yarn in the country;

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

(c) whether raw silk and silk yarn are likely to be imported;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the countries from which these are to be imported; and

(e) the quantity proposed to be imported and the time by which it is likely to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (e). Due to outbreak of pebrine disease in the rearing areas of major silk producing States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu, there was a decline in the arrivals of cocoons in the cocoon markets which ultimately affected the availability as well as prices of raw silk in the country. The Central Silk Board and the concerned State Government have already

initiated various measures for control of the disease.

In order to stabilize the prices of raw silk and to provide raw silk to the weavers at reasonable rates, the Government of India has permitted import of 200 metric tonnes of raw silk by the Central Silk Board and designated agencies. These organisations have the choice to import silk from any source depending on their requirements. However, it is likely that most of the imports will be from China.

The organisations are taking steps to import silk as quickly as possible.

### **Coffee Prices in International Market**

**838. SHRI ANBARASU ERA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Indian coffee in the international market has been pegged down to the selling price of 1951;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that the 'purchase tax' levied by the Government of Karnataka has compelled many coffee growers in the state to divert from coffee cultivation to other cash crops; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). There has been no artificial pegging down of the price of Indian Coffee in the international market. However, as a result of suspension of quotas under the International Coffee Agreement with effect from 4th July, 1989, the supply in

the world market increased and excess production in exporting countries has continued. This has led to a decline in international prices.

(c) and (d). No diversion from coffee cultivation to other cash crops has come to Government's notice.

#### **Funds for Retrenched Textile Workers**

839. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a fund in addition to Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund to rehabilitate the retrenched textile workers of sick units of National Textiles Corporation; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up and the number of workers from Tamil Nadu who are likely to be benefited by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The Union Government have set up the National Renewal Fund to rehabilitate workers including those of sick units of National Textile Corporation.

(b) The position will become clear after the guidelines for operating the National Renewal Fund are finalised.

[Translation]

#### **Continental Float Glass Project**

840. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR  
RAWAT:  
ACHARYA VISHWANATH  
DAS SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the re-appraisal process of the Continental Float Glass Project, a joint sector project of Uttar Pradesh has been pending with the Industrial Finance Corporation of India/Industrial Development Bank of India for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the re-appraisal of the Continental Float Glass Project has already been completed by the financial institutions. They are, however unable to commit themselves to providing the necessary financial assistance in the absence of resolution of certain problems facing the project.

(c) The decision to finance individual projects are taken by the financial institutions and banks, based on their own commercial judgment and are not taken by Government.

#### **Bridge over Yamuna near Naini**

841. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:  
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR  
RAWAT:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for construction of a new bridge over the Yamuna near Naini on National Highway No. 27 in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh has been



pending with the Union Government for a long time;

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

(c) the funds proposed to be allocated for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The proposed bridge does not fall on an National Highways. The State Government are required under the National Highway'7 Act to enter into an agreement with the Central Government for declaring the road as a suitable urban link before construction of the bridge out of Central funds can be taken up. As the estimate for the project can be sanctioned only after such an agreement is entered into, it is too early to indicate the allocation of funds.

### Export of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether several exporters are responsible for the increase in the prices of Basmati Rice and paddy in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the particular of these exporters;

(c) the quantity exported by them as against the permitted quota during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry about the quality of goodgrains exported and irregularities committed by them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). During the period from 1st April, 1991 to 31st January, 1992, quantity of 180594 MTs of Basmati rice valued at Rs. 285.41 crores have been exported as against 1,83,580 MTs valued at Rs. 214.78 crores during the corresponding period of 1990-91. It would appear that the increase in prices cannot be attributed to exports solely.

(c) There is no quota for Basmati rice. Hence question of quantity exported by exporters as against the permitted quota during each of the last three years, does not arise.

(d) and (e). In respect of agricultural items, where exporter produces a firm letter from the overseas buyer stating that the overseas buyer does not want preshipment inspection from any official Indian inspection Agencies, the condition of preshipment inspection has been dispensed with, with effect from 30th Sept., 1991. Barring such a case, the quality of Basmati rice is evaluated during the export inspection Marketing and Inspection/Export Inspection Council and export is allowed if the quality conforms to the specified standard laid down for Basmati rice.

### Hike in D.T.C. Bus Fares

843. SHRI RAM BADAN:  
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:  
SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN-  
DELWAL:  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR  
PATEL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fares of D.T.C. buses have been increased recently;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the additional income likely to accrue;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide better bus services to commuters; and

(e) the total number of private buses for which permits were issued during 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in fares became necessary on account of the increase in the cost of inputs since the fares were last revised in February, 1986.

(c) It is expected that the revised fare structure will yield an additional income of around Rs. 89 crores per annum.

(d) To provide better and faster service to commuters DTC have introduced Green Line Services at a flat fare of Rs. 4/- per passenger per trip. Limited Stop buses at a fare of Rs. 3/- per trip per person are also available on various routes in addition to the regular ordinary services. The work relating to receipt and disposal of public complaints has been streamlined by DTC. Central complaint cell at the Head-quarters and Regional complaint cells in all the four regions have also been set up. Provision for recording complaints on telephone has also been made and the telephone numbers of all the Complaint cells have been painted in the buses of the Corporation.

(e) During the year 1991, State Transport Authority had issued 16 Stage Carriage Permits to Private Operators.

### Conditions for IMF Loans

844. SHRIMATIBASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions imposed by IMF for granting loans to the Government;

(b) the details of those conditions already considered and still being considered by the Government for implementation;

(c) whether the Government have not accepted all the conditions laid down by the IMF; and

(d) if so, the details of the conditions not accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RA-  
MEWSHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The Finance Minister in his statement to Parliament on 16.12.1991 had dealt with the issue of borrowings from the International Monetary Fund.

A copy of the letter of intent and its enclosure the "Memorandum of Economic Policies for 1991-92 to 1992-93" was placed on the table of the House.

### Aid from U.S.A.

845. SHRIMATIBASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA has agreed to provide more aid to India during 1992-93;

(b) if so, how does it compare with the aid given during the previous three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government

to meet the points raised by the Government of USA regarding grant of aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-

WAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. For the U.S. Fiscal Year 1992, the U.S. aid to India is marginally higher. For FY 1992, US administration has proposed to extend assistance of US \$ 99.5 million.

	US \$ million			
(b)	US FY1989 (Oct. 88– Sept. 89)	US FY 1990 (Oct. 89– Sept. 90)	US FY 1991 (Oct. 90– Sept. 91)	USFY 1992 (Oct. 91– Sept. 92)
Development Assistance	25.00	22.473	19.80	22.00
PL 480	85.00	83.204	71.60	Break down not available
International Education & Training (IMET)	–	0.229	0.30	77.50
Total	110.00	105.906	91.70	99.50

(c) No specific points has been raised by US Government. Therefore, there is no question of meeting such points.

RBI Committee on small Scale Sector

846. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
PROF. MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has set up a high power committee to tackle the problem of sickness and financial credit in the small scale sector;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee, and

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir, The Reserve Bank of India has constituted a Committee to review the arrangements for meeting the working capital requirements of the SSI sector, review the guidelines for the rehabilitation of sick SSI units and examine any other related matters.

(b) The composition and terms of reference of the Committee are as under:

#### COMPOSITION

1.	Shri P. R. Nayak, Dy. Governor, RBI	–	Chairman
2.	Shri S.L. Kapur, Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Govt. of India	–	Member

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3.	Shri K.J. Reddy, Additional Secretary, Deptt. of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) Govt. of India	-	Member
4.	Shri Asim Chatterjee, Adviser(Village Small Industries), Planning Commission, Govt. of India	-	Member
5.	Shri V. Mahadevan, MD, State Bank of India	-	Member
6.	Shri R.S. Agarwal, MD, Small Industries Development Bank of India	-	Member
7.	Dr. S.L. Shetty, Officer-In-Charge, Deptt. of Eco. Analysis Policy, RBI	-	Member
8.	Shri Jagdish Capoor, Chief Officer, IECD, RBI	-	Member
9.	Smt. Sarita J. Das, Commissioner-cum - Secretary, Govt. of Orissa	-	Member
10.	Shri A.W. Bhadamkar, Secretary, Industries, Govt. of Maharashtra	-	Member
11.	Shri A.W. Srinivasa Rao 63, IVth Main Road, Gandhinagar, Madras	-	Member
12.	Shri V.G. Kalantri, President, All India Manufacturers Orgn. Bombay	-	Member
13.	Shri N. Dutta, President, Indian Federation of Tiny Enterprises, Howrah	-	Member
14.	Shri Chakradhari Agarwal, President, National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs, New Delhi	-	Member
15.	Shri M.S. Parthasarathy President, National Confederation of Small Industries, Madras	-	Member
16.	Shri R.K. Jalan, Chief Officer, Rural Planning Credit Deptt. RBI, Bombay.	-	Member Secretary

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**TERMS OF REFERENCE:**

1. To examine the adequacy of the institutional credit for working capi-

tal to the SSI sector, particularly, with reference to the increase in the cost of raw materials and locking up of the available resources

due to the delay in the realisation of sale proceeds from large companies and Government agencies.

II. To examine the need for making any modifications/relaxations in the norms of Tandon/Chore Committee in respect of SSI units.

III. To examine whether any revision is required in the present RBI guidelines for rehabilitation of sick SSI units.

IV. In the light of the above to suggest:

a) suitable arrangements for ensuring adequate flow of institutional credit for working capital to SSI Sector including refinance arrangements by SIDBI/NABARD etc.

b) Modifications/relaxations, if any, required in the norms of Tandon/Chore Committee in respect of SSI units.

c) Methods by which the locking up of resources on account of delay in realisation of bills can be minimised.

d) changes, if any, required in the present guidelines for rehabilitation of sick SSI units.

V. To make recommendations on any other matter as the Committee may consider germane to the subject.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report by 30th June, 1992.

### **New Trade Policy**

347. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a new trade policy;

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

(c) the extent to which the proposed new trade policy will be different from the existing one; and

(d) the extent to which the existing trade policy has been helpful and the extent to which the new trade policy is likely to be helpful to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). It has been decided to bring out a new Import & Export Policy effective from 1st April, 1992. It is premature to furnish details thereof at this stage.

The existing trade policy as announced on 4th July and 13th August, 1991 has contributed in increased trade, containing imports and reducing the trade deficit.

[Translation]

### **Repair of Ranchi and Gumala Section of National Highway No. 23**

348. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway No. 23 between Ranchi and Gumala is not traffic worthy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Govern-

ment to allocate funds for repairing and developing of this part of the Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). National Highway No. 23 between Ranchi and Gumala is generally in traffic worthy condition. During 1988-89 to 1990-91, flood damage/special repair works costing Rs. 12.005 lacs and improvement works costing Rs. 511.80 lacs, were sanctioned in this stretch apart from the normal maintenance grant.

[English]

### Operations of Foreign Companies

849. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has lifted certain restrictions on the operations of foreign companies in the count;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the additional investment and employment generation expected as a result of such measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Certain restrictions in respect of FERA companies have been relaxed as follows:—

- i) To borrow money or accept deposit from persons resident in India.
- ii) To accept appointment as agent or

technical or management adviser in India of any person or company.

- iii) To allow their trading mark to be used by any person or companies for consideration.
- iv) To carry on in India any activity of a trading, commercial or industrial nature.
- v) To acquire any undertaking in India carrying on any trade, commerce or industry or purchase the shares of any such company.
- vi) To acquire, hold, transfer or dispose off by sale, mortgage, lease, gift settlement or otherwise any immovable property in India.

(c) It is not possible to make an estimate in regard to additional investment and employment generation owing to these relaxations.

### Delimitation Commission

850. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:  
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:  
SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a new Delimitation Commission for readjusting the Lok Sabha and State assembly constituencies;

(b) whether the rotations of reserved

constituencies will also be taken up by the Commission; and

(c) If so, the details thereof and the time by which this Commission is likely to start its work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Under the provisions of the Constitution, no delimitation can be undertaken until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published. The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Bill, 1990, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha to provide for fresh delimitation of constituencies on the basis of the 1981 census figures without affecting the total number of seats allocated to various States. Further action can be taken only after the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is passed by the Parliament.

### **Strengthening of Handloom Sector**

851. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to strengthen the handloom sector;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to offer tenements sheds and some softloans to traditional weavers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India have launched a number of new Schemes in

addition to the existing handloom schemes from the current financial year with the objective of strengthening the handloom sector.

(b) With a view to achieving an all round development of the handloom industry, Government of India have drawn up the following developmental schemes during the current financial year:—

- a. Project Package Scheme for Handloom Weavers.
- b. Integrated Handloom Villages Development.
- c. Scheme for Margin Money for Destitute Weavers.
- d. Modified Workshed—cum—Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers.
- e. Modified Thrift Fund Scheme for Handloom Weavers.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government of India has been operating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Workshed—cum—Housing Scheme" in which Central Subsidy is provided for construction of Workshed—cum—Houses. As per the revised scheme implemented from the current year, the unit cost has been revised upward, and provision for electrification and land cost has also been included in the unit cost.

### **Demands of Ex-Servicemen**

852. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered afresh long pending various demands of the ex-servicemen; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). It has been Government's constant endeavour to better the lot of ex-Servicemen. Accordingly, various demands of ex-Servicemen have been met from time to time. A High Level Empowered Committee was set up by the Government in September 1991 to review the existing pension structure and other retirement benefits of Defence Services pensioners of different ranks. The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government and necessary orders are under issue.

A statement on the facilities granted to ex-Servicemen is attached.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Package of Facilities/Concessions to Armed Forces Pensioners*

There is a comprehensive package of facilities/concessions/welfare measures to which Armed Forces Pensioners are entitled. The important facilities/concessions are indicated below:—

- (a) Eligibility to apply against vacancies reserved for ex-Servicemen under the Central Government Departments/Public Sector Undertakings.
- (b) Eligible to avail of any of the training schemes meant for ex-Servicemen to improve their skills.
- (c) Eligible to avail of facility for starting self-employment ventures under several schemes, major among them being SEMFEX I, SEMFEX II, SEMFEX III. There are a number of other schemes such as allotment of petroleum product agencies, allotment of Unit Trust of India agency, transportation agencies for coal and petroleum products etc. which can also be taken advantage of by the Pensioners.
- (d) Free medical facilities in the Military Hospitals.
- (e) Canteen facilities.
- (f) In case of need, eligible for financial assistance provided by the KSB, Services Headquarters and other Organisations.
- (g) Children of those Pensioners who were disabled in action enjoy educational concessions like complete exemption from tuition and other fees, hostel charges, cost of books and other stationery, cost of uniform etc. upto first Degree Course.
- (h) Provision of artificial limbs and surgical appliances for disabled/War Injury Pensioners.
- (i) Special pension of Rs. 50/- per month in case of blinded Pensioners whose blindness is attributable to military service.
- (j) Constant Attendance Allowance in appropriate cases irrespective of the rank to War Injury Pensioners.
- (k) In addition, there are a number of other welfare measures undertaken by the State Governments which are available for the benefit of these Pensioners. The position however, differs from State to State.



**Control over Opium Production**

853. SHRI BUJOY KRISHNA HAN-  
DIQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to  
have more effective control over opium pro-  
duction and sale of precursor chemicals  
used in the conversion of opium into heroin;  
and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-  
WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Production of  
licit opium in India is regulated under strict  
licensing control and supervision by the  
Central Government. The elaborate system  
of control involves 100% measurement of  
each plot, test measurement, constant  
monitoring of the crop conditions, daily weigh-  
ment of produce and intensification of en-  
forcement and vigil during cultivation, lanc-  
ing and collection of opium. To further tighten  
enforcement in and around the poppy grow-  
ing areas, 3 new preventive cells have been  
set up in Udaipur, Kanpur and Dehradun  
equipped with adequate vehicular support  
and communication network.

The export of acetic anhydride which is  
an essential precursor chemical used in the  
conversion of opium into heroin has been  
banned. In order to check its illegal export,  
acetic anhydride has also been notified under  
the Customs Act so as to attract special  
controls on its movement within the speci-  
fied areas along the Indo-pak and  
Indo-Burma borders.

**Bank Branches Damaged in Andhra  
Pradesh**

854. PROF. UMAREDDY VENKATES-  
WARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether some branches of national-  
ised banks were damaged during 1991 in  
Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the estimated loss suffered branch-  
wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be  
taken by the Government to prevent recur-  
rence of such incidents?

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

(b) and (c). 28 branches of public sector  
banks are reported to have been attacked/  
burnt in the year 1991. Branch-wise details  
of damage suffered and estimated loss are  
given in the statement attached.

(d) Reserve bank of India/Banks have  
taken following preventive measures.

- (i) Reduction of cash holding in  
vulnerable branches;
- (ii) Daily records to be duplicated  
and transferred to Regional  
Offices;
- (iii) Pledged gold/valuables to be  
shifted to Regional Offices/  
safer branches;
- (iv) One set of keys to be kept with  
the police station after working  
hours;
- (v) Joint custodian advised to stay  
away from Head-quarters;  
and
- (vi) Effective alarm system fitted  
in the branches.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of Branch	Date of occurrence	Nature of incident/ damage incurred	Estimated loss
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Bank	1. Akkupalli Distt. Srikakulam	13.14th April, 1991	Old records, Stationery, Furniture & valuable documents burnt.	Rs. 50,000/- Approx.
		2. Ratnapur, Distt. Karimnagar.	25th March, 1991	Furniture and fixate destroyed.	Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- Approx.
		3. Narsingapur, Distt. Karimnagar.	17.18th September, 1991	Records and furnitures destroyed.	No cash loss.
		4. Challur, Distt. Karimnagar.	3rd December 1991	Branch Manager kidnapped and released.	No cash loss
		5. Malegapudi, Distt. East Godavari.	5th November, 1991	10 S. B. ledgers and furnitures burnt.	No cash loss
		6. Begumpet, Distt. Karimnagar.	6/7th December, 1991	Records and documents burnt.	No cash loss
2.	Corporation Bank	7. Neerkula, Distt. East Godavari.	7/8th August, 1991	Only part of the furniture damaged.	No cash loss
		8. Mallavaram, Distt. East Godavari.	26/77th November, 1991	Furniture, wooden counter and stationery burnt.	No cash loss

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of Branch	Date of occurrence	Nature of incident/ damage incurred	Estimated loss
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	State Bank of India	9. Kantatmakur, Distt. Warangal.	23rd April, 1991	Stationery, furniture and records	No cash loss
		10. Pudumadaka, Distt. Visakhapatnam.	9th June, 1991	No loss of bank's property.	No cash loss
		11. Kalwakurthy, Distt. Mahabubnagar	7th June, 1991	No loss of bank's property.	No cash loss
		12. Nizampatnam, Distt. Gantur.	6th May, 1991	No loss of bank's property.	No cash loss
		13. ADB Wanaparthy, Mahabsobnagar.	5th July, 1991	Some articles missing.	No cash loss
		14. A.P. Rayans, Kamalepuram, Distt. Warangal.	21st October, 1991	No loss of Bank's property.	No cash loss
		15. Royapeta, Distt. West Godavari	9/10th November, 1991	Grills and cash-room doors damaged.	No cash loss
4.	Punjab National Bank	16. B.O. Ghentur, Distt. Warangal	6th August, 1991	Premises/doors and documents destroyed.	No cash loss

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of Branch	Date of occurrence	Nature of incident/ damage incurred	Estimated loss
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	State Bank of Hyderabad	17. Tandrial, Distt. Karimnagar.	13th September, 1991	Furniture, stationery and records burnt.	Loss estimated at Rs. 59,000/- (Approx.)
		18. Gundala, Distt. Nalgonda.	19th September, 1991	No loss of bank's property.	No cash loss
		19. Bhimavaram Jaipur Mandal Distt. Adilabad.	11th December, 1991	No loss of bank's property.	No cash loss
6.	Indian Bank	20. Paidimandugu, Distt. Karimnagar.	4th August, 1991	Burning down of branch.	Approx. loss of Rs. 50,000/-
7.	Syndicate Bank	21. Vempet, Distt. Karimnagar.	13th September, 1991	Burning down of branch.	N.A.
8.	Central Bank of India	22. Kalavikundu, Distt. Medak.	4th March, 1991	Burning down of branch.	Estimated loss of Rs. 50,000/-
9.	Andhra Bank	23. Gonti, Distt. Medhak.		N.A.	N.A.
10.	Bank of Baroda	24. Zaffargadh.	1st August, 1991	Damage due to blasting.	N.A.
11.	Punjab National	25. Wypatla.	5th January,	N.A.	N.A.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of Branch	Date of occurrence	Nature of incident/ damage incurred	Estimated loss
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Andhra Bank	26. Jatprole Peddampur, Distt. Mahabubnagar.	24th April, 1991	Damage due to burning.	N.A.
13.	State Bank of Hyderabad	27. Murhyampet, Adilabad Distt.	14/15th May, 1991	Furniture and Stationery burnt.	Estimated loss of Rs. 6960/-
		28. Ramai, Adilabad Distt.	24th August, 1991	Stationery and dead stock.	Estimated loss of Rs. 75,000/- (approx.)

**Anti-defection law**

855. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARAMURTHY:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent incidents of disqualification of members of Legislative Assemblies of different North-eastern States have revealed loopholes in the anti-defection Law;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring forth necessary amendments to the said law; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). No legal loopholes have been brought to the notice of the Government in the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution. However, the implications of the Supreme Court Judgement upholding the validity of the Tenth Schedule except para seven thereof including their observation in the judgement and the views expressed by the Presiding Officers' Conference with regard to the anti-defection law are being examined by the Government.

**Naval Air Station at Arakkonam**

856. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up of

**Naval Air station at Arakkonam;**

(b) the time schedule fixed for the purpose; and

(c) the details of the training facilities proposed to be made available in the station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The operational and administrative facilities planned to be set up at the Naval Air Station at Arakkonam are nearing completion and the Naval Air Station is scheduled to be commissioned shortly.

(c) The Naval Air Station, Arakkonam, was sanctioned to meet the operational requirements of the Navy. As such, no training facilities are proposed to be set up there, at this stage.

**Cooperative Yarn Mills in Tamil Nadu**

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

(a) the number of cooperative yarn mills in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the financial position of these mills, mill-wise;

(c) the number of workers retrenched from those mills which are running in loss; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment/compensation to these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK

GEHLOT): (a) As 31st January, 1992 there are 19 cooperative Spinning yarn mills in Tamil Nadu.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) As per information available, 3 mills incurred losses. However, number of workers retrenched from these mills is not known.

(d) Government have no Scheme to provide alternative employment to workers. However, Government have a Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) to provide relief to workers affected by closure of mills so that they are able to get alternative employment.

### STATEMENT

*Financial Position of 18 mills are given below:*

*(As on 31.3.1990)*

<i>Name of Mills</i>	<i>Sales Value of production (Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Net Profit/ Loss (Rs. lakh)</i>
Anna Coop Spg. Mill	829.07	58.34
Bharati Coop Spg. Mill	645.52	19.85
Dharampuri Coop Spg. Mill	813.91	26.70
Kancheepuram Coop. Spg. Mill	719.56	9.20.
Kanyakumari Coop. Spg. Mill	1050.81	73.21
Madurai Coop. Spg. Mill	926.70	35.33
North Arcot Coop. Spg. Mill	742.03	(-)11.36
Periyar Coop. Spg. Mill	962.35	89.29
Puddukottai Coop. Spg. Mill	726.91	5.74
Ramanthapuram Coop. Spg. Mill	388.73	(-)18.13
Salem Coop. Spg. Mill	1849.21	103.95
South Arcot Coop. Spg. Mill	546.70	(-)41.72
South India (A N B) Coop. Spg. Mill	2003.98	136.74

*(Contained position of Two Units)*

(As on 31.3.1990)

<i>Name of Mills</i>	<i>Sales Value of production (Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Net Profit/ Loss (Rs. lakh)</i>
Srivilliputtur Coop. Spg. Mill	756.65	7.24
Thanjavour Coop. Spg. Mill	767.71	22.24
Tiruchendur Coop. Spg. Mill	920.57	75.09
Tiruchirapalli Coop. Spg. Mill	973.86	54.76

Note : (-) Indicates Loss.

[Translation]

***Alleged Irregularities in State Bank of  
Bikaner and Jaipur***

858. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:  
SHRI VISWANATH SHASTRI:  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:  
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of alleged irregularities/frauds worth crores of rupees have been detected in the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur during each of the last three years and upto 31 December, 1991;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, branch-wise;

(c) whether some employees of the bank were also involved in these cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof, branch-wise;

(e) whether the Government have taken

any action against the guilty persons;

(f) if so, the details in this regard, branch-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the effective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such irregularities/frauds in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that in November, 1989 Bombay (Fort D.N. Road) branch of State bank of Bikaner & Jaipur reported a fraud involving Rs. 168.59 lakhs. One company allegedly committed fraud by diversion of funds to other units, withdrawal of funds by opening of accounts with other banks, shortage/removal of goods under hypothecation to the bank and letting out premises that was mortgaged to the bank. The present outstanding is Rs. 145.07 lakhs. Another fraud was reported by the bank in December, 1991 at its Bombay (Zavery Bazar) branch involving Rs. 554. 16 lakhs in the accounts of eleven firms. The fraud has occurred due to kite flying of cheques and overstepping of discretionary powers by the officials of the bank. The bank has disowned the liability under the L/Cs to the tune of Rs. 325.00



lakhs. Bank has also taken steps to recover its dues.

(c) to (f). In the first case at D.N. Road Branch, CBI has not found involvement of bank staff. In the second case at Zavery Bazar branch, three officers have been suspended. A complaint with CBI has also been lodged.

(g) Government, RBI and banks take steps from time to time for prevention and prompt detection of frauds. Some of these steps are as follows:

- (i) Strengthening of control mechanism by banks through inspections, audits and periodic returns;
- (ii) The clearing of arrears in balancing of books and reconciliation of inter-branch account on a continuous basis;
- (iii) Appointment of Chief Vigilance Officers in the nationalised banks on deputation from other banks;
- (iv) Creation of Special Investigation Cell in RBI for investigation and scrutiny into major frauds;
- (v) Circulation of Caution Notices by RBI to Chief Executives of banks on important cases of frauds;
- (vi) proper training of operational personnel;
- (vii) Concerted action by banks to implement anti-corruption measures; and
- (viii) Review of vigilance cases by a

Committee of Directors and Board of Directors of banks.

[English]

### **Aid to States for better Roads**

859. **SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:**  
**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:**  
**SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give more aid to the State Governments for better roads as reported in the Economic Times dated December 30, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Parliament had adopted a Revised Resolution about the Central Road Fund on 13.5.88, in terms of increasing the cess on petrol and bringing diesel within its purview, under which the State Govts. would get additional funds for road development. However, actual augmentation of the Fund has not yet taken place. As such, it is too early to say when the proposal will be implemented.

### **Income-Tax Refund**

860. **SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:**  
**SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:**  
**SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an alleged case of fraud relating to income tax refund has been detected in the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details in this regard including the amount of loss suffered by the Government as a result thereof;

(c) whether some Government/RBI officials have been found to be involved in the matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken against them and also for preventing such alleged frauds in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). In January, 1992, a case of fraud relating to income-tax refunds came to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India and the Income-tax Department. A check by the Income-tax Department showed that some refund voucher books were missing. An F.I.R. has been filed with the police who are investigating the case.

The enquiries made so far show that refunds amounting to about Rs. 6 lakhs have been fraudulently encashed.

The Police have arrested some persons including some officials of the Reserve Bank of India and one official of the Income-tax Department who has been suspended. Investigations are still in progress.

Very recently, in December, 1991, instructions had been issued emphasising the need for safe custody and security of refund order books with a view to prevent frauds in encashment of refunds.

#### **Import of cotton**

861. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEA:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to import several lakhs of cotton bales under open General Licence Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of agencies through which these bales are likely to be imported;

(c) the reasons for importing these bales;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to produce more cotton for domestic and export purposes with a view to save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(e) A centrally sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) is being implemented in 11 cotton growing States under which assistance is being provided for production and distribution of certified seeds, Integrated Best Management, farmers training programme, etc.

#### **Intrusion by Pakistani Marine Security Force**

862. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani Marine Security Force squad intruded into the Indian territorial waters of Jakhau port in Kutch district on the Republic Day eve;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Two incidents of alleged harassment of Indian fishermen by the Pakistani Maritime Security Agency were reported to the Commanding officer Coast Guard Station. Okha, on the 27th January 1992. the reports claimed that 5 Indian fishing boats were looted and relieved of their fish catch, fishing gear and fuel, amounting to approximately Rs. 6 lakhs. The exact locations of the reported incidents could not be established by the fishermen.

(c) The Coast Guard ships and aircraft carry out regular patrolling/surveillance in the Indian EEZ and maintain a constant vigil on the Indian side of the national Intentional Boundary Line (IBL).

#### **Closure of some Departments Under Ministry of Commerce**

863. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down some departments under the control of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

#### **Introduction of New D.T.C. Service**

864. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

SHRISURYA NARAIN YADAV:

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of routes of 'Greenline' and Limited Stop' buses plying under D.T.C. operation as on date;

(b) the details of new routes on which these buses are likely to be started;

(c) whether a large number of ordinary buses have been replaced by these buses recently as a result of which people are forced to pay more per journey;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and how the old withdrawn buses are being utilised; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of ordinary buses specially during peak hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As on date D.T.C. Operates 68 Greenline routes and 2432 Limited Stop Trips.

(b) The routes on which these buses will be started in future will be based on the assessment made on the basis of commuters' demands and availability of buses.

(c) and (d). During the last six months

only 359 ordinary trips have been changed into Limited Stop Services and 134 Green-line buses introduced. Ordinary regular services are also available on these routes for those who want to pay ordinary fare. All old buses withdrawn are scrapped.

(e) On account of resource constraints, DTC is able to utilise the Plan Funds only for partial replacement of its over-aged buses and hence there is no addition to the fleet. However, Delhi Administration have finalised the scheme for grant of 3000 Stage Carriage Permits to private operators to meet the demands of the commuters.

[Translation]

### Conversion of Black Money Into White

865. SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "State Bank ke Madad Se 25 crore ka kala dhan safed kiya gaya" appearing in Janasatta of January 23, 1991;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether some Customs Officers were also involved in this bungling and if so, the number thereof;

(d) whether any action has been taken by the Government against guilty businessmen and officers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). The allegations contained in the news item are being enquired into and the enquiry is still not complete. On completion, the details of the findings and the action taken thereon will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Foreign Currency recovered from officers of Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi

866. SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some foreign currency was recovered during the raids conducted recently on the residence of some officers of the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi;

(b) if so, the details of the case and the currencies seized; and

(c) the action taken against those officers for possessing foreign currency illegally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). As a result of search conducted by officers of the Directorate of Enforcement on 23.8.91 at the residence of Shri R.C. Sethi, General Manager (now retired) Diesel Locomotive Works Varanasi, foreign exchange of US \$ 264, St. 35/-, 3 TCs of £ 50/- each, Aus. \$ 150/-, D.M. 60/-, D.G.I. 110/-, Belg. Fr. 500/-, UAE Dharm 5/-, Singapore \$ 1/- Italian Lira 500/-, Pak Rs. 5/- Kuwaiti Dinars 5/- (Total worth Rs. 20,000/- approx.) which were stated to be unspent

foreign exchange from previous trips abroad, was seized.

The adjudication proceedings under FERA '73 have been initiated against Shri R.C. Sethi for his failure to surrender the foreign exchange to an authorised dealer.

#### **Law Commission Reports**

867. SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports regarding judiciary submitted by the Law Commission so far;

(b) whether the Government propose to implement some of these reports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The Law Commission has submitted 27 reports regarding Judiciary so far. Out of 27 reports, 11 reports have been implemented. The remaining reports are at various stages of consideration by the Government.

#### **Cadre Review Committee Report**

868. SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cadre Review Commit-

tee constituted for the industrial and non-industrial employees of E.M.E. workshops has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether the Government have decided to implement the recommendations of this committee;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee are required to be examined by various Departments/Wings of the Government, which work is currently in hand.

#### **S.T.A. Permits to private Bus Owners**

869. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:  
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:  
SHRI BARELAL JATAV:  
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 367 on November 22, 1991 and state:

(a) the total number of applications received for grant of STA permits under Stage Carriage Permit Scheme;

(b) the procedure likely to be adopted in the matter of selecting the applications for grant of such permits;

(c) the details of routes on which these buses are likely to ply; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):** (a) 10377 applications have been received by the State Transport Authority, Delhi.

(b) The Delhi Administration have informed that if the number of eligible applicants are more than the number of permits earmarked for various categories/routes, the selection of applicants for the grant of Permits would be made by draw of lots.

(c) Details are given in the Statement attached.

(d) Delhi Administration have informed that it would take about 4 months for the scrutiny and selection of applicants for grant of permits.

#### STATEMENT

S.No.	Route
1	2
1.	Gandhi Vihar—Kashmere Gate/ GTB Ngr. via Mukherjee Ngr., Rajpur Road., (1)
2.	Indirapuri (Loni Rd.) — Shahdara via Loni Road, Jyoti Nagar. (6)
3.	Ashok Vihar Ph. II—Pragati Maidan via Ice Factory, Red Fort, I.T.O. (2)
4.	W.P. Nagar—Mukerji Ngr. Bandh via D.B. Gupta Mkt., Ice Factory, STA (2)

S.No.	Route
1	2
5.	Anand Parbat—H.R. Hospital via Pahar Ganj, Bara Tooti, Ice Factor (4)
6.	Kalyan Vihar/R.P. Bag—Kend. Trml. via Ice factory, Pahar Ganji, Jantar Mahtar (10)
7.	Kalyan Vihar/R.P. Bagh—Jama Masjid via Malka Ganj, Tis Hazari, Mori Gate (4)
8.	Sawari Park—Railway Station via Malka Ganj, Mori Gate (2)
9.	Ashok Vihar Ph. II—Railway station. via Bharat Ngr., Xing., Ice Factory, Mori Gate (1)
10.	Sawari Park—Kend. Trml. via Malka Ganj, Sadar Thana, N.D. Rly. Stn. (2)
11.	Shalimar Bagh—Palika Kendra via Shastri Ngr., G. Gobind Singh Marg, Mandir Marg, Kandriya Trml. (4)
12.	Adarsh Nagar—Shivaji Stadium via Clock Tower, Ice Factory, Pahar Ganj (2)
13.	B.M.D. Chowk—Kendriya Trml. via Red Fort, Rouse Avenue, Connaught Circus (2)
14.	Sewa Ngr. Rly. Xing—B.M.D. Chowk via J.L.N. Stdm., Shahjahan Rd., Red Fort (2)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
15.	Anand Parba—Red Fort via Phara Ganj, Delhi Gate (2)
16.	Jama Masjid—H.R. Hospital via Delhi Gate Pahar ganj, Ice Factory (4)
17.	Jheel —Bhajan Pura via Shahdara, GTB Hosp., Yamuna Vihar (2)
18.	GTB Nagar—Sewa Ngr. Rly. Xing. via Timar Pur, Red Fort, Shahjahan Road (4)
19.	Mondoli—Shahdara Nand Nagri, Loni Road (1)
20.	Rajinder Nagar—Mori Gate (T) via A.S. Road, Shivaji Stadium, Mandi House, ITO (4)
21.	W.P. Nagar—B.M.D. Chowk via Pusa Road, Shivaji Stadm., Mandi House, ITO (5)
22.	Shastri Ngr—Nand Nagri Trml. Via Chander Ngr., Seema Puri, GTB Hosp. (1)
23.	Kanahiya Ngr.—Pragati Maidan via Anand Parbat, Pahar Ganj, Delhi Gate, ITO (5)
24.	Sewa Ngr. Rly. Xing—L.N. Temple via Shahjahan Road, Krishi bhawan, Shivaji Stdm. (1)
25.	Tyag Raj Ngr.—Kamla Market via Connaught Circus, Shahjahan Road (1)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
26.	Sewa Ngr. Rly. Xing.—Anand Parbat via Shahjahan Rd., Connaught Place, Karol Bagh (5)
27.	W.P. Nagar—J.L.N. Stdm. via Anand Parbat, Pahar Ganj, Connaught Place, Shahjahan Road (2)
28.	Sewa Ngr. Rly. Xing.—inder Puri via Shahjahan Rd., Krishi Bhawan, Shankar Road (1)
29.	S.N. Depot—Railway Station via S.J. Airport, Janpath, Delhi Gate, Red Fort (4)
30.	S.N. Depot—Mori Gate Terminal via S.J. Airport, Shahjahan Rd., Delhi gate (4)
31.	Vasant Vihar—N.D. Rly. Stn. via Mohd. Pur, Lodhi Colony, Shahjahan Rd., Conn. Circus (4)
32.	R.K. Puram—I—Vasant Kunj C.Blk. via S.M. Temple, Munirka Vihar (2)
33.	Naraina Vihar—Palika Kendra via Patel Nagar, Shankar Road, Kend. Trml. (3)
34.	Inder Puri—Palika Kendra via Toda Pur, Shankar Road, Kend. Trml (3)
35.	Inder Puri—Raj Ghat (T) via Toda Pur, Shankar Rd., Karol Bagh, Delhi Gate (4)

S.No.	Route
1	2
36.	H.N. Clock Tower—kend. Trml. via M.P.Depot, Patel Nagar, Shankar Road (5)
37.	Naraina Vihar—Raj Ghat (T) via Toda Pur, Pusa Road, Conn. Circus, ITO (4)
38.	Inder Puri JJ Coly. —BMD Chowk via Toda Pur, Shankar Rd., Karol Bagh, Delhi Gate (6)
39.	Inder Puri JJ Coly.—ISBT via Patel Nagar, Karol Bagh, Ice Facotry (4)
40.	New Rajinder Ngr.— B.M.D. Chowk via A.S. Road, Shivaji Stdm., Mandi House, I.T.O. (2)
41.	Inder Puri—Azad Pur (T) via Moti Ngr., Zakhira, Punjabi Bagh, Ring Road (4)
42.	Karam Pura (T) —Kend. Trml. via Patel Nagar, Shankar Road, R.M.L. Hosp. (2)
43.	Karm Pura (T)—Mukerji Ngr. Bandh via Zakhira, Gulabi Bagh, Maurice Nagar (4)
44.	Ranjit Ngr.—Jama Masjid via Patel Nagar, Pusa Rd., Pahar Ganj, Delhi Gate (4)
45.	H.N. Depot—Bara Tooti via M.P.Depot Patel Nagar, Pahar Ganj (6)
46.	Karampur (T)—Pragati Maidan

S.No.	Route
1	2
	via Patel Nagar, Rajinder Ngr., Gole Market, Mandi Hs. (5)
47.	Anand Parbat—Red Fort via Karol Bagh, Ice Factory, Mori Gate (2)
48.	W.P. Nagar—B.M.D. Chowk via Anand Parbat, Karol Bagh, Ice Factory, Mori Gate (4)
49.	Anand Parbat—Kend. Trml. via Pahar Ganj, Gole Market, N.D.P.O. (3)
50.	Dev Nagar—S.N.Depot via A.S. Road, Connaught Circus, Krishi Bhawan, Tuglak Rd. (5)
51.	Malka Ganj—Kend. Trml. via Ice Factory, Idgah, Pahar Ganj, Gole Mkt., NDPO (2)
52.	Tri Nagar—kend. Trml. via Kishan Ganj, Pahar Ganj, Conn. Circus, N.D.P.O. (5)
53.	Partap Nagar—B.M.D. Chowk via Ice Factory, I.S.B.T., G.P.O. (3)
54.	Ram Pura—Rly. Station (3)
55.	Tri Nagar—Rly. Station via Kishan Ganj, Ice Factory (4)
56.	Partap Nagar—Kend. Trml. via D.C.M., Sadar Thana, Shivaji Stdm., Jantar Mantar (4)
57.	Inder Lok—Super Bazar via



S.No.	Route
1	2

Sarai Rohilla, Dev Nagar, Pahar Ganj (2)

58. Kanahiya Nagar—ISBT via Ashok Vihar, R.P. Bagh., Maurice Nagar, I.P. College (2)

59. Keshav Puram—Ambedkar Stdm. via Sarai Rohilla, Karol Bagh, Ajmeri Gate (4)

60. Adarsh Nagar—Kend Trml. via Maurice Ngr., Ice Factory, Karol Bagh, Shivaji Stdm. (7)

61. GTB Nagar—Shivaji Stdm. via Old Sectt., Ice Factory Sadar Thana, N.D. Rly. Stn. (4)

62. Adarsh Ngr.—Red Fort via R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory, Mori Gate (5)

63. Narela—Rly. Station via Alipur, Azad Pur, Ring Road, ISBT (2)

64. Nirankari Coly.—Shivaji Stdm., via GTB Ngr., Old Sectt. Red Fort (4)

65. Burari—ISBT/GTB Nagar via Nirankari Colony, GTB Nagar, Old Sectt. (3)

66. Outabgarh/Auchandi Bdr.—Rly. Stn. via Badli, Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory, ISBT (6)

67. Katwara—Rly. Station via Darya

S.No.	Route
1	2

Ganj, Badli, Azad Pur, GTB Ngr., Old Sectt. ISBT (2)

68. H.N. Clock Tower—B.R. Hosp. via Maya Puri, Zakhira, Gulabi Bagh, Mall Road (4)

69. Bankner—Rly. Station via Narela, Alipur, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory, ISBT (1)

70. B.R. Hosp.—Kend. Trml. via Old sectt., STA, Teliwara, Gole Mid., NDPO (6)

71. GTB Nagar—GTB Nagar (+) (-) via Maurice Ngr., Ashok Vihar, Rohini, GTK Depot (6)

72. Shafabad Bdr.—Rly. Station via Alipur, Azad Pur, Old Sectt. ISBT Mori Gate (2)

73. Sannothe—Rly. Station via Bawana, Badli, Azad Pur, Old Sectt. ISBT. (1)

74. Outabgarh—Rly. Station via Kanjhawla, Pirtampura, W.P. Depot, Azadpur, Ice Factly. (8)

75. Wazirpur JJ Coly.—Rly. Station via Bharat Nagar, Ice Factory, ISBT (3)

76. Shalimar Bagh—Red Fort via Azad Pur, Mukerji Ngr., Maurice Ngr., Old Sectt. ISBT (3)

77. Jahangir Pur—Rly. Station via Azad Pur, GTB Ngr., Timar Pur,

S.No.	Route
1	2

**Old Sectt., ISBT.(4)**

78. **Kalyan Puri—R.P. Bagh via Mother Dairy, ITO, Red Fort, STA, Maurice Ngr. (4)**

79. **Beazipur—Rly Station via Badli, Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, ISBT (1)**

80. **Shahdara—Maurice Nagar via Babarpur, Yamuna Vihar, Timar Pur, Mall Road (4)**

81. **Jahangir Puri—Red Fort via Azad Pur, GTB Ngr., Malka Gani, Ice Factory, Mori Gl. (3)**

82. **Karowali—Mori Gate (T) via Daryapur, Badli, Azad Pur, GTB Ngr., Shakti Ngr., Ice Factory (1)**

83. **Mukhmel Pur—Rly. Station via Alipur, Azad Pur, GTB Ngr., Shakti Ngr., ISBT (1)**

84. **Palla—Rly. Station via Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory ISBT (3)**

85. **Badli—Rly. Station via Azad Pur, Maurice Nagar, Ice Factory, ISBT (4)**

86. **Haiderpur—Rly. Station via Shalimar Bagh, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory, ISBT (5)**

87. **Khara Khurd—Mori Gate (T) via Nangli Poona, Azad Pur, R.P.**

S.No.	Route
1	2

**Bagh, ISBT (3)**

88. **Jhingola—Rly. Station via Alipur, Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, ISBT (1)**

89. **Bawana—Kend. Trm. via Badli, GTB Ngr., Old Sectt., ISBT, Raj Ghat, I.T.O. Mandi House, Patel Chowk (1)**

90. **Lam Pur Bdr.—Rly. Station via Singhu Bdr., Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory (5)**

91. **Ashok Vihar—Red Fort via Azad pur, GTB Ngr., Old Sectt., ISBT (4)**

92. **Narela—Mori Gate via Badli, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory, New Court (3)**

93. **Ibrahimpur—ISBT via Nangli Puna, Azad Pur, Maurice Ngr., Ice Fcty. (1)**

94. **Narela—S.B.S. Trm. via Alipur, Azad Pur, Old Sectt., ISBT, Raj Ghat, ITO (3)**

95. **Ghoga—Rly. Station via Alipur, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory ISBT (1)**

96. **Holambi Kalan—Rly. Station via Nangli Puna, Azad Pur, GTB Ngr., Clock Tower, ISBT (4)**

97. **Model Town-III—Shivaji Stdm.**

S.No.	Route
1	2
	via Mukerji Ngr., Mall Road, ISBT, Delhi Gate, ITO (3)
98.	Rithala—Rly. Station via W.P. Depot, Ashok Vihar, Gulabi Bagh, Ice Factory (1)
99.	Jahangir Puri—ISBT via Ashok Vihar, Gulabi Bagh, Kishan Ganj, Ice Factory. (5)
100.	Sant Nagar—Mori Gate (T) via Nirankari Coly., Maurice Ngr., Malka Ganj, New Cts. (1)
101.	Singhu School—Rly. Station via Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory ISBT (1)
102.	Jahangirpuri—Nehru Vihar via Azadpur, GTB Nagar, Timar Pur (1)
103.	hiranki—Rly. Station via Alipur, Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory (1)
104.	Tiggi Pur—Rly. Station via Alipur, Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory (1)
105.	Adarsh Nagar—Pragati Maidan via GTB Nagar, Maurice Ngr., Sadar Thana, Delhi Gate, ITO (2)
106.	Nirankari Coly.—Koral Bagh (T) via Maurice Ngr., Ice Factory, sadar Thana, pahar Ganj (4)
107.	S.P. Depot—Mukerji Ngr.

S.No.	Route
1	2
	Bandh via Shankar Rd., Karol Bagh, Ice Factory, Maurice Nagar (4)
108.	Nangloi Syed—Azad Pur Trml. via Peera Garhi, Outer Ringh Rd., G.T. Road (2)
109.	Ashok Vihar—Karol Bagh (T) via Keshav Puram, Zakhira, Dev Nagar (2)
110.	Nehru Vihar—Kend. Trml. via Majnu Ka Tilla, ISBT, Ice Factory, Mandir Marg (1)
111.	S.P. Depot—Model Town—III via Patel Ngr., Karol bagh, Sadar Thana, Ice Factory., R.P. Bagh, Azad pur (2)
112.	Ashok Vihar—Palika Kendra via Subhadra Coly., Pahar Ganj, Gole Mkt., Conn. Circus (5)
113.	Ghoga—Azad Pur via Alipur, Budhpur, Adarsh Nagar (1)
114.	S.P. Depot—Jahangir Puri via Moti Ngr., Zakhira, Punjabi Bagh, Azad pur (5)
115.	Shalimar Bagh—Kend. Trml. via W.P. Depot, Karampura, Pusa Road, Mandir Marg (4)
116.	Saraswati Vihar—ISBT via T.V. Tower, W.P. Depot, Ashok Vihar, R.P. Bagh (2)
117.	Saraswati Vihar—Shivaji Stdm.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	via T.V. Tower, W.P. Depot, Ringh Road, Old Sectt. ISBT, ITO (3)
118.	Samey Pur—L.S.B.T via Azad Pur, GTB Ngr, Clock Tower, Ice Factory (2)
119.	Shalimar Bagh—Palika Kendra via Ashok Vihar, Liberty, Karol Bagh, Connaught Circus (5)
120.	U. Pitampura—Shivaji Stadium via W.P. Depot, Ringh Road, Old Sectt., ISBT I.T.O. (2)
121.	Ashok Vihar Ph. II—Kend. Trml. via Punjabi Bagh, Karampura, Pusa Road, Mandir Marg (1)
122.	Jahangirpuri—Rani Bagh via Azad Pur, W.P. Depot Mohindra Park (1)
123.	Saraswati Vihar—Kend. Trml. via W.P. Depot, Karampura, Pusa Road, Mandir Marg (6)
124.	Shalimar Bagh—Mandi House via Azad Pur, Old sectt., Ring Road, Delhi Gate, ITO (1)
125.	Jahangir Puri—Rly. Station via Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, Clock Tower, Ice Factory (1)
126.	Bharat Nagar—Rly. Station via Shakti Ngr., Ice Factory. ISBT (1)
127.	Lampur Vill.—Rly. Station via

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	Narela, Alipur, Azad pur, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory (1)
128.	Palia—Azad Pur (T) via Hirankir, alipur, Adarsh Nagar (1)
129.	Mangesh Pur—Mori Gate (T) via Bawana, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory (2)
130.	Narela—Azad Pur via Bhor Garh, Nangli Puna, Adarsh Nagar (1)
131.	Jahangir Puri—Kend. Trml via GTB Ngr., ISBT, Rajghat, I.T.O., Conn. Circus (4)
132.	Jahangir Pur—Kend. Trml. via R.P. Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, Karol Bagh, N.D. Rly. Stn. (3)
133.	Shalimar Bagh—Rly. station via Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory, ISBT (92)
134.	Mukerji Ngr. Bandh—Kend Trml. via Maurice Ngr., Old Sectt., Red Fort, Ajmere Gate (6)
135.	U. Pitampura—Rly. Station via W.P. Depot, Azadpur, Maurice Ngr., Old Sectt., ISBT (1)
136.	Siraspur—Palika Kendra via Pitampura, W.P. Depot, Karampura, Shankar Road, NDPO (3)
137.	Qutabgarh—Kend, Trml. via

S.No.	Route
1	2
	Bawana, Azadpur, GTB Ngr., ISBT, Raj Ghat, T/O (1)
138.	Nathu Pura—ISBT via Burari, Nirankari Colony, GTB Ngr., Old Sectt. (4)
139.	Singhu Bdr.—Mori Gate (T) via Alipur, Azadpur, GTB Nagar, Old Sectt. (2)
140.	Siras Pur—Rly. Station via Samaypur, Azadpur, Maurice Ngr., Ice Factory (1)
141.	U. Pitampura—Kend. Trm. via W.P. Depot, Karampura, Pusa Road, Mandir Marg (3)
142.	Raza Pur—Rly. Station via Pitampura, W.P. Depot, Azad Pur, Maurice Ngr. (1)
143.	Hyder Pur—Kend. Trm. via Shalimar Bagh, Azadpur, Old Sectt., ISBT, Delhi Gate, Ajmeri Gate, Connaught Circus (1)
144.	Yadav Ngr.—Minto Rd. Trm. via Azad Pur, Old Sectt., ISBT, Raj Ghat, Delhi Gate (1)
145.	Teen Murti—Mori Gate (T) via Krishi Bhawan, Connaught Place, Rouse Avenue, Red Fort (2)
146.	Gazi Pur—Kauriya Bridge via P.P.G. Depot, Jheel, Yamuna Bridge (2)

S.No.	Route
1	2
147.	Jheel—Malka Ganj via Yamuna Bridge, Rly. Station, Ice Factory (4)
148.	Krishna Ngr.—Kauriya Bridge via Gandhi Ngr., Yamuna Bridge (3)
149.	Shahdara—Kauriya Bridge via Seelampur, Yamuna Bridge (2)
150.	New Seema Puri—Kauriya Bridge via Shahdara, Seelampur, ISBT, Yamuna Bazar (6)
151.	Gharoli Dairy—Jheel via Gazipur Dairy, Jagat Puri, Radhey Puri (1)
152.	Nanak Pura—ISBT via Dhola Kuan, Ridge Rd., Karol Bagh, Ice Factory (2)
153.	Rajouri Garder Extn.—Rly. Station via Zakhira, Kishan Ganj, Ice Factory (2)
154.	Punjabi Bagh Extn.—ISBT via Punjabi Bagh, Zakhira, Kishan Ganj, Ice Factory (2)
155.	Anand Parbat—Nand Nagri (T) via Karol Bagh, Ice Factory, Maurice Ngr., Timar Pur (5)
156.	Nand Nagri (T)—Jama Masjid via Shahdara, Yamuna Bridge, Red Fort (3)
157.	Shahdara—L.N. Temple via

S.No.	Route
1	2

Seelampur, ISBT Bridge, Red Fort, Minto Road (5)

158. New Seema Puri—L.N. Temple via Shahdara, Yamuna Bridge, Raj Ghat, ITO, Mandi Hs. (6)

159. Gokul Puri—Kauriya Bridge via Babar Pur, Seelampur, ISBT Bridge (4)

160. S.P. Depot—ISBT via Patel Nagar, Kanol Bagh, Ice Factory (3)

161. Nangloi—Rly. Station via Punjabi Bagh, Zakhira, Kishan Ganj, Ice Factory (5)

162. Ashok Vihar—Kend.Trml. via Bharat Ngr., Xing., Maurice Ngr., Old Sectt., Raj Ghat, ITO (6)

163. Shahdara—Mori Gate via Seelampur, ISBT bridge (3)

164. Chander Ngr.—Maurice Ngr. via Gandhi Nagar, ISBT Bridge, STA, Mall Road (2)

165. Shahdar—Maurice Nagar via Leni Road, Wazirabad Rd., Timar Pur (3)

166. Shahdara—Mori Gate (T) via Babarpur, Bhajan Pura, Timar Pur, Old Sectt. (1)

167. Adarsh Nagar—Vivek Vihar via

S.No.	Route
1	2

R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory, Rly. Stn., Yamuna Bridge, Jheel, Vishwas Nagar (3)

168. Adarsh Ngr.—Vivek Vihar via GTB Ngr., Mall Road STA, ISBT Bridge, Shahdara (2)

169. Karawal Ngr.—Rly. Station via Nanaksar, Old Sectt., ISBT (2)

170. Janak Puri B. Block—ISBT via Tilak Nagar, Zakhira, Kishan Ganj, Ice Factory (5)

171. Pachim Vihar—Rly. Station via Madipur, Zakhira, Liberty. Ice Factory (2)

172. Mangol Puri—S. Blk.—Rly. Station via Peera Garhi, Zakhira, Kishan Ganj, Ice Factory (6)

173. Mangol Puri B. Blk.—Rly. Station via Peera Garhi, Zakhira, Kishan Ganj, Ice Factory (6)

174. Nangloi Syed—ISBT via Madipur, Punjabi Bagh, Zakhira Fly-Over, Ice Factory (1)

175. Nand Nagri (CC)—Karam Pura (T) via Bhajanpura, Timar Pur, Maurice Ngr., Gulabi Bagh (5)

176. Nand Nagri (T)—Wazir Pur JJ Colony via Bhajanpura, Timar Pur, GTB Nagar, Ashok Vihar Xing. (3)

177. Jwala Puri—Rly. Station via

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	Peera Garhi, Zakhira, Kishan Ganj, Ice Factory (1)
178.	Jahangir Puri—Babarpur Extn. via GTB Nagar, Timar Pur, Bhajan Pura (5)
179.	Subhas Nagar—ISBT via Raja Garden, Zakhira, Kishan Ganj, Ice Factory (2)
180.	New Seema Puri—Mori Gate via Nand Nagri, Babarpur, Bhajan Pura, Timarpur, ISBT (2)
181.	Shakti Nagar—Kend. Trml. via Maurice Ngr., Old Sectt., Shanti Van. I.T.O. (4)
182.	Babar Pur Ext.—Kauriya Bridge via Seelampur, Yamuna Bridge (3)
183.	Seelam pur III—Kauriya Bridge via Seelampur, Yamuna Bridge (1)
184.	Seelam Pur Mkt.—Jama Masjid via Seelam Pur, ISBT Bridge, Red Fort (4)
185.	Kasturba Nagar—Kauriya Bridge via Shahdara Bdr., Seelampur, ISBT Bridge (2)
186.	Shahdara—Babarpur Extn. via Jyoti Nagar, Loni Rd. (1)
187.	Seema Puri—Shivaji Stdm. via Shahdara, ISBT Bridge, Delhi

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	Gate, Minto Road (1)
188.	Krishan Vihar—ISBT via Saraswati Vihar, W.P. Depot, Gulabi Bagh, Ice Factory (3)
189.	Johri Pur—Mori Gate (T) via Bhajan Pura, Timarpur, Old Sectt., ISBT (2)
190.	Nangloi-II—Ambadkar Stadium via Peera Garhi, Madhuban Chowk, W.P. Depot, GTB Ngr., ISBT, Red Fort (1)
191.	Dilshad Garden—ISBT via Nand Nagri, Babarpur, Bhajan Pura, Timar Pur (1)
192.	Nand Nagri (T)—R.K. Puram-I via Babarpur, Swam, Laxmi Ngr., ITO, O. Maidan, Shahjahan Rd., AIIMS (1)
193.	Yamuna Vihar—R.K. Puram-I via Bhajanpura, Majnu Ka Tilla, ISBT, Raj Ghat, Minto Rd., Connaught Place, Krishi Bhawan, Vinay Marg (1)
194.	Jahangir Puri—Nand Nagri CC via GTB Ngr., Timar Pur, Bhajan Pura (4)
195.	Yamuna Vihar—Kend Trml. via Bhajanpura, Majnu-ka-Tilla, ISBT, Delhi Gate, ITO (6)
196.	Nand Nagri—Pragati Maidan via Bhajanpura, Timarpur, ISBT, Delhi Gate, ITO (6)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2

197. Nand Nagri CC—Birla Mills via Bhajanpura, Timarpur, Maurice Nagar (4)

198. Indira Puri (Loni)—Mori Gate (T) via Loni Rd. Xing., Bhajanpura, Timarpur, I.S.B.T. (2)

199. Nand Nagri—Shivaji Stdm. via Bhajanpura, Timarpur, Maurice Ngr., Ice Fcty., Mandir Marg (2)

200. Indira Pur (Loni)—Kend. Trml. via Babarpur, Swam, Laxmi Ngr., ITO, Mandi House (2)

201. Karawal Ngr.—kend.Trml.via Bhajanpura, Timarpur, ISBT, Delhi Gate, ITO (6)

202. Jagat Puri—Shivaji Std. via Timarpur, Red Fort, Minto Road, Conn. Place (2)

203. Nehru Vihar—Shivaji Stdm. via Timarpur, ISBT, Red Fort, Minto Road (2)

204. Krishan Nagar—ISBT via Gandhi Nagar, ISBT Bridge (1)

205. Nand Nagri—Kend. Trml. via Shahdara, Swam, Laxmi Ngr., ITO, Mandi House (5)

206. Dishaad Garden—Kend. Trml. via I.P. Extn., Laxmi Nagar, ITO, Mandi House (2)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2

207. Kondli—Red Fort via Mother Dairy, I.T.O., Delhi Gate (3)

208. Shastri Nagar—Red Fort via Laxmi Nagar, ITO, Delhi Gate (1)

209. Patpar Ganj—Red Fort via Khuraji, Gandhi Nagar, Yamuna Bridge (1)

210. Kalyan Puri—Lajpat Nagar via Road Bridge, P. Maidan, Nizamudin, Ashram (4)

211. Shastri Nagar—Kauriya Bridge via Gandhi Nagar, Yamuna Bridge (2)

212. Kalyan Puri—Okhla Indl. Estate via Road Bridge, Maharani Bagh (4)

213. Trilok Puri—Kamla Markt via Mother Dairy, ITO, Delhi Gate (6)

214. Tilak Nagar—Ambedkar Stdm. via Moti Nagar, Patel Nagar, Karol Bagh, Ajmeri Gate (6)

215. Kalyan Puri—Anand Parbat via Mother Dairy, ITO, Mandi House, Ajmere Gate (6)

216. Jheel—Kend. Trml. via Pushta Marg, ITO, Mandi House, Krishi Bhawan (4)

217. Chandar Nagar—Kauriya



S.No.	Route
1	2

Bridge via Gandhi Ngr., ISBT Bridge (2)

218. Vivek Vihar—Mori Gate (T) via Vishwas Nagar, Laxmi Nagar, ITO, Red Fort (3)

219. Vivek Vihar—Inçar Puri via Anand Vihar, ITO, Connaught Place, Patel Ngr. (5)

220. Shakarpur—Red Fort via ITO, Red Fort (1)

221. Jheel—Shivaji Stdm. via Pushta Marg, ITO, Delhi Gate, Minto Road (4)

222. Shalimar Park—Shivaji Stadium via Gandhi Ngr, ISBT Bridge, Delhi Gate, Minto Rd. (5)

223. Shahdara—Shivaji Stadium via Jheel, Pushta Marg, ITO, Rouse Avenue (5)

224. S.P. Depot—Pragati Maidan via Patel Nagar, Karol Bagh, Connaught Place, Mandi House, ITO (4)

225. Shahdara—Kend. Trml. via Swam, Laxmi Ngr., ITO, Mandi House, Krishi Bhavan (6)

226. Shahdara—Chilla via Jheel, Mother Dairy, Mayur Vihar (1)

227. Trilok Puri—ISBT via Gazipur, Laxmi Ngr., ITO, Red Fort (3)

S.No.	Route
1	2

228. Mayur Vihar Ph. I—Mori Gate (T) via Mother Dairy, ITO, Red Fort (3)

229. Mayur Vihar Ph. II—Ajmeri Gate via Mother Dairy, Pragati Maidan, Connaught Circus (2)

230. Krishan Nagar—R.K. Puram-I via Shakarpur, ITO, Shahjahan Rd., S.J. Airport, AIIMS (2)

231. Mayur Vihar Ph. I—Kend. Trml. via Mother Dairy, ITO Palika Kendra, NDPO (4)

232. Karkardooma—Mori Gate (T) via Shakarpur, ITO, Red Fort, Rty. Station (2)

233. Shahdara—Kend. Trml. via Swam, Laxmi Nagar, Pragati, Maidan, Baroda House (1)

234. Shalimar Park—Kend. Trml. via Khureji, ITO, Patiala House, Krishi Bhawan (2)

235. Nand Nagari Extn.—Raj Ghat (T) via Shahdara, Shakarpur, ITO, Delhi Gate (2)

236. Jahangir Puri—Dilshad Garden via GTB Nagar, Timarpur, Bhajan Pura, Taheer Pur (2)

237. Shastri Nagar—Mori Gate via Gandhi Ngr., ISBT Bridge (1)

238. Nand Nagri—Hauz Khas (T) via

S.No.	Route
1	2
	Shahdara, Swarn, Laxmi Ngr., ITO, Shahjahan Rd., AIIMS (1)
239.	Vivek Vihar—Vasant Vihar via Jagat Puri, ITO, Bharti Nagar, S.J. Hospital (1)
240.	Vivek Vihar—Mori Gate (T) via Shakarpur, ITO Delhi Gate, Yamuna Bazar (1)
241.	Mayur Vihar—Dhaura Kuan via Road Bridge, High Court, Lodi Coly, S.J. Hosp., AIIMS (1)
242.	Mandawli Fazalpur—Mori Gate (T) via Mother Dairy, ITO, Red Fort, ISBT (1)
243.	Seema Puri—Kend. Trml. via I.P. Extn. Jagat Puri, ITO, Mandi House (5)
244.	Vivek Vihar—Kend. Trml. via I.P. Extn., ITO, Palika Kendra (2)
245.	Vivek Vihar—N.D. Rly. Stn. via Laxmi Ngr., ITO, Connaught Place (1)
246.	Kalyan Puri—Hauz Khas (T) via Road Bridge, P. Maidan, Shahjahan Rd., AIIMS (3)
247.	Anand Vihar—Udyog Bhawan via Laxmi Ngr., ITO Patiala House, Krishi Bhawan (1)
248.	Mayur Vihar—II—ISBT via Mother Dairy, ITO, Red Fort (1)

S.No.	Route
1	2
249.	Mayur Vihar—II—Kend. Trml. via Mother Dairy, ITO, Palika Kendra (1)
250.	Shahdara—Karol Bagh Trml. via Krishan Ngr., ITO, Connaught Place, Paharganj (8)
251.	Gazi Pur—Anand Parbat via Mother Dairy, ITO, Connaught Place, Paharganj (3)
252.	Krishan Ngr.—Anand Parbat via Pushpa Marg ITO, Connaught Place, Paharganj (2)
253.	Babarpur Extn.—Ajmere Gate via Swarn, Laxmi Ngr., ITO, Delhi Gate (2)
254.	Vivek Vihar—II—Kend. Trml. via Vishwas Nagar, Khureji, ITO, Palika Kendra (2)
255.	Sukh Vihar—Mori Gate via Laxmi Nagar, ITO, Red Fort (1)
256.	Shalimar Park—Karwal Ngr. via Shahdara, GTB Hos., Babarpur (1)
257.	Vivek Vihar—II—Karol Bagh (T) via Vishwas Ngr., Krishan Ngr., ITO, Mandi House, Paharganj (2)
258.	New Ashok Nagar—Pragati Maidan via I.T.O. Mother Dairy, Mayur Vihar Xing. (1)
259.	Paparpur Gari—Kend. Trml. via

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

- Mother Dairy, ITO, Mandi House, Krishi Bhawan (1)
260. Patpar Ganj—Red Fort via Mother Dairy, ITO, Delhi Gate (1)
261. Kasturba Nagar—Mori Gate via I.P. Extn., ITO, Delhi Gate, Yamuna Bazar, ISBT (1)
262. Kalyan Puri—Lajpat Nagar via Road Bridge, Maharani Bagh, Ashram (7)
263. Shalimar Park—Maurice Ngr. via Seelampur, ISBT Bridge, STA, Mall Road (1)
264. Krishan Nagar—Bapur Dham via I.T.O. Shahjahan Rd., AIIMS, Moti bagh (3)
265. Krishan Nagar—Nehru Place(T) via Road Bridge, P. Maidan, Mathura Rd., MCKR Hosp. (1)
266. Babarpur Extn.—Nehru Place(T) via Shahdara, Laxmi Ngr, ITO, P.Maidan, MCKR Hosp. (4)
267. Dilshad Garden —Nehru Place(T) via I.P. Extn., ITO, Bharti Ngr., MCKR Hosp. (1)
268. New Seema Puri—Pragati Maidan via I.P. Extn., Laxmi Nagar, ITO, Ring Road (1)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

269. Babarpur Extn.—Kend. Trml. via Swarn, Laxmi Ngr., ITO Mandi House, Patel Chowk (2)
270. Trilok Puri—A.S. Road via Mother Dairy ITO, Palika Kendra, Kend. Trml., Mandir Marg (1)
271. Trilok Puri—Udyog Bhawan via PPG Depot, ITO, Connaught Place, Jantar Mantar (6)
272. Kalyan Pur—Kend.Trml. via. Mother Dairy, ITO, Mandi House, Krishi Bhawan (4)
273. Okhla—Minto Road Trml. via Ashram, AIIMS, S.J. Airport, Taghlak Rd., K. Bhawan (6)
274. Gr. Kailash—I—Super Bzr. via O.P. Ngr., Nizamuddin, Baroda House (2)
275. Okhla—Jama Masjid via Ashram, Sunder Ngr., Delhi Gate (3)
276. Okhla—Rly. Station via Ashram, sunder Ngr., Delhi Gate (3)
277. Madanpur Khadar—Rly. Stn. via Ashram, L.P. Ngr., Pant Ngr., ITO, Red Fort (2)
278. Badarpur Bdr.—Rly. Station via Ashram, Sunder Ngr., ITO, Red Fort (6)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
279.	R.K. Puram—I—L.P. Nagar via IIT Gate, Nehru Place, Modi Mills (2)
280.	Raghubir Ngr.—L.P. Nagar via Moti Ngr., Shankar Rd., Krishi Bhawan, Lodi Coly. (3)
281.	Molar Bandh School—Rly. Station via Mathura Road, Nizamuddin, Zoo, ITO, Red Fort (2)
282.	Jal Vihar (T)—Kend. Trml. via Ashram, India Gate, Krishi Bhawan (4)
283.	Alaknanda—Jama Masjid via Gr. Kailash, Mool Chand Hosp., Ashram, Zoo ITO (4)
284.	Tuglakabad—Jal Vihar (T) via Hamdard Ngr., C.R. Park, Kailash Coly, Sapna Cinema (1)
285.	Mehrauli—Nizamuddin Rly. Stn. via Begampur, MCKR Hosp., L.P. Nagar, Ashram (3)
286.	Tuglakabad Rly. Coly.—L.P. Nagar via Lal Kuan, Kalkaji Depot, Kailash Colony (4)
287.	Badarpur Border—Jal Vihar (T) via Mathura Road, Ashram, L.P. Nagar (5)
288.	Ambedkar Ngr. (T)—L.P. Nagar via Hamdard Ngr., Gobind Puri, Kailash Colony (8)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
289.	press Enclave—Red Fort via Chiragh Delhi, Kailash Colony, Pant Ngr., ITO (4)
290.	Shahadra—Jal Vihar (T) via Krishan Ngr., Pushta Marg, ITO, Shahjahan Rd., J.L.N. Sidm., Ashram, L.O. Ngr. (4)
291.	Amedkar Ngr. (T)—Rly. Stn. via Chiragh Delhi, MCKR Hosp., Pant Ngr., ITO (7)
292.	Okhla—Jal Vihar (T) via Bharat Ngr., Ashram, L.P. Ngr. (1)
293.	Gr. Kailash—I—Mori Gate (T) via Kailash Colony, Defence Colony, Shahjahan Rd., ITO (3)
294.	Devli—Mori Gate (T) via Chiragh Delhi, Pant Ngr., ITO, Raj Ghat, ISBT (3)
295.	Ambedkar Ngr.—Okhla via Chiragh Delhi, MCKR Hosp., L.P. Nagar, Ashram
296.	Nehru Place (T)—Rly. Station via Kailash Colony, Pant Nagar, ITO, Red Fort (7)
297.	Hamdard Nagar—L.P. Nagar via Ambedkar Ngr., Chiragh Delhi, Nehru Place, Sapna Cinema (4)
298.	Mehrauli—Nizamuddin Rly. Stn. via Saket, Chiragh Delhi, C.R. Park, Modi Mill, L.P. Ngr. (6)

सूची संख्या १०५५

जानुवरी १९९२

सूची संख्या १०५५

S.No.	Route
1	2

299. Jalvihar (T)—Rly. Station via Jungpura, Nizamuddin, ITO, Red Fort (2)

300. DDA Kalkaji Flats—Rly. Station via Gobind Puri, Modi Mills, Ashram, Zoo, ITO, Red Fort (8)

301. Nehru Place (T)—kend. Trml. via Kailash Colony, Pant Nagar, Shahjahan Rd., Krishi Bh. (7)

302. Malviya Ngr.—Nizamuddin Rly Stn. via Saket, Sadiq Ngr., L.P. Ngr. Jungpura (1)

303. C.R. Park—Rly. Station via Nehru Place, Kailash Colony, Pant Ngr., ITO (2)

304. CWS-II—Jantar Mantar via Kalkaji Depot, Lajpat Ngr., AIIMS, Krishi Bhawan (5)

305. Lodi Colony—O.I.Estate Ph. I via Andrews Ganj, L.P. Ngr., Modi Mills, K.J. Depot (3)

306. Sukhdev Vihar—Minto Rd. Trml. via Bharat Ngr., Ashram, India Gate, Krishi Bhawan (2)

307. Jait Pur—Rly. Station via Mathura Road, Nizamuddin, Zoo, ITO, Yamuna Bzr. (2)

308. C.W.S-II—Mori Gate (T) via Kalkaji Depot, Modi Mills, Ashram, Zoo, ITO (3)

S.No.	Route
1	2

309. Kalkaji—Jantar Mantar via Kailash Colony, Defence Coly., Shahjahan Road (3)

310. CWS-II—L.P. Nagar via Kalkaji Depot, Modi Mills (2)

311. Nehru Place Trml.—Azad Pur Trml. via Mool Chand, Ring Road, W.P. Depot (5)

312. Alaknanda—Minto Road Trml. via Gobind Puri, Modi Mills, L.P. Ngr., Pant Ngr. Baroda House, Connaught Circus (4)

313. Okhla—Mori Gate via Bharat Ngr., Ashram, Zoo, ITO, Raj Ghat (2)

314. Tara Appts.—Mori Gate (T) Via Gr. Kailash, Mool Chand, Pant Ngr., Zoo, ITO, Rajghat (4)

315. Raghubir Ngr.—J.L.N. Stadium via M.P. Depot Xing, Patel Ngr., Kand Trml., S.S. Park (2)

316. DDA Kalkaji—Mori Gate (T) via Modi Mill, Ashram, Zoo, ITO, Raj Ghat (3)

317. Jal Vihar (T)—Karol Bagh (T) via Andrews Ganj, S.S. Park, Baroda House, Pahar Ganj (6)

318. Jait Pur—Jantar Mantar via Ashram, AIIMS, Tuglak Rd., Krishi Bhawan (2)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
319.	Madanpur Khadar—Mori Gate (T) via Ashram, Zoo, ITO, Raj Ghat (1)
320.	Jal Vihar (T)—Karol Bagh (T) via Jangpura, Zoo, Baroda House, Connaught Place (1)
321.	Badarpur Bdr.—Minto Road Trml. via Ashram, AIIMS, Tughlak Road, Krishi Bhawan (5)
322.	Saket—Red Fort via MCKR Hosp., Sunder Nagar, ITO, Delhi Gate (2)
323.	Ambedkar Ngr.(T)—Okhla via Hamdard Ngr. Modi Mills, Ashram (2)
324.	Tughlkabad Rly. Coly—S.N. Depot via Kalkaji Depot, L.P. Nagar, AIIMS (4)
325.	Dhaura Kuan—L.P. Nagar via R.K. Puram, IIT Gate, Nehru Place, Modi Mill (3)
326.	Hamdard Ngr.—Ambedkar Stadm. via Modi Mills, Ashram, Zoo, ITO (2)
327.	Gr. Kailash-I—Jantar Mantar via Kailash Colony, MCKR Hosp., S.J. Hospital, Lodi Coly (2)
328.	Gr. Kailash-I—Super Bazar via Kailash Colony, L.P. Ngr., Pant Ngr., Baroda House. (2)
329.	DDA Flats Kalkaji—Kend.Trml.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
	via Modi Mills, L.P. Ngr., AIIMS, Krishi Bhawan (3)
330.	Kalkaji Extn.—Kend Trml. via Nehru Place, Andrews Ganj, S.S. Park, Krishi Bh. (2)
331.	Kalkaji Extn.—Mori Gate (T), via Nehru Place, MCKR Hosp., Zoo, ITO, Raj Ghat (2)
332.	Kalkaji Extn.—Minto Rd. Trml. via Nehru Place, L.P. Ngr., AIIMS, Tughlak Rd., Krishi Bh. (2)
333.	DDA Flats Kalkaji—Jantar Mantar via C.R. Park, MCKR Hosp., Baroda House, Krishi Bhawan (4)
334.	Saket—Super Bazar via Khel Gaon, AIIMS, Tughlak Road, Krishi Bhawan (3)
335.	Saket—Mori Gate (T) via IIT Gate, AIIMS, Shahjahan Road, ITO, Raj Ghat (4)
336.	Mehrauli—Rly. Station via AIIMS, S.J. Airport, Shahjahan Rd., ITO, Red Fort (5)
337.	Malviya Ngr.—Mori Gate (T) via AIIMS, S.J. Airport, Shahjahan Rd., ITO, Raj Ghat (5)
338.	Malviya Ngr.—Kamla Market via Khel Gaon, L.P. Ngr., Jungpura, Nizamuddin, ITO (2)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
339.	Mehrauli—Kamla Market via AIIMS, S.J. Airport, Janpath, Connaught Circus (4)
340.	Munirka—Okhla via IIT Gate, AIIMS, Ashram, Bharat Ngr. (4)
341.	Press Enclave—Ambedkar Stadm. via Khel Gaon, AIIMS, Tughlak Rd., Krishi Bhawan, Connaught Place, Mandi House, ITO (1)
342.	Maidan Garhi—S.J. Trml. via IIT Gate, Saket, Neb Sarai (2)
343.	Hauz Khas Trml.—Kend Trml. via AIIMS, Tughlak Road, Krishi Bhawan (3)
344.	S.J. Trml.—Dhaura Kuan via IIT Gate, Outab Enclave, R.K. Puram, Moti Bagh (2)
345.	S.N. Depot—A.N. Terminal Sect. 4 via INA, AIIMS, Saket (8)
346.	S.S. Park—A.N. Terminal via S.J. Airport, IIT Gate, Saket (3)
347.	S.N. Depot—Kalkaji Extn. via AIIMS, Malviya Nagar, Chiragh Delhi (4)
348.	Hauz Khas Trml.—Rly Station via Khel Gaon, Defence Colony, S.S. Park, Baroda House, Mandi House, Delhi Gate (3)
349.	S.J. Trml.—Bhatti Kalan Vill. via

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
	AIIMS, Maharuli, Fatehpur Beri (5)
350.	S.J. Trml.—Aya Nagar via AIIMS, Mehrauli, Sultan Pur (4)
351.	Tilak Nagar—Lodi Colony via Kirby Place, Dhaura Kuan, AIIMS, INA (5)
352.	Mandi Vill.—S.J. Trml. via Gadai Pur, Mehrauli, AIIMS (4)
353.	Malviya Ngr.—Super Bazar via IIT Gate, S.J. Airport, Krishi Bhawan (4)
354.	Ambedkar Ngr. Sec. V—Plaza via Chiragh Delhi, Andrews Ganj, Lodi Coly, Janpath (7)
355.	Ambedkar Ngr. Trml.—A.S. Road via Chiragh Delhi, Andrews Ganj, Lodi Coly, Janpath, Shivaji Stdm., Mandir Marg (3)
356.	Mehrauli—Bhatti Mines via Chattar Pur, Sawan Public School (4)
357.	Malviya Ngr.—Rly.Stn. via AIIMS, Andrews Ganj, Pant Ngr., ITO Red fort (3)
358.	Badarpur Bdr.—Aya Ngr. via M.B. Road, Mehrauli, Ghatorni, Air Force Stn. (2)
359.	A.N. Trml.—Kend. Trml. via Saket, IIT Gate, S.J. Airport, Krishi Bhawan (2)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
360.	Bapu Dham—Phusp Vihar Sec. I via Dhaula Kuan, R.K. Puram, Qutab Enclave, Press Encl. (3)
361.	Sheikh Sarai Ph.I —Minto Rd. (T) via Panchsheel Club, S.J. Airport, Krishi Bhawan (1)
362.	Jwala Puri School—S.J. Trml. via Peera Garhi, Punjabi Bagh, Ring Road, AIIMS (1)
363.	Mehrauli—Kend. Trml. via IIT Gate, S.J. Airport, Krishi Bhawan (1)
364.	Sadiq Nagar—Minto Road Trml. via Andrews Ganj, AIIMS, S.J. Airport, Krishi Bh. (1)
365.	Pushp Vihar Sec. V—Minto Rd. (T) via Khel Gaon, AIIMS, Tughlak Road, Krishi Bhawan (2)
366.	Mehrauli—Mori Gate (T) via IIT Gate, S.J. Airport, India Gate, ITO, Raj Ghat (5)
367.	Rajendar Ngr. Mkt. —Malviya Ngr. via Karol Bagh, Connaught Place, Krishi Bhawan, IIT Gate (3)
368.	S.N. Depot—Chattar Pur via AIIMS, Mehrauli, Andheria Bagh (2)
369.	Rang Puri School—S.J. Trml. via Mahipal Pur, Kishan Garh, Mehrauli, AIIMS (1)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
370.	Malviya Nagar—Vikaspuri via IIT Gate, Quatab Enclave, R.K. Puram, Dhaula Kuan, Kirbi Place, Janak Puri, Tilak Nagar (3)
371.	Mehrauli—Nangloi via Kishan Garh, Kapashera, Jhatikra, Najafgarh, (3)
372.	Alaknanda—Kend.Trml. via Gr. Kailash, Khel Gaon, AIIMS, Tughlak Rd., Krishi Bh. (3)
373.	C.R. Park —Jantar Mantar via Gr. Kailash, Khel Gaon, AIIMS, Tughlak Rd., Krishi Bh (3)
374.	S.N. Depot—A.N. Trml. via AIIMS, Andrews Ganj, Sheikh Sarai (3)
375.	Tuglakabad Vill.—Minto Rd. Trml. via Dakshin Puri, Malviya Ngr., S.J. Airport, Krishi bh. (3)
376.	Hauz Khas (T)—Anad Parbat via AIIMS, Nauroji Ngr., Vinay Marg, Krishi Bhawan, Gole Market, Karol Bagh (1)
377.	Jantar Mantar—S.J. Enclave via Krishi Bhawan, S.J. Airport, Kamal, Mohd. Pur (2)
378.	S.J. Enclave—Mori Gate (T) via Kamla Cinema, AIIMS, Shahjahan Rd., ITO, Rajghat (3)



<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
379.	Nangoli—S.J. Trml. via Peera Garhi, Punjabi Bagh, Ring Road, AIIMS (1)
380.	Mangol Puri S.Blk.—S.J. Trml. via Peera Garhi, Punjabi Bagh, Ring Road, AIIMS (3)
381.	Sultanpuri D.Blk.—S.J. Trml. via Peera Garhi, Punjabi Bagh, Ring Road, AIIMS (3)
382.	Najafgarh—S.J. Trml. via Chhawla, Kapashera, Mahipalpur, Basant Vill. (2)
383.	A. Nagar Sec. V—Kend. Trml. via Chiragh Delhi, Khel Gaon, Defence Colony, Shahjahan Road, Krishi Bhawan (5)
384.	Devli—Kend Trml. via Sheikh Sarai, IIT Gate, S.J. Airport, Krishi Bhawan (2)
385.	Tilak Ngr.—J.L.N. Stadium via Kirby Place, Dhaura Kuan, AIIMS, Lodi Colony (2)
386.	R.K. Puram—I—U. Pitampura via Ring Road, Punjabi Bagh, Mohindra Park (4)
387.	Vasant Vihar—Red Fort via R.K. Puram, Vinay Marg, Krishi Bhawan, Connaught Circus Minto Road, Delhi Gate (2)
388.	Vasant Vihar—Mori Gate (T) via Moti Bagh, Vinay Marg,

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	Krishi Bhawan, Connaught Place, Mandi House, ITO, Raj Ghat (2)
389.	R.K. Puram—I—Kend. Trml. via S.N. Depot, Vinay Marg, Krishi Bhawan (4)
390.	Bapu Dham—Pragati Maidan via Dhaura Kuan, R.K. Puram, Lodi Colony, Zoo (3)
391.	Poorvanchal Hostel—Minto Rd. (T) via IIT Hostel, S.N. Depot, S.J. Airport, Janpath (4)
392.	Vasat Kunj—Jantar Mantar via J.L.N. Univ., S.N. Depot, Vinay Marg, Krishi Bhawan (3)
393.	S.P. Depot—S.J. Trml.—via Shankar Road, Ridge Road, USSR Embassy, R.K. Puram, Qutab Enclave, AIIMS (2)
394.	Hauz Khas Trml.—Plaza via S.M. Temple, Moti Bagh, Krishi Bhawan (8)
395.	Munirka—Mori Gate (T) via S.M. Temple, Mohd. Pur, AIIMS, Shahjahan Rd., ITO (3)
396.	R.K. Puram—I—Krishan Ngr. via AIIMS, Shahjahan Rd., ITO, Red Fort, Gandhi Ngr. (5)
397.	Vasant Vihar (T)—Nizamuddin Rly. Stn. via R.K. Puram, S.J.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	Airport, Bharti Ngr. Golf Club (4)
398.	R.K. Puram—I—Uttam Ngr. (T) via Dhaula Kuan Kirby Place, Tilak Nagar (4)
399.	R.K. Puram—I—Khyala JJ Coly. via Dhaula Kuan Kirby Place, Tilak Nagar (3)
400.	Jantar Mantar—South Campus via Krishi Bhawan, Vinay Marg, Moti Bagh (1)
401.	R.K. Puram—I—Shalimar Bagh via Ring Road, Wazirpur Depot-I (3)
402.	Nanak Pura (CC)—Red Fort via Moti Bagh, Teen Murti, Krishi Bhawan, Connaught Circus, Minto Road, Delhi Gate (2)
403.	Munirka—Kend. Trml. via Vasant Vihar, Moti Bagh, Teen Murti, Krishi Bh. (1)
404.	Bara Tooi—Vasant Vihar via Pahar Ganj, NDPO, Krishi Bhawan, Teen Murti, Moti Bagh (1)
405.	Vasant Vihar (T)—Jantar Mantar via Moti Bagh, Vinay Marg, Krishi Bhawan (4)
406.	Poorvanchal Hostel—Poorvanchal Host. via J.N.U., R.K. Puram, AIIMS, IIT Gate, Qutab enclave (1)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
407.	Ambedkar Ngr. (T) —Kend. Trml. via Saket, Qutab Enclave, R.K. Puram, Teen Murti, Krishi Bhawan (6)
408.	Narela—Najafgarh via Qutab Garh, Rani Khera, Nangloi, D.K. Depot (3)
409.	Dhaulta Kuan—Shahdara via Ring Rd., Ashram, Zoo, ITO, Rajghat, Yamuna Bridge (4)
410.	Shakarpur—A—I Janakpuri via ITO, Connaught Place, Kend., Trml. Rly. Colony, Dhaulta Kuan, Kirby Place (2)
411.	Shakarpur—B—I Janakpuri via ITO, Connaught Place, Kend., Trml. Rly. Colony Dhaulta Kuan, Kirby Place (2)
412.	Dhaulta Kuan—J.L.N. Stdm. via Moti Bagh, R.K. Puram, S.J. Enclave, AIIMS, Defence Cty. (1)
413.	Kirby Place—Najafgarh via Janak Puri, Dabri, Kakrola, Nangli Sakroti (1)
414.	IGI Airport—Sultan Puri via Palam Airport, Dhaulta Kuan, Punjabai Bagh, Peera Garhi (1)
415.	Dhaulta Kuan/Bapu Dham—Kend. Trml. via Moti Bagh, Teen Murti, Krishi Bhawan (1)
416.	C.I. Janakpuri—Lajpat Ngr. via

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	Kirby Place, Dhaula Kuan, R.K. Puram, AIIMS (6)
417.	Chankya Puri (T)—Kapashera Bdr. via Dhaula Kuan, R.K. Puram, Airport, Rangpuri, Samalka (2)
418.	Rajokri Harijan Basti—S.J. Trml via Samalka, Mahipalpur, Kishangharh, Mehrauli, IIT Gate (1)
419.	Mangla Puri—Mehrauli via Palam Airport, Mahipalpur Xing., Kishan Garh, Qutab (1)
420.	Dhul Siras—Chankya Puri (T) via Pachanpur, Palam Colony, Dhaula Kuan (1)
421.	Badarpur Bdr.—Nangal Dairy via M.B. Road Mehrauli, Kishangharh, Mahipalpur (1)
422.	IGI Airport—Karampura Trml. via Palam Airport, Kirby Place, Tilak Ngr. (1)
423.	Kend. Trml.—Janakpuri B—I via Krishi Bhawan, Teen Murti, Dhaula Kuan (4)
424.	ISBT—Mangla Puri via Ice Factory, K. Bagh, Todapur, Maya Puri, Dabri (4)
425.	Ambedkar Ngr. (T)—Badu Sarai via Mandi House, Kend. Trml; D. Khan, Mahipal Pur X-Ring, Kapashara, Biswasan, Kapashara (2)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
426.	Uttam Nagar (T)—Nehru Place (T) via Kirby Place, Dhaula Kuan, Kailash Colony (2)
427.	Hauz Khas (T)—Inderpuri JJ Cly. via S.J. Airport, Krishi Bhvn., Shankar Road, Todarpur (1)
428.	Chankiyapuri (T)—Vikas Puri via Ring Rd., Mayapuri, HN Clock Tower (1)
429.	JL Nehru Stdm. (T)—Palam Village via MCKR Hospital, Ring Rd., R.K. Puram, Palam A. Port (6)
430.	Janakpuri A-I—Kend. Terminal via Vehicle Depot, Dhaula Kuan, Talkatora Garden (2)
431.	Pochanpur—B.M.D. Chowk via Dhaula Kuan, Talkatora Garden, C. Circus, Aj. Gate (1)
432.	Palam Village—Mori Gate (T) via Delhi Cantt. MP Depot, Moti Ngr., Ice Factory (1)
433.	Bijwasan Border—Shivaji Stdm. via Samalka, Dh. Kuan, Teen Murti, Krishi Bhawan (1)
434.	Matiala—Safdarjang (T) via Palam Goan, Vasant Goan, Moti Bagh (1)
435.	Najaf Garh—JL Nehru Stadium via Palam Gaon, Rao Tulla Ram Marg, Defence Colony (1)

S.No.	Route
1	2
436.	Uttam Nagar (T)—Kend. Terminal via Delhi Cantt. Rly. Colony, North Avenue (2)
437.	Karol Bagh (T)—S.N. Depot via Dhaula Kuan, Munirka, Mohd. Pur (4)
438.	Janakpuri C-I—Kamla Market via Lajwanti Garden, Naraina Vihar, Rajinder Nagar (4)
439.	Uttam Nagar (T)—Mori Gate (T) via Janak Puri, Naraina Vihar, Ajmeri Gate, I.S.B.T. (2)
440.	Kirby Place—Kamla Market via Dhaula Kuan, Faiz Road, Pahar Ganj (1)
441.	Naraina Vihar—Bhai Parmanad Cly. via Shankar Rd., Ice Facotry, BBM Depot (1)
442.	Kirby Place—B.M.D. Chowk via Dhaula Kuan, Kend. Terminal, Ajmeri Gat, Red Fort (3)
443.	Palam (Manglapur)—Azad Pur (T) via Janak Puri, Outer Ring Road, Wazirpur Depot (4)
444.	Najaf Garh—Nehru Place (T) via Palam Goan, Munirka, Kalkaji More (2)
445.	Palam Village—Ambedkar Stadium via Dhaula Kuan, Kend. Terminal. I.T.O. (4)
446.	Amrohi Village—kend. Termi-

S.No.	Route
1	2
	nal via Palam Gaon, Dhaula Kuan, Talkatora Garden (1)
447.	IGI Air Port—Chankiyapuri (T) via Palam Gaon, Delhi Cantt. Dhaula Kuan (1)
448.	Bharthal—Ambedkar Stadium via Dhaula Kuan, Kend. Terminal, I.T.O. (1)
449.	Madu Vihar—Karam Pura (T) via Lajwanti Garden, M.P. Depot, Kirti Nagar (1)
450.	IGI Air Port—Super Bazar via Vasant Gaon, Krishi Bhavan, Palika Kendra (4)
451.	Palam Village—Minto Road (T) via Vasant Gaon, Vinay Marg, Con. Circus (2)
452.	Najaf Garh—S. Bhagat Singh (T) via Janakpuri, Dh. Kuan, Teen Murti, Mandi House (3)
453.	Najaf Garh—Kend. Terminal via Kapas Hera, Subroto Park, Gurgaon Road (3)
454.	Vikasपुरी H-3—Ambedkar Stdm. via Tilak Nagar, Dh. Kuan, Krishi Bvn., ITO (2)
455.	IGI Air Port—Karam Pura (T) via Palam Village, Janak Puri, Tilak Nagar (2)
456.	Raja Garden (T)—Mori Gate (T)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2

- via Moti Nagar, Punchkuian Road, Delhi Gate (3)
457. Kirby Place—Karam Pura (T) via Tilak Nagar, Raja Garden (2)
458. Chankiya—Karam Pura (T) via Brar Square, M.P. Depot, Raja Garden (1)
459. Maj. Bhupinder Singh Ngr. — I.S.B.T. via Moti Nagar, Daya Basti, Ice Factory (4)
460. Paprawat Village—Karam Pura (T) via Najaf Garh, Tilak Nagar, Raja Garden (1)
461. Kailash Puri—Karam Pura (T) via C-2B Janak Puri, Raja Garden (2)
462. Mangol Puri S. Blk.—Tilak Nagar via Peera Garhi, Punjabi Bagh (T), M.P. Depot (4)
463. Neelwal Village—Tilak Nagar via Dichaun Kalan, Kakrola Bridge, Uttam Nagar (1)
464. Uttam Nagar (T)—Kend. Terminal via Moti Nagar, Shankar Road, RML Hospital (6)
465. Janak Puri C-I—Karam Pura via Distt. Centre, Tilak Nagar, Moti Nagar (1)
466. Janak Puri C-I—I.S.B.T. via

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2

- Tilak Nagar, Shakti Nagar, I.P. Collage (2)
467. Khayala—P.S. Pahar Ganj. via Moti Nagar, Rajinder Nagar, Jhande Walan (2)
468. Chaukhandi—Karol Bagh (T) via Raja Garden, Patel Nar, Dev Nagar (1)
469. Uttam Nagar (T)—Malka Ganj via Moti Nagar, Shakti Nagar, Jawahar Nagar (4)
470. Najaf Garh/Moti Ngr.—Rly. Station via Tilak Nagar, Zakhira, Ice Factory, I.S.B.T. (8)
471. Jhatikra—Tilak Ngr./Kash. Gate. via Najaf Garh, Zakhira, Ice Factory (1)
472. Pandawala Kalan—Tilak Nagar via Rewla Khan Pur, Najaf Garh, Uttam Nagar (1)
473. Subhash Nagar—Shivaji Stadium via Moti Nagar, Shankar Road, Kend. Terminal (4)
474. Jafarpur Kalan—Tilak Nagar via Mitrau, Najaf Garh, Uttam Nagar (1)
475. Issa Pur—Tilak Nagar/Rly., Strn. via Uttam Nagar, Zakhira, Ice Factory. I.S.B.T. (1)
476. Karam Pura (T)—Pragati

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
	Maidan via Dev Nagar, Delhi Gate, I.P. Depot (4)
477.	Kair Village—Tilak Nagar via Mitrau, Najaf Garh, Uttam Nagar (1)
478.	Jharoda—Tilak Nagar / Rly. Station via Najaf Garh, Zakhira, Ice Factory. I.S.B.T. (4)
479.	Khera Dabar—Tilak Ngr./K. Bridge via Najaf Garh, Zakhira, Ice Factory, I.S.B.T. (1)
480.	Daurala—Tilak Ngr.K. Bridge via Najaf Garh, Zakhira, Ice Factory, I.S.B.T. (3)
481.	Galib Pur—Tilak Ngr./K. Bridge via Najaf Garh, Zakhira, Ice Factory, I.S.B.T. (2)
482.	Shikar Pur—Tilak Nagar via Daulat pur, Najaf Garh, Uttam Nagar (1)
483.	Khialla—kend. Terminal via Mukherji Park, Patel Nagar. Shankar Road (4)
484.	Janak Puri D. Blk.—Shahdara via Tilak Nagar, Patel Ngr., Pusa Rd., I.T.O. (4)
485.	Janak Puri D. Blk.—Shahdara via Zakhira, I.S.B.T., Seelam Pur (4)
486.	Taj Pur Gola—Karam Pura (T)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
	via Najaf Garh, Uttam Nagar, Raja Garden (1)
487.	Nanak Heri—Najaf Garh via Badu Sarai, Kangan Hari, Roshan Pura (1)
488.	Dhansa Boder—Tilak Ngr./Rly. Stn. via Najaf Garh, Zakhira, Ice Factory (4)
489.	Mundela Kalan—Tilak Ngr./K. Bridge via Najaf Garh, Zakhira, Ice Factory I.S.B.T. (2)
490.	Uttam Nagar (T)—Jama Masjid via M.P. Depot, Patel Nagar, Karol Bagh (T) D. Gate (7)
491.	Hastal Village—Rly. Station via Tilak Nagar, Zakhira, Ice Factory, I.S.B.T. (1)
492.	Hari Nagar Depot—Shivaji Stadium via Naraina Vihar, Pusa Rod, N.D.P.O. (2)
493.	Khayala JJ Colony—I.S.B.T. via Moti Nagar, Zakhira, Ice Factory I.S.B.T. (3)
494.	Raghubir Nagar—I.S.B.T. via Moti Nagar, Dev Nagar, Ice Factory, I.S.B.T. (4)
495.	Uttam Nagar (T)—Shalimar Bagh via Janak Puri, Tilak Nagar, W.P. Depot (2)
496.	Sarang Pur—Najaf Garh via

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

- Jhul-Jhulli, Sumas Pur, Mitrau (1)
497. Daulat Pur —Tilak Nagar via Rewla Khan Pur, Najaf Garh, Nawada(1)
498. Tilak Nagar—Sultan Puri via HN C Tower, M.P. Depot, Punjabi Bagh (T) (1)
499. Uttam Nagar (T)—I.S.B.T. via Zakhira, Kishan Ganj Market, Ice Factory (3)
500. Bakar Garh Border—Tilak Nagar via Mitrau, Najaf Garh, Uttam Nagar (1)
501. Nangloi JJ Colony—Tilak Nagar via Punjabi Bagh (T) M.P. Depot. H.N. Depot (2)
502. Raja Garden (T) —S. Bhagat Singh (T) via Patel Nagar, Karol Bagh (T), Ajmeri Gate (2)
503. Uttam Nagar (T)—S. Bhagat Singh (T) via Moti Nagar, Pusa Road, Con Circus, I.T.O. (T)
504. H.N. Clock Tower—Karol Bagh (T) via Tilak Nagar, Patel Nagar, Dev Nagar (4)
505. Uttam Nagar (T)—Karol Bagh (T) via M.P. Depot, Inder Puri, Sat Nagar (4)
506. Janak Puri C-I—Shivaji Stdm.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

- (T) via Moti Nagar, Panchkuian Road, Gole Market (4)
507. Uttam Nagar (T) —P.s. Pahar Ganj via Moti Nagar, Pusa Road, Jhande Walan (3)
508. Subhash Nagar—Minto Road (T) va Moti Nagar, Patel Nagar, Pahar Ganj (1)
509. Raghbir Nagar—P.S. Pahar Ganj via Moti Nagar, Patel Nagar, Pusa Road (3)
510. Rajouri Garden Extn.—Kamla Markt via Moti Nagar, Shankar Road, Karol Bagh (T) (2)
511. Rajouri Garden Extn.—Shivaji Stdm. via Moti Nagar, Sat Nagar, Gole Markt (2)
512. Vikas Puri—Kendriya Terminal via Moti Nagar, Shankar Road, RML Hospital (4)
513. Tilak Nagar—Jahangir Puri via Raja Garden, Wazirpur Depot, Adarsh Nagar (5)
514. Janak Puri (DESU)—Moti Gate (T) via Tilak Nagar, Shakar Road, Ajmeri Gate, Ring Rd. (1)
515. Hari Nagar Depot—I.S.B.T. via M.P. Depot, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh (T), Ice Factory (2)
516. Tilak Nagar—Nehru Place (T)

S.No.	Route
1	2
	via M.P. Depot, Ringh Road, Kailash Colony (4)
517.	Vikas—Nehru Place (T) via Janak Setu, Dhaula Kuan, Kailash Colony (3)
518.	Kakrola Village—Karam Pura (T) via Uttam Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Moti Nagar (1)
519.	Tilak Nagar—N.D. Rly. Station via Moti Nagar, Dev Nagar, Pahar Ganj, Ajmeri Gate (1)
520.	Vikas Puri—Shivaji Stadium via Moti Nagar, Pusa Road, Mandir Marg (4)
521.	Tajpur Khurd—Tilak Nagar via Najaf Garh, Nawada, Uttam Nagar (1)
522.	Tilak Vihar—Niraina Vihar via Tilak Nagar, Moti Nagar, Loha Mandi (2)
523.	Kailash Puri—Karol Bagh (T) via M.P. Depot, Patel Nagar, Pusa Road, (1)
524.	Dichaun Kalan—Karam Pura (T) via Najaf Garh, Uttam Nagar, Tilak Nagar (1)
525.	Raja Garden (T)—Bijwasan Rly., Stn. via M.P. Depot, Pankha Road, Pochan Pur, Bharthal (1)

S.No.	Route
1	2
526.	Malikpur Zor—Najaf Garh via Samas pur, Mitrau (1)
527.	Vikas Puri H-3—Mukherji Ngr. Bandh via Zakhira, Kanhiya Nagar, Model Town, GTB Nagar (1)
528.	Uttam Nagar (T)—I.S.B.T. via Vikas Puri, Outer Ring Road Azad Pur, Mall Rd. (9)
529.	Najaf Garh—Kanhiya Nagar via Tilak Nagar, Moti Nagar, Zakhira (1)
530.	Rewla Khan Pur—Tilak Nagar via Rosan Pura, Najaf Garh, Uttam Nagar (1)
531.	Najaf Garh—Mehrauli via Chawla, IGI Airport, Vasant Kunj, Qutab (1)
532.	Uttam Nagar (T)—Uttam Nagar (T) via Peera Garhi, Punjabi Bagh (T), Raja Gdn., (1)
533.	HN Clock Tower—Jahangir Puri via Ring Road, Mohindra Park, Utti Pitam Pura (2)
534.	Punjabi Bagh (T)—Kend. Terminal via Krishan Ganj Mkt., Karol Bagh (T), RML Hospital (6)
535.	Kamla Market—Y—Bik. Mangol Puri via Red Fort, G.T.B



<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
	Nagar, Ring Road, Madhuban (8)
536.	Rly.station—Shakurpur JJ Colony via Azad Market, Liberty, Shastri Ngr. Zakhira (3)
537.	R. Blk. New Rajinder Ngr.—Sultanpuri via Patel Nagar, Zakhira, Punjabi Bagh (T), Nangloi (4)
538.	Shakar Pur—Lajpat Nagar via Ring Road (2)
539.	Mori Gate—Qamaruddin Nagar via Azad Market, Inder Lok, Rohtak Road (1)
540.	I.S.B.T—Rani Bagh via Azad Market, Liberty, Shasti Ngr., P. Bagh (T) (1)
541.	Rly. Station—Multan Nagar via Azad Market, Inder Lok, Rottak Road (1)
542.	Karam Pura (T)—Sultan Puri via Raja Garden, Punjabi Bagh (T), Peera Garhi (6)
543.	Rly. Station—Rani Bagh via Azad Market, Inder Lok, Rohtak Road (2)
544.	Shivaji Stadium—Paschim Vihar (WT) via Shankar Road, Raja Garden, Punjabi Bagh Extn. (5)
545.	Tilak Nagar—Rani Bagh via

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
	Raja Garden, Punjabi Bagh (T) (2)
546.	Raja Garden—Mujkherji Ngr. Bandh via Britania, Ashok Vihar, Maurice Nagar, GTB Ngr. (6)
547.	Punjabi Bagh Extn.—B.R. Hospital via Britania, Ashok Vihar, Shakti Ngr., University (2)
548.	Punjabi Bagh (T)—Nangloi JJ Cly.—2 via Madi pur JJ Cly., Jwala Heri, Peera Garhi (1)
549.	Punjabi Bag (T)—Kanjhawala via Peera Garhi, Mundka, Karala (2)
550.	Pragati Maidam—Paschim Vihar (WT) via I.T.O. Ajmeri Gate, Arya Smaj Rd., Moti Nagar (2)
551.	Dev Nagar—Madi Pur JJ Colony via Patel Nagar, Zakhira, Punjabi Bagh (T) (3)
552.	Dev Nagar—Nangloi JJ Cly.—II via Shastri Nagar, Ram Pura, Peera Garmi, Nangloi (2)
553.	Dev Nagar—Paschimpuri J. Qrs. via Sari Rohila, Punjabi Bagh (T), Madipur JJ Cly. (3)
554.	Palika Kendra—Keshav Puram (WT) via RML Hospital. Moti Nagar, Punjabi Bagh (T) (2)

S.No.	Route
1	2
555.	Fateh Puri—Rani Khera via Azad Market, Liberty, Punjabi Bagh (T), WP Depot (1)
556.	Fateh Puri—Najaf Garh via Azad Mkt., Liberty, Rhatak Road, Hiran Kudna (1)
557.	Fateh Puri—Najaf Garh via Azad Mkt., Liberty, Rohatak Road, Nangloi (1)
558.	Mori Gate—Majra Dabas via Azad Mkt., Zakhira, Nnangloi, Kanjhawla (2)
559.	Fateh Puri—Nilothi Village via Azad Mkt., Liberty, Nangloi (1)
560.	Fateh Puri—Tikri Border via Azad Mkt., Liberty, Rohtak Road (2)
561.	Punjabi Bagh (T)—Bawana via Rohtak Road, Chandpur Xing, Bazidpur Xing, (1)
562.	Fateh Puri—Garhi Randhalva via Azad Market, Liberty, Nangloi, Nizam Pur (2)
563.	Fateh Puri—Mubarakpur Dabas via Azad Market, Liberty, Nangloi (1)
564.	Kend. Terminal—Rani Bagh via Shankar Road, Karam Pura (T), Punjabi Bagh (T) (3)
565.	Punjabi Bagh (T)—Bakarwala

S.No.	Route
1	2
	via Nangloi, Ranholia, Baprola Xing (1)
566.	I.S.B.T.—Rani Bagh via Maurice Nagar, Azad Pur, WP Depot, DTC Cly. (2)
567.	Mori Gate—Nangloi JJ Cly.—II via GTB Nagar, WP Depot, Mangol Pur School (1)
568.	Punjabi Bagh (T)—Neelwal Village via Nangloi, Mundka, Hiran Kunda Xing (1)
569.	Azad Pur (T)—Majra Dabas via Punjabi Bagh (T), Rani Khera, Chand Pur (1)
570.	Rly. Station—Sultan Puri via Azad Market, Zakhira, Rohtak Road (3)
571.	Azad Pur (T)—Tikri Border via WP Depot, Karala, Ghevra Village (1)
572.	Mori Gate (T)—Mangol Puri d. Blk. via Azad Mkt., Zakhira, Peera Garhi (2)
573.	Shivaji Stadium—S.Blk. Mangolpur via Kend. Terminal, Patel Nagar, Zakhira, P. Garhi (3)
574.	Railway Station—Qutab Garh via Azad Mkt. Liberty, Nangloi, Kanjhawla (1)
575.	Fateh Puri—Kari/Jharoda Kalan

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
	via Azad Mkt., Liberty, Nangloi, Najaf Garh (1)
576.	Super Bazar—GH—Blk. Sultanpur via Pachkuaian Road, West Patel Ngr., Punjabi Bagh (T) West Patel Ngr., Punjabi Bagh (T), Nangloi (3)
577.	Kend. Terminal—Sultna Puri via West Patel Ngr., Punjabi Bagh (T), Nangloi (3)
578.	Keshav Puram (WT)—Safdarjang Hosp. via Sarai Rohilla, Palika Kendra, Lodi Colony (1)
579.	Rly. Station—E. Blk. Saraswati Vihar via ISBT, Azad Pur, Maurya Enclave, Madhuban Chowk (1)
580.	Punjabi Bagh (T)—Narela via Kanjhawla, Bazid pur, Bawana (1)
581.	Ambedkar Stdm. (T)—Guru Harkishan Ngr. via Karol Bagh (T), Patel Ngr., Punjabi Bagh Extn. (3)
582.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh (T)—Mahindra Park via Con. Circus, Dev Nagar, Shastri Ngr., P.B. (T) (2)
583.	Kamla Market—Rani Bagh via Con. Circus, Dev Nagar, Sarai Rohilla, P.B. (T) (5)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
584.	Punjabi Bagh Extn.—Kamla Market via Inder Lok, Azad Mkt., Karol bagh (T), P. Ganj (3)
585.	Mangolpuri S. Blk.—Karol Bagh (T) via Punjabi Bagh (T) Zakhira, Patel Nagar, Dev Ngr. (10)
586.	Sultanpuri C/9B—Karol Bagh (T) via Punjabi Bagh (T), Liberty Rohtak Road (3)
587.	Jwalapuri—PVC Mkt. Karol Bagh (T) via Punjabi Bagh (T), Patel Nagar, Dev Nagar (1)
588.	Paschim Vihar—N.D. Station via Punjabi Bagh (T), Karam Pura, Liberty, Pahar Ganj (1)
589.	Budh Vihar—Shivaji Stadium via Mohindra Park, Rohtak Road, Chitra Gupta Road (1)
590.	Guru Harkishan Ngr.—Raja Garden via Paschim Vihar, Punjabi Bagh (T), Ring Road (1)
591.	Sultan Puri—Ambedkar Stadium via Punjabi Bagh (T), Liberty, Ajmeri Gate (1)
592.	Nangloi Syed—Kend. Terminal via Paschim Vihar, Karam Pura (T) Pusa, Rd., NDPO (2)
593.	Najaf Garh—Narela via Hiran Kudna, Jonti, Qutab Garh, Bawana (1)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
594.	Budh Vihar—Kend. Terminal via WP Depot, Punjabi Bagh (T), Shankar Road (1)
595.	Ram Pura DDA Flats—Kend. Terminal via Moti Nagar, Patel Nagar, Shankar Road (1)
596.	Saraswati Vihar—Nehru Place (T) via Punjabi Bagh (T), Ring Road, Kailash Cty. (2)
597.	Paschim Vihar BG—5—Kend. Terminal via Punjabi Bagh (T), Patel Nagar, Mandir Marg (1)
598.	Nangloi JJ Cty.—Shivaji Stadium via Punjabi Bagh (T), Dev Nagar, W.D.P.O. (1)
599.	Tikri Border—Dhaura Kuan via Najaf Garh, Tilak Nagar, Delhi Cantt. (1)
600.	Dhansa Village—Punjabi Bagh (T) via Najaf Garh, Nangloi, Madi Pur (1)
601.	Rithala Village—Azad Pur (T) via Madhuban Chowk, WP Depot, Ring Road (1)
602.	Rohini Sector I—Kend. Terminal via Mohindra Park, Karam Pura, Shankar Road (1)
603.	Rohini Sector I—Rly. Stn. via WP Depot, Ring Road, I.S.B.T. (1)
604.	Narela—Najaf Garh via

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
	Bawana, Karja, Nangloi (1)
605.	Keshav Puram (WT)—Palika Kendra via Moti Nagar, Shankar Road, Kend. Terminal (1)
606.	Madipur JJ Colony—Ambedkar Ngr. via Raja Gardan, S.J. Hospital, Mehrauli (1)
607.	Rohini Sector—6—Kend Terminal via WP Depots, Liberty, Jhandla Walan. L.N. Timple (1)
608.	Narela—Najaf Garh via Bawana, Kanjhawla, Nangloi (1)
609.	Najaf Garh—Azad Pur (T) via Nangloi, Punjabi Bagh (T), Ring Road (1)
610.	Nangloi JJ Colony—Kend. Terminal via Punjabi Bagh (T), Karam Pura (T), RML Hospital (3)
611.	Narela—Tikri Border via Bawana, Kanjhawla, Tikri Village (1)
612.	Rohini Sector—3 (T)—Safdarjang (T) via WP Depot, Liberty, Gole Mkt., India Gate (2)
613.	Rohini Sector—16—Wazirpur Depot via Madhuban Chowk, Maurya Enclave, T.V. Tower (2)
614.	Rohini Sector—16 (T)—Adarsh Nagar via WP Depot, Ring Road, G.T. Road (2)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
615.	Rithala—Shivaji Stadium via WP Depot, Karam Pura, Mandir Marg (3)
616.	Shahdara Depot—Patpar Ganj Depot via Dilshad Garden, Jagat Puri, Karkari Mor (1)
617.	Pusa Institute—Ajmeri Gate via Shankar Road, A.S. Road, Pahar Ganj (1)
618.	Jharoda Village—G.T.B. Nagar via Nirankari Colony, Dhake Village (1)
619.	Hamid Pur—Railway Station via Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, Ice Factory (1)
620.	Tikri Khurd—Railway station via Azad Pur, Ice Factory, I.S.B.T. (1)
621.	Taj Pur Kalan—Railway Station via Azad Pur, Ice Factory, I.S.B.T. (1)
622.	Sultan Pur Dabas—Rly. Station via Barwala, R.P. Bagh, I.S.B.T. (1)
623.	Sunger Pur Temple—Mori Gate via Burari, G.T.B. Nagar, New Courts (1)
624.	Kanjhawla—Wazirpur Depot via Mangol Pur, Rohini, Pitam Pura (1)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
625.	Sanoth Village—Rly. Station via Ali Pur, R.P. Bagh, I.S.B.T. (1)
626.	Rithala—Railway Station via Ring Road, Maurice Nagar, I.S.B.T. (1)
627.	Narela—Azad Pur via Shinghu Border, Hiranki, Adarsh Ngr. (1)
628.	Harewli Village—Mori Gate via Bawana, Azad Pur, L.P. College (1)
629.	Bakauli Temple—Rly. Station via Azad Pur, R.P. Bagh, I.S.B.T. (1)
630.	Ali Gaon—Rly. Station via Ashram, Delhi Gate, Red Fort (1)
631.	Rajokri—Ambedkar Stadium via Dhaula Kuan, Kend. Terminal I.T.O. (1)
632.	Narela—Najaf Garh via Kanjhawla, Nangloi, D.K. Depot (1)
633.	Nasir Pur—Chankiya Puri (T) via Janak Puri, Delhi Cantt., Dhaula Kuan (1)
634.	Sagar Pur School—Kend. Terminal via Janak Puri, Dhaula Kuan, Krishi Bvn. (1)
635.	Daulat Pur Village—Nehru

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2

- Stadium via Kapas Hera, R.K. Puram, Lodi Cly. (1)
636. Kakrola—Railway Station via Dhaula Kuan, Faiz Road, Delhi Gate (1)
637. Chankiya Puri (T)—I.O.C. Terminal via Subroto Park, Rangpuri, Kapas Hera (1)
638. Bijwasan Border—Koral Bagh (T) via Palam Village, Naraina Vihar, AS Rd. (1)
639. Bharthal—Mori Gate via Dhaula Kaun B Jyanti Park, D.C.M. (1)
640. Najaf Garh—Kauria Bridge via Pankha Road, Raja Garden, Firistan (1)
641. Najaf Garh—Surakh Pur via Surakh Pur Marg. (1)
642. Garhi Randhala—Azad Pur via Mundka, Punjabi Bagh (T), Ring Road (1)
643. Punjabi Bagh (T)—Nithari Village via Nangloi, Kirari School (1)
644. Nangloi—Nerela via Kirari, Kanjhawla, Bawana (1)
645. Jal Vihar (T) —Tughlakabad Village via Lajpat Nagar, Kalkaji, Hamdard Nagar (1)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2

646. Sewa Nagar Rly. Xing—Hamdard Nagar (T) via Khel Gaon, Chiragh Delhi Xing (1)
647. Safdarjang (T)—Mehrauli via R.K. Puram, Qutab Enclave, Qutab (1)
648. Palam Village—Chankiyapuri Rly. Stn. via Prahlad Pur, Delhi Cantt. Dhaula Kuan (1)
649. Janak Puri C-I—Brar Square Rly. Stn. via Lajwanti Garden, M.P. Depot, Ring Road (1)
650. Kirti Ngr. Rly. Stn.—Uttam Nagar (T) via Ring Road, Tilak Nagar, Distt Centre (1)
651. Qutab Garh—Qutab Garh via Bawana, Azad Pur, Rohtak Road Kanjhawla (2)
652. G.T.B. Nagar—G.T.B. Nagar via Shakti Nagar, Punjabi Bagh (T), Madhuban (4)
653. Najaf Garh—Najaf Garh via Ghuman Hera Marg, Rawta Marg, Dhansa Marg (1)
654. NJ Ngr., Dh. Kuan, GTB Nagar, Punjabi Bagh (T) ISBT, AIIMS, Azadpur. via Ring Road, Mall Road, Pragati Maidam, Ring Road (12)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
655.	Lajpat Nagar, Raja Garden via Ring Road, Mall Road, (8)
656.	Rohini Trm1.3—R.K. Puram-I via Wazirpur Depot, Dhaula Kuan (9)
657.	Rohini Sect.16—Nehru Stadium via Madhuban, Peera Garhi, Punjabi, Bagh, Patel Nagar (9)
658.	Rohini Sec. 16—Janak Puri Via Peera Garhi, Outer Ring Road, Pankha Road (9)
659.	Vasant Kunj, Sec-A—Mori Gate Trm1, via R.K. Puram, AIIMS, Ring Road, ITO ISBT (8)
660.	Vasant Kunj Sec.C—Minto Rd., Trm1 via Qutab, AIIMS, S.J. Airport, Connaught Circus (7)
661.	Pushap Vihar Sec IV—Minto Rd. Trm1 via Chiragh Delhi, Pant Nagar, India Gate Connaught Circus (6)
662.	Nehru Place Trm1.—I.G.I. Airport via IIT gate, Munirka, Vasant Village, Palam Marg (9)
663.	Vikas Puri—I.G.I. Airport via Janak Puri, Palam Village Mahipal Pur (7)
664.	Sangam Vihar—Kirby Place via A.N.. Terminal Qutab Enclave, R.K. Puram, Dhaula Kuan (8)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
665.	Meetha Pur—Mori Gat Trm1. via Mathura Road, Ashram, Ring Road. ISBT (7)
666.	Rajokari—Mori Gate Trm1. via Dhaula Kuan, Karol Bagh, Ice Factory (6)
667.	Madan Gir—Inder Puri JJ Colony Via Qutab Enclave, R.K. Puram, Dhaula Kaun, Naraina (8)
668.	Maidan Garhi—Mori Gate Trm1. via Qutub, AIIMS, Ring Road, Ashram, ITC. ISBT (6)
669.	Sukhdev Vihar—Dhaula Kuan via Ashram, AIIMS Moti Bagh (8)
670.	Rang Puri—Mori Gate Trm1. via Dhula Kaun Karol Bagh, Ice Factory (6)
671.	Sarita Vihar—Punjabi Bagh Trm1. via Ashram AIIMS, Dhaula Kuan, Raja Garden (8)
672.	Alaknanda—Mori Gate Trm1 via : Modi Mill, Okhla Xing, Ashram, Ring Road, ITO, ISBT (8)
673.	Sarita Vihar—Mori Gate Trm1. via Ashram, Ring Road, ITO, ISBT (9)
674.	Nilothi—Mori Gate Trm1. via Nangloi, peera Garhi. Madhu-

S.No.	Route
1	2
	ban, GTK by Pass, Timar Pur, ISBT (9)
675.	Zakeer Nagar—Dhaura Kuan via Maharani Bagh, Ring Road, AIIMS, Moti Bagh (6)
676.	R.K. Puram—IV—Maurice Nagar via Dhaura Kuan, Krol Bagh, Ice Factory, Malka Ganj (8)
677.	Nangloi Syed—S.J. Trml. via Paschim Vihar, Punjabi Bagh, Ring Road, Dhaura Kuan, AIIMS (8)
678.	Rohini Trml.—I—Pragati Maidan via Pitam Pura, Wazirpur Depot, Azad Pur, Mall Road ITO (8)
679.	Tehkhand—Mori Gate Trml. via Kalkaji Depot, Ashram, Ring Road, ITO ISBT (8)
680.	Papan Kala Sec. A—Kanaheya Nagar via Uttam Nagar, Raja Garden, Punjabi Bagh, Wazirpur Depot (8)
681.	Yamuna Vihar (T)—Mori Gate (T) via Wazirabad Rd. Bela Road, Boulevard Road (8)
682.	Indrapuri (Loni Bdr.)—Mori Gate (T) via Karawal Nagar, Wazirabad Rd., Bela Rd., Boulevard Rd. (8)
683.	Bhajan Pura—Pragati Maidan

S.No.	Route
1	2
	via Wazirabad Rd., Bela Road, Ring Road (8)
684.	Dilshad Garden—Azad Pur via Wazirabad Rd., Outer Ring Road, G.T. Road (9)
685.	Khilaji—Okhla Indl. Estate via Vikas Marg, Ring Road, Mathura Road (9)
686.	Gokul Puri—Raj Ghat (T) via Seelam Pur, Ring Road (8)
687.	Karkar Dooṃa Vill.—Okhla Indl. Estate via ITO, Ring Road, Mathura Road (8)
688.	Karawal Nagar—Raj Ghat (T) via Wazirabad Rd., Bela Road, Ring Road (8)
689.	Anad Vihar—Dhaura Kuan via ITO, Ashram, Ring Road (9)
690.	Kalyan Puri—New Seema Puri via National Highway, Rd., No. 56, Shahdra Border (8)
691.	Dilshad Garden—Okhla Indl. Estate via Road No. 56, National Highway, Mathura Road (9)
692.	Suraj Mal Park—Mori Gate (T) via Road No. 57, GT Road, ISBT Bridge (8)
693.	Trilok Puri—Mori Gate (T) via National Highway, Road Bridge, Ring Road, Boulevard Rd. (8)



<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
694.	Seema Puri—Mori Gate (T) via Gagan Cinema, Wazirabad Rd. Bela Road, Boulevard Rd. (9)
695.	Nand Nagri—Pragati Maidan via Shahdara Bdr., Road No. 56 National Highway, Ring Rs. (8)
696.	Yamuna Vihar—Pargati Maidan via Gagan cinema, Shahdara Bdr., Road No. 56, N.H.W. Ring Rd. (9)
697.	Nand Nagri Mori Gate (T) via Wazirabad Road, Bela Road, Boulewar Road (9)
698.	Babar Pur Extn.—Pragati Maidan via Shahdara Border, Road No. 56, N.H.W., Ring Road (8)
699.	Nand Nagri—Azad Pur via Wazirabad Road, Outer Ring Road (9)
700.	Nand Nagri—Burari village via Wazirabad Road, Outer Ring Road, Burari Road (8)
701.	Trilok Puri—Pragati Maidan via National highway, Road Bridge, Ring Road (8)
702.	Kalyan Puri—Pragati Maidan via Kotla Marg, National Highway, Ring Road (8)
703.	Shalimar Park—Pragati Maidan

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
	via Road No. 56, National Highway, Ring Road (9)
704.	Vivek Vihar—Karawal Nagar via Shahdara Bdr., Gagan Cinema, Loni Rd., Johnpur Marg (9)
705.	Indra Puri (Loni Bdr.)—Pragati Maidan via Loni Road, Gagan Cinema, Shahdara Bdr., N.H.W., Ring Rd. (9)
706.	Vivek Vihar—Pragati Maidan via Suraj Mal Park, Road No. 57, Road No. 58. N.H.W. Ring Road (9)
707.	Nand Nagri (CC)—Mori Gate (T) via Wazirabad Rd., Bela Road, Boulevard Road (9)
708.	Trilok Puri—Jagat Pur Village via N.H.W., Outer Ring Road (8)
709.	Trilok Puri—Sant Nagar via N.H.W., Outer Ring Road, (8)
710.	Nand Nagri—Samay Pur via Wazirabad Road, Outer Ring Road, GTK Bypass (8)
711.	Karawal Nagar—Nangloi via Wazirabad Road, Outer Ring Road, Rohtak Road (8)
712.	Laxmi Nagar Distt. Centre—Katwaria Sarai via N.H.W., Ringh Road, S.J. Hospital, Hauz Khas (8)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
713.	Laxmi Nagar Distt. Centre—Saket via N.H.W., Ring Road, Modi Mills, Chirag Delhi (8)
714.	Mayur Vihar Ph. III—Batra Hospital via N.H.W., Ring Road Mathura Road, M.B. Road (8)
715.	Laxmi Nagar Distt. Centre—Tehkhand via N.H.W., Ashram, Modi Mills, Kalkaji Depot (8)
716.	MIG Flats Loni Road—Pragati Maidan via Wazirabad Road, Ring Road, Bhairon Road (8)
717.	MIG Flats Loni Road—Nehru Place via Gagan Cinema, Shahdara Bdr., Road No. 56, N.H.W., Ashram (9)
718.	MIG Flats Loni Road—Rajendra Place via Wazirabad Road, ISBT, Filmistan, Karol bagh (9)
719.	Chilla Village—Pragati Maidan via Mayur Vihar Ph. I, Road bridge, Ring Road (7)
720.	Chila Village—Nehru Place via Mayur Vihar Ph. I, Road Bridge, Ring Road Ashram (7)
721.	Vasundhara Enclave—Shivaji Stadium via Kalyan Puri, N.H.W., Ring Road, Pragati Maidan (8)
722.	Vasundhara Enclave—Dhaura Kuan via Kalyan Puri, N.H.W., Ring Road AIIMS (9)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
723.	Mandawali (NHV)—Shivaji Stadium via Road Bridge, Pragati Maidan, Mandi House (8)
724.	Sabey Pur—Dilshad Garden via Pushta Marg, Wazirabad Road, Nathu Colony (6)
725.	Johri Pur Vill.—Pragati Maidan via Wazirabad Road, Ring Road (8)
726.	Laxmi Ngr. Distt. Centre—Moti Gate (T) via Vikas Marg, Ring Road, ISBT (8)
727.	Nand Nagri Extn.—Pragati Maidan via Wazirabad Road, Ring road, ITO (9)
728.	Suraj Mal Park—J.L.N. Stadium via Vikas Marg, Ring Road, Pragati Maidan (8)
729.	Gokul Puri—Shivaji Stadium via Wazirabad, Road, Ring Road, Pragati Maldan, Mandi House (9)
730.	Karawal Nagar—Azad Pur via Wazirabad Road, Outer Ring Road, GT Road (7)
731.	Anand Vihar—Azad Pur via Road No. 57, Seelam Pur, ISBT Bridge, Outer Ring road (9)
732.	Nand Nagri Tmt.—Anand Vihar via Shahdara Border, Road No. 56, Shrestha Vihar (6)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
733.	Seema Puri—Azad Pur via Gagan Cinema, Wazirabad Road, Outer Ring Road (9)
734.	Seema Puri—Okhla Indl. Estate via Shahdara Border, Road No. 56, N.H.W., Road Bridge, Ashram (9)
735.	Shalimar Park—Dhaura Kuan via Road No. 57. PPG depot, N.H.W., Ring Road AIIMS (9)
736.	Vivek Vihar—Azad pur via Shahdara Bdr. Wazirabad Road, Outer Ring road, GT Road (9)
737.	Kasturba Nagar—Shivaji Stadium via Vivek Vihar, Rd. No. 56, N.H.W., Pragati Maidan, Mandi House (9)
738.	Nand Nagri (CC)—Shivaji Stadium via Wazirabad Road, Ring Road, Pragati Maidan, Mandi House (9)
739.	Laxmi Nagar Distt. Centre—Babarpur Extn. via PPG. Depot Road No. 56, Shahdara Bdr. Gagan Cinema (7)
740.	Krishan Nagar—Dhaura Kuan via Road No. 57, PPG Depot, N.H.W., Ring Road AIIMS (9)
741.	Krishan Nagar—Okhla Indl. Estate via Road No. 57, Vikas Marg, mother Dairy, N.H.W., Ashram (8)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
742.	Krishan Nagar—Azad Pur via Road No. 57, Seelam pur ISBT Bridge, Outer Ring Road (9)
743.	Jheel—Pragati Maidan via Pushta Marg, Mother Dairy, N.H.W., Road Bridge, Ring Rd. (8)
744.	Dilshad Garden—Okhla Indl. Estate via Shahdara Bdr. Road No. 56. N.H.W., Road Bridge, Ashram (9)
745.	Dilshad Garden—Shivaji Sldm. via Nand Nagri Wazirabad Road, Ring Road, Pragati Maidan, Mandi Hs (9)
746.	Mayur Vihar Ph. II—Azad Pur via N.H.W., Road Bridge, Ring Road, ISBT, Outer Ring road (9)
747.	Mayur Vihar Ph. II—Nehru Place (T) via N.H.W., Road Bridge, Ring Road, Ashram, Modi Mill (8)
748.	Shahdara—Azad Pur via Loni Road, Wazirabad Road, Outer Ring Road (9)
749.	Shahdara—Okhla Indl. Estate via Shahdara Bdr., Road No. 56, N.H.W., Road Bridge, Ashram (9)
750.	Karkardooma, DDA Flats—P. Maidan via Road No. 57, PPG

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

751. Depot N.H.W., Road Bridge Ring Road (8)
752. Karkardooma, DDA Flats—Azad Pur via Road No. 57, Seelam Pur, ISBT Bridge, Outer Ring Road (9)
753. Kalyan Puri—J.L.N. Stadium via N.H.W., Road Bridge Pragati Maidan, Mathura Road (9)
754. Kalyan Puri—Mori Gate (T) via N.H.W., Road No. 56, Shahdara Bdr., Wazirabad Road, Outer Ring Rd. (9)
755. DDA Flats Gazipur—Dhaura Kuan via N.H.W., Road Bridge, Ring Road, Ashram, AIIMS (9)
756. Trilok Puri—Shivaji Stadium via Mayur Vihar Ph., Pushta Marg, N.H.W., Road Bridge, P. Maidan (9)
757. Jaffrabad—Sanjay Gandhi Tpt. Ngr. via Wazirabad Road., Outer Ring Road (9)
758. Jaffrabad—Chilla Village via Kanti Nagar P.P.G. Depot, Koda Village (8)
759. Jaffrabad—Badar Pur via Kanti Nagar Shakar Pur, Mother Dairy, Mathura Road (9)
759. Jaffrabad—Dilshad Colony via Loni Chowk, Nand Nagri (8)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

760. Saboli Village—Sanjay Gandhi Tpt. Ngr. via Wazirabad Road Outer Ring Road (9)
761. Saboli Village—Chilla Village via Gagan Cinema, Surya Nagar, N.H.W. (8)
762. Saboli Village—Pragati Maidan via Wazirabad Road, Ring Road (9)
763. Vishwas Nagar—Sanjay Gandhi Tpt. Ngr. via Seelam Pur, ISBT Bridge, Outer Ring Road (9)
764. Vishwas Nagar—Pargati Maidan via Road, No. 57, Mother Dairy, N.H.W. Ring Road (8)
765. Sabey Pur—Sanjay Gandhi Tpt. Ngr. via Wazirabad Road, Outer Ring Road (8)
766. Shastri Park—Raza Pur via Yamuna Bridge, Ring Road, Outer Ring Road (9)
767. Shastri Park—Badar Pur via Yamuna Bridge, Ring Road, Mathura Road (9)
768. Kailash Nagar—Rohini Sec. 8 via Yamuna Bazar, Ring Road, Outer Ring Road (9)
769. Kailash Nagar—Okhla Indi.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2

- Estate via Yamuna Bazar, Ring Road, Mathura Road (9)
770. Kotla Village—Jung Pura via Road Bridge, Ashram (8)
771. Kotla Village—Jagar Pur Village via road Bridge, Ring Road (8)
772. Mandawali Village—Sanjay Gandhi Tpt. Ngr. via Mother Dairy, N.H.W., Ring Road (9)
773. Matiala—Mori Gate Trml. via Janak Puri Outer Ring Road. (8)
774. Dhansa Border—Nangloi via Najafgarh, Hiran Kudna (9)
775. Daurala—Nangloi via Najafgarh, Hiran Kudna (8)
776. Issa Pur—Kirby Place via Najafgarh, Pankha Road (8)
777. Wazirabad Village—Mori Gate via Outer Ring Road, ISBT (4)
778. Papan Kala—Nangloi via Outer Ring Road (8)
779. Papan Kala—Dhaura Kuan via Pankha Road (8)
780. Kaushik Enclave—Mori Gate via Burari, Outer Ring Road, ISBT (8)
781. Vasundhra Enclave—Mori Gate

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2

- (T) via PPG Depot, Seelam Pur, ISBT Bridge (8)
782. MIG Flats Loni Rd.—Kend. Trml via Babarpur, ISBT, Delhi Gate (9)
783. Dilshad Garden—Kauriya Bridge via GTB Hosp., Nathu Colony, Shahdara, Seelampur (8)
784. Yamuna Vihar Trml—Kamla Mkt. via Babarpur, Seelam Pur, ISBT (7)
785. Yamuna Vihar Trml.—Nehru Place (T) via Seelampur, ISBT, Ashram (9)
786. Chilla Village—Shivaji Stadium via Mayur Vihar, Pragati Maidan, Mandi House (5)
- 786.A DDA Flats Gazipur—Lodi Colony via Patpar Ganj, Road, Bridge, Pragati Maidan (7)
787. Mayur Vihar Ph. III—Mori Gate (T) via PPG Depot, Shakar Pur, ITO (6)
788. Mayur Vihar Ph. II—Shivaji Sldm. via Road Bridge, Mandi House (8)
789. Shahdara—Rohini Sec. VI via ISBT, Azadpur, Wazirpur Depot (9)
790. Shahdara—Sultan Puri via

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
	ISBT, Outer Ring Road, Mangol Puri (8)
791.	Yamuna Vihar (T)—Raghubir Ngr. F. Bk. via Babarpur, ISBT, Punjabi Bagh (T), Raja Garden (8)
792.	Gazipur DDA Flats—Badar Pur via Mayur Vihar Ph. II, Ring Road, Mathura Road (8)
793.	Gazipur DDA Flats—Mori Gate (T) via Mayur Vihar Ph. II, ITO, boulevard Road (5)
794.	Chilla Village—Mori Gate (T) via Mayur Vihar Ph. II, ITO, Boulevard Road (8)
795.	Mandawali (NHW)—Mori Gate (T) via Mayur Vihar Ph. II, Ring Road, Boulevard Road (5)
796.	Loni Chowk—Mori Gate (T) via Wazirabad Road, Bela Road, Boulevard Road (7)
797.	Sabay pur —Mori Gate (T) via Pushta Marg, Wazirabad Road, Timarpur, Boulevard Road (8)
798.	Johripur Vill.—Mori Gate (T) via Loni Road, GT Road, New Bridge (8)
799.	Patpar Ganj Vill.—Mori Gate (T) via Vikas Marg, Ring

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
	Road, Boulevard Road (8)
800.	Taheer Pur village—Azad Pur (T) via Gagan Cinema, Loni Chowk, Wazirabad Rd., Outer Ring Road (8)
801.	Nand Nagri Extn.—Jheel via Loni Chowk, Babarpur, Seelampur (9)
802.	New Seemapur—Pragati Maidan via Shahdara Border, Road No. 56, National Highway, Ring Rd. (7)
803.	Surjmal Park—Rajendra Place via Shahdara, ITO, Mandi House, Gole Market (8)
804.	Mayur Vihar Ph. III—Shahdara via Kalyan Puri, Gazipur, Shahdara border, GT Road (9)
805.	Mahipal Pur—Okhal Indl. Estate via Kishan Garh, Mehrauli—Badarpur Rd. (9)
806.	Tehkhand—Laxmi Ngr. Distt. Centre via Modi Mill, Ashram, N.H.W., Mother Dairy (8)
807.	Goela Tajpur—Teekri Border via Najafgarh, Nangloi (8)
808.	Chhawla—Mangol Puri via Najafgarh, Uttam Nagar, Outer Ring Road (9)

[English]

**Restructuring of Industrial Development Bank of India**

870. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Propose to restructure the Industrial Development Bank of India by splitting and privatising its direct finance operations as per the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In the report submitted by the Committee on the Financial System chaired by Shri M. Narasimham, a recommendation has been made for separating the promotional, apex and refinancing role of IDBI from its direct financing function. A final view on this, as also other recommendations contained in the report, is yet to be taken.

**International Price Reimbursement Scheme**

871. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government need crores of rupees every year to administer the international price reimbursement scheme (IPRS) for steel for the engineering industry and 100 per cent Export-oriented units (EOUs);

(b) if so, the total amount needed under

this scheme during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(c) how this expenditure is met by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The International Price Reimbursement Scheme for steel reimburses to exporters of engineering goods the difference between international and domestic price of steel raw material used in export production. Such reimbursements are essentially made from amount collected under the Engineering Goods Export Assistance Fund constituted from cess levied on saleable pig iron and steel produced by the main producers of steel, like Steel Authority of India Ltd., Tata Iron & Steel Company, India Iron & Steel Company. The total amount of reimbursement made during the year 1990-91 was Rs. 277 crores and during 1991-92 (April 91 - January, 1992) was Rs. 203 crores.

**Resettlement of Ex-servicemen in Maharashtra**

872. SHRI SHANKARRAO KALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in each district of Maharashtra who are yet to be resettled;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for their resettlement; and

(c) the time by which all of them are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) On the basis of the

"Live Registers" maintained by the zila Sainik Boards, the district-wise number of ex-servicemen in Maharashtra who were yet to be placed, as on 30th September 1991, is given in the statement attached.

(b) The Central government has provided reservation of 10% and 20% for Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts, respectively. The reservation for Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts in Central Public Sector Undertakings, including Nationalised Banks, is 14 1/2% and 24 1/2%, respectively. In addition, the State Government of Maharashtra and its PSUs have provided a reservation of 15% each in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts.

Apart from the reservation provided by the Central and State Governments, several self-employment Schemes are also in operation in Maharashtra, major among them being SEMFEX-I, SEMFEX-II and SEMFEX-III.

(c) Efforts to provide maximum employment opportunities and promote self-employment among ex-servicemen is a continuous process. The outcome also depends upon the inclinations of each individual ex-servicemen. In the Context, it is not possible to conceive of a time frame within which all ex-servicemen looking of placements/help shall be rehabilitated.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of Ex-Servicemen on Live Register of Zila Sainik Boards in Maharashtra (as on 30.9.1991)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Zila Sainik Board</i>	<i>No. on Live Register</i>
1.	Akola	405
2.	Amravati	482
3.	Ahmednagar	789
4.	Aurangabad	691*
5.	Buldhana	1240
6.	Bombay	1497
7.	Beed	NA
8.	Chandrapur	NA
9.	Dhule	168
10.	Jalgaon	296
11.	Jalna	239@
12.	Kohlapur	1544



<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Zila Sainik Board</i>	<i>No. on Live Register</i>
13.	Latur	637
14.	Nagpur	324
15.	Nasik	556
16.	Osmanabad	363
17.	Pune	464
18.	Ratnagiri	833
19.	Raigad	369
20.	Sangli	947*
21.	Sholapur	1135
22.	Stara	3027
23.	Sindhudurg	466
24.	Thane	203
25.	Yeotmal (Yavatmal)	175

\*These figures pertain to June 91

@ These figures pertain to March 91

**Expansion of K.K. Range in  
Ahmednagar District**

**873. SHRI SHANKARRAO KALE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the K.K. Range in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra in near future;

(b) if so, how many acres of agricultural land are likely to be utilised for this purpose;

(c) the number of persons likely to be affected by this expansion;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide compensation to the affected persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Army has pro-

jected a requirement of additional land to be acquired for expansion of K.K. Range. The Government have not taken any decision on this proposal.

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

(d) and (e). The compensation under the law will be paid to the persons affected, on acquisition.

### **Strength of Judges in Aurangabad bench of Bombay High Court**

874. SHRI SHANKARRAO KALE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of judges in Aurangabad bench of Bombay High Court is adequate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). According to Section 2 of the High Court of Bombay (Establishment of a permanent bench at Aurangabad) Order, 1984, "such Judges of the High Court of Bombay, being not less than 4 in number, as the Chief Justice of that High Court may, from time to time, nominate shall sit at Aurangabad in order to exercise the jurisdiction and power for the time being vested in that High Court in respect of Cases arising in" certain Districts of Maharashtra. Thus, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court nominates as many Judges as he considers adequate to sit at the Aurangabad Bench subject to the condition that the number of Judges nominated is not less than 4.

### **Scheme for Direct Assistance to Small and Ancillary Industries**

875. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUER DEEPA:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India has started a new scheme for providing direct assistance to small and ancillary industries to enable them to undertake technology upgradation and product diversification:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of industries proposed to be provided assistance under the scheme during the current year?

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

(b) The objective of the Scheme is to encourage existing ancillaries/subcontracting units, linked to well established mother units, marketing organisations or export houses in the private sector, located in areas outside the jurisdiction of big metropolitan cities, to adopt improved and updated technology, and to enhance their marketing and exports on the basis of the recommendations of their mother units.

(c) SIDBI have reported that no target has been fixed for the number of industries to be assisted under the scheme during the current year. All proposals that conform to the various parameters of the scheme and

are viable are eligible for assistance under the Scheme.

### **Delinking of Associated Banks from S.B.I.**

876. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'MPs favour demand to delink associated banks from SBI' appearing in the Economic Times dated January 29, 1992;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have seen the news-item referred to in the question regarding the memorandum submitted by some Hon'ble MPs recommending that 7 associate banks of the State Bank of India be merged into one corporation by delinking them from that bank.

The Committee on the Financial System, under the Chairmanship of Shri M.

Narasimham, set up by the Government to examine all aspects relating to the structure, organisation, function and procedures of the financial system has, in its report inter alia, made certain recommendations regarding restructuring of the banking system. So far no decision has been taken in this regard.

[Translation]

### **Assistance from Japan**

877. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has signed an agreement recently to give assistance of 66000 million Yen to India;

(b) if so, the details of the projects on which this amount is to be incurred and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed; and

(c) the conditions laid by Japan for these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Five Loan Agreements for Yen, 66,082 million as detailed below were signed with OECF of Japan on 9.1.1992:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount in Million Yen</i>	<i>Expected Date of Completion</i>
i) Gandhar Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project (II)	42,599	July, 1995

	<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount in Million Yen</i>	<i>Expected Date of Completion</i>
ii)	National Highway No.2 Improvement Project.	4,855	June, 1996
iii)	Urban City Water Supply Project.	6,788	Dec., 1995
iv)	Afforestation Project in Aravalli Hills.	8,095	March, 1997
v)	Ajanta-Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project.	3,745	Dec., 1996.

(c) Procurement under the project at sl.No. (i) is LDC untied and in case of projects at sl.nos. (ii) to (v), it is general untied. The above OECF loan is repayable in 30 years including a moratorium of 10 years and carries an interest at the rate of 2.6 per cent per annum.

[English]

#### **Launch Services from Mumbai**

878. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided that henceforth permission to run launch services to Revas, Mora and Elephanta Island from Mumbai be given by the State Government; and

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Quantum of Imports**

879. DR. Y.S. RAJESKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of imports made during the year 1991; and

(b) the quantum and percentage of imports of crude oil and petroleum products made during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The trade figures are compiled on financial year basis. It may further be mentioned that the quantum figures of aggregate imports are not compiled in view of the mixed basket of items. In value terms, India's imports in the calendar year 1991 were estimated at Rs. 45624 crores.

(b) The import of crude oil and petroleum products during the calendar year 1991

were estimated at Rs. 12360 crores, which accounted for 27.1% of the total imports during the same period. In quantity terms; the imports of crude oil and petroleum products were estimated at 31.5 million tonnes.

### **Defence Spares Supply from Russia**

880. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR  
REDDY:

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI:

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.  
CHAVAN:

SHRI BHOY KRISHNA HAN-  
DIQUE:

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA  
RAJE:

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defence agreement with Russia has been arrived at recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of the alternative arrangements being made by the Government to overcome the problem of shortage of spares for the defence equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). With the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the former USSR has ceased to exist. At their Summit meeting held in Alma Ata on the 21st December 1991, the Member States of the CIS guaran-

teed, in accordance with their constitutional procedures, the fulfilment of international obligations stemming from the Treaties and Agreements of the former USSR. Further, Russia has declared itself to be the "State-continuer". India has recognised Russia as the successor State to the former Soviet Union, subject to the condition that certain outstanding issues such as those relating to the division of international assets and liabilities remain to be settled amongst the Republics of the erstwhile USSR. It would not be in the interest of national security to give details of arrangements that have been or are being worked out in the context of the above framework.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Opening of Housing Finance Corporation Branch at Chitradurga**

881. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for opening a branch of Housing Finance Corporation sponsored by Life Insurance Corporation at Chitradurga;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) So far, no such demand appears to have been received by LIC Housing Finance Ltd. (LIC HFL). At Present, the Mangalore area office of LIC HFL looks after the applications received from Chitradurga. The number of applications for housing loans received from Chitradurga so far is very small viz only 12.

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

**White Paper on 'National Economy'**

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

(a) whether the Government propose to come out with white paper on the 'National Economy';

(b) if so, the date by which the white paper is likely to be issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Economic Survey, 1991-92 was presented to the parliament on February 27, 1992.

**Investment by LIC and GIC in Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) the amount invested by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years; and

(b) the activities in which this amount has been invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The amount invested by LIC, and the GIC and its Subsidiaries respectively in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)

		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
(I)	LIC	238.95	124.24	101.63
(II)	GIC & Subsidiaries	10.87	12.31	25.03

(b) The above investment extended to the following spheres of activity:-

**I. LIC**

1. State Govt. Securities & Govt. Guaranteed Marketable Securities.

**2. LOANS TO;**

(a) State Govt. for social Housing Schemes;

(b) State Electricity Board;

(c) Loans for Water Supply &

Sewerage Schemes;

(d) State Road Transport Corporation;

(e) Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies; and

3. Investments in Private Corporate Sector.

**II. GIC & SUBSIDIARIES.**

(a) State Govt. Securities;

(b) Loans to State Govt. for

Housing Economically Weaker Section;

- (c) Loans to State Govt. for purchase of Fire Fighting Equipment;
- (d) Investment in Equity, Preference and Debentures of Companies in Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) Loans to Companies in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) Loans to HUDCO for reconstruction of houses damaged by Andhra Pradesh Cyclone.

#### **Payment of Interest on Debentures**

886. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of companies have defaulted in paying interest on debentures or delayed in finalising debenture trust deeds;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take for timely payment of interest and expeditious finalisation of debenture trust deeds by the companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Some complaints have been received in respect of companies for default in payment of interest on debentures or for delay in finalising debenture trust deeds. In such cases, apart from taking it up with the companies, the

complainants are also advised to approach the Trustees of the Debenture Fund. It has been found that generally the defaults occur due to delay in processing such transactions by banks and companies. The matter was taken up with the ministry of Finance and they have addressed the Chairman/Chief Managing Directors of the Public Sector Banks to ensure speedy finalisation of debenture trust deeds and speedy payment of interest to the debenture holders and have also addressed the Indian Banks Association to consider preparing a model trust deed, covering, inter-alia, duties of trustees, etc, in consultation with Securities and Exchange Board of India, in order that it could be used by all the debenture trustees.

[Translation]

#### **Naming of Army Regiments**

888. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of army regiments have been named after castes in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to change the names of these regiments;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). There are certain Army Regiments named on the basis of caste/religion. There is no proposal to do away with the present nomenclature of these Regiments in view of the historical and traditional background which has provided them motivation, esprit-de-corps, group cohesion etc. However, after Independence, the

Government policy has been not to raise any Regiment based on caste, creed, region or religion.

### **Waiving off Loans of Weaver Cooperative Societies**

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

(a) whether the Government propose to waive off the loans upto Rupees ten thousand of weaver cooperative societies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990, under which debt relief to the extent of Rs. 10,000/- per borrower was extended by Government to eligible borrowers including farmers, artisans and weavers in rural areas. The ARDR Scheme formulated by the Central Government was applicable to public sector banks and regional rural banks whereas the Schemes formulated by the State Governments were applicable to cooperative banks in their respective States. The Schemes came to an end on 31.3.1991. In terms of the Debt Relief Schemes, loans overdue of the weaver of the rural areas, provided either by public sector banks or regional rural banks or cooperatives were eligible for providing necessary debt relief. The scheme was not applicable to the weavers or artisans of the urban/semi-urban areas.

[English]

### **Modernisation of Spinning Mills**

**891. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for the modernisation of some spinning mills including the Parvathy Mills, Quilon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). The Union Government has so far not received any proposals for the modernisation to spinning mills of Kerala. However, Parvathy Mills, Quilon, Kerala one of the units of NTC (APKK&M) has been given assistance of Rs. 10 Crores under Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme (TMFS) in October, 1988 for modernisation of its spinning, weaving and processing sections. Besides, an assistance of Rs. 58 crores under TMFS has been sanctioned for modernisation of 23 Textile Mills of Kerala.

### **Raids by Narcotics Control Bureau in Kerala**

**892. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Narcotics Control Bureau in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) the details of the narcotic drugs seized during the above period, along with the value thereof and the number of persons arrested; and

(c) the number of offenders who have absconded after the seizure of narcotic drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH WARTHAKUR): (a) The number of searches



and illicit plants destruction operations carried out by the Narcotics Control Bureau in Kerala during the last three years is as given below:

Year	Number of searches/ Illicit Plant destruction operations
1989	9
1990	5
1991	4

(b) and (c). The details of narcotic drug seized during the said searches/operations are as given below:

Year	Quantity of drugs (In kgs.)		
	Heroin	Opium	Ganja
1989	2.175	23.040	1785
1990	—	—	736
1991	—	—	Ganja Plants destroyed (Approximately 209 acres)

During the above said period 18 persons were arrested in those searches/operations. No offender had absconded in those cases. In some cases on approach of officials, some unidentified person ran away from the scene.

No precise valuation of narcotic drugs, which are liable to be destroyed, is feasible.

#### **Widening of Trivandrum-Quilon Section of N.H. No. 47 into Four Lanes**

893. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the

Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to widen the Trivandrum-Quilon section of N.H. No. 47 into four lanes;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started; and

(c) the time scheduled laid down for its completions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

[Translation]

#### **Value of Rupee**

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

(a) the value of rupee at present treating 1980 as base year;

(b) whether the value of rupee has gone down to a great extent during the last five years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The value of rupee, measured as a reciprocal of consumer price index (CPI) for industrial workers, treating 1980 as a base year, was 35 paise in December 1991 (latest available)

(b) and (c). The value of rupee during the last 5 years, treating 1980 as base year, is given below.

<i>Value of Rupee</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Paise</i>
1986	59
1987	54
1988	49
1989	46
1990	43

#### **Use of Hindi in High Courts Judgements**

895. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of decisions delivered in Hindi by the High Courts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan during the last two years; and

(b) the efforts made by the Government to encourage the judgements being delivered in hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Article 348 (1) of the constitution provides that all proceedings in every High Court shall be in the English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides. Under Article 348 (2), the Governor of State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of the Hindi language or any other language used for any official purposes of the State in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State provided that decrees, judgements or orders passed by such High Courts shall be in English. Under

Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the use of Hindi or official language of a State in addition to the English language may be authorised, with the consent of the President of India, by the Governor of the State for the purposes of judgements etc. made by the High Courts for that State. As per available information, so far the Governors for four States, namely, Bihar, M.P., Rajasthan and U.P. have authorised and use of Hindi in addition to the English language in the proceedings as well as the judgements, decrees etc. of the High Courts in their States.

The information about the number of judgements delivered in Hindi by the Various High Courts is not maintained by the Government.

#### **Import of Coconut Oil**

896. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of account oil imported during each of the last three years; till date;

(b) whether the Government propose to import coconut oil in large quantity during the year 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The latest import data are available upto March, 1989. The quantity of Coconut Oil imported during 1986-87 to 1988-89 is as under:-

<i>Years</i>	<i>Qty. (Tonnes)</i>
1986-87	166
1987-88	1362
1988-89	1997

At present there is no proposal for import of coconut oil during 1992-93 for Public Distribution System.

#### Bridge Over Kanhar River

897. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for construction of bridge on Kanhar River linking Sonbhadra-Mirzapur with Madhya Pradesh-Bihar has been pending for finalisation for the last several years;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which the work on this bridge is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Govt. of India are constitutionally responsible for maintenance and development of roads declared as national Highways. The proposed bridge over river Kanhar, when constructed, would fall on a State Road. As such its construction essentially vests with the concerned State Government.

[English]

#### Import of Almonds from USA

898. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the trade agreement signed with USA for import of almonds;

(b) whether the Government are aware that licence for import of almonds given to dry fruit importers are sold at a premium in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to

be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). In May 1988, a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding was signed between USA and India on import of almonds. The main elements of this Understanding were that the global import authorization of almonds by India for shelled and unshelled almonds was set at US \$ 20 million annually for the three year period 1988-91. The minimum value of licences was to be increased to Rs. 20,000/-. The Govt. of India agreed that notwithstanding the provisions of any export obligation, the issue of import authorisation of almonds would be maintained at the aforementioned levels. For the period 1991-1994, almonds would be placed on OGL, if the balance-of-payment position improved to such an extent that the foreign exchange reserves provided for 6 months of imports. If the BOP position continued to be unsatisfactory, the import authorization at a level of US \$ 20 million would continue. Before March 31, 1994 consultations would be held for the purpose of agreeing on annual import authorization levels for almonds for subsequent periods. These consultations would be based on an assessment of India's external reserves and overall balance-of-payments position. As part of GATT Article XXVIII negotiations, Government of India also agreed to bind its tariffs on almonds at the levels of Rs. 50/- per Kg. for shelled almonds and Rs. 28/- per Kg. for unshelled almonds.

In terms of Para 166 of the current Import Policy, as announced on 30.3.1990, import licences could be obtained by the eligible importers of dry fruits to the extent of 25% of the c.i.f. value of best year's import in respect of dry fruits (excluding Cashew nuts and dates) during any of the financial years, from 1972-73 onwards subject to a minimum of Rs. 20,000/-. In addition, each eligible dry fruit licence could also get separate licence

for import of almonds only for a value of Rs. 20,000/- irrespective of the value of dry fruit licences. The issue of dry fruits and almonds licences would be subject to evidence of having made exports to the extent of the entire value of the licences issued during the previous licensing year. However, this provision for grant of import licences for dry fruits and almonds was deleted *vide* Public Notice No. 143-ITC (PN)/90-93 dated 28.3.1991. On a review of the policy, with effect from 20.9.1991, it was decided to grant Special Licence, subject to a maximum of Rupee equivalent to US \$ 1300 during 1991-92 to all those who obtained licences for import of almonds in 1990-92 in terms of the provision in Para 166 of the Policy and fulfilled the export obligation in respect of such licences. These licences are not transferable or saleable. The Government is not aware of any violation of this policy through sale of such licenses.

#### **Construction of Varapuzha Bridge in Cochin**

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

(a) whether the acquisition procedure for the land for construction of bridge on national Highway No. 17 at Varapuzha in Ernakulam district of Kerala has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this project; and

(d) the time by which the construction work is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Land acquisition for the construction of Varapuzha bridge

and its approaches has not yet been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 24.43 crores. Since land acquisition is still in progress, it is too early to indicate the time by which construction work is likely to start.

[Translation]

#### **Permanent Residences for Army Personnel in Kota Cantonment**

900. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the army cantonments in Rajasthan where temporary and permanent residences are built for the Army personnel;

(b) whether any temporary arrangement have been made for the regiment in Kota Cantonment;

(c) whether some cantonment land has been let out for residential purposes;

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

(e) whether the Government propose to build permanent residences for army personnel in these cantonments;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (g). In Cantonment/Military Stations, permanent accommodation is normally built for Army Person-

nel. However, at certain stations, due to shortage of funds or other reasons, temporary accommodation is built for troops, to be subsequently replaced by permanent accommodation. Accommodation has been built for Army Personnel at two Cantonments at Ajmer and Nasirabad and at 14 Military Stations in Rajasthan as under:-

- (1) Alwar
- (2) Barmer
- (3) Jalpa
- (4) Bharatpur
- (5) Jaipur
- (6) Jaisalmer
- (7) Jhunjhunu
- (8) Jodhpur
- (9) Banar
- (10) Kota
- (11) Pokhran
- (12) Udaipur
- (13) Mount Abu
- (14) Jassai

2. Kota is not a Cantonment but a Military Station. Construction of both temporary and permanent accommodation for army personnel has been approved for this Station.

3. 80 Officers quarters, 188 JCOs quarters, 1022 ORs quarters are under construction in various Military Stations/Canton-

ments in Rajasthan. 1244 quarters for officers, 1364 quarters for JCOs and 6451 quarters for other ranks have already been completed in various Cantonments/Military Stations in the State.

4. No defence land has been let out for residential purposes at Kota. However, about 172.58 acres of land at Nasirabad Cantonment and 9.35 acres of land at Ajmer Cantonment are held by private individuals on Lease/Old Grant terms for residential purposes which is permissible under the rules.

#### **Sericulture and Silk Production in Rajasthan**

901. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme of silk production or sericulture has been introduced by the Central Silk Board in Kota Bundi and Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the amount spent under the said scheme on various heads so far with the result thereof;

(c) whether any centre has been closed down by the Government in the State; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). In order to supplement the efforts of the State Government for development of sericulture, the Central Silk Board (SCB) had started a Research Extension Centre at Dhakhar Kheri Farm in Kota district of Rajasthan during 1981-82, which was reorganised as Technical Service Centre

in 1989-90. The expenditure incurred by CSB on this Centre during the years 1985-86 to 1989-90 has been around Rs. 11.20 lakhs.

The details of programmes undertaken by the Centre during this period are as under:-

- (i) 10 Chawkie Rearing Centres were established and 19132 chawkie dfls supplied.
- (ii) 2 Demonstration Plots were raised and 39 acres of area brought under mulberry cultivation.
- (iii) Arranged demonstration of mulberry plantation and rearing at 5 places.
- (iv) Arranged training of farmers in sericultural practices.
- (v) Arranged supply of mulberry cuttings/saplings.
- (vi) brushed and supplied 2740 dfls.

(c) and (d). As per practice, the Research Extension Centres (RECs) of CSSB, which complete 5 years in one location are required to be handed over to the concerned State Government for further maintenance. This Centre is proposed to be shifted by the CSB to the project area of the World Bank assisted National Sericulture Project, being implemented by the Board in Banswara and Udaipur districts. Pending shifting of the Centre to a location in the project area, the CSB has continued the Centre at Dhakhar Kheri farm in Kote with minimum staff complement.

[English]

### Suggestions made by Non-Resident Indians

902. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR DEEPA:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-  
DARU:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the suggestions made by the Non-resident Indians as reported in the 'Economic Times' of January 8, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The news-item mainly focuses on grant of Dual citizenship to persons of Indian origin.

(c) Government have recently made a number of changes in visa-regulations for business purpose and also in laws governing foreign investment in order to overcome problems being faced by persons of Indian origin.

### Re: Format for Bank Balance Sheets and Accounts

903. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have instructed the public sector banks to compile their balance sheets and profit and loss account for the accounting year 1991-92 according to a new format;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the public sector banks have also been asked to disclose the amount of bad and doubtful debts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A notification was issued by Government on 18th January, 1991 giving notice of its intention to modify the formats of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account of commercial banks, after the expiry of three months from the date of publication. Certain suggestions received in response to the said notification were examined by Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India and another notification has been issued on 19th December, 1991 indicating Government's intention to introduce revised formats after expiry of three months from the date of publication. The proposed formats would have, inter alia, the following features:

- i) They will give a more comprehensive picture of both income and expenditure;
- ii) They will ensure uniformity in the classification of various items of assets and liabilities as well as income and expenditure, and
- iii) they will include statements on accounting policies to facilitate easy understanding.

The new formats are proposed to be made effective from the current accounting year ending 31st March, 1992.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, the banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the provisions made for bad and doubtful debts as well as loan losses. However, the new formats will show the provisions for bad debts, depreciation and taxes in a consolidated form on the expenditure side of Profit & Loss Account.

#### Devolution of Rupee

904. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been downward revision in the exchange value of rupee vis-a-vis major currencies of the world during the last four months;

(b) if so, the latest rupee value in relation to each of these currencies and the lowest ever touched value at any time since devaluation; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to reverse this downward trend?

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

(b) Required information is indicated below:

*Rupees per unit of foreign currency*

	<i>Latest Rupee value (as on Feb. 18, 1992)</i>	<i>Lowest Rupee value (as on date indicated)</i>
US Dollar	25.8963	26.3100 (Sept.9, 1991)
Pound Sterling	45.9400	48.8900 (Dec.26, 1991)
Deutsche Mark	15.9497	17.1300 (January 8, 1992)
Yen	0.2040	0.2106 (January 21, 1991)

(c) The Government has already undertaken a package of macro-economic stabilisation measures such as exchange rate adjustment strict fiscal discipline, tight monetary policy and a number of structural reforms in the spheres of trade and industry, which are expected to increase efficiency and productivity of Indian Industries and thereby provide a solid foundation for higher exports and stability and competitive edge to the Indian Rupee.

### **Textile Industry Under Siege**

905. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Textile Industry under Siege' appearing in the Financial Express dated January 6, 1992;

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

(c) the extent of decrease in export of textiles during 1991; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed too be taken to help the textile industry to tide over the present crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The news item has tried to give an account of performance of textile industry in the year 1991. Government do not agree with the conclusion that Textile Industry's future seems to be bleak on the export front.

(c) The export of Textiles registered an overall increase of 38.1% during the period April-December '91 in comparison to the export of textiles during the same period in the previous year. The exports of Textile Goods during 1991-92 is likely to exceed the target of Rs.11,233 crores.

(d) Government have taken various steps to increase the production of cloth in all the 3 sectors as well as to increase exports of textiles. Some of the steps taken/proposed to be taken are as follows:



- i. modernisation of all the 3 sectors of textile industry.
- ii. training of handloom weavers as well as powerloom weavers on improved technology.
- iii. scheme of training a cadre of 'Bunkar Sevak's for assisting weavers i transfer of improved technology.
- iv. protection to handloom by reserving certain varieties of cloth for their exclusive production in the handloom sector;
- v. some measures have been taken to contain yarn prices like import of cotton and raw silk.
- vi. setting up of 100% Export Oriented Units.

#### **New Mangalore Port**

**906. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:**  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the annual income of New Mangalore Port during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide additional berth facility at the port;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present cargo handling capacity of the port?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):** (a) The annual

income during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 is as follows;

1989-90 : Rs. 26.03 crores

1990-91 : Rs. 33.15 crores

Year 1991-92 is still not over.

(b) and (c). A proposal to construct two multipurpose berths with an estimated cost of Rs. 28.45 crores has been included in the Draft 8th Five-Year Plan. Plan has not yet been finalised.

(d) The present cargo handling capacity of the Port is 100 million tonnes.

#### **Production in Handloom Sector**

**907. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:**  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of textiles being manufactured in the handloom sector per year on an average;

(b) whether there is any scope for the export of handloom garments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) The estimated production of cloth in the handloom sector has been 4155 million square metres and 4541 million square metres during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

(b) and (c). The demand for handloom garments in the export market has been encouraging. During the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 the estimated value of cotton handloom garments exported had been Rs. 19.01 crores, Rs. 31.13 crores and Rs. 71.38 crores respectively.

**Cardamom and Pepper cultivation****908. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to get remunerative prices to cardamom and pepper growers; and

(b) whether the Union Government are implementing any projects to develop cardamom and pepper cultivation in Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). With a view to ensure remunerative prices to the growers of cardamom and pepper, a number of steps have been taken by the Government, which include, regulating cardamom auctions extension advisory scheme production and supply of planting materials and providing subsidy under irrigation and land development programme.

For increasing the production and productivity of spices including pepper, a Central Sector Integrated Programme for Development of Spices is being implemented in various States including Karnataka during 1991-92 with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores. Under this scheme, programmes such as production of rooted pepper cuttings and construction of nursery shed, supply of input kits and plant protection sprayers for pepper have been taken up in Karnataka during 1991-92 with an outlay of Rs. 18.25 lakhs.

**Establishment of Sainik School  
Atkoodige**

**909. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to estab-

lish a Sainik School at Koodige in Kodagu District, Karnataka;

(b) whether an area of 200 acres of land has been acquired in Koodige for the purpose;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) by when the Sainik School is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). A Sainik School is established at the specific request of a State Government/Union Territory Administration as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure has to be borne by it. No proposal has been received from the Government of Karnataka for the opening of Sainik School in Kodagu District.

**Privatization of NJMC Mills****910. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:****SHRI SRIKANT JENA:****SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hand over the six nationalised jute mills of National Jute Manufacturing Corporation to a private company against a lease fee of Rs. 30.00 crore in violation of the rules and norms laid down in this regard;

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

(c) what are the terms of lease, if any?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Abolition of Posts in CCI & E Office**

**911. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of posts in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports (CCI&E) have been abolished recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of officers and employees likely to be affected as a result thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** (a) to (c). Office of the CCI&E is being restructured keeping in view the changes brought out by the New Trade Policy. A Departmental Committee has been constituted to examine the new staffing pattern of the Office of CCI&E. Posts which are found unnecessary or redundant will be abolished without in any way affecting the interests of any regular employee of the CCI&E organisation. However, no post in the CCI&E organisation has been abolished so far nor any employee retrenched.

#### **Retirement Age in General Insurance Corporation of India**

**912. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the age of retirement in General Insurance Corporation of India; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Discontinuance of Janata and Controlled Price Cloth to the Poor**

**913. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to discontinue the supply of Janata Cloth/Cloth at controlled price to the poor and weaker sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) and (b). There is no proposal to discontinue immediately the supply of janata cloth and controlled cloth meant for the poor and weaker sections of the society.

It is, however, proposed to go in for a phased reduction over a period of five years in production of janata cloth because of the policy to reduce subsidy and non-plan expenditure. Both janata and controlled cloth are subsidised items of production. However, the weavers engaged in production of janata cloth which provides them sustained employment even though at a low level of income, will be provided alternative employment and livelihood by gradually shifting them to production of higher value and higher margin items. An omnibus project package scheme will be implemented in the Eighth Plan which will provide funds for modernisation of looms, training, provision of better designs, infrastructure and marketing assistance to weavers, including weavers engaged in production of janata cloth.

### **Distribution of subsidies to service sector**

**914. DR. ASIM BALA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the pattern of allocation/distribution of subsidies with particular reference to the service sector in the country in comparison with countries like U.S.A., U.K., Sweden, France, Canada and other developed countries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** Subsidies can be broadly classified into two categories, namely, explicit subsidies for which specific provisions are made in the Budget and implicit subsidies, which are in the nature of unrecovered costs of public services for which no specific provisions are made in the Budget. An amount of Rs. 10,395 crore was provided in the Central Budget for 1991-92 towards explicit subsidies of which 75.3 per cent was accounted for by food, fertiliser and export promotion, 14.4 per cent by debt relief to farmers and the remaining 10.3 per cent by subsidy on handloom cloth, interest subsidies etc. Subsidies provided for the service sector are mostly implicit in nature. The provision of subsidies in a country is mostly governed by factors, such as, its stage of economic development and social and economic considerations. Subsidies provided in our country are, therefore, not comparable with those provided in developed countries.

### **Visit of Russian Delegation**

**915. DR. ASIM BALA:**  
**SHRIMATI DILKUMARI BHANDARI:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power power Russian Delegation has visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether discussions on bilateral trade and problems of rupee rouble ratio were held;

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

(e) the difference between the earlier trade agreement with erstwhile USSR and the agreement signed with Russia new?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. During this visit a Trade Protocol for the calendar 1992 has been concluded. A Trade Agreement between the two countries has also been initiated. Matters relating to the Rouble Rupee rate were however not discussed.

(e) In contrast to past Indo-Soviet Trade Protocols, the Indo-Russian Protocol for 1992 provides for Rupee Trade while also permitting transactions by way of counter-trade, barter, payments in freely convertible currency or any other internationally recognized form of business co-operation. Under the terms of the Protocol all trade transactions shall be denominated in freely convertible international currencies. The Protocol is intended to provide a transitional arrangement for trade and commercial transactions.

### **Directions to Government offices and Defence to purchase from National Textile Corporation**

**916. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue directions to all Government offices through out the country, including Army, Navy and Air Force to purchase all their requirements of cloth only from National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Government do not propose to issue fresh directions to Government of finances and Defence to purchase from National Textile Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The instructions issued by the Government in December, 1983 making Central Government Department obligatory to purchase from NTC on Single Tender Scheme exists. In the case of purchase by Defence, the Single Tender Scheme has withdrawn in November, 1990. Revised instructions are not being considered in view of specific requirements of Defence.

#### **Closure of Textile Mills in Bombay**

917. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than seventy thousand workers have been rendered jobless due to the closure of textile mills in Bombay;

(b) the arrangements made to give them alternative jobs;

(c) whether the Government propose to allow these mills to be run on co-operative basis by workers;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As on 31.1.92, 18275 workers have been affected due to closure of 7 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills in Bombay.

(b) Govt. has no scheme to provide alternative employment to affected workers. However, Govt. have Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) to provide relief to workers affected by closure of mills so that they are able to get alternative employment.

(c) and (d). If the workers offer to run the mills by forming a co-operative, in principle, the Govt. will have no objection.

(e) Does not arise in view of 'c' & 'd' above.

#### **New Branches of Foreign Banks**

918. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE;  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI;  
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some leading foreign banks have moved in, in a big way to set-up representative offices and branches in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such banks which have so far made applications in this regard;

(c) whether the foreign banks are achieving better results as compared to the nationalised banks and the growth of deposits of foreign banks has been much more than the nationalised banks;

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

(e) whether the Reserve Bank of India has finalised guidelines about new branches of foreign banks in the country;

(f) if so, the details in this regard;

(g) whether India shall also be allowed

to open more branches of nationalised banks in foreign countries;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that foreign banks have been showing interest in opening branches as well as representative offices in India.

(b) It will not be in public interest at this stage to disclose names of foreign banks seeking permission to open branches and/or representative offices.

(c) and (d). The foreign banks have been performing better in comparison to public sector banks. Their better performance could be attributed, among other things, to their concentration in metropolitan and port towns, mechanisation and computerisation of operations, lower directed lending and high level of non-fund business. The percentage growth of deposits of foreign banks and public sector banks for the year ended March 1990 and 1991 were as under:-

	1990	1991
Foreign banks	37	31
Public Sector Banks	18	14

(e) and (f). RBI's policy for grant of licences to foreign banks continues to be selective and need-based.

(g) to (i). At present Indian banks have presence in almost all countries from where banks incorporated therein have been allowed either direct or indirect presence in India. According to RBI there are no proposals for opening new branches of Indian banks

outside India. State Bank of India has since been permitted to set up subsidiary in London.

#### **Raids Conducted by Income Tax Department**

919. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:  
SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of undeclared property and cash seized in the raids conducted by the Income Tax Department on big industrial houses, industrialists and *hawals* during 1991-92 (upto January, 1992:)

(b) the details of raids conducted; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The Income-tax Department conducted 1654 searches during 1991-92 (upto 31.1.92). These searches resulted in seizure of the following unaccounted assets:-

		(Rs. Crores)
(i)	Cash	: 17.48
(ii)	Jewellery	: 17.89
(iii)	Others	: 29.55
	Total	: 64.92

Scrutiny of documents seized and follow-up action as called for under the Income-tax Act have been taken up. Meanwhile, the persons searched have disclosed concealed

income of Rs. 70.00 crores under Section 132(4) of the Income-tax Act.

### **Production of Radars**

**920. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the delay being caused in the manufacture of several sophisticated radars due to crisis of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of radars affected on account of non-development of indigenous technique and import of essential components; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to tackle this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) There has been some delay in the production of radars by Bharat Electronics Ltd. due to inadequate availability of foreign exchange.

(b) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

(d) The Company has been advised to avail of Suppliers'/Bankers' Credit to tide over the foreign exchange shortage. The slippage is expected to be made up by end of March 1992.

[English]

### **Exhibition of Exportable Handloom Garments**

**921. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an exhibition on exportable handloom garments has been organised in the capital recently;

(b) if so, the details of the participants; and

(c) the objectives and achievements made in this exhibition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir. A special exhibition of handloom fabrics and items exportable/being exported by handloom development corporations and apex cooperative societies has been organised alongwith another special exhibition showing the items developed by Weavers' Service Centres for the export market for the coming seasons. These exhibitions are part of the National Handloom Expo sponsored by the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms, in the Ministry of Textiles now on at Delhi.

(b) The following are the participants at the exhibition-cum-sale of items being exported by corporations/apex cooperative societies:-

1. Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.

2. All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi.

3. Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.

4. A.P. State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., Hyderabad.

5. U.P. State Handloom Corporation Ltd., Kanpur.

6. Orissa State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., Bhubaneswar.

7. Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., Madras.

8. Kerala State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., Trivandrum.

The Weavers' Service Centres involved in the second exhibition are those of Madras, Delhi, Bangalore, Bombay, Panipat, Bhagalpur and Cannanore.

(c) The objectives of the exhibitions are:-

- (i) To improve handloom sales at the National Handloom Expo and make the Expo more attractive to the general public, exporters etc.
- (ii) Inform the public and give them an opportunity to see and buy handloom items being exported by Government organisations and cooperatives.
- (iii) Enable exporters and importers to see the rich varieties of handloom items available and act as a catalyst for promotion of exports and thereby benefit handloom weavers.

Both the exhibitions have achieved the objective as these have received appreciation and response from the general public as well as persons interested in exports of Indian handlooms.

[Translation]

#### **Funds Surrendered by States**

922. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the department-wise amount of plan and non-plan funds surrendered by each State during 1990-91;

(b) the reasons therefor??; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Amendment to National Highway Act, 1956**

923. SHRIMATIDILKUMARIBHANDARI:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B.  
BHONSLE:

Will the Minister SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to amend the National Highway Act, 1956, permitting participation of the private sector in the road construction sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to amend National Highway Act, 1956 to provide for levy of fee on selected sections of National Highways including Expressways. This amendment is one of the pre-requisites to enable participation of private sector in road construction activities.



12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You speak one after another, I will give a chance to ... of you.

SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the amount allocated for the annual plan of Uttar Pradesh. The State Government has asked for Rs. 4034 crore for its annual plan for 1992-93, but the Union Government has allocated only Rs. 2559 crore which is Rs. 1150 crore less than the State's plan outlay for 1991-92. The State Government had demanded Rs. 3710 crore for its 1991-92 plan, but the Union Government granted only Rs. 2848 crore. The State's economy has been put on the reverse gear as a result of these cuts. The Per Capita Income of the State is also among the lowest in the country. In 1988-89, the appropriation rate in the State was 8.6 percent, while it should have been 16 per cent. The special loan allocation of Rs. 787 crore made on the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission as well as Rs. 700 crore assistance promised for the Anpara Thermal Power Project is also included in this. As a result of a decrease in Central financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 800 crore, during 1991-92, the State received only Rs. 2848 crore. Similarly, the State Plan outlay for 1992-93 was only Rs. 4034 crore and out of this the Union Government allocated only Rs. 2559 crore. The allocation of an amount lower than that of the previous years for the annual plan is perhaps unprecedented in the history of the State. A step-motherly treatment is being meted out to the State. Due to paucity of funds, no allocation has been made in the State's 1992-93 plan outlay for the Anpara Thermal Power Project, on which Rs. 2,000 crore has already been spent. I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that on the request of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the

Union Government increased the allocation from Rs. 1486 crore to Rs. 1751 crore to meet the requirements of Tamil Nadu's revised plan. Similarly, the Government should concede to the request of the Chief Minister of U.P. to enable the all-round development of the State. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to get what you are saying.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will be able to understand only if you speak one after another. I am not able to understand what you are saying.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I said that I will listen to you also. You please speak one after another.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you all. But I will allow you one after the other. Yes Mr. Bhakta.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker Sir, as you know, shipping services are the life-line for the people of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In the last two years, we have suffered like anything. Passengers were stranded at Calcutta and Madras and some of them have even died because there was no place for them to stay and there was nobody to look after them in those areas. We had four passenger vessels. Government of India has withdrawn three passenger vessels. MV Akbar and MV Ramanujam have been withdrawn and MV Nicobar is under orders of withdrawal. The people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are facing a lot

of difficulty. Under these circumstances, there is practically a total collapse of the passenger services. Since this is not a controversial issue, I hope all sections of this House support me for the sake of the people of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Government must take immediate action to see that MV Nicobar which is under orders of withdrawal is not withdrawn from the passenger services. I request the Government to take action and ensure that the passenger services are not disputed.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** We all support his cause.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Somnathji and Vajpayeeji are supporting Shri Bhakata. We all support him.

I think Members from Uttar Pradesh wanted to say something. One of you may please articulate it properly.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):** Sir, passengers from the Islands to the Mainland and from Mainland to Island have to face this trouble because out of 4 ships, every year some ships are withdrawn.....(*Interruptions*).....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you also supporting Mr. Bhakta? Everybody is supporting him and I also support him. I think Government will look into it. Please sit down.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** This year three ships are withdrawn. One ship is to be repaired. We demand that ships which are under operation should not be withdrawn and passengers from Mainland to the Islands and from Islands to the Mainland should not suffer because of the withdrawal of the ships.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla):** Mr.

Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government as well as the House to the fact that this time the Planning Commission has done grave injustice to Uttar Pradesh. This has been going on for the past forty years and we were told to silently bear it with the argument that as the Prime Minister belonged to U.P., any positive action on the part of the Centre would be seen as favouritism by other states. Thus, Central assistance to the State's Plan outlay was cut down considerably and the State didn't receive assistance in proportion to its population. But the injustice done this time is unprecedented. After mobilising all the resources at our disposal, we had formulated the annual plan and sent it to the Planning Commission. Subsequently, a team from the Planning Commission visited the State. The team lauded our efforts at resource mobilisation and asked the State Government to increase its plan outlay on the assurance that the State would be provided further Central assistance. However, when we sent our revised scheme, Central assistance to the State Plan was reduced by Rs. 1500 crore, which was lesser than the Central assistance expected for the Pre-revised plan.

I don't want to give a long speech in the House on this topic, but I would certainly like the Prime Minister to come to the House and do justice to the State in his capacity as the Chairman of the Planning Commission and undo the injustice done by the Commission's Vice-Chairman.

[*English*]

**SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri):** It is not only in Uttar Pradesh, but also in Kerala.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** We demand that the cuts made in the Central allocation for Uttar Pradesh's annual plan outlay be withdrawn forthwith. We won't be satisfied

unless and until the injustice meted out to the State is undone and cuts made in the Central assistance are withdrawn. I would like you to summon the Prime Minister to the House and redress this grievance. Cuts to the tune of Rs. 1500 crore is being made in the case of a backward state like Uttar Pradesh. The amount should be restored to enable the State to move forward. The State has been neglected for the past forty years. Adequate assistance has never been provided to the State's Plan outlay. I would like the Prime Minister to come to the House and clarify the Union Government's stand on it.

[English]

SHRI SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, the officers and workmen of the Industrial Development Bank of India are on strike today. This is because, the Government has taken a decision to de-nationalise and to make open to private shareholders, the most important activity of the IDBI, namely, its direct financing role which constitutes sixty per cent of its activities. The IDBI being a statutory corporation, this means, that its statutory status would have to be changed and it would have to be brought under the Companies Act.

Now, whether the IDBI is spilt up or whether as a whole it is brought under the Companies Act, we think that, if this de-nationalisation takes place, then its original *raison d'être* which is supporting industrial development in this country would suffer. This is particularly peculiar in the face of the fact that IDBI has the largest and the best financial resources and does not depend on the Government for funds. We think that it is in accordance with the recommendations of the Narasimhan Committee Report and the pressure of the Fund Bank that this is being done. We also fear that, this is the first step towards our financial sector being rendered

open to the multi national corporations and the foreign banks in accordance with the Dunkel Draft on International Trade.

Therefore, Sir, we demand that this decision of the Government be reversed and we also demand that a full discussion on the Narasimhan Committee Report be held in Parliament before any of its recommendations are implemented.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): On this, there should be a response. Sir, the Finance Minister and the Company Affairs Minister are there. It is a very important issue. We must know what is their response.

SHRI VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency is in the Nasik District. There is a bumper crop of onions. I would suggest the Government to direct the NABARD to purchase the maximum quantity of onions which are available in the market - Lasagan, Manuward, Niphad, Yeda, Sinner and Nasik.

At the same time, there is a bumper crop of grapes also. There are no transport facilities available. I request the Ministry of Railways to provide the maximum number of rakes and wagens for the transportation of the onions as well as grapes. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): With regard to the complaint made by the Hon. Members about plan allocation for the State of Uttar Pradesh, I would like to say that I will bring it to the notice of the Prime Minister definitely; and we will find out what is possible. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE

(Bolpur): I want a ready response from the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised an important issue about allocation. It has also been raised by Hon. Member from Kerala. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think an important issue has been raised by the Hon. Members. I am trying to help you as to how you can discuss this matter in the House. Now this cannot go on like this. This is not fair.

(*interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sonkar, you have started speaking again. You please sit down. I said that you had raised an important issue on which all of you would like to have a discussion. You can also raise this issue at the time of general debate on President's Address or the Budget. If you want that.

(*interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What is this? You should help me. This is not correct. If you are not getting a response, I am trying to tell the Government how they should help you; and you are just standing up and interrupting. This is not correct.

(*interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: When I have allowed you and given you time to speak, you should

also listen to me. This will not be tolerated if you continue to speak and not listen to me. I was suggesting that you may take it up at the time of discussion on the General Budget or the President's Address. If you wish and there is a need to have a discussion on it, it will be done. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Sadpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we support your argument.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not need your support. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is really reducing the dignity of the House. This is not correct. On the one hand, I am trying to help you; on the other hand, you are trying to ridicule it. This is not correct. Don't do it like this? I am trying to help you. I am just leaving it with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I expect him that they would say that this can be discussed in this fashion or in any other fashion. He has already said that he will bring it to the notice of the Prime Minister; and if it is necessary, we will discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee. If you want a special discussion we can organise it. If you are satisfied with the discussion while discussing the President's Address, well; if you are satisfied with the discussion while discussing the Budget generally, very good. If you want a special discussion, we can organise it. It is a bigger issue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Shri Chandra Shekhar.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Balija): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall like to have your guidance on certain issues. The Hon. lady Member raised a question that the IDBI is being de-nationalised. It is a matter of great

consequence. Should the House wait for two or three days? The Finance Minister is sitting here, he should say whether he has any proposal to de-nationalise it or not, or that the news is totally mistaken and misleading. Because it has its own implications.

Mr. Speaker, I fully agree with you that on other matters we can wait and discuss after some time. But any institution like the IDBI is being de-nationalised, it is being said in this House, the Finance Minister is sitting in this House and you are asking us: "Let us wait, either we read in the newspapers that it is de-nationalised." He should say whether he is de-nationalising or the news is wrong. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARYA: The Minister should make a statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Is the Government interested in responding?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALM: It is relevant that the Hon. Member, the former Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar would be aware that a step like what he has suggested of de-nationalisation or even changing the IDBI form of a statutory corporation, cannot be done without coming to this House while this House is in session. So, it is not something that can happen like that.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The House should not be treated like this. I want a ruling on this. I know the rules of the House and I also know how the House has to function. The Hon. Minister is not to tell me that he has to come to the House. But the question is whether it will have its implications or not. I want your guidance on this issue, Mr. Speaker. It is a financial institution of such a great importance. The Hon. lady Member has said that the Government is going to de-nationalise it. The Hon. Minister

— Deputy Minister or Minister of State, I do not know happily — says that I know that they have to come to Parliament. If the Finance Minister would not have been here, I would not press this matter. What will be the news in the Press tomorrow? A doubt will be created about the whole thing. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The workers are on strike. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do think that the issue is important. I do think that a proper response from the Government should come, "Yes, no, or it is under consideration".

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Let him give a reply.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I would like to add to their information. The World Bank has said that three more banks have to be de-nationalised. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Let him say what is going to happen to IDBI today.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, you have asked for it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): It is a policy matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How can we function in this House?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Shri Chandra Shekhar and the Hon. lady member raised an issue. Well, I do not know what is the source of their information.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The employees are on strike.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The workers are on strike. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I want to say that there is no proposal to denationalise the IDBI.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is more than enough.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is there any move for disinvestment? ... *(Interruptions)* They are politicising it. What is this? ... *(Interruptions)* Sir, you are taken for a ride. Your direction is flouted. We will raise it again. I will give you, Sir, notice and then I will raise it.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I want to know whether they are going to restructure the IDBI... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now this is not a full scale discussion. We cannot expect more than what the Finance Minister has said. Now the matter ends here. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, it should not be their monopoly to raise the issues here. Kindly give us time for us also....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you afterwards. Now, please sit down. Now, Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, I am surprised that you have been able to occupy that place hale and hearty even today....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: With your full co-operation.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Why I say this is, because I presume you are able to continue as of yesterday as you have not read this agreement dated the 5th December, which the Indian Government has entered into with the World Bank and the International Development Association....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot go on like this. You have an opportunity to discuss it after the Budget is presented.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What I am suggesting to you is this. This is so sickening a document that, I was afraid, you will also fall sick after reading it. That is why, I am not specifically on this. But the point is....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, why has he not fallen sick?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That is his understanding of it....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think, he has many other good issues which he can raise instead of raising the same issue everyday.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, because of your instructions yesterday some other papers have been made available to Members of Parliament. Sir, along with the letter of Development Policy, the Finance Minister was generous enough to place in the Library the 5th December agreement arrived at with the World Bank and the International Development Association...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They

very generously entered into an agreement...(Interruptions)

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:**

The paragraph 5 of the Annexure 3 says:

"The Government have...(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not allowing you to raise this now. It is not correct. You cannot continue on this point. And if you continue on this, it will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)\*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Kindly allow me only one minute. There is a Clause in the agreement that the borrower, that is the Government of India, has adopted a plan of action including a time-table for implementing such a plan within a period of three years from the date of such adoption satisfactory to the Association, that is, the World Bank, in order to eliminate budgetary transfers. Therefore, no budgetary transfer to Central Public Enterprises will be made. That is a commitment, which has been given. So, what remains of this? We did not know all this...(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will discuss it later.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Unless it is cleared to us, we will...(Interruptions) I am not on the details. It says "eliminate budgetary provisions, eliminate budgetary support". That is their demand. After this, what remains of this Government in view of this? (Interruptions) Therefore, on this ques-

tion only there should be immediate discussion. We want immediate discussion on this question. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will discuss it later.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** We want immediate discussion on this. No answer has come out from the Government. We want to know the details from the Government. This is a very serious matter. Immediate discussion on this issue should be permitted. (Interruptions) This will reduce private sector lending by banks. (Interruptions) We cannot participate in this. We are walking out.

12.33 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other Hon. Members left the House*

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack):** Sir, discussions are not allowed inside the House. But discussions are taking place outside the House. You must have seen yesterday's TV programme in such they were discussing about this. You are not allowing it to be discussed here. We want a full discussion on this. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** There are other thoughts and other matters.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT):** Sir, I think the Government should make a statement. (Interruptions) This will reduce private sector lending by banks. (Interruptions) We cannot participate in this. We are walking out.

12.32hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Chitta Basu and some other Hon. Members left the House*

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** (Deogarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice to raise a very important matter in this House, right from the second day of this session. It is about the dastardly killings at Bara in Bihar. Everyone of us know and everyone of us is concerned about which shameful and sorrowful incident. Obviously, such an incident took place in which large number of innocent people, 47 or so, died and so many were injured due to the callousness of the State Government there. Even after such an incident, the Government did not take up necessary follow-up measures. Because of this that area is surcharged with tension even till today.

The Union Home Minister could not go there. I would, therefore, request the Government of India, through you, that there should be a statement about the latest position there and as to how it had happened, and what steps are being taken to prevent recurrence of such unfortunate, sorrowful, disgraceful and shameful incident which is a black spot, a slur on the good name of our country.

Therefore, a statement should come from the Government and also there should be a discussion which should be allowed. I want a discussion on the floor of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not think it is necessary.

*(Interruptions)*

**DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA** (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ...

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have allowed you several times. Please resume your seat.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH** (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the way anarchy is prevailing in Bihar, the way the feeling of casteism is spreading due to the misdeeds of the Chief Minister of the State...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN** (Kishanganj): Sir, he can't say like that in the House.

**SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:** Due to killings at Bara in Gaya, there is a resentment in the people. The feelings of casteism is spreading like a wild fire all over the State. The position of caste animosity is spreading there\*\*.....

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** No name. Name will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:** The Chief Minister of Bihar is spreading casteism and as a result private armies are being raised....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** O.K. Not like that.



[English]

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****Notification under Air Force Act,  
1950**

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 267 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1991 specifying branches of Air Force for Induction of Women in the Indian Air Force issued under section 12 of the Air Force Act, 1950. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1367/92]

Annual Report of and Review on the Working of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. Bombay etc.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1368/92]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1369/92]

**Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme 1991; Ministry of Surface Transport (Transport Wing) (Group 'C' Technical Posts) Recruitment Rules 1991 etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 683 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1991 under section 24 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1370/92]
- (2) A copy of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Transport Wing) (Group 'C' Technical Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 671 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1991 under proviso to article 309

of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1371/92]

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited for the year 1990-91 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1372/92]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1373/92]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working

of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1374/92]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board for the year 1990-91 along with audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board for the year 1990-91.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1375/92]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, Kandla, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, Kandla, for the year 1990-91.

- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers men-

tioned at (9) above.[Placed in Library See No. LT-1376/92]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board for the year 1990-91.

- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.[Placed in Library See No. LT-1377/92]

- (13) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India (Hindi and English versions).[Placed in Library See No. LT-1378/92]

- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited for the year 1990-91 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.[Placed in Library See No. LT-1379/92]

- (15) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

- (i) Annual Accounts of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1990-91.[Placed in Library See No. LT-1380/92]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1990-91.[Placed in Library See No. LT-1381/92]

#### **Notification under Central Excise and Salt Act 1944, Customs Act 1962 Etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:-
- (i) G.S.R. 713 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive the duty of excise payable on Bhujia and Chabena during the period commencing on the 1st

March, 1986 and ending with the 28th February, 1989.

- (ii) G.S.R. 733 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to certain goods and materials required for construction of temporary shelters, donated, or purchased out of cash donations, for the relief of the people affected by earthquake in the State of Uttar Pradesh, from the whole of the duty of excise and additional duty of excise leviable thereon with certain conditions.
  - (iii) The Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 13(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1992. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1382/92]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (i) The Baggage (Second Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 684(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (ii) The Transfer of Residence (Second Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. 685(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum
  - (iii) The Customs House Agents Licensing (Amendment) Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 690(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1991.
  - (iv) G.S.R. 16(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 159/90-Cus., dated the 30th March, 1990.
  - (v) G.S.R. 17(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 13-Customs/91, dated the 9th February, 1981.
  - (vi) S.O. 788(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 106-Cus., dated the 26th December, 1970 regarding uniformity in fees to be paid for amendments of customs documents.

(vii) S.O. 803(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(viii) S.O. 920(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(ix) G.S.R. 42(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to materials imported into India, against a Transferable Advance Licence, from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

(x) G.S.R. 43(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 24/91-Cus, dated the 14th March, 1991 regarding exemption from Auxiliary duty of Customs.

(xi) S.O. 79(E) published in

Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Deutsche Marks into Indian currency or vice-versa. [Placed in Library See LT-1383/92]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979:-

(i) G.S.R. 714(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Wong Kan Seng, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Singapore and three members of the delegation who visited India from the 5th to the 8th December, 1991, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

(ii) G.S.R. 722(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Li Peng, Prim Minister of the People's Republic of China and twenty-nine members of the delegation who visited India from the 11th to the 16th December, 1991, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

(iii) G.S.R. 723(E) published in Gazette of India dated the

5th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to the Rt. Honourable Mr. Girija Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal and fifty-four members of the delegation who visited India from the 5th to the 10th December, 1991, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

- (iv) G.S.R. 748(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Isodoro P. Melmierca, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba and Mrs. Melmierca on their visit to India from the 16th to the 19th December, 1991, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

- (v) G.S.R. 18(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Harold Herat, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka and seven members of the delegation who visited India from the 5th to the 8th January, 1992, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

- (vi) G.S.R. 35(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Heads of State, Vice-Presidents, Foreign Minis-

ters, Crown Prince, Heads of Government, Officials of any foreign State and their spouses accompanying them during their State or Official Visit to India, from the payment of foreign travel tax on the basis of a certificate issued by the Ministry of External Affairs.

- (vii) G.S.R. 41(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Mr. Lu Peijian, Auditor General of the People's Republic of China and three audit officials who visited India from the 8th to the 16th January, 1992, from the payment of foreign travel tax. [Placed in Library See LT-1384/92]

**Notification Under Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act 1958 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958:—
- (i) The Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1991

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1991.

- (ii) The Supreme Court Judges (Second Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 698(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1991.
- (iii) The Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowances) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 716(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1385/92]
- (2) A copy each of the Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Act, 1954:—
  - (i) The High Court Judges (Travelling Allowances) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 717(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1991.
  - (ii) The High Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 718(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1386/92]
- (3) A copy of the Nineteenth Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the Execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restric-

tive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the period from the 1st January, 1989 to the 31st December, 1989 under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1387/92]

**Annual Report and Review on the  
Working of the Delhi Financial  
Corporation for the Year  
1990-91 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR  
SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1990-91 under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951.
- (ii) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1990-91 under sub-section (7) of the Section 37 of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1990-91.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1388/92]

**Annual Report and Review on the Working of Spices Board for the Year 1990-91 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, on behalf of Shri Salman Khursheed, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board for the Year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Spices Board for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1389/92]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1390/92]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1391/92]

**Annual Report and Review on the Working of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., Neyveli etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Com-



troller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1392/92]

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

### Twelfth Report and Minutes

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) — Fiscal Policy — Management of Deficit — External and Internal Debts and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.37 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 3rd March, 1992, will consist of:

Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Consideration & passing of:

(a) The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1992.

(b) The Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

3. General Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1992-93.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:—

1. The consideration of the inclusion of Rajasthani language in the Constitutional Schedule for giving recognition.
2. The drought and famine conditions of Western Rajasthan should be considered for giving additional funds and aid by Central Government.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need to increase allocated quota of wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil to streamline and revamp the Public Distribution System in Rajasthan on priority basis.
2. Need to instal high power T.V. Relay Tower at Taragarh in Ajmer.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:

Need to provide gas agency at the Tehsil

and Block level, particularly, in Dataganj Tehsil and Wazirganj which fall in my constituency.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:

Need to operate hundreds of mines lying closed in Bihar so that unemployed could get employment.

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

- (1) Need to establish an all weather airport at Mangalore enabling operation of Airbus flights.
- (2) Need to shift the U.H.F.T.V. Transmitter at Bantwal to an elevated place at Puttur thereby enabling the TV transmission to the surrounding Taluks.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:

Need to stop the flow of water in the Sarhind feeder canal for fifteen days to facilitate construction of Gangnagar (Rajasthan).

DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL (Hathras): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following item may be included in the next weeks' agenda:

Discussion on necessary effective action that needs to be taken to start J.K. Petrochemicals Project, Salempur, Aligarh as soon as possible.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (1) Discussion on the target, achievements and monitoring of the P.M's 15-point programme for welfare of minorities.
- (2) Discussion on annual report of the Minorities Commission.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (1) Discussion on need to sanction funds to complete the project as per the assurance given in January, 1992 under Border Area Development Programme in Rajasthan by the Central Government.
- (2) Discussion on making full payment of the amount originally allotted under Drought Prone Area Programme of Rajasthan by Government of India.

# JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

## Seventy-Third (Amendment) Bill, 1991

### Motion—Re-Extension of Time for Presentation of report

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of Fourth Session, 1992, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz. the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991 (*Insertion of new part IX A and addition of Twelfth Schedule*)."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of Fourth Session, 1992, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz. the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991 (*Insertion of new part IX A and addition of Twelfth Schedule*)."

*The motion was adopted*

12.40 1/2 hrs.

COPY RIGHT (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Copyright Act, 1957.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Copyright Act, 1957."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I introduce the Bill.

12.41 hrs.

COPY RIGHT (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1991 \*

Explanatory Statement giving of reasons for immediate legislation by ordinance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Copyright (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1393/92]

12.41 1/2 hrs.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY (AMENDMENT) BILL \*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I introduce the Bill.

**INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1992**

**Explanatory Statement Giving Reasons for Immediate Legislation By Ordinance**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1394/92]

12.42 1/2 hrs.

**NATIONAL WATERWAY (KOLLAM-KOTTAPURAM STRETCH OF WEST COAST CANAL AND CHAMPAKARA AND UDYOG-MANDAL CANALS) BILL \***

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): On behalf of Shri Jagdish Tytler, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the declaration of the Kollam-Kottapuram Stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals to be a national waterway and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said Stretch and the Canals for purposes of shipping and navigation on the said waterway and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the declaration of the Kollam-Kottapuram Stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals to be a national waterway and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said Stretch and the Canals for purposes of shipping and navigation on the said waterway and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: I introduce the Bill

12.43 hrs.

**DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL \***

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I introduce the Bill.

12.44 hrs.

**DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS  
(AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION)  
ORDINANCE, 1992**

**Explanatory Statement Giving Reasons  
for Immediate Legislation by Ordinance**

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR):** I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1992. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1395/92]

12.45 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

- (I) Need for early functioning of proposed Subsidiary Coal Company with its headquarters at Sambalpur, Orissa.**

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (DEOGARH):** Sir, the decision of the Government of India to open a separate subsidiary coal company under the Coal India Limited in Orissa is welcome. The same should start functioning from the beginning of the next financial year, i.e. 1.4.1992 with its headquarters at Sambalpur and at the same time, there should also be a division opened at Talcher simultaneously.

- (II) Need to ensure adequate supply of coal to Karnataka**

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary):** The Government of Karnataka on 2.1.1992 had drawn the attention of the Union Coal Minister that Karnataka had a number of cement and paper plants and

shortage in supply of coal had affected the production and performance of these two key industries. The Government of Karnataka also urged the Union Minister for augmenting the supply of coal to the industrial sector in the State and also requested to expedite establishment of coal dumps in important locations in Northern Karnataka region such as Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga by Coal India Ltd., so that buffer stocks could be built up at these locations.

I urge upon the Central Government to kindly expedite the matter and provide sufficient coal to Karnataka to save the industries there.

- (III) Need to set up Dholpur Thermal Power Plant of Maroli, Blicchia Road, Dholpur**

**SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar):** I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the urgent need for the establishment of a thermal power plant at Dholpur in Rajasthan. The proposal to set up a thermal power plant at Dholpur was submitted by the State Government of Rajasthan to the Central Electricity Authority way back in 1984. The project report envisaged an initial installed capacity of 2 x 210 M.W. and ultimate capacity of 5 x 210 M.W. The delay in the establishment of the plant has escalated the cost which has now gone up nearly four times from the original estimate of Rs. 574 crores to over Rs. 2000 crores.

The project remained pending with the Ministry of Environment and Forest for more than seven years and the Rajasthan Government was asked to look for an alternative sight. When the two Secretaries of Power and Environment at the Centre have agreed on a site in 1991, there is no reason why the Central Government should insist on an alternative site. The present sight is the most suitable as all the essential pre-requisites

such as broad gauge railway line and water supply are available. While the Central Road of Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has imposed restriction on locating a power station within a range of 30 kms. from the Taj Mahal, the proposed sight is located well out of the trapezium of the monument. Hence, the Dholpur thermal power station will not pose any threat to the Taj Mahal.

Rajasthan is reeling under severe power crunch. As such, I urge upon the Central Government to accord early approval to the project.

**(iv) Need for early construction of Jajpur Keonjhar Road over bridge Orissa.**

**\*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur):** The people of Jaipur in Orissa are very much agitated due to inordinate delay in the construction of the Railway over bridge at Jajpur Keonjhar Road under South Eastern Railway. The funds have already been sanctioned for that project and construction work started about five years ago. But the pace of progress is very slow and it is very difficult to say as to how many years, it will take for the completion of the project. With the increase in the cost of construction materials, the project cost will escalate further if it is not completed early.

As such, I urge on the Railway Minister to ensure that the South Eastern Railway work on war footing so that construction of Jajpur Keonjhar Road over-bridge is completed expeditiously.

**(v) Need to take necessary steps to check the spread of AIDS in Madhya Pradesh**

**SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur):** I wish to invite the attention of this

august House to the threat of spread of Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the country in general and in Madhya Pradesh in particular.

According to the latest revelations made by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, 51 persons, including 49 foreign students, were found to be suffering from the ghastly disease till January this year. It appears that Madhya Pradesh, particularly the developing areas of Jabalpur where 21 of these 51 cases have been detected, faces a grave threat of spread of AIDS and the tribals concentrations are more particularly vulnerable to the menace.

Since most of the carriers are foreign students, I would urge the Government to cause a thorough screening of foreigners against AIDS before they enter and settle in these areas and those having AIDS or even AIDS-virus, i.e., HIV-positive cases, be isolated and subject to quarantine and not allowed entry to the vulnerable areas. I would also request the hon. Minister to indicate the number of HIV-positive cases detected in Madhya Pradesh district-wise. I also urge the Government to ensure that AIDS detection centres are set up in Jabalpur, Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Rewa, Raipur and Bilaspur forthwith.

**(vi) Need to drop the proposal of degradation of Aranghata and Majdia Stations Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway**

**DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip):** Aranghata and Majdia stations are situated in Eastern Railway under Sealdah Division. This railway line was started from Ranaghat Station, called Ranaghat Geade line since British time. From the inception of the Sealdah Division, Aranghata and Majdia have been functioning as block stations. After

[Dr. Asim Bala]

independence, the population has increased manifold, but the railway authorities instead of developing these stations, are proposing to convert these two block stations into flag stations.

Thousands of people and the daily commuters travel from these places. These two places are important in their own right, both hosting important educational institutions including High Schools and Colleges and having lot of other Offices. Moreover, both these places are important centres of business, particularly of jute, pottery, mats, vegetables and handicrafts.

I request the Central Government to drop the proposal of degradation of these two stations and take initiative to improve this area for the people.

**(vii) Need to include Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution**

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): There has been a mass hunger strike, a relay hunger strike, throughout the State of Manipur demanding the inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India since the month of December, 1991. It is participated by the Sahitya Pra Parishad, Language Demand Co ordination Committee, Teachers, Lecturers, Students, Volunteer Organisations and Business persons. Students and the youth have now started agitation in the form of non-operation. so, the situation has worsened.

In the circumstances, the Union Government is requested for the inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR**

**MOTION RE: REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 7th January, 1992, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur."

Copies of the Reports of the Governor of Manipur and the Proclamation have been laid on the Table of the House.

Seven Members of Manipur Legislative Assembly, which has a strength of 60 Members, were disqualified on 24th July, 1990 by the Speaker under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution. The Governor of Manipur in his report dated 2nd January, 1992 addressed to the President of India, had informed that with the Supreme Court delivering its judgment on 12th November, 1991, removing the disqualification of seven Members, there was sharp step-up in political activity in the State. The ruling United Front Government had 34 Members in the House. However, on 4th December, 1991 the ULF strength was reduced due to the withdrawal of support of three Congress (S) Members. As the situation was confusing, a special session of the Legislative Assembly was convened on 9th December, 1991 by the Chief Minister to seek a vote of confidence. On the refusal of the Speaker to

allot seats to the seven disqualified Congress (I) Members, the Congress (I) boycotted the Assembly session. The ULF Government was able to secure a vote of confidence with 29 Members voting in favour of it, excluding the Speaker.

The Governor further reported that three members of the Legislative Assembly were disqualified on 31.12.1991 under the Anti-Defection Law.

The Governor has also mentioned about the frequent change of loyalties by MLAs. According to the Governor, virtually two camps had been set up, one in the official residence of the then Chief Minister and another in the private residence of Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh, Leader of the CLP confining the Members and allowing none others to come in or to go out. There were charges and counter charges regarding detention of MLAs under duress from both the camps.

The Governor had further stated that even though the normal law and order situation in the State was under control, the sporadic activities of insurgent groups were posing serious problems. The Governor was of the view that the political instability would lead to a rapid deterioration of the situation. A Ministry with threats to its own stability, and the administration under it, was not likely to deal with the insurgents with firmness that was required. Frequent shifting of loyalties by some of the MLAs had added to the political instability. As a result, these events had brought the State administration to a virtual standstill.

The Governor had further mentioned that Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh, Leader of the Congress Legislature Party had staked his claim to form the Ministry with a list of 33 Members and declared that once he was invited to form a Ministry, he was confident of getting the support of many more Members. The Governor mentioned that out of 33

Members, 10 were already disqualified, and three were uncertain. The Governor had also added that he had no basis on which Shri Dorendra Singh's claim could be accepted as correct. The Governor did not favour formation of a Ministry as it would result in further defections. The Governor informed that he had explored all avenues, all available alternatives to prevent or rectify a break down of constitutional machinery in the State, but these had been of no avail. according to the Governor, if the existing state of affairs was allowed to continue for long, there would be serious and adverse repercussions on the State polity, which was already beset with secessionist movements.

The Governor had also mentioned that it would be preferable to suspend the Legislative Assembly because it would not be desirable so soon to have another election, which in the existing conditions of Manipur, was likely to be marred by a great deal of violence, with some of the candidates enlisting the support of one group of extremists or another. Secondly, it may also be possible for one side or the other to gather even from the present House adequate support to be able to form a stable Ministry. Thirdly, going by past experience, one cannot reasonably hope that another election would result in the election of candidates with more stable party loyalty, or better political ethics.

In view of the foregoing facts, the Governor had recommended that a Proclamation may be issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution and the State Assembly kept under suspended animation. The Governor has added that the situation in the mean time may be watched and if it appears that no party is able to secure adequate majority through legitimate means, the Assembly might be dissolved.

The Governor of Manipur *vide* his message dated 5.1.92 further informed that the State Council of Ministers in its meeting



[Sh. M.M. Jacob]

held on 4.1.1992 had resolved to recommend him to dissolve the existing Manipur Legislative Assembly under Article 174(2)(b) of the Constitution. Accordingly, the Chief Minister in a letter submitted to the Governor on 5.1.1992 had advised him for dissolving the Manipur Legislative Assembly. The Governor stated that he was not acting on the advice of the Chief Minister as he had already reported on the present situation.

The Union Government considered the reports of the Governor and the situation in Manipur and decided to recommend to the President of India to issue a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution and keep the Legislative Assembly under suspended animation. The Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 7th January, 1992.

In view of the circumstances, which I have just explained, I commend, Sir, that the Proclamation issued on 7th January, 1992 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur be approved by this august House.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA  
(Jaipur): I beg o move:

"that this House recommends to the President that the Proclamation issued by him on the 7th January, 1992, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur, be revoked". (Interruptions)

I will speak later.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 7th January, 1992 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur."

"That this House recommends to the President that the Proclamation issued by him on the 7th January, 1992, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur, be revoked."

The discussion on this Resolution and the Motion will take place after the Lunch break.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 O' clock.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.*

14.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past fourteen of the clock*

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR  
AND

MOTION RE: REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR - COND..

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall have a discussion on the statutory Resolution regarding approval of Proclamation in relation to the State of Manipur and on the

motion moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

[English]

Law is the king of kings.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution regarding imposition of the President's Rule in Manipur. But it is our opinion that the manner in which the State Assembly has been put under suspended animation and elections have not been ordered by dissolving the Assembly we take it as a great betrayal with the Constitution. It is a treachery with the people of the State and democracy.

Manu held that law is the king of kings and it is the duty of the Supreme Court to decide a question of law. Therefore it is very distressing that the orders of the Supreme Court have been violated again and again in Manipur. The more it is condemned, the less it is.

There has been horse trading continuously for the last two years. Sometimes 7 M.L.As came in this party or 3 M.L.As joined the other party. The way Ministers and M.L.As have been changing sides and horse trading has been going on, it made difficult for the Government to function smoothly. I am unable to understand in which circumstances these M.L.As will be able to form a stable Government in future.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with this a question arises that before the Presidents' order was issued, the U.L.F. of the State passed a Resolution in its Cabinet and sent it to the Governor on the 7th January. In his telex to the President, the Governor had admitted it himself. On January 2, 1992 it was written that he had many alternatives. One alternative was to invite the Congress Party or the U.L.F. to form Government and the other alternative was to dissolve the Vidhan Sabha and the third one was to suspend the Vidhan Sabha so that it might be revived in future if the situation so warranted. But so far as the suspension is concerned, there is possibility of horse-trading of Legislators. They may be lured and pressurised to cross the floor. Therefore, the only alternative left for me is to dissolve the Legislative Assembly. But in spite of this, I think it proper not to dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

The Minister has just now told the House about Manipur State in detail as to how frequently sides were changed here and defection took place several times. Even many questions were raised about the Speaker of the State Assembly. Even Supreme Court's Orders were disobeyed several times. Supreme Court has issued a notice to the Speaker for the contempt of the court only yesterday. It is very deplorable situation. If we do not follow the basic principles of democracy in our country to the effect that our Judiciary is sovereign in every field as per the provisions made in article 141 to 144 of the Constitution, except in the case where speaker is sovereign and supreme in the House, all will have to follow the Supreme Court orders howsoever great one may be.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what he has written in the telex which is laid on the Table of the House:

[English]

"Going by past experience, one cannot reasonably hope that another election would result in the election of candidates with more

[Sh. Guman Mal Lodha]

stable party—loyalty or better political ethics. There is some psychological advantage in having, during a politically sensitive period, a Ministry which can conduct affairs with some degree of understanding and responsibility. Against these, if the Assembly is only suspended, there is possibility of support being brought by money or through lure".

[Translation]

I want to draw the attention of the House especially to this point—

[English]

"Against these, if the Assembly is only suspended, there is possibility of support being brought by money or through lure. The dissolution, on the other hand, might have chastening effect of the various political parties and candidates weighing both sides of consideration, I feel that on the whole, it would be preferable only to suspend the legislative assembly."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that when he himself says that support will be brought by money or by lure. Thus, Democracy will be ridiculed. In the light of these points, there was no reason to suspend the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, under Article 174 of the Constitution it is mentioned that whenever the Cabinet of a State passes a resolution and sends it to the Governor, the Governor should abide by it. When the Cabinet passed a resolution to dissolve the Legislative Assembly and sent it to the Governor, the Governor does not have any other discretion on it. It has been made clear in various verdicts given by the Supreme Court. So long as the Council of Ministers is in

power in a State and it passes a resolution and sends it to the Governor, neither the Governor nor the President has the power to reject it. It is totally wrong and a contempt of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what happened there is that the Council of Ministers of the State sent its Resolution on the 2nd recommending the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly but it was not accepted by the Centre till the 7th. Later on the 5th January a telex is received which reads:-

"In continuation of my earlier message of even number, dated 2nd January, 1992, the following political development in Manipur is submitted for kind information. The Council of Ministers in its meeting held on 4th January 1992 resolved to recommend and request me to dissolve the existing Manipur Legislative Assembly under Article 172(2)(B) of the Constitution of India. Accordingly, the Chief Minister, Shri R.K. Ranibir Singh, in a letter submitted to me today (5th January, 1992), has advised me for dissolving the Manipur Legislative Assembly, under Article 174(2) (B) of the Constitution. I am not acting on this....."

[Translation]

I would like to ask as to who authorised the Governor to do so. The Constitution does not allow, nor does law do so nor do the judgments of the Courts of law permit the Governor to express his opinion. You must know that when Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav felt that the fall of his Government was imminent, he got a resolution passed and dissolved the Legislative Assembly and continued in the Council of Ministers without enjoying majority. Before the Congress-men could prove the majority of their party, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav approached the Governor at 2 A.M. and got the stay-order passed by the Governor very shrewdly. The Governor agreed with him and dissolved the

Legislative Assembly and let him continue in the Council of Ministers. [English]

I want to submit that there was identical situation in Manipur. It is our misfortune. Everyone knows how the issue of Meghalaya was played with in this very House. On behalf of the Congress Party assurance was given in this House that it was going to withdraw President's rule in Meghalaya in a day or two and democratic Government was going to be restored there. But by the time the Congress did not come in majority, the proclamation was kept enforced. The Lok Sabha session ended. But the Government breached the faith given to us and when the Congress Party was nearing majority in the Assembly, the President's rule was withdrawn. The same game is being played in Manipur. While supporting the proclamation under Article 356, we also demand the restoration of democracy in Manipur, holding of elections there and redressal of people's grievances there.

Even the regional languages of small States have been included in our Constitution, but Manipuri has not been included. Why has it not been included? It was not included because unless a situation favourable to ruling party takes place there, the aspirations of the people there are not fulfilled. This is the reason that emergency is clamped there, terrorism spreads and the people lose faith in democracy. The same situation emerged in other States and it is likely to emerge in Manipur also.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister to get the approval of the House on the proclamation under Article 356— but immediately after it order elections there after dissolving the Vidhan Sabha and democracy restored. Please don't repeat the game played in Meghalaya. Otherwise the people of the country would lose faith in the democracy.

PROF. M. KAMSON (Outer Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have just been listening to Mr. Guman Mal Lodha from the other side. But my point is quite different from what he said. First, I would like to support the motion. Not only that, I would also like to thank the Home Minister for taking appropriate action in this regard because the situation prevailing just before the Proclamation of the President's Rule in Manipur required such action. The Governor has already given a clear report about it. So, there was no alternative at all except the President's Rule and to put the Assembly under suspended animation. People welcome it. Normally, nobody wants President's Rule in any State as an alternative of a popular Government. But in the situation, since the Governor was not giving a chance for the Congress to form a Government, people also wanted the end of the ULF Government. That is why I say that President's Rule is better for the people of Manipur than the rule of the ULF Government. As the Governor has clearly explained in his report, I would just like to mention something about the situation prevailing just before the proclamation of President's Rule in Manipur. The situation was very very bad to such an extent that nobody liked to have the ULF Government to continue even for a single moment. It was marked by maladministration, corruption misrule and scandal in rice and other civil supplies. There was no law and order and security to the life and property of the people. It was full of violence and killings perhaps, you might have read about it in the Governor's report and newspapers also that everyday lot of killings take place including civilians, police men, CRPF, SIB officials alongwith snatching of arms and ammunition. On one occasion, they had snatched Rs. 73.20 lakhs which was under the guard of the CRPF on the highway of Imphal-Morich. Lot of things had happened to this extent. Nobody wants to bear the rule of the

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ULF Government even for a single moment. That was the worst ever Government rule in Manipur State. There was kidnapping of school children for a ransom. This was the order of the day. Every alternate day, you will learn from Manipur that somewhere children of Class III or IV or V have been kidnapped, particularly children of business community belonging to the Bazar. You know that all communities of India stay in Imphal. Some communities have been staying there for hundreds of years even. During these days, lot of children were kidnapped for ransom. Parents cannot report to the Government. Sometimes, they do report to the police and the Government. But such parents get a warning from the extremist elements that if they refer again to the police, they will be punished. So, the parents have no other way out than to quietly give the amount of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 or Rs. 10 lakhs for a child. That was the order of the day, just before the proclamation of the President's Rule. At that time, this proclamation could have been avoided, provided the Governor allowed the Congress Party to form the Government. But in his report, the Governor stated that he could not foresee any sort of stable Government there. I disagree with him on this point. There was no question of instability. At that time Congress has got a strength of 33 with the supporters of the Party. And the other side has only 26 Members.

One of our friends said that the Governor did not accept the recommendation of the Cabinet for the dissolution of the House. But the Government was already reduced to a minority of 26 in a House of 60. How could the Governor accept the recommendation of a minority Government? Therefore, Governor could not accept it. That is the explanation, if I were to explain it that way, politically.

The Governor could have given a chance to the Congress Party to form the Govern-

ment. Out of 60, the Congress Party won 26 seats in February 1990. I should say that unfortunately, the Governor refused the Congress Party to have a chance to form the Government. At that time I was very much there. When I and the CLP leader of Manipur approached the Governor at 4 p.m., he was in a position where he could not answer clearly whether he was going to give the Congress a chance to form the Government. He said that he had already given his word to the MPP which got just 10 Members after the Elections! Now their strength has increased to 11, after the by-election. Then they were only just 10 and I was surprised to know that the Governor had given chance and opportunity to a Party of 10 Members, ignoring a Party consisting of 26 Members. And Congress is the single largest Party in the Assembly. This is totally against the norms of democracy that the single large party was denied a chance to form the Government. Had the Government given us an opportunity at that time, the situation would not have definitely deteriorated like it is today. I say this because the Congress Party has been ruling the State very well. You can go back to history. You will find that the 10-year continuous rule of Congress in Manipur between 1981-89, i.e. just before February 1990 when the ULF came to power, was the most peaceful period in the Manipur political situation. Because of that also, the Congress Party could have been given an opportunity to form the Government at that time. But unfortunately, the Congress was not given a chance. At that time - I am speaking of 1st January - the Congress Party has 33 Members, when the CLP leader offered to form the Government. After five or six days later, the Governor proclaimed President's Rule in Manipur. Now, at the moment Congress has got about nearly 38 Members, while the other side has only 21.

Here I may tell you something. One of our friends has said that there has been a lot of defection. In the Governor's Report also it

was stated that he could not foresee any sort of stable government. But I disagree with him. I dare to disagree on this point and I will give you some facts and figures here which will make it very clear that it is not a question of defection. Whoever had decided to go to the side of Congress Party decided so, because they were very much suffocated and they could not bear to stay in the Government even for a single moment. They had no option but to withdraw their support from the Government. But this was not defection, because that Government was formed by so many Parties – 11 Members from MPP; 11 from Janata Dal; 6 from Congress (S); 3 from CPI and 2 from KNA a local party and 1 from NPP. In this way, so many pieces joined together to form the Government. So, there is no question of defection at all. It is a question of joining the Government or not and extending support or withdrawing support to the Government.

Now, I would like to give the names of those who withdrew their support from the Government on 4th December 1991. They are Shri Doungel, Finance Minister of Cabinet rank; Shri Selkai, Minister of Medicine – Cabinet rank; Shri Krishna Singh Revenue Minister of Cabinet rank; Shri Holkhomang, Industry Minister of Cabinet rank; Shri Jagor Singh; Shri Daison, Shri Komal Singh; Shri Thangkhanlal and Shri Hangkhanlian, all Ministers of State. Can you think that these people withdrew their support for getting some other higher post or some allurements? There is no higher post excepting the chief ministership and all of them cannot become Chief Ministers. They do not get any money and they do not take any money. How can we level the charge of allurements against them? They withdrew their support because they knew very well about the corruption, mal-administration and the nexus between the Government and the extremists and resurgence of extremist activity, uncontrol-

lable law and order situation and so on. Public resentment was so high that these Ministers could not face the people in their constituencies as also in the State Assembly. Therefore, knowing very well that it was the only way out to save the situation and serve the people of Manipur, they withdrew their support from the Government. How can you charge them with allurements of money etc.? It is just impossible because all of them happened to be Cabinet rank Ministers. So, on this point, I should say that it is not a question of defection. I disagree with the Governor that it is defection. Sir, from 4th December till this day all these people are waiting for a direction either from the Central Government or from the Governor to form the Government in order to save the situation. There was a lot of pressure on them. The ULF were offering Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs to one or two members so that they create the report that there is instability. There were telephone calls from the extremists to two MLAs to withdraw their support to Congress. Despite all this pressure they remained united. It is not a question of horse-trading. It is a question of saving the situation. They took the decision calmly with a determined and reasonable thinking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time at your disposal is very less.

PROF. M. KAMSON: With the permission of Whip, I will take little more time.

Sir, you are sitting here as the Presiding Officer of the apex body. As you know very well, \*\*

At present, I am not concerned with the national aspect of the problem because it is not a proper time. But, I would specifically point out that the speaker has created problem in Manipur. I would rather say that this defection was created by him only.

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First of all, these seven Members were disqualified without any norm rule and procedure. He did not get any complaint from any Member. The Speaker disqualified these seven Members on the 24th July, 1990 and the complaint came later in the evening at 5.30 P.M.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Can we criticise any act of the Presiding Officer of any other House or Assembly in this House? The Hon. Member is denouncing the action of the Speaker of Manipur Assembly. Any act of a Presiding Officer in his respective House or his ruling can't be reviewed in this House. Therefore, I would like to submit to you that the allegations on the Speaker of Manipur should be expunged.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will expunge that. That will not go on record.

PROF. M. KAMSON: Sir, what is your ruling? I am not criticising the intention of the Speaker. I am just pointing out that a person who happens to be the Speaker has created this political situation in Manipur. I am concerned only with the political aspect of it. I have never touched the Supreme Court's side nor the Speaker as the institution. Yet, if your ruling is against it, I would like to withdraw it. I would not have mentioned it if the Speaker had acted according to the rules. I will give you one instance.

Out of 19 Members the Speaker disqualified 7 Members. The provision of the Act says that one-third of the Members cannot be disqualified; there can either be a split or they should be allowed to remain in the same party. Seven Members out of 19

Members cannot be less than one-third. This is only a simple arithmetics. If the Speaker fails to know that seven is more than one-third of 19, I cannot help it or I should shut my mouth and not speak anything about it. That is my only point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please conclude.

PROF. M. KAMSON: Sir, I belong to that State. Unless I explain to you about it who else will explain. I will take the liberty of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I wish to bring to the notice of the Member, through you, Sir, that I have no objection to his taking more time but if we do not pass this by today we will have a constitutional crisis on our hand. That is the real situation and I request all the parties to co-operate. (Interruptions)

[Translations]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria): Election... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I cannot have the 'chunav'.

PROF. M. KAMSON: Now, I would like to drop some small points though I feel that they are very very important for the benefit of the Members of the House. What is going on there? What is wrong there? Because of this, a problem has been created for the nation.

We know that the Conference of the Presiding Officers was called only because of this situation. That is why I am just giving you the facts.

Again, he had disqualified three more

Members during the time of President's Rule. There are many things in the Constitution and I do not want to mention all these things because of paucity of time.

Under the rules, it is mentioned. That the Speaker is not supposed to act under the Disqualification Act to disqualify or taking any proceeding during the President's rule.

It is because, with the proclamation of the President's Rule, all the functions and powers of the Legislature are taken by the Parliament. So, what was going on in the Assembly was part and parcel of the proceedings of the Parliament.

I would like to submit to you one point for your kind consideration. If something is going on in the Manipur Legislature during the proclamation of President's Rule, would you consider it as the proceedings of the Parliament or not?

It is because, the President's order clearly says:

"That with the proclamation, the powers of the Legislature of the said State shall be exercisable under the authority of the Parliament."

Therefore, all the proceedings of disqualification that were taken by him during that period shall be considered as the proceedings of this House and not of that House. So, I think it is very important. You are the Presiding Officer and it involves some sorts of encroachment upon your rights, powers and privileges as the Presiding Officer of the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You kindly conclude. You have already taken twenty minutes. You will have to conclude now. Kindly co-operate with the Chair.

PROF. M. KAMSON: Since the hon. Deputy Speaker has told me to cut short, I will say only one thing and conclude.

In Manipur, there is a lot of problem at the moment because of the special demand by the hill people for extension of Autonomous Hill District Council under the Sixth Schedule and for the benefit of the valley people, Manipuri should be included in the Eighth Schedule. Because of this, there were strikes and bandhs. This may be looked into and at the same time, a opportunity should be given to the Congress only for forming an alternative Government. Then only, with the popular Government, the problem can be handled.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Resolution relates to the affairs of a princely State — a princely sovereign State — which fought the British for its independence in 1891.

The Governor rightly pointed out that the people, the youths there, had observed 15th October, as a Dark Day because on that day, this sovereign princely State was merged with the Indian Union. It is a border State, as you know, on the north-eastern region of the country, a very vital place.

Now a situation is created by the Congress Party under which this proclamation is caused to be issued by the President. As a result of the general election, Manipur People's Party, Janata Dal, the Congress (S) the CPI and KNA formed a United Legislature Front; and it had 34 Members against the 26 Members of the Congress (I) Party, as a result of the election. The Governor invited the Leader of the United Legislature Front to form the Government. The Governor was very right in this respect.

Subsequently, 14 MLAs made a split out of 26 MLAs of the Cong. (I); of these 14 MLAs, seven other MLAs have formed the Manipur Congress Party and seven MLAs have been disqualified by the Speaker. So, in this situation, the Legislature Front was running the Government but with much handicap. As soon as the Congress Party ruled at the Centre, the representatives of remaining 12 MLAs of the Congress (I) Party



[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

came to Delhi and asked the Central Government — I mean the Congress (I) Party at the Centre — for sending a team of three Leaders led by Mrs. Ramdulari Sinha and two other MPs. They came to Manipur on the 25th December last and engineered defection; they were successful in engineering defection by alluring the Minister of State in the United National Front to be the Deputy Chief Minister and offering lakhs of rupees. They came at the residence of \*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not use the name.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Please expunge it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Because they are not here to defend themselves.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I agree with your ruling.

Whatever situation my hon. friend on this side has described about the activities of the extremists is a fact. But it was a creation of the Congress Party; it was a creation of the then ruling Congress (I) Government whose two Chief Ministers were removed. One was removed during the lamented Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. While he was the Chief Minister, she received information from other sources that he had links with the extremists, he was utilising the services of the extremists and underground for his political ends.

He was removed. Since you do not like me to name, I will not name him.

Then, the next Chief Minister was also removed by the lamented Shri Rajiv Gandhi while he was the Chief Minister because he received the news that he also was utilising the services of those underground Naga Nationalist Socialist Council, etc, for his political ends.

Again, one Deputy Chief Minister — he is no more now — of the Congress Party, also had links with the extremists. So, actually the unlawful activities at that time were a creation of the Congress Government and local leaders of the Congress (I) Party of the State. So, what happened? Then, fourteen MLAs of the Congress (I) Party had defected. The then Deputy Chief Minister had even urinated on the Chair of the Speaker. It is on record. It is the culture of the Congress (I).

Although Manipur is a small State, it creates history. Today, just now it has been mentioned in this House also, that the hon. Speaker of the State is being issued notices for contempt of court.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): That matter is *sub judice*. It should not be referred to here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That matter is before the Supreme Court. It is *sub judice*.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I accept your ruling. I can say this much, that the hon. Speaker of Manipur is so much determined that he is prepared to suffer imprisonment. He may fail in the court, but the youth and the people in the State are prepared to sacrifice for him. It will be carried in the street of Manipur. It will be taken as a political issue in the State. Please see how it is agitated here. How a Speaker of a State Assembly is supposed to be penalised. However, since you say that it is a matter which is *sub judice*, I leave it at that.

I say that I represent the Speaker, Dr. Borobabu Singh, because he belongs to my Party. We are prepared to fight his cause in the streets of Manipur and he is prepared to suffer imprisonment even. He is so much determined. I leave it. I am not going to say anything further.

But my purpose is, that this defection was engineered by the Congress (I) Party

with the end of installing a Congress Government in the State in view. The Congress although it says that the means justify the ends, that was the *mantra* of Mahatma Gandhi. How they do not follow it. Now they think that the ends justify the means. Shri Rajiv Gandhi wanted to stop these defections. That is why this anti-defection law was passed. But who is honouring his spirit now? Who is honouring him?

The local Congress Party units in the States are engineering defections, they are alluring others, doing nothing but this, only with the end of installing a Congress Government in view, in the States. That is a fact.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you had given more than twenty minutes to my friend. So I may also be given time to that extent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That cannot be a precedent.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, now I shall come to the report of the Governor. To some extent, he is correct. To say that there were defections and many MLAs were on the fence, to that extent he is correct.

The hon. Minister, Shri, Jacob, while replying in the Rajya Sabha has mentioned that the advice given by the Council of Ministers was done when it was in minority. That is not a fact. I challenge him. If he prepares to accept my challenge, then I shall give him all the facts. When the ULF Ministry was in majority, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution advising the Governor to dissolve it. Only the Governor and the Government here have not complied with that. Under Article 174 2 (b) it must be complied with by the Governor and the Government here. So, I offer my challenge. Please accept it. It is a fact that the advice was given when the Council of Ministers was commanding a majority in the house...(Interruptions)

PROF. M. KAMSON: I would like to make one clarification. The recommendation for dissolution was made by the Cabinet

on 4th January. But by 4th December, not less than six Ministers had already left... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yaima Singh is a Member of this House. He has come from that area. He explains it very well. When the Minister replies, he will answer to him and he definitely rebuts it.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, the Governor should have acted under the provision of the Constitution and it should have been dissolved. Now, the State is put under suspended animation. It is only a dubious device of the Congress (I) Party to allow horse tradings, to allure the MLAs to their side. To keep the Assembly under suspended animation means, they are adopting another means, to allure these MLAs, to allow horse trading so that the Congress Party can be installed there. It is the most meanest device of the party in power. They are saying: "We, the Congress Party are in power at the Centre..." (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Yaima Singh, you have also taken 20 minutes. Kindly conclude. There are other Members who wish to participate in the debate. We shall have to complete this today. Your co-operation is absolutely essential.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I was disturbed the them. Otherwise, I could have completed my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In spite of disturbance, you have not restricted your speech.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, I will have to leave many points which are very interesting for this House. Now, I come to the end of my speech as I am prepared to adhere to your ruling.

My request to the Government is this. Please do not extend this suspended animation. Please dissolve this Assembly. If the Congress Party has guts, I challenge them to face a fresh election there. I, on behalf of the

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U.L.F., challenge the Congress Party to face a fresh election there. Have they guts? Why are you playing this type of mischief? I am prepared to face the challenge if there could be any of it. Let them have guts and order elections. They have no guts. They are trying by backdoor policy and backdoor means to come to power. They have tried several times through corruption and money power. Manipur is not a State to be played by Congress (I) Party. You will understand this. If they are prepared to accept our challenge, let them dissolve the Assembly and seek fresh mandate from the people.

About the Governor, I disagree with the Governor. At the moment law and order is maintained in Manipur. I do not know why the Governor is saying that it is not conducive to hold elections here. When elections can be held in Punjab why cannot they be held in Manipur? There must be an election.

Lastly, I submit that by denying the elections, let us not create a second Kashmir or a second Punjab in Manipur. (Interruptions) Please take it seriously. Do not take it casually. As I described earlier, Manipur is not an ordinary State. It is in the border area. As I have told you, it has merged with the Indian Union only forty years ago. The people feel very much betrayed because of all these.

The very legitimate demand of the State is the inclusion of Manipuri language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. It has not been done till now. The nation has not yet recognised the feelings of the people of the State. I may submit that thousands and thousands of people, including women and students, from all walks of life, are on relay hunger strike and are agitating. The students have started non-co-operation movement. The situation cannot go on like this. In this situation, it is not advisable to prolong the animated suspension. There must be fresh election. Fresh mandate must be sought from the people.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. You have taken three minutes more than our friends and proved your seniority. Now Shri Handique.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ....

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that if the Government wants to get it passed today it would be better if one member, each from ruling party and opposition speaks on it. If the Government is willing, it should restrain its members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think only one Member from Congress Party has spoken.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I only said that the Members of the Janata Dal, CPM, CPI and Forward Block are yet to speak. If all of them speak, we will not be able to finish it today. We will not be able to pass it today. You will have to prolong it .....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes. There is some mistake in the calculation. It is the turn of the Janata Dal.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan may speak.

An hon. Member: It is because of his suggestion.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I do not have any objection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let Shri Paswan speak.

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**Approval of Proclamation in Relation**  
**to the State of Manipur and Motion**  
15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point is that the problem of Manipur is very serious and the Government has already stated that there would be a political crisis if this Bill was not passed today. You were just now talking about a Constitutional crisis. Therefore I said if this Bill is there how would the discussion on the Private Member's Bill start at 3.30 P.M. We have only half an hour and Members of all parties would like to speak on it. In such a situation, it is not possible to conclude the discussion on this issue by 3.30 P.M. I had no objection on our hon. Member speaking on it. I said that I would speak after hearing you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Resolution about Manipur, which we are considering now. Just now our friend from Manipur told us about the number of members. In this connection I would like to say that there were 37 members of ruling party. Out of 26 members of the Congress, 7 members were disqualified. These seven members formed the Manipur Congress. That matter is now pending in the Court and is, therefore, *subjudice*. I would not go into the details and waste the time of the House on that issue. I would like to draw your attention to the report of the Governor, which is self contradictory. I think that the Governor of Manipur has mentioned all those points in his report on which our hon. friend from Manipur dwelt in his speech. If you see Page No. 2 of the Hindi version of the report of the Governor, you will find that:

"When he came know that the Chief Minister did not have clear majority, he advised the Chief Minister to prove the majority on the floor of the house and the Speaker convened the meeting of the house. Later on, Congress (I) boycotted the session of legislative assembly since the speaker did not allow the disqualified 7 members to sit in the house. The Congress (I) alleged that the speaker is prejudiced in abiding by the or-

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ders of Supreme Court and the U.L.F. Government succeeded in winning the support of 29 members (except the Speaker)".

The same thing had happened in Meghalaya and that is why I want to make the comparison. This question is not of Manipur alone, it is the question of whole of the North-East area which has been peaceful. Manipur is also one of the peaceful areas but what the Government has done in Meghalaya is not good. We know that Jacob Sahib was there in Meghalaya. The Prime Minister had convened a meeting and had said the same thing, "leave it to me". Upto 16th "leave it to me, I will do it" had been his patent word. He had assured that everything would be done according to our wish by 16th of December. He had asked us to believe him. Tomorrow its period is coming to an end, therefore, leave it on us. We people had believed him but I do not have trust in him. Therefore, I was the only Member who had told the Prime Minister that did not believe him. You want to instal the Congress Government there by hook or crook. All of my senior colleagues have faith in you that is why I am keeping mum as nothing is likely to happen upon 16th and as a result of it you have formed your Government in Meghalaya. This matter is not only restricted to Manipur. It will also affect Nagaland. We are not worried as to whose Government will be formed there, yours, ours or somebody's else. This is the matter of national concern. The matter of concern is that on one hand we are facing terrorism, whether it is in Punjab or in Kashmir, while on the other Central Government is trying to spread unrest by way of its style of functioning in the State, which has been peaceful.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, if you go through the report of the Governor, you will find on page 3 that the game of hide and seek being played there for the last three weeks had seriously affected the State administration. Further he has said that since 4th December 1991, there has been two camps—the one is of the official bunglow of the Chief Minister and the other at the private residence of R.K. Dorendra Singh. From the day

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

the official residence of the Chief Minister and the camp of Shri Dorendra Singh have been converted into private camps, allegations of detaining the MLAs forcibly are being levelled by both sides on each other. They have also alleged each other of restricting the movement of MLAs so detained.

Then, the Governor says that Manipur is a border State, where all sorts of militant activities are being carried out. This is the report of the Governor. It has been informed by the reliable sources that the illegal declared terrorist outfit of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland has acquired sophisticated weapons and they are planning for lootings. Recently, they have also recruited many youths in their gang. Then, the Governor says that the M.J.R. tribals residing in the South-West area of Manipur are having links and hold on that area. There took place the heinous murder of 3 intelligence officers of military and two officers of S.B.I. on 11th June, 1991 and on 30th January, 1991, a pre-planned attack was made on the S.P. of Imphal in the heart of the Imphal township in which a police constable and a civilian were killed. The Government says further that though the law and order situation in the State is under control yet the looting activities of rebel groups are creating grave problems there. Still, we have to do a lot to contain rebellious activities and to create a sense of security in minds of the people. The Governor further comments that it will be totally unrealistic to hope that any Government having marginal majority in Manipur can work for some time even. Due to such political situations, an atmosphere of directionlessness has emerged for the last one month.

Such situation has a bad affect on the State Administration and at last the Governor says that he does not have any ground to accept their claims. It means that he had utilised all available alternative to avoid the failure of the constitutional machinery in the State or to bring about improvement therein but these have yielded no result. If this

situation is allowed to continue for a long time then it will also have a serious and adverse affects on the political set up. In a state where the separatist movement is already there, it is the need of the hour that the faith in parliamentary democracy should be restored.

I want to know the meaning of restoring the faith in parliamentary democracy. Recently you had conducted elections in Punjab. The elections in Punjab were conducted because we wanted to find some political solution to this problem and here your Governor is saying continuously but you do not pay any heed to what he says. Although, I do not want to level any charge against the Governor or it is not my intention to lower the dignity of his office, yet what is the reason that Governor who writes such things contradicts his statement in the last sentence under pressure. He says that the out going cabinet, the main opposition party, Congress—i and others would like the Legislative Assembly to be kept in suspended animation, because among other things they would not like to go for elections so early. What does it mean? We will not argue on date. Some one says that the Chief Minister said on this date, the other says on that date. The question is that the Council of Ministers had decided. It does not matter on which date it decided but I would like to submit that the situation in the State is such that some of the M.L.A.s have crossed the floor of the house four times in two months and the Governor has also reached the conclusion that there is no guarantee that Government of one party will be formed. The Governor also says that corruption is on the increase. He is also of the view that the law and order situation is deteriorating in the State. In such circumstances, I would like to know from you as to what other way out has the Central Government? Further the Governor says that we will not like to go for elections so early. Why will not we like to go for elections? Is it simply because of the fact that expenditure will have be to incurred on it? Is money more important to him than the unity and integrity of the country? After it, let me read out the second sentence. He has also stated that he

is not in favour of keeping the Assembly under suspended animation because it was elected only 22 month before and it will not be desirable that the elections should be conducted again so early there. The Manipur Legislative Assembly is 22 months old but we had conducted elections for the Central Government in 11 months. If parliamentary elections can be held within 11 months because of unstability at the centre then what is the objection if the elections to Manipur Legislative Assembly are conducted after 22 months. There the Legislative Assembly remained in existence for 22 months and the Government worked for 22 months. If the Governor arrives at this conclusion after 22 months that no alternative has left, because of your Part's interest, because of political interest. If you play with one State and the whole of the North-East, then you can make out yourself whether you are much worried more about the country or your own party.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House and therefore, I would like to conclude after saying one more thing. The Governor in the last says that after observing the situation for some time it seems that no party is in the position to muster enough majority through legal means therefore, the Legislative Assembly should be dissolved. That means whatever the Governor says is almost repeated in subsequent paras, but while concluding his report the Governor is asked to give an option in writing that the President's Rule may be imposed for some time so that there is transaction of money and all the manoeuvring and your Government is formed somehow. I would like to tell Mr. Jacob that he is very experienced person, but this House is supreme. I would like to tell the Congressmen that they should think honestly sometimes, if not always and rise above the party feelings. Can any person from North-East believe that you can provide a stable Government in Manipur? If you are not able to do so, the Legislative Assembly of the State should be dissolved as was recommended by the Council of Ministers there, and as was challenged by our colleague here. I would not challenge the point of view of the party,

but I would definitely tell you that if elections are held there and whatever be the results, it would be thousand times better than the action taken by you. You have done the job of sending a message throughout North-East that you would remain in power in any case. Same is the reason of the Punjab problem, that you formed a minority Government by toppling the majority Government of Barnala.

If the people have developed the feeling that a political point of view is being injected in the north-east, I believe it would bring out very bad results.

Therefore, I would urge upon you that elections may be conducted there as early as possible and the Assembly be dissolved. On behalf of the Janata Party, Left Front and National Front, and on behalf of all my colleagues, I would like to say that we won't support this resolution in any case. We will oppose it. We demand that instead of the Resolution, elections should be conducted there very soon. Therefore I oppose this Motion, and Janata Dal is also opposing it.

15.14 hrs.

[English]

SHRI BUJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the political situation in Manipur, at present, arising out of certain developments in the Legislative Assembly is a poor reflection on our parliamentary democratic practices and system. I am afraid, it has reduced the system to a farce. A situation has arisen in Manipur posing a threat to the basic principles of democratic policy.

It is true defection under any circumstances is indefensible. But at the same time, on the plea of implementing anti-defection law, an arbitrary exercise prompted by a politically motivated design is equally bad and indefensible.

Ultimately the exercise itself has denigrated one of the basic institutions of democ-

racy, the judiciary. In fact, the defiance of the Supreme Court verdict on the part of the Hon. Speaker and that too for a prolonged spell of time, on various please, I am afraid, smacks of political consideration and has made the confusion worse confounded. Those who sermonise in season and out of season on how not to confront the judiciary, I am afraid, are keeping their eyes shut, as it appears to me. They are behaving like the proverbial ostrich. But they must not forget that the whole development is being watched by the people and if such an erosion of democratic values and norms is allowed to go on unchecked, I am afraid, the people will lose faith in the system itself.

Seeking a fresh mandate, as suggested by some no doubt ultimately may be an answer to the situation. We should, however bear in mind that the right timing to go, that is the essence of the situation. For, there are other factors to be considered, too along with that.

We must not forget that Manipur is an insurgency-ridden State. Unlike Punjab and Kashmir, militants and terrorists, insurgents and the terrorist outfits in Manipur did not interfere in the election process, particularly in the last election when the State went to the polls. This is a clear signal and we must not take this signal lightly. We cannot afford not to take heed of this signal.

One must not take comfort in the thought that holding election is just a magic touch to correct the situation. Before that, the right climate needs to be created. And it is imperative that the credibility of the system and the credibility of those who are supposed to be custodians of the system, be restored before the election is held. For that, it needs time. That restoration of credibility is essential. Those who are responsible for such a sorry state of things and an impasse, must clean up the mess themselves before they talk of election. Then and then alone the right climate, the right atmosphere, for holding the election will come. It is not enough for

a ruling party to advise dissolution of the Assembly when for them chips are down and all the trickery to continue to be in the saddle of power fails. Let us not take shelter under such a plea. People are too clever to be hoodwinked. They see through such trickery. A sordid drama of defection has been going on for quite some time. Is there any guarantee that people will accept the election that easily? People's respect for and faith in the system, faith in the election, respect for the election, is fast declining. After all, it is people's money which is being wasted. And in precisely a situation like this, a sense of alienation and politics of violence thrive.

In the present situation in Manipur, before the time runs out, what we have to do is to lift the State and its people from the quagmire of uncertainty, tension and indignation and, at the same time, we have to prevent the administration from drifting into a kind of uncertainty, instability, purposelessness and non-performance. On both the counts, it is the people who suffer. And in the meantime, the Governor rightly is trying to form a people's Government and I believe when the people's Government is formed, a representative Government can undo wrongs already done by the previous Government. Which Party forms a Government, I am not saying it now. Let us leave it to the logic of the situation. But in the intervening time also, the duly formed Government has to devote itself to the area where its service is most needed that will help by assuaging their hurt feelings of the people. Then only the right claimate will prevent for holding the elections. We are not opposing the elections. It must not be misunderstood. But we must create the right claimate for holding the elections. It is a question of timing the elections. Is it the correct time to hold the elections there? I do not think so. But nobody is disputing the holding of elections. What we feel is that this is not the right time to hold the elections. I do believe that the Governor, in his wisdom, will see which party will give a stable majority in the Manipur Legislative Assembly and which party will give a stable Government so that it can serve the people

better. If such a Government fails, then we can dissolve the House and go in for fresh elections. As I said earlier, no one is disputing the holding of elections. But it is only a question of timing the elections.

With these words, I support the Statutory Resolution moved by the hon. Minister of State Shri M.M. Jacob.

**SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Statutory Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister. I apprehend that the imposition of President's Rule in Manipur will have serious and adverse repercussions on the political health of the State, we demand the dissolution of the Assembly and fresh elections in the State to end the instability persisting in the State at present. It is then found that the President's Rule has been imposed and the Assembly has been kept under suspended animation. As the experience in Meghalaya demonstrates, the period of suspended animation may be utilised to foist a Congress Government on the people. There may be scrape for defections, horse-trading, may be the order of the day.

Sir, if we go by the report placed by the Governor, he said that when the Leader of the Congress Legislature Party staked his claim to form the Government, he submitted a list of 33 Members. The Governor has further observed that out of the 33 Members, 10 were already disqualified and three were uncertain. Again, the Governor in his note has stated that the frequent shifting of loyalty by some of the MLAs sitting on the fence has added to the political instability and this event has vitiated the political system there. As I said earlier, we fear that the suspended animation period may be utilised to foist a Government which is unwanted by the people of Manipur. So, the best way is to obtain the mandate of the people. For that, the Assembly must be dissolved. In this connection, I want to say that the people of Manipur are badly alienated. Manipur is a very sensitive State. Some of the secessionist and militant organisations are operating there. They are exploiting the situation of alienation to their

advantage. There is another aspect. Even after so many years of Independence, the Manipuri language which is spoken by more than 20 lakh people has not yet been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. During this period we have seen that thousands of people are coming and demanding the inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Its impact is being felt in Assam, as lot of Manipuri people are there in Assam. Though the language is recognised by Sahitya Academy though there is a demand raised by our party in this House to include Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Eighth Scheduled of the Constitution, yet no steps are taken so far to include these languages.

By not including the Manipuri Language in the Eighth Schedule, there is lot of discrimination done against the people. There is no economic development. There is practically no industry in Manipur. There is no university in Manipur and only one branch of JNU is there. There is no proper autonomy given to the tribal people. Autonomy to tribal people is not strengthened. All these problems are there. Because of this, a sense of separatist attitude is growing in the minds of the people and it is creating lot of problems. I think, already, the people of Manipur are neglected and deprived. They have not been given even the right of the inclusion of their language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. By continuing the President's rule in Manipur, the people will be further alienated and more problems will be created.

Some of our friends have already apprehended that the Manipur State will be another Punjab or Kashmir unless and until a good sense prevail and the assembly will be dissolved and the people will be given the chance to form their own popular Government in the State.

I again strongly oppose this Statutory Resolution and I demand the dissolution of the Assembly as also I want that the elections should be held.



*Approval of Proclamation in Relation to the State of Manipur and Motion Re. Revocation of Proclamation in Relation to the State of Manipur*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, on behalf of my party, I urge upon the Government that the Legislative Assembly of Manipur be dissolved immediately and the administration of Manipur should be handed over to the elected representatives.

It is a matter of regret that due to the political intervention from the Centre in the affairs of the small States in our border areas, not only separatism but secessionism and terrorism is also growing continuously but it is also a matter of regret that in spite of the examples of Punjab and Kashmir, our friends from the Congress party who have got the biggest responsibility of running the Government of this country, are not trying to understand this difficulty and lack any such feeling. Within and outside the House there has been a persistent demand as to which party is commanding a majority and which party is in minority in Legislative Assembly should be decided in the Assembly itself and not in the dock of the Governor's House. The Governor definitely writes in his comments that the legislators are divided there into two camps, the one lead by the Congress—leader Dorendra Singh and the other camp housed in the residence of the Chief Minister, and there is a prohibition on visiting the residences of each other, moreover a large number of legislators have been put under detention there, so it is not possible for the Governor to say which party is in majority and otherwise. However, if the Governor is not able to decide and if it has not been decided to convert it into a minority Government, if that Government and the Cabinet have decided on 4th itself that the Legislative Assembly should be dissolved and elections should be held again then. It should be determined by the people as to which party is in majority and which is in minority. That job of informing the Home Minister of the Government of India of the decision has been done by many leaders of our party by providing some facts to him at his residence. Under such circumstances, the Home Minister had no right to suspend the Legislative

Assembly of the State. When the Legislative Assembly is not functioning or, it is suspended, the expenditure involved in giving them salary is far more than the amount that would be involved in holding fresh elections. It is not like avoiding such a situation and creating a different situation. The youth, the political workers and the people there believe that the United Front Government is still in majority, and why it should be compelled to adopt the terrorist approach.

Secondly, I would say that the Congress Party got only 26 seats in the elections. In a Legislative Assembly of 60 seats, a party winning 26 seats can't claim——

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Singh, you can continue later. Now, we shall take up Private Member's Business.

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PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND  
RESOLUTIONS

(Second and Third Reports)

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): I bet to move:

"That this House do agree with the Second and Third Reports of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th February, 1992."

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Second and Third Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th February, 1992."

*The motion was adopted*

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15.29 hrs

**BILLS INTRODUCED****COMPULSORY VOTING BILL \***

**SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY** (Warangal): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith.

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:** I introduce the Bill.

**PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMENDMENT) BILL**

*(Amendment of Section I, etc.)*

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE** (Bombay North Central): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

**PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL**

*(Amendment of Section I, etc.)*

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE** (Bombay North

Central): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965."

*The motion was adopted*

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** I introduce the Bill.

15.31/2

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL \***

*(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)*

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE** (Bombay North Central): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL \***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI** (Saidpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Union Territories) Order, 1951 and the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 and the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\***  
(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs

**CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL \***  
(Amendment of Section 51, etc.)

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil

Procedure, 1908.

*The motion was adopted*

15.35 1/2 hrs

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: I introduce the Bill.

**INDIAN CITIZENS ABROAD (VOTING RIGHT AT ELECTIONS) BILL \***

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide the Indian citizens living abroad with the right to vote in elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide the Indian citizens living abroad with the right to vote in elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI E. AHAMED: I introduce the Bill.

**HIGH COURT OF MADHYA PRADESH (ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT BENCH AT BHOPAL) BILL \***

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Bhopal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Bhopal."

*The motion was adopted*

[Translation]

15.361/2 hrs

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Article 348)

SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Article 16)

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: I introduce the Bill.

# UNORGANISED LABOUR WELFARE FUND BILL\*

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a fund for the welfare of unorganised labour and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a fund for the welfare of unorganised labour and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs

# HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH (ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT BENCH AT VIJAYAWADA) BILL\*

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Vijayawada.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Vijayawada."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: I introduce the Bill.

1537 1/2 hrs

# REHABILITATION OF DEPENDENTS OF VICTIMS OF NAXALITE ACTS OF TERRORISM BILL\*

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of monthly pension and provision of other facilities to the dependents of persons killed in naxalite acts of violence in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of monthly pension and provision of other facilities to the dependents of persons killed in naxalite acts of violence in the country".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: I introduce the Bill. \*

1538 hrs

# BORROWING (FIXATION OF LIMIT) BILL

SHRI CHITTA BASU: (Barasat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for fixing the limit on borrowing by the Government of India under article 292 of the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for fixing the limit on borrowing by the Government of India under article 292 of the Constitution of India".

*The motion was adopted*

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SHRI CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

1538 1/2 hrs

# CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Jammu & Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Jammu & Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

\* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 28.2.1992.

\*\*Introduced with recommendation of the President.

15.39 hrs

[English]

**CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES)  
ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL \***

**(Insertion of New Para 2A)**

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT ORAON (Lohardaga): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT ORAON: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rameshwar Patidar. — Absent.

15.39 1/2 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL \***

**(Omission of Article 44 etc.)**

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs

**CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES)  
(UTTAR PRADESH) ORDER (AMEND-  
MENT) BILL \***

**(Amendment of the Schedule)**

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967."

*The motion was adopted*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: I introduce the Bill.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*****(Amendment of Article 174)***[Translation]*

15. 401/2 hrs

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 28.2.1992.

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

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**CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER  
(CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL \***

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate certain conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate certain conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

15. 411/2 hrs

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\*****(Amendment of Article 311)**

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

15.42 hrs

**FAMILY PLANNING BILL \***

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for initiating family planning measures in the country and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for initiating family planning measures in the country and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: I introduce the Bill.

15.421/2 hrs.

## PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS (AMENDMENT) BILL \*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 356) — Contd.

By Shri Sudhir Giri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further consideration of the motion by Shri Sudhir Giri. Shri Sudhir Giri will continue his speech now and he has already taken nine minutes.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contd.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I seek your indulgence for giving me some time.

The provisions under Article 356 of the Constitution are very controversial in nature. The implementation of these provisions has generated much heat, anguish and grievances in the country. A section of the people

does get excited when the invocation of Article 356 is made. Simultaneously, Another section of the people does express deep resentment over promulgation of emergency. It is, therefore, clear that the intention of the founding fathers of our Constitution has been interpreted differently to suit to the interests of the different sections of the people.

We strongly and sincerely feel that the intentions of the makers of the Constitution have not been properly translated into action. Mostly the Congress Party has abused the provisions. This has been so, because the present generation of the people belonging to the Congress Party are not equipped with as much democratic values as their predecessors did have during the freedom struggle. However, let us come to the main question.

We are aware of the peculiar conditions of our country. Our country is of sub-continental dimensions with immense diversities, socio-economic disparities and multitudinous people having divided loyalties. So, the threat to the unity and integrity of the nation and to the stability of the polity cannot be ruled out off-hand. It was not beyond perception of the founding fathers of our Constitution that certain grave emergencies might arise sometime and somewhere in the country. And in such emergent situation, the Union must have overriding powers to control and direct the administration of the whole country most quickly and effectively. The Centre must see that the country is not disintegrated and its unity and integrity is preserved.

In order to enable the Centre to discharge this most important duty, the Constitution vests it with the extraordinary powers to deal with certain emergency cases.

As provided in the Constitution, there may arise three types of phenomena calling for the invocation of proclamation, the national emergency, emergency due to the



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breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the States and financial emergency.

The provision for emergency due to the constitutional machinery breakdown in the States must be read in conjunction with the provision laid down under Article 355. Article 355 is an indicator of the minds of the founding fathers of our Constitution. They drafted Article 356 not to plunge the States and the Centre into undesirable skirmishes but to effect a co-ordinated co-operation among them in the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the administration of States with the sole object of economic development, dissemination of consciousness, social and cultural upliftment of the people of India as a whole. But it is a matter of deep concern that in invoking the proclamation under Article 356, the purpose and spirit of Article 355 have not been pursued.

Now I shall deal with Article 356. Article 356 provides for the situation arising out of the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the States. It has been provided therein that the President may dissolve a State Legislature and dismiss a State Government if he is satisfied on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. Thereafter he may assume to himself all or any functions of the Government of the State. He may declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. If literally construed, the provision empowers the Central Government to dismantle a State Government and a Legislature with a stroke of pen in a moment to the contrary of the people's wishes and aspirations.

Article 356 was brought to action eightyfour times since the commencement of Constitution. The Punjab was the first State which came under President's Rule in 1951. Kerala did come under President's

Rule as many as nine times. Orissa and U.P. came under President's Rule six times each. The longest single spell of President's Rule had been in the Punjab for more than four Years. In Nagaland President's Rule continued for two years and eight months. The shortest spell of President's Rule was in Karnataka for eight days followed by Orissa for thirteen days. In the initial years, there were not many instances of the use of Article 356. But with the passing of years, the provisions have been invoked with increasing frequency. Let us cite the examples:

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1950-54	-	3
1955-59	-	3
1960-64	-	2
1965-69	-	9
1970-74	-	16
1975-79	-	21
1980-84	-	16
1985-89	-	6
1990-92	-	8
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		84

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The grounds for dismissal of the State Governments have been enumerated as defection, discontinuation of the coalition, No Confidence, Resignation of the Chief Ministers, Absence of Legislatures in the newly formed States, public agitation etc.

However, a close scrutiny of the circumstances that led to the proclamation of the President's Rule reveals that the power exercised by the President in such circumstances is surcharged with political motive.

Since the proclamation under Article 356, assumed political dimension, this extraordinary power has been used more often for political purposes against the State Governments which does not belong to the

party in power at the Union or to secure the purposes of that ruling party in forming a Government of their own in a particular State, taking advantage of fortuitous circumstances. The infamous instances corroborating to this view are to be found in such proclamation cases more often than not. A few such cases would help us understand the situation.

The first Communist led Ministry in Kerala under Comrade E.M.S. Nambodiripad was pulled down by the Central Government under the Prime Ministership of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in 1959 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi as Congress Leader was in charge of Kerala. The reason advanced was the inability of the Kerala State Government to maintain law and order. If that was the position, why Shri E.M.S. Nambodiripad was not called to lead the Ministry after restoration of law and order. The same reason was put forward to dismantle the Government in Assam. Equally infamous are those instances such as Tamil Nadu in 1976 and Manipur in 1979 when the Centre imposed President's Rule because it considered those State Governments to be corrupt. Thus, in all 24 States, the proclamations were invoked on grounds as flimsy as they were but which suited to the interests of the Congress Party ruling at the Centre. What is very much astonishing in these manoeuvrings is the Constitutional assumption that the States and the Centre cannot effectively co-operate to deal with law and order problems without sacrificing representative democracy in the States concerned. Just for example, we may consider the phenomena of Tamil Nadu. Despite the disagreement of the Governor of Tamil Nadu to the proposal of pulling down the Government on the pretext of law and order, proclamation under Article 356 was invoked and the Karunanidhi Government was dismissed in spite of about two thirds majority. The Centre did not hesitate to trample down the people's verdict and the principles of democracy and federalism.

Now, take the instance of Meghalaya, what had happened there? Proclamation under Article 356 was invoked and the State Government dismantled. The Legislative

Assembly had been kept under suspended animation till the party in power at the Centre could gather majority through house-trading.

Further, the phenomena in Manipur is a pointer to the dismal failure on the part of the Congress Party ruling at the Centre to re-define the Centre-State relations. The Central Government have dismissed the State Government of Manipur ignoring the spirit of the provisions under Article 355. Instead of making sincere efforts to pave the way for smoothly running the administration by those people forming the Government showing due respect to the verdict of the electorate, Central Government have kept the Legislative Assembly under suspended animation to grab the political power in Manipur. The crudest forms of horse-trading is going on there.

All these instances clearly point to the fact that the provisions under Article 356 which are extraordinary in nature and were anticipated to be invoked in extraordinary circumstances have been repeatedly abused in the interest of the ruling party at the Centre. In the eyes of the people in India and abroad, the sanctity of the emergency provisions under Article 356 has been irreparably impaired. But the importance attached to it by the makers of our Constitution was of great dimension. This is evident from the Constituent Assembly debate.

When the extraordinary provisions, as under Article 356, were debated in the Constituent Assembly, the stalwarts like S/ Shri H.V. Kamath, Shri Shibban Lal Saxena, H.N. Kunzru, P.S. Deshmukh criticised and uttered caution in so far as the practicability and implementation was concerned. Even Dr. Ambedkar considered the provisions as anathema to genuine federalism. Still he supported the inclusion of the provision on the grounds of exigencies of the circumstances to arise in course of India's sojourn to democratic federalism. Dr. Ambedkar however, had said that the extraordinary provisions would meet the break down of the constitutional machinery of a State. In fact

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the framers of our Constitution had in mind the perception of unity and integrity of India while drafting this very provision. And they did not visualise the phenomena when most of the impositions of President's rule would be *malafide*, improper and fraud upon the Constitution for the sole purpose of bundling out of a State Ministry when the Party in power at the Centre cannot vote that State Government out by legitimate means. So, before anyone has time to breathe, President simply kills the State Government by bringing the Constitutional life of that Government to an untimely end. This was not the intention of the framers.

Thus, if the extraordinary provision is resorted to at the unbridled pleasure of the political parties, there would be an end of democracy and Constitutional Government in India because it rests on a federal system and the existence of a responsible Government in each State founded on the free election to the State Legislature. The application of this extraordinary power of the Centre involves grave tension in the relationship between the Centre and the States. Too frequent use and on grounds as diverse as could be imagined of this power certainly strains the federal relationship. This aspect was studied in detail by the Sarkaria Commission. It expressed the view that the relevant provision of the Constitution regarding emergency powers and President's Rule were made with the object of ensuring the unity and integrity of the nation and were not conceived as a grant on over-riding powers to the Union.

Referring specifically to the President's Rule under Article 356, the Commission had stated that this power was necessary, but it had caused much controversy. The Commission recommended that it should be used sparingly and only as a measure of last resort. It was of the opinion that the imposition of President's Rule in 1977 and 1980 was improper. Its observation is that all attempts should be made to resolve the crisis at the State level before taking recourse to

Article 356. The Commission has suggested that in a situation of political crisis warning should be issued first to the errant State in specific terms, that it was not carrying on the Government of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Before taking action under Article 356, any explanation received from the State should be taken into account. In a situation of political break down the Government should explore the possibilities of having a Government enjoying majority support in the Assembly. If it was not possible for such a Government to be installed and if fresh elections could be held without avoidable delay, he should ask the outgoing ministry, if there was one, to continue as a caretaker Government provided the Ministry was defeated solely on a policy issue.

The Commission also suggested some amendments to the Article 356. In the opinion of the Commission the material fact and grounds justifying the President's Rule should form part of the proclamation. It has also been suggested that when imposing President's Rule, the Legislative Assembly should not be dissolved either by the Governor by the President before the Parliament approved the proclamation.

All these suggestions are recommendations have been made by the Sarkaria Commission with a view to strengthen the Centre-State relations on the basis of equality and reciprocal understanding. In the opinion of the Commission the Centre is the custodian of these over-riding powers granted under Article 356. The Centre is also the custodian of all confidences and trusts reposed in it by the States for the purpose of preserving their unity and integrity in the events of their disturbances both internal and external. So, any breach in such confidence and trust resulting from the misuse or abuse of these drastic powers is bound to damage the fabric of the Constitution. The principles of democracy and federalism consisting the fabric of our Constitution would be jeopardised inviting nasty political games. Hence the Commission has specifically warned that a wide liberal construction of

Article 356 would simply cut at the root of the Parliamentary system of our country.

(SHRI MALINI BHATTACHARYA *in the Chair*)

16.00 hrs

Why this strengthening of the Centre-State relationship? Why should not the overriding powers be exercised to strain the relationship between States and the Centre? Why should there be restraint over the concentration of powers? My question is should there be on curbs the growth of a Centre with authoritarian tendencies as evident from the invocation of proclamation under Article 356 for 84 times in 40 years?

We should strengthen Centre-State relationship because ours is a welfare State. Our State is a democratic State extending help to all to grow and develop consciousness about their rights and choices. Everyone has his own characteristics. Every one tries to manifest his intrinsic virtues. Every one aspires to unfold himself to others. All these aspirations can be achieved if the environment around the individuals become conducive. To promote the individuals to fulfil their aspirations and for this purpose to create conducive environment is democracy. Without decentralisation of powers, democracy limps and throbs.

The makers our Constitution in their wisdom drafted Article 356 to bring about a process of assimilation through thick and thin. There are different political parties based on different social classes as our society is class divided society. So, sometimes, there may be a particular Government by a particular party at the Centre and there may be different Government by the other political party at the State. This difference in political creed must not stand in the way of smooth administrations of the Centre and the States, because the mottoes of all the Governments are to do welfare work to all the persons in the State. So, the incorporation of the Article 356 provides a test to all the political parties. In this test, the Congress(I)

Party has lagged behind because it has to invoke very frequent proclamations which have aggravated the nationality question, problems of separatism, regional chauvinism and the suspicion and scepticism. The frequent incidents of proclamation of emergency have unmasked the authoritarian outlook of the Congress(I). Side by side, the democratic outlook of the Left Front Government in West Bengal can be visualised from the decentralisation of powers even at the block level.

An impartial analysis of the events leading to the President's rule and the very causes behind such events reveals that the ruling class in the Indian society exerts its power in various forms to realise its own ends at cost of the toiling masses. The Constitution is the umbrella under which the exploitation of the tillers and the workers and deprivation of them do take place. Sometimes, some agitation here and there comes into picture and sometimes not. This process of suppression and oppression cannot go on indefinitely. One must realise this reality.

I have brought the amendment simply to stop the abuse of the drastic power bestowed upon the Centre. The State Governments are formed by the people of the States on the basis of free election. So, the people of the States have inherent right either to allow a particular party and or group of parties to govern the State or to vote them out. It is not the business of the Centre to vote the State Government out by hook or by crook as has been going on since the commencement of the Constitution.

So, it is to be watched if the State Government after coming into power, through election, is taking any means to subvert the unity and integrity of the nation. If it is found involved in such subversive activities, it must be bundled out of power. So, when the President would impose his rule at the advice of the Council of Ministers, he must be satisfied on the basis of material facts that the State Government is not observing the Constitutional provisions. All these are the

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outcomes of the Congress(I) Government's authoritarian outlook. In this contest, the National Front Government in the short period of its rule, tried to adopt a different posture to the States and not to pursue confrontalist policies. As for the decentralisation of powers below the State Government level, the Congress(I) Governments have been inimical to such moves. That is why we have been insisting on the amendment to Article 356 in order to safeguard the democratic norms so far retained in the hands of the State Governments.

There are the federal systems in the USA and Switzerland. In the USA federalism is respected on time tested basis. Swisher, a Constitution expert, said, "In spite of our fascination with bigness in most works of life there is a provision of belief that too much of power concentrated in one place is dangerous." Further, in the USA, for quelling domestic insurrection, the Federal Government intervenes only when the State authorities make a request to the Central Government.

I do like to stress on the fact that on some occasions the Governor could determine the strength of a political party by counting heads of the Members of the States Legislature in his own drawing room or by the signatures submitted to him. This process surely violates the basic principles of democracy. It is the Floor of the Legislature where the relative strength of the party or parties concerned can be ascertained. I, therefore, demand that henceforth such improper procedure should be stopped.

Further, as the people of India are patriots and democratic, they should be respected. Their opinions should be given due weightage. So, after constitution of the Legislature, if the Ministry is found involved in any act of subversion of the sovereignty and integrity of the nation, the extraordinary power of proclamation of emergency may be called into operation.

At last I do draw the attention of all the

hon. Members of the House to the fact that we all are democratic people and at the same time we want to preserve our identity. We have separate culture, language and environments of varied dimensions. The identity of these endeared objects can be preserved in the federation only. So, the extraordinary powers at the disposal of the Centre must be used appropriately with an eye to healthy development of Centre-State relation.

With these words, I appeal to the Members of the House to see that my amendment should be adopted.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur); Mr. Chairman, Sir the Bill introduced in the House calls for the amendment of Article 356 of the Constitution. It is due that cordial Centre-State relationship is essential for a healthy and vibrant democracy. It is also very much necessary to remove any bitterness or tension between the Union and the States. The Sarkaria Commission was constituted with the objective of finding those grey areas where there is scope for friction between the Centre and the States.

In the recent part, we have seen how tension in Centre-State relations, whether it be the case of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir or Assam and Manipur has led to undesirable situations in those States.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that our democratic system has gone wrong somewhere and the situation has come to such a pass that voluntary organisations and legislators have lost credibility in the eyes of the public and people often refer to the legislators as '*Aya Ram and Gaya Ram*'. This is very unfortunate. A similar situation had developed in Manipur, which was taken up by the house for discussion sometime back. During that crisis, some basic issues like the number of times a legislator can cross floor and the money he could mint in the process, came to the fore. It is certainly a matter of regret, if the common talk form

such low opinion about their elected representatives, including M.Ps and Legislators. Keeping in view the same fact, it has been mentioned in it as to where this Article 356 is to be used and how it is to be made effective and the ways through which the existing shortcomings can be removed.

On several occasions when a situation of defection arises, I have observed that a parade of MLAs is used to be organised before the hon. President. On one occasion in the past, when there was a move to dissolve and bring changes in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly and was also a move to bring changes in the set up of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the counting of MLAs was made. I understand that it is a sorry state of affairs. All these powers should not be conferred on the President and the trial of strength should be judged on the floor of the Assembly and not outside. This thing has been mentioned in the Bill itself.

As regards, backwardness whether it exists in Madhya Pradesh or in other States, it reflects the Centre and States relations. I would like to urge that complaints regarding backwardness in Bastar and Chattisgarh district of Madhya Pradesh are made, in Uttar Pradesh a demand for Uattaranchal is being made. Similarly, in Bihar, a demand for Vananchal is being made. This sort of demand is made only to highlight this fact that the development work that was required to be taken up by the Central Government in those areas, have not been done and there by those areas remained undeveloped. As a result of it, a feeling of resentment among the people of that area is bound to create such resentment causes formation of new organization whether they are Jharkhand Mukti Marcha or a *Bheel* organization. This is an attack on the unity of our country. Keeping in view these aspects it is necessary to remove the regional imbalances, stop the formation of new organisations and our relations should remain cordial. As such, I request the hon. Minister to make every possible effort to implement the report of Sarkaria Commission. Though the report is certainly there yet nothing has been done so far to implement

the recommendations made in the report. Discussions in this regard have taken place but merely discussing an issue is not enough. Keeping all these things in view, our party has taken a permanent stand from the very beginning that the Centre-State relations must be cordial and the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission should be implemented. In our manifesto also, we have mentioned that Centre-State relations should be cordial. Therefore, we have reiterated our views again and again. For the removal of regional imbalances, I would like to urge that a consolidated thought should be given to contral the prevailiug circuinstantuues. In this context, no doubt a mention has been made to make amendment through this Bill in the Article 356 but in view of the sentiments behind it, I would request the Government to consider seriously about the imbalances owing to which the disparities are increasing. These disparities ate creating a chain of controversies. With a view to avoid such situation, we had taken recourse to a democratic process and our leaders had made a determined effort to establish a sovereign State. From that point of view also, it is essential that we must accept it. It will serve no purpose if we go on talking of more and more rights. It is a matter of giving autonomy to the States under the Constitutional set up and to ensure the development of the States. Therefore, I would like to submit that keeping in view, the above facts this Bill should be taken into consideration. So far as the spirit of the Bill is concerned, I welcome it and I would also like to state that before taking any action on the Governor's report regarding the dissolution of the Assembly, the President should re-consider the situation carefully, otherwise the situation that has developed today, would be a mockery of democracy. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Madam Chairperson, today we are discussing once again in this august House an important and a sensitive subject, that is, Centre-State relationship.

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

So long, there was a situation in our country where both the Centre and the State were administered, ruled, by the same political party there was no question of raising this subject. But later on, when different political parties came to power in different States and also at the Centre, gradually this question of Centre-State relationship got importance, it was raised, and also it got a momentum in course of time. But I do not think that this subject should cause anguish or resentment among the Members of different political parties. Only one party was not ruling from the Centre. Even at the Centre, there has been a change. So much we are talking today about this. I was listening to the earlier speeches today. I do not say that this is an ideal situation, which is prevailing. Article 356 of the Constitution of India enables the Centre to go for President's Rule in respect of certain States under certain very extraordinary situation. And for that matter, another point is the powers of the Governor. These are the two aspects which are agitating in the minds of different political parties and its leaders. And together with that, a new dimension was given now. That is, more autonomy, more financial powers, should be given to the States.

Madam Chairperson, this proclamation of Governor's Rule, etc. were issued twice, first in 1977 and then in the 1980s. When the Congress Party ceased to come power at the Centre, we all know what had happened in our country. So far as the administration of this provision is concerned, what did those who are now claiming the monopoly of propriety do? In one stroke of pen, without any logistic ground—there was no logic of justification in their favour—they took over the administration of different States although in such States, the concerned ruling parties were enjoying absolute majority.

This was again repeated in 1989. With a stroke of pen, the Governors were changed. I do not say that it should not be debated. I do not say that the Centre-State relationship should be very rigid. It should be flexible to fit

into the changing times. This is exactly what has been stated by our present Prime Minister that this is a flexible arrangement. This should be so. The Centre-State relationship is like partnership. Our Prime Minister said this.

We should appreciate about the situation and location of our country, composition of our population, the climatic condition and the largeness of the country. Because of all these, ours is just not a country but it is more than that. It is a sub-continent. It can be called a mini-world. India is a mini-world. So many religions are here with different food habits. Different types of people are living here from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, from Assam to Cutch in Gujarat. Our prime need, therefore, is to find out how best we can maintain unity amidst diversity. For this, our founding fathers had considered all these aspects in depth and in greater details and rightly had come to the conclusion that we should have a federal system. It is just not fully federal. It cannot be. It is not fully Unitary. But it is a federal system with a Unitary bias.

In this regard I pay compliments to the Sarkaria Commission. They have held this position. When this question arose, and as I said the discontentment was brewing in different parts and gained momentum, the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi thought it proper in 1983 to appoint a commission—the Sarkaria Commission. Three distinguished persons were chosen to serve this Commission as Chairman and Members. They have done a creditable job. They had prepared questionnaires very diligently and moved throughout the length and breadth of this country meeting people—not only Chief Ministers—but leaders of different political parties, public opinion makers and all those who wanted to come and appear before them. They examined the issue in detail and came out with their report, probably, in 1988. They took a long time also and since then we had before us the Sarkaria Commission Report and this Sarkaria Commission also had clearly advocated for the continuance of the system and as I said, this could be

flexible, no rigidity should be there. As you know, Madam, particularly the last one or two years have been the years of rapid changes and drastic changes all around in Eastern Europe, in Soviet Union and elsewhere. Some countries which were divided earlier have been reunited. After the great Second World War some countries which had become one are now broken into pieces. So many changes are taking place there. We have to take adequate lessons of all the changes taking place all around us. So, this question had been gone into in detail. Of course, Madam, it is no sin for political people to entertain hope and ambition and from that angle also our plight begins in many areas. If a Chief Minister dreams of becoming a Prime Minister and if he thinks that unless his State secedes from the whole of Hindustan he cannot get his dream translated in to action, that way he can advocate secessionism. Is it not happening, is it not demanded now? We have to decry all these things, but at the same time reasonable requirements or needs of people of different regions or different States should be taken due note of, should be given due consideration well in time and unless the situation is created and unless they grow hostile and violent, their reasonable demands will not be heeded to—that also should not be there. So, it has got to be a realistic thing, a flexible one so as to be in a position to change to meet the cultural aspirations of the people and other aspirations also of the people. So, from that angle I would like to approach this subject, Madam, and of course, as I said, there are certain things where there are differences of opinion—the appointment of Governors, exercise of power under Article 356 by the Governor and by the Centre and also the financial matters. As I said, some States the bigger States with metro cities are demanding more financial and fiscal autonomy. Metro cities have not developed of their own. So many States have contributed. The neighbouring States of which metro cities are the centre have their own contribution and it is an irony of fate, Madam that in our country the States, the places which came under the British Rule or the East India company rule first became the leaders in the matter of

development. Some of them came under their rule first off. After fighting and some also surrendered, but where the resistance was much more against the British Administration, where there was a fierce battle, they came under the British rule much later. They remain more backward. This is an irony of fate. I can say about my State, Orissa and again, inside Orissa, in Sambalpur, there was great patriot-rebel called Shri Vir Surendra Shah who spent 17 years of his life in a British prison when India saw the first war of independence in 1857. But it is far backward today. So, in India there are so many types of States today, small and big in size. In population they are different, they are different in economic aspects and they are different in natural resources. So, if there is no strong Centre, then who will look after those far off small States with their own difficulties? Can India remain united?

About autonomy, there is a case and it has been considered by the Sarkaria Commission. They have come out with strong recommendations and I would plead that those recommendations should be accepted. I would not like to go beyond that in naming them, because that is not the propriety here. Even among the Chief Ministers, somebody says, that unless this is done, I will see that coal does not move out of my State; if all these things are not done, then India will go the Russia way; These are all irresponsible statements made by responsible political leaders. Now, the Sarkaria Commission recommendations are under active consideration of a Sub-Committee of the Inter-State Council. The Sarkaria Commission had made as many as 258 recommendations; a prominent recommendation among them is the establishment of an Inter-State Council to go into the inter-State disputes. That had been established and that had been made functional also. A Sub-Committee of that body is presided over by the Union Home Minister and some Chief Ministers are also members of that Committee; two or three meetings had already taken place and about 30 or 35 recommendations have been considered; about 18 of them were unanimously adopted. There could not



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be consensus with regard to other recommendations and they are still at it. They need not be in a hurry; Heaven is not going to fall when our own Chief Ministers are sitting and discussing about it. The Prime Minister of the country has openly come forward to say that we are ruling the country as partners in the Centre and the States. Naturally, we can wait and right now there is no need for any amendment to any of our statutes on this account.

Madam, again with regard to the Constitution the appointment of Governors, as we see in the Press, there has been unanimity in the Sub-Committee that whatever might be the role played by the Governor, they should not be persons having direct contact with the affairs of a particular State and they should not be appointed as Governors to those States where they have some contact. After retirement also, he should not join political life. He should not hold any office of profit, etc. Of course, I am not in agreement with one suggestion i.e. no political person should be considered for appointment as Governor or for occupying Raj Bhavan. This is a democracy. In a democratic country of our size, people after retirement, after resigning their jobs are joining politics. Therefore, any person including a political person should be judged by what action he takes, what he does. But to say that because he is a politician, he is a member of a Political party, he is untouchable so far as Raj Bhavan is concerned, Rashtrapati Bhavan is concerned, is not correct and I do not agree to it.

Of course, if he becomes Governor, he should dissociate himself from party polity. What about the Speaker's Chair? Once he is elected, he is a different person. He does not have any partisan attitude. That is the spirit which the Governors could also follow. Therefore, it is not that today only the Sarkaria Commission has suggested this. Our former Prime Minister, builder of modern India, Jawaharlal Nehru's thinking with regard to appointment of Governor was exactly the same as that of the Sarkaria Commission.

Regarding the imposition of President's rule etc., can we rule out a situation where the Central intervention is called for? It is a must in some cases. It is a question of objective assessment of the situation there. The Governor is a link between the Centre and the States. Regardless of the political party who are at the helm of affairs in a particular State, when the implementation of certain poverty alleviation schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is discussed here in this House, the Members belonging to all sides say, there should be a monitoring done from the Centre. The Members complain that money is not reaching the beneficiary as it should according to the philosophy behind the scheme. On many occasions, we say here that there should be more Central intervention; there should be more monitoring from the Centre. But when it does not suit us, we criticise the Centre.

There are recommendations that majority test should always be resorted to on the floor of the House. I agree with that. It should not be done at Raj Bhavan etc. Even what is happening today in Manipur which has been discussed earlier. The Supreme Court has issued summons to the Speaker of Manipur Assembly. We have to take into account all these things.

In the beginning, I have said, ours is not a small country but a big country, a mini world. Contradictory situations sometimes do prevail in our country. Some places are very very hot and at the same time some other places are very very cold. Therefore, contradictory situations do prevail at some places. Therefore, it has got to be flexible. Of course, the motive should not be there. While such powers are exercised, there should not be selfish political motives. That is the main point.

About Planning Commission, and the Finance Commission, today also after the question hour and during zero hour, we saw our learned friends and esteemed colleagues from Uttar Pradesh, followed by also Members belonging to some other States, making allegations of negligence by the Planning

Commission, not giving due consideration.

We have all our feelings in our own way. There is the Planning Commission. There is Finance Commission. This institution need to be strengthened. That is also the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission. The States should be given more opportunity, and should be consulted in a more meaningful way about formulation of their Plans and also to what extent they can finance their own Plans. About Finance Commission also, of course, as I said, they have to take the totality of the country into consideration. I do not say that everything is going on well. Some States which are not vociferous, some areas which are backward, which ought to be given more attention, are not given attention because there is no agitation being built up there.

Therefore, regional imbalance is our enemy number one. Unless we tackle this problem effectively, that will be a constant threat to our much-needed, much-significant, national integrity and national solidarity.

Again when it is a question of Centre-States and, intra-State relations, there also we have our own allegations.

Inside the State also, there should be some arrangement. I congratulate the Sarkaria Commission. They have in their wisdom come forward with a suggestion that this Article 258 should be amended for devolving more powers, not only from the Centre to the State but also from the State to the districts. At district level also, there should be planning body. There should be zilla-parishad like institution to successfully and effectively implement the smaller schemes in the districts. As I said, we have two-tier system now, the Union Government and the State Government. The Union Government formulates many policies which are implemented only by the State Governments, like the Plan programmes etc.

It is the State machinery which imple-

ments many of the Central schemes also. We are having a participatory democracy and the system in our country today which has got to be really a co-operative federalism. That is also the wording of the Sarkaria Commission.

I would like to conclude by saying one thing. I feel that the word autonomy as also a very vague word. 'Autonomy' means 'Self-Government'. But we cannot define adequately as to what is 'Self-Government'. We can talk of giving more powers. As I said earlier, 'Autonomy' means 'Self-Government', a State within a State or something like that. Of course, we are having the Hill District Council in Darjeeling. In some areas, we are having Regional and District Councils, development councils etc. Also, in different States the situation is similar. Take for example the case of Telengana in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand or Chottanagpur areas in Bihar, Vidharbha in Maharashtra, the Western Parts of Orissa where the situation is some what similar. The Western Parts of Orissa are more backward than some of all these States. They are more backward than even Vidharbha. So, we should see to it that an arrangement is made even inside the States so that all areas develop proportionately and there is balanced development. We have to see that balanced development takes place in the whole of this country. In this case also, it calls for greater decentralisation of planning, decentralisation of powers. In this background, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he was toying with the idea of giving money direct to the Panchayats. He wanted to see that the money released by the Centre should go straight to the district level, panchayat level because in between so many agencies are there. They do play with the funds; they fritter away with the funds. Anyway, what I feel is that there should be balance development, healthy development of all the areas, of all the States. So, I would say that decentralisation is the need of the hour.

Madam, you know that the Inter-State conflicts were not a new phenomenon. They were very much there even in the unified

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

British days, Pre-Independence days. Therefore, the British administrators had come out with a suggestion to sort out these things. They had devalued a mechanism to sort out these things as per Article 135 of the Government of India Act, 1935. They had evolved a mechanism to sort out the Inter-State disputes even during those days under this Article. Now, the suggestion of setting up of an Inter-State Council has already been considered. That Council is made functional. Together with that, there is the National Development Council. It should meet very often. Also, in the changed situation, the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission should adopt new approaches. Our prime need of maintaining the unity of the country would be achieved by the balanced development. We want speedy development of all regions. Therefore, the balanced development of all these regions would help us very much. I would conclude by quoting one thing from the Sarkaria Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not ringing the Bell. But I would request you to conclude.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): Please speak something of Article 356.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I have already spoken about it. Were you not there from the beginning? Madam, I think they were not there. Or, they were not attentive. I have spoken about Article 356. I have spoken about the appointment of Governor, financial autonomy etc.

I have talked about it. If you want me to repeat, I can repeat it provided you get me additional time from the Chair. If you are prepared to do so, I can do that.

I have talked about Article 356. I mentioned about what happened in 1977 and what was done in 1989. Did I not say that? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to your concluding point.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: The Sarkaria Commission has said:

"In firm consistency with their resolve to constitute a federation with a strong centre, the framers of the Constitution made an elaborate distribution of governmental powers—legislative, administrative and financial—between the Union and the States to make it strong, to give weightage to the Union allocating to it dominant and relatively larger powers."

At the same time, the division of power should not be water-tight. I have told you how it can be flexible. At the same time, neither Justice Sarkaria and two other Members have played to the gallery nor they chosen to preserve the *status quo*. I underline the word '*status quo*'. They have devised some scheme that balances the need for expanding the area of State autonomy and gives more powers to the States. They have recognised this need to preserve the national unity. The totality of its recommendation vindicates the Commission's claim that its paramount concern has been to promote co-operative federalism.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA): Madam Chairperson, I welcome the Private Members, Bill that has been introduced by Shri Sudhir Giri for bringing an amendment in the Constitution in view of the prevailing circumstances in the country. The sentiments expressed by him in this Bill reflects the sentiments mentioned in the Manifesto of B. J. P. He has stated that in term of Article 356 State Government can be dissolved by the Centre only in the event of real constitutional crisis. This Article will not be used to serve the interest of the party. This has been mentioned by B. J. P. in its manifesto.

It is unfortunate that on the recommendations of the Governor, every other day, the Central Government dissolves the elected Government in the States. Several such examples have come to light during the last few years. Now that democracy flourishes in the country, Government of various parties are formed in different States whereas there is Congress Government at the Centre. The Governments of Opposition Parties have been formed in many States, even in those States also the Governments of Opposition parties exist where there used to be Congress Governments. Thus despite Congress Government being at the Centre, many States have gone out of its hands. Under such circumstances, Article 356 should not be misused. From this point of view, what hon. Sudhir Giri has said that appears to be factually correct. My submission is that the Government who are in a way the trustees of the State Governments and accordingly they are responsible to the Central Government too, misuse their position in terms of their party affiliation. Sarkaria Commission has very clearly projected this thing and have community that there should be an inter state council consisting of a panel of five Members and the Governors should be appointed through this Council. The appointment of Government should be above party affiliations. The situation today is that a person who be a Chief Minister a few days ago, is appointed as a Government which strengthens the feeling of party affiliation. Even the Sarkaria Commission have recommended that a Government should not be appointed without the recommendations of the Chief Minister but this is just a formality, the consent of Chief Minister is taken for name's sake only. The Chief Minister has no vital role to play in this regard. As a result, various types of disputes arise at many places.

Madam, recently this has happened in Rajasthan. Mr. Reddy has been appointed as Governor there. It is true that after his arrival there, he has categorically made an announcement that he has categorically made an announcement that he has nothing to with politics. Although he was a Chief Minister till yesterday, but today he has nothing to do

with politics. In the beginning, it appeared that on one pretext or the other, Rajasthan Government may be dissolved. May be some other problems are created before the Government. Every now and then Shri Balam Jakhar used to announce that Rajasthan Government would be dissolved within a month or so. With the result Shri Ashok Gahlot and Shri Rajesh Pilot have also been making such pronouncements. These pronouncements led to an impression that perhaps Centre may be having some plan to dissolve the Government and under the same plan, Shri Chenna Reddy has been sent to Rajasthan as a Governor. We fear for its repetition. But the manner in which Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat honoured Shri Reddy through his good relation it seemed that there would be no danger on his Government. Today, the State Government is in such a situation that it is forced to rely upon centre for every thing and as a consequence, Chief Minister of one or the other State always stays in Delhi.

Madam, several development schemes of Rajasthan are lying pending here. Central Government always puts hurdles on some or the other pretext. In the same way, irrigation schemes of several States are lying pending for many years with the Central Government. No attention is paid to them. It clearly reflects the party politics. On these basis, the Government of those States are criticised, same is the position regarding providing funds. Funds are not released. Today, in the morning hon. Members of Uttar Pradesh have expressed their resentment over the reduction in the plan expenditure of the State. The assistance to be given to that State, has been stopped. What does it indicate? It indicates the special relief from the Central Government under article 356. Changes are made usually on the recommendations of the State Chief Ministers which create many problems for the State Government.

Madam, I request that the Government should be appointed on the recommendation of an inter-State Committee for a certain period say five years and he should be

[Sh. Dau Dayal Joshi]

retired after that he should not practice any vocation. I will cite an example that Shri Jagannath Pahadia was the Chief Minister of Rajasthan after that he was appointed as a Governor and also became a Central Minister. So, I suggest that this matter should be taken up for consideration after a fix period. I request that this House will seriously think over it and accept the Bill presented by Shri Sundhir Giri. With these words, I thank you.

**SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria):** Madam Chairperson, I support the important Bill which has been presented by Shri Sudhir Girji. At the time of framing the Constitution, its framers expressed this view that the Constitution of our country would be federal as well as unitary. But in the present situation of the country, it is easy to say that the Centre should give more powers to the State but the manner in which the Centre has misused the article 356, to suppress the feelings of the States, forces us to reconsider the article 356.

Madam, I would like to say that article 356 is the main hurdle in the way of maintaining and preserving the federal structure of the country. History is a proof that the national president of the Congress started a movement to dismiss a non Congress Government which came in power first time after independence in 1957 in Kerala. That was not a mass movement. But the Central Government called it a great movement, and told that it was difficult for the State Government to function smoothly, so the Central rule was imposed under article 356 and first time an unholy practice was started in the political history of this country from Kerala. Mrs. Indira Gandhi provoked and instigated that movement when she became Congress president for first time in 1956-57 and her father, Shri Jawahar Lal Neharu, who made a great contribution in framing the Indian Constitution, misused that article first time in Kerala. After that a new situation arose on the political horizon of India in 1967 when Congress established its monopoly over the

whole country. In 1967, a new political era started with the formation of united legislator's party's Governments are Coalition Governments in the States. But unfortunately Ajay Mukharji's Government in Bengal, Charan Singh's Government in Uttar Pradesh, Mahamaya Prasad Singh's Government in Bihar, Govind Narayan Singh's Government in Madhya Pradesh and as Shri Panigrahi was stating in his speech in his own State Orissa. R. N. Singh Dev's Government was dismissed in 1967 by the Central Government within 11 to 20 months by misusing this article and fresh elections were held in all the States. Again a new matter arose in 1977. I do not want to protect anyone or to show partiality. The same Article 356 was misused by the Congress Government at the Centre to dismiss the non-Congress Government in 1967 and the Communist Government of Kerala in 1959-60. Similarly, when the Janata Party won Lok Sabha Elections in 1977 and the Congress Party was totally swept away in North India, the Janata Party Government misused this Article 356 and made the then Vice President who was holding the charge of the office of the President that time instrumental to dismiss the Government of many those States where Assembly elections were yet to be held.

My only submission is that regardless the Party in power in Centre all the Governments have misused this Article to serve their party interests. Irony is that once the hon. President was on a visit to some foreign country but his signatures were obtained from there only to dismiss Shri Charan Singh's Government in Uttar Pradesh through this article. I do not say that Congress Party alone is responsible for it. My submission is that so long as there is such a provision in this article that the Government in power in the Center can interfere in the working of the State Government then any Party which is in power at the Centre and has majority can misuse it or use it to serve its own political purposes. Therefore, now the time has come to review the Article. We should amend the Constitution and bring about a provision under which any party which is in power in

the Centre may not be able to misuse it for establishing a Government of its own party against the will and sentiments of the people of that State by inciting defection and adopting other dirty tactics and thereby creating an atmosphere of secessionism and separatism.

I would like to state categorically that it is a great irony that the post of Governor is gradually becoming meaningless. The House should review this extravagant post of Governor. The Central Government appoints or nominates Governors of States to find out whether the concerned Government of the State is functioning in accordance with the Constitution or not. But I have made the opinion that now the Governor is not being appointed a watchdog but as a Party representative to promote the political interest of the Party in power at the Centre. Therefore this extravagant post needs, to be reviewed.

To conclude with, I would like to cite two more examples. Uttar Pradesh had been under emergency before 1977, Dr. Chenna Reddy of Congress Party was the Governor at that time there. As in the case with the President in the Centre the responsibility of a Governor is to address the joint meeting of both the Houses once a year before the beginning of the session. In his address to the joint sitting of both the Houses in 1976 Shri Reddy had openly appreciated emergency but just one year later when Government to the State was changed and the Janata Party came in power, then Governor Shri Reddy condemned emergency and called for new option in his speech which was contrary to his speech in 1976. The same thing happened in West Bengal also. The State Governor Shri Dharam Veer dismissed the Ajay Mukerjee Government. After election Shri Jyoti Basu's Government was formed there. The State Governor asked Shri Dharam Veer to read out a paragraph which was his self-criticism. The Governor declined to do so. A great hue and cry was made due to it. This has been happening in recent times also. When the Governor happens to address the joint sitting of both the Houses, he faces a very difficult situation.

Therefore, I politely urge you to think over this post once more very seriously. We are passing through great economic crisis and compulsion of taking specific steps to meet the economic crisis, we should decide whether the post of Governor should continue or it should be abolished.

The Governor has two main functions. First is to call the leader of the Party in majority to form Government and administer the oath of the office and second is to send a report to the Central Government when the State Government is in minority so that the Centre may dismiss the State Government. In my opinion, it is not proper to waste crores of rupees on Governor till 5 year for these two purposes only. The works in his disposal can be handed over to the Chief Justice of the State or the Chief Justices of High Courts of the States. After the declaration of President's rule in the State the President himself should send a representative on his behalf to the State till an elected Government is formed there. So long as there is elected Chief Minister in the State, it is the misuse of article 356 to have a Governor as showpiece on a lavish expenditure and to serve the political ends.

Madam, I would like to speak on the second point that there is a situation of upheaval in the States. In 1982-83 it was demanded in one State that only defence external affairs and tele-communication should remain under the jurisdiction of the Union Government and rest of the issue should come under the jurisdiction of State. At that time Sarkaria Commission was appointed to determine Centre-State relationship. But the practice of toppling State Government began in 1967. At that time D. M. P. party appointed a Rajmanna Commission in Madras, Tamilnadu and that Commission also submitted its report. In nutshell the report said that the way Central Government usurps the resources of States and in return provides economic resources to them on political considerations is not acceptable to them. For instance there is mineral wealth in Bihar. But the Central Government has not paid the due share of cess to Bihar for years

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

The prices of the Minerals found in Bihar are increasing continuously but the Centre does not increase the percentage of cess in that proportion. Today the issues of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa have been raised. The undeveloped state of the country have been blaming the Central Government for discrimination against them and it has been said that financial assistance given by the Centre is responsible a lot for increasing regional imbalance. The resources of big States are insufficient for their development. There has been over-staffing in these States and it has become difficult for them to pay the salaries of their employees from their resources. Hence, the Rajmanner Commission had said in its report in 1967 that some sources of income should be given to the states also.

[English]

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair* ]

[Translation]

Sir, Coal is produced in Bihar but the people of Bihar can use only the quota allotted by the Centre to them. Similarly, we produce the large quantity of sugar in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, but we can use the quota allotted to us by the Central Government. Sir, in this way we have resources of production, but the resources of development are provided by the Central Government. Therefore, a new distribution system should be developed. State Governments have means of production and they should have income from that. The Central Government should have the same power in regard to the income as per our constitutional provisions or we should reconsider it. We should reconsider it afresh. Various Commissions from Rajmanner Commission to Sarkaria Commission tried to define it many times. But, unfortunately, whenever there is pressure on Central Government from Separatist forces it starts saying that a Commission will

be constituted and that commission gives recommendations but after that nothing happens. Something happened 8 or 9 year ago. The Commission recommendations are not implemented. The Commission recommends that the Governors should be appointed in the States after consulting the Chief Ministers but the Centre against the interests of the State appoints such a person as a Governor who is able to keep the Chief Minister under his control. Therefore, Sir, I strongly support the resolution moved by Shri Sudhir Giri and demand that at least the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission should be implemented immediately if you don't abolish the post of the Governor and don't amend Article 356 so that growing discontentment and tendency of separatism can be controlled in the States and a Committee comprising Members of the House should also be constituted to determine the rights of the States on their resources.

With these words I conclude and support the resolution of Shri Sudhir Giri.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): I rise to oppose the proposed enactment relating to the Constitutional amendment. I oppose it not because of any other reason but because this amendment is founded on a misconceived concept, a suspicion of *malafide* intention on the part of the Central Government at all times. It does not take into account the prevailing conditions in the country, especially the demographic conditions, the danger of disintegration and various other aspects.

Whenever we think of a Constitutional amendment which is indeed a very serious matter, we have to take two factors into account. The first is whether we in this House are legally empowered at all to enact such an amendment. I say it because a number of cases starting from Keshavananda Bharathi case, clearly brought out the fact that this House is not empowered to legislate on matters which will strike at the very basic foundations of the Constitution. So, on the

one hand, we have to take this aspect into account and read through the Bill or the amendment proposed to see whether it strikes at the foundation or the basic structure of our Constitution.

The second aspect is national interest. We have to see whether the proposed enactment furthers our national interests or whether it is a retrograde step. Once we relate our arguments to these basic issues, we can come to certain conclusions whether the amendment is desirable or whether it is superfluous and goes against the national interests.

I will take the second issue first, i. e. whether this enactment promotes national interests or not. This enactment tries to strike at the emergency powers of the Central Government. The emergency powers essentially emanate out of a requirement, out of a contingency. In the Constitution there are three such contingencies which have been earmarked by our founding fathers wherein the Central Government can interfere in the affairs of a State. There are eight other cases where the Central Government can thus interfere. As far as the emergency powers go, there are three such cases - (1) war; (2) break-down of constitutional machinery; (3) financial emergency.

This amendment, in fact, does not include the situation of war. But it relates to the break-down of constitutional machinery and financial emergency that may arise, and intends to take away the powers of the Central Government to interfere in any way in such contingencies.

I would like to ask one question here. I want to know whether giving powers to the Central Government to interfere or intervene in certain contingencies takes out the federal structure of the Constitution or whether the judicious use of this power will essentially promote national interests? It is rather a merit of the Constitution that it visualises the contingencies when the strict application of the federal principle might destroy the basic assumptions on which our Constitution is

built. Hence we come to the other question, as to whether our Constitution is federal at all or whether it is quasi-federal or unitary.

These questions have been debated a number of times. Sarkaria Commission was appointed to go into these matters. As per Shri V. S. Tripathi's version it has been proved that India is basically a unitary State with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal State with subsidiary unitary features. This is a statement of facts which has arisen out of the historical necessity and political expediency. When the Constitution was enacted, at that point of time the political parties were in the grip of the divisive forces. On the basis of the two nation theory, India was struck into two parts: Pakistan and India. At that point of time a number of princely States were existing in our country. On the basis of all this, our constitution was given a unitary character with federal features. But, it has essentially a federal feature as the State can act in their own rights in many circumstances. The Constitution says that the States and Centre can legislate, execute and run the affairs of this country hand in hand. We have a loose federal structure. What is the necessity of having this sort of Constitution?

We want our nation to be a strong nation, a nation which when goes into the 21st century would be second to none. That is our basic aim towards which we are striving to develop our country. So, we should see that this particular enactment relates to that aim or it tends to destroy or put obstacles in that goal. We must know that many foreign powers are trying to take advantage of our diverse culture and they are trying to create a rift between different sections of the people. One section of the population is aroused against another section. To take care of all these things we require a strong Centre.

Take the case of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Keeping these States in view, what will happen if enactment was to be accepted. Hypothetically a State Government has now come in Punjab. If this enactment was to be passed then we will not be



[Sh. Sudhir Sawant]

able to do anything in case the Constitutional machinery feals.

Now, I would like to refer to the second aspect and that is law and order. At many places, the State Government have been unable to implement the law. I myself had raised this issue in this House wherein the State Governments and particularly progressive States like Maharashtra, have filed to implement the law. I think that point was brought before this House also. So, what would happen, if the law and order situation breaks down in any State in this country? If this enactment was to go through, then the Centre would be totally unable to do anything. Hence, in the interest of the nation; in the interest of the people; in the interest of the society, the contingencies have been earmarked by the founding fathers of this nation in the Constitution were in the Centre can intervene in a situation. Where the condition becomes impossible to live; where the condition had developed to such an extent where the national interest had been harmed there, the Centre can step in. Whether there is a *mala fide* intention or not, that is the question on which this particular enactment has been introduced. But, that is catered for in this Constitution. It is because, if there is a *mala fide* intention on the part of the Central Government and if it is visible, then electorate is there who can change the situation after every five years. Hence, rather than taking away the powers of the Central Government, it would be better to let as it is.

The next aspect which we must examine is whether this House is at all empowered to legislate on this issue; whether this House is at all empowered to push through this Amendment to the Constitution; and whether this proposed enactment strikes at the very basic structure of the Constitution. I would say that this enactment strikes at the very basic structure of the Constitution and hence it is *void ab initio* and *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

There are two or three reasons for this. Article 53 has clearly mentioner the powers

of the President. When we read Article 53 in conjunction with conjunction with Article 71, it is clear. The executive functions of this country rests in the Central Government and the President is the Constitutional Head and there by, when we come to Article 356 of the Constitution, it gives certain powers to the President which wio be used on the advice of the Council of Ministers. When certain contingencies arise in this country wherein the law and order situation or the Constitutional machinery breaks down; the President will take certain powers unto himself or assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State. Then, all the powers of the State Government will be taken over by the Central Government.

Now, by introducing this particular statement the Council of Minister of the State have lost majority or have adopted measures which will tantamount to subversion of the sovereignty of the country relates only to a particular situation when the Legislature has lost majority. But it does not cater for those particular contingencies which our founding fathers of the Constitution have earmarked clearly in the Constitution and those are the three particular emergencies. Hence, if we were to enact this particular law, then we would take away the powers of the Central Government to act in contingencies in the national interest and thereby because of this very basic issue where it tries to destroy the power of the Central Government to run this country- I feel that it strides at the very basic structure of the Constitution.

And hence this amendment is *ultra vires* and void *ab initio*. On these grounds, I oppose the proper amendment because India today is on the brink of the industrial revolution. And at this particular point of time, we require to gear up ourselves and the country and integrate the country and face the challenges which are in front of us to go into the 21st century.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): I rise to support the amendment, proposed by Shri Sudhir Giri and also to endorse the view expressed in support of this amendment.

So much is said about the relationship between the Union and the States. Now in the opening sentence in Article 1, Part I of the Constitution, we find the definition of India. "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of states." So, my submission is without the existence of the States there will not be and there cannot be a Union. So, naturally, from this it follows what should be the relationship between the Union and the States.

Now the question is one of the nature of relationship between these independently administered States and the Union within the federal structure contemplated in the Constitution. We will have to gather as to the nature of the independent administration of the states. From the provisions contained in Articles 152 to 237, of the Constitution, the States are given certain powers; they are vested with administrative powers. They have got to discharge certain functions within the framework of the Constitution. Then we have also the provisions for the relationship between the Union and the States. We find these provision in Articles 245-263 of the constitution. Now, with background, we will have to look into the provisions contemplated in Article 356. Article 356 itself would show that it is only an emergency provision. No doubt the Union will have to see that the administrative functions of a States will have be properly discharged within the ambit of the powers given to the States. Now, the amendment proposed by Shri Sudhir Giri would not totally take away the sovereign function of the Union in establishing administration, law and justice in the States also. The provision, as of now, in Article 356 (1) reads as follows:

"If the President on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State of otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by proclamation....."

Now this Article pertains specially to the carrying on of the Government in a State if

the President who is the Head of the Constitution, who is the Head of the nation, also is of the opinion that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Then of course, he will have to make certain provisions for the carrying on of the administration of that particular State/territory of our Union.

What is contemplated here through this amendment is, instead of the words, "The Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this constitution", the words "Council of the Minister of the State has lost majority or has adopted measures which tantamount to subversion of the sovereignty of the country" shall be substituted.

Now we are living in a democracy. A democratic set up is contemplated in the administration of the States, which are constituted under the Constitution of India. The duly elected government in which the people of that State, the citizens of India have reposed confidence, should it not be allowed to discharge its functions properly to the best satisfaction of the people living within that territory?

In the democratic set up, no doubt, we have political parties, we have political ambitions. But all of us will have to work within the framework of the Constitution. That being the case, the question is, whither, for a moment the Union headed by the President, headed by the President, acting under the advice of the Council of Ministers can think that a government in a State which is duly elected, which has the confidence of the people cannot be carried on in accordance of the provisions of the Constitution.

Now many things are said about the later developments; the experience we gained in the working of the Constitution all these years is there. Commissions after Commissions are appointed to decide the nature of the relationship between the Union and the States, the latest being the Sarkaria commission. My friends from the ruling

[Sh. V. Dhananjaya Kumar]

benches have been giving credit to the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for constituting the Sarkaria Commission. Unfortunately they forget for the moment that the report of the Sarkaria Commission is intentionally kept in the cold storage.

Probably the Government thought that the powers conferred in the Union are being taken away or that they cannot act as they like to take full control of the administration in a particular State, specially with political motives.

The amendment merely says that until and unless it is proved that the Council of Ministers has lost the majority or has adopted a measure which would tantamount to subversion of the sovereignty of the country, the powers vested in the President or the Union shall not be exercised, or shall be exercised with diligence. Sir, he has also proposed the methodology by which the majority of the Council of Ministers is to be assessed. In the proviso he wants to add the following:

"provided that the fact whether the Council of Minister has lost majority shall be proved on the floor of the Legislative Assembly of the State."

Again this fear has been expressed in the light of our experience in the working of the Constitution.

Shri Mohan Singhji has dealing at length as to how the various Government are being appointed at the whims and fancies of the Union and how they have been acting purely under political considerations. We had also seen as to how Governments after Governments in the States were toppled. We have got examples of recent occurrence before us. In the year 1989, the Janata Dal Government in Karnataka headed by Shri Bommali was toppled overnight. In 1991, what had happened in Meghalaya, was being discussed a little while ago. And just now, this House is seized up with the matter pertaining to Manipur, which has happened in 1992.

In the light of all these, this Amendment has been proposed here to decide the confidence in the Council of Ministers in a State Legislature; how it should be decided by the Governors, who are supposed to exercise their functions, their duties, within the framework of the Constitution again within the powers conferred on them by the Order of appointment issued by the President, who is the Head of the Constitution.

So, in all fairness the majority of the Council of Ministers will have to be assessed only on the floor on the floor of the Legislative Assembly. What is wrong in that? Often we use the words "Heaven will not fall if we wait for a moment". Now, the Governors should exercise with due diligence and an opportunity for the duly elected Government in a State to constitute the Legislature and prove their majority on the floor of the Legislature. Otherwise, this provision is very often abused. And the words as of now exist in Sub section 1 of Article 356- "of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise" are very mischievous. Great stress was laid on the words "or otherwise". Many times, by making use of this power conferred on the Union, the President is made to issue the Proclamation so that the administration of a State is taken into the hands of the Union.

My friend Shri Sudhir Sawant, has been referring to alternation of the basic structure of the Constitution. No doubt we all agree and there have been a number of decisions rendered by the Supreme Court that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be altered; the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be amended.

Sir, as I have already submitted, this is an emergency provision contemplated to be exercised only in extreme cases wherein the law and order machinery has been broken; wherein the President or the Union feels that the administration of the particular State cannot be carried on without intervention by the Union. Then only, in such extreme cases, the provisions contemplated under Article 356 will have to be exercised. That itself shows that this provision will have to be

exercised with due diligence, with all care and placing certain restraints on the powers that will have to be exercised. In all fairness, the amendments now proposed are very much called for in the present situation.

A fear is expressed that whether this House is competent to carry out such amendments as on-date. My submission is that we have seen many provisions of the Constitution is being amended. This is not be one pertaining to the basic structure of the Constitution. By amending the provisions contained in Article 356 we are not, in any way, going to alter the basic structure of our Constitution. We are making an amendment to this provision just to make restraints on the powers which are more often abused to the detriment of the people of a particular State. So, I would make a request to the hon. Minister that let him not take a view that this particular amendment is being moved by a Private Member and it is not being piloted by the Government and let him please accept this amendment and see that these disputes between Union and the States in the matter of administration are settled once for all. If not let the Government itself come up with such an amendment so that the amendment could be carried out by this august House. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are four Members who are eager to participate in this debate. They are also waiting. The time allotted is also coming to an end.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, it is an important subject. Please extend the time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): Sir, let us extend the time allotted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Very good. If the treasury benches are willing I have no objection.

Now Shri Sudhir Ray.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I strongly support the proposal moved by Shri Sudhir Giri. In 1946 when general elections were held all over the Congress party issued a manifesto which promised that India would be turned into a federation and federal government would retain only Defence, External Affairs and Finance and the rest would go to the States. But, unfortunately, when the Constitution was framed, it was seen that the Central government has become very much powerful. The Central List consists of 99 subjects, the State List contains 62 subjects and the concurrent list contains more than 50 subjects. The Constitution laid down that if there is any doubt regarding any subject, that subject would lie in the jurisdiction of the federal government.

Not only this but the office of the Governor was misused by the ruling party at the Centre from the very beginning. Generally leaders who are defeated in the elections, leaders who are ousted from are ousted from the State politics and bureaucrats who retire from civil service are appointed as Governors. They all dance to the tune of the Central Government.

Thus, in 1952 when general elections were held, in the Madras Legislative Assembly the then Progressive Democratic Front consisting of Communist Party and the Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party won the majority. But the then Governor, Shri Sriprakash, who all along a Congressman, opined that a stable Government can be formed only by the Congress Party. Shri Ragagopalachari was nominated as a Member of the Upper House and then he was called upon to form the Government. He was given sufficient time to induce or purchase some Members to join the ruling party. Thus Congress came to power there. But the next year in 1953 in Andhra when there was a talk of forming the Government, Shri Nagi Reddy should have been invited to form the Government as he was the leader of the single largest party, but this Governor Chandulal Trivedi opined that the Government must be formed by a coalition of parties which enjoy the majority in the

[Dr. Sudhir Ray]

Legislature, and therefore, a coalition Government came into existence in Andhra.

SHRI A. CHARLES: When the National Front Government was there, 13 Governors were dismissed at a stroke and they were allowed to continue on daily wages. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): They were keeping the Governors on daily wages. (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Now, Sir, these Governors are pliant tools in the hands of the Central Government and whenever there was any prospect of the Opposition coming into power, they were sending a report under Article 356 that the Government cannot be run in accordance with the principles of the Constitution and up till now the State Governments were suspended or overthrown 84 times. Why? Sir, India is a federation and federation implies that the State Governments and the Central Government should enjoy coordinate power and they are equal in their own spheres. But what is the situation in India? It is the Central Government which tries to control the State Governments and Governors were one of the instruments and these Governors often recommended the dissolution of the State Assembly, dissolution of the State Government under Article 356 of the Constitution.

Sir, my previous speakers referred to the case of Kerala when thy spoke of the Civil war situation which was sponsored by the Catholic Church, by the tea planters and by the CIA. Ambassador Moynihan's report supports this and then suddenly under Article 356 the Governor's rule was imposed in Kerala.

I do not want to repeat the stories told by Shri Mohan Singh about what happened in 1967 and 1968. Sir, the State Legislatures turned into cattle marts where they were purchased and sold and Governors helped in this process. Whenever the Congress

tried to get into power, they purchased some willing M.L.As. and then it was reported that President's Rule under Article 356 may be lifted and a constitutional government can be formed. Therefore Sir, we know that India is undergoing rapid changes. Rajamannar Commission was debunked one day. Justice Rajamannar gave a voluminous report, but that report was simply struck down. But now Sarkaria Commission has also given its recommendations. And it has been said that the Governor must be above politics. But, Sir, last year the Tamil Nadu Government was overthrown; even without a report from the Governor, Salem.

SHRI A. CHARLES: You had a Government which supported the LTTE.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: You patronised the LTTE, don't talk of LTTE. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: And you are still in collusion with them. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): The Congress supported the LTTE for their human rights violation and to get their rights, but not for their terrorist activities. So, they should withdraw their words. (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Therefore, I support Shri Sudhir Giri's Bill because if this article is deleted is deleted forthwith, it will strengthen our Constitution.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am glad that Shri Sudhir Giri has brought this Bill. This is a Bill which is really thought provoking and which is provoking the conscience of all of us. I would think that this something which will act as a pointer to the political propriety and political honesty of the persons in power. I do not think that even with such an amendment the problem which we are facing can be solved because there must be some kind of residual power with the Central Government in a state of emergency. But the main dispute is when it should be used, how it should be used to what extent and in what manner.

Therefore, what is really called for is a real political honesty on the part of the persons who exercise that power.

Now, the amendment which is brought in, only says that instead of a little change in the sense that it should be restricted to conditions where the Council of Minister has lost the majority or secondly, where the measures which are tantamount to the sovereignty of the country are being taken by the Government. The interpretation goes to an extent of giving it a larger perspective. I would think that it will also be in the same category as in a case where the constitutional machinery has completely flopped. There are so many examples which have been quoted here. We know that the allegations on either side to controvert each other is to show that this power can be used so many times. The persons who were in power were actually misusing this power and used it indiscriminately to cut at the root and in 1977, we had the best example where without assigning any reasons, several State Governments were dismissed. I think the examples which have been quoted here very clearly show that this power had been misused on either side.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue your speech next time.

17.59 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

## (Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, Saturday 29th February, 1992 at 5 p.m. for the presentation of General Budget.

18.00 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock on Saturday, February 29, 1992/Phalguna 10, 1913 (Saka):*

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