

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, December 4, 1992/ Agrahayana
13, 1914 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Coal Production

*161. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total production, demand and sale of coal in terms of quantity and value for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the import of coal has been increasing years after year;

(c) if so, the quantity of coal imported during the last three years and expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise;

(d) the quantity of coal likely to be imported during the current year and expenses likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to achieve self-sufficiency in coal production and to reduce the coal imports during the Eighth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (e). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Year	Demand (Million Tonnes)	Production (Million Tonnes)	Actual Offtake (Million tonnes)	Net value of coal despatches (Rs. in crores)	
				CIL	SCCL
1	2	3	4	5	6
1989-90	222.00	200.89	199.79	4819.03	528.11
1990-91	229.80	211.73	210.70	5095.02	505.31
1991-92	237.00	229.28	228.93	6009.42	653.6

(b) & (c). The available information about imports of various grades of coal in the country during last three years is as below:

Grade of Coal Imported	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)		Value (Rs. in crores)	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)		Value (Rs. in crores)	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)		Value (Rs. in crores)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) Anthracite Coal		6	1.72	3	2.77	2	2.14		
(ii) Coking Coal		4576	519.59	5854	733.59	5272	898.40		
(iii) Steam Coal		94	7.92	114	11.18	.	.		

Grade of Coal Imported		1989-90				1990-91		1991-92	
		Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7		
(iv)	Others	139	19.26	76	8.89	3	0.11		
(v)	Coke and Semi Coke of lignite or peat.	17	3.38	13	3.11	.	-		
(vi)	Other Cokes of coal	114	15.05	140	29.83	651	135.76		
Total		4946	566.92	6200	789.37	5928	1036.41		

(d) The coking coal imports for 1992-93 are estimated at 6.00 million tonnes (MT).

In addition, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., may import of 2 M.T. and 1 M.T. of non-coking coal respectively. The value of imports cannot presently be determined as the contracts have not been finalised.

(e) The indigenous non-cocking production is adequate to meet the overall demand of various consumers. Adequate investments are being planned during the 8th plan to meet the increased requirements in the Plan period.

Coal India Limited is also taking following steps to improve the coking coal availability to Steel Plants and thereby reduce imports.

- (i) About 2.5 million tonnes additional non-linked washery coal of relatively better quality is expected to be made available to existing washeries.
- (ii) Modification of existing coking coal washeries by implementation of recommendation of Technical Group.
- (iii) Augmentation of Power supplies to washeries through direct feeders as well as installation of Captive Power Plants.
- (iv) Opening of new coking coal mines and increasing production of coking coal from the existing mines through augmentation/re-organisation scheme.
- (v) Commissioning of two new coking coal washeries at Madhuband and Kedla which would increase the washing capacity by 5 million tonnes of raw coal.
- (vi) Intensifying coking coal mining in Assam and Meghalaya to make available increased quantities of low ash coking coal.

(vii) Allowing private sector participation in setting up of coal washeries which will help in augmenting the total washing capacity.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister through you whether it is a fact that the funds provided to Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited, by the Planning Commission are grossly inadequate to take care of the development of captive coal mines for new power projects in power sector, specially in Maharashtra State. If yes, What is the Government's thinking for mobilisation of adequate resources required under the new Coal Policy, with details of cost and location of the projects in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): It is true that the funds made available to the Ministry of Coal are not adequate, And I suppose that it is the case not only with us, but with everybody. We cannot blame the Planning Commission also, because the Planning Commission has to allocate the resources according to the availability of funds. Therefore, I would not like to blame anybody here.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the total funds required by the coal sector was Rs. 11,769 crore. That was the requirement which we projected to the Planning Commission. But the Planning Commission finalised it at Rs. 8,520 crore. Therefore, right from the stage of allocation itself, we have a gap of Rs. 3,249 crore. Now, out of Rs. 8,520 crore which has been finalised, the budgetary support that would be available to the coal sector, will be only Rs. 1,155 crore, which would mean that an amount of Rs. 73,65 crore will have to be generated internally by the Company. Out of Rs. 1,155 crore that we would get as budgetary support, the interest that will accrue on this amount and the liability that we have to the Government of India in respect of the previous loan, comes to Rs. 3,500 crore. Therefore, we really have a serious financial problem, in

Coal India and to that extent, I would agree with the hon. Member that the funds allocated are not adequate.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN

THORAT: What about the power sector in Maharashtra?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: This applies to whole of India. I do not have the State-wise figures. I can work out the State-wise figures and then supply the data to the Member.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN

THORAT: Sir, many important power and other industrial projects in the State of Maharashtra are pending clearance on some plea or the other and also for want of coal-linkage. For instance, in my constituency, Ujani Thermal Power Station....

MR. SPEAKER: So, you have come down from nation to State and now from State to your constituency.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN

THORAT: Sir, Ujani Thermal Power Project in Sholapur District is on the verge of closure for want of linkage of coal. For years together, I am pressing for this linkage of the coal from Singareni or Coal India, whatever it may be. Instead of importing coal from outside, I do not understand why the Government of India is not trying for this coal linkage. I do not understand why the Government thinks it impossible to link the thermal power station at Ujani with Singareni or Coal India. Will the Minister give his sympathetic consideration for this project?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, as far as the existing power stations are concerned, those which are already in operation, I do not think there is any power station in the country where there is no coal linkage. The question of coal linkage comes only when it is a new project. I have no details about this particular but I will certainly check up the position and let the hon. Member know about it. But generally, I would say as I have stated earlier that during the 8th Five Year Plan because of the resource crunch it will not be possible

on the part of the Coal India to linkage to all the power stations that are coming up. That is precisely the reason why a Bill is before this august House where we are seeking amendment of the Coal Nationalisation Act and we are trying to give captive mines to those power stations which are coming up in the near future.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, we have about 184 billion tonnes of reserves of coal in our country and our reserve of coking coal is also adequate. The only problem is that we have to reduce the ash content of our coking coal so that it can be utilised for the steel plants. The Ministry of Steel has finalised a long term agreement for the import of coal, which has gone from 4.05 million tonnes last year to 6 million tonnes this year. The Ministry of Steel is importing this coking coal for the Steel plants because we have in our country about 16 coal washeries and the coal that is produced by these washeries is not of a good quality and its ash content is 9 per cent to 20 per cent

In our country there is a coal washery under the public sector. We have a captive coal washery of ISCO, which produces the coal with an ash content of 17 per cent. We can reduce the ash content of our coking coal so that we need not import coal from other countries and we can save the scare foreign exchange at our disposal. We have adequate reserves of prime coking coal in Assam also.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question, Mr. Acharia?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I am coming to the question, Sir. May I know from the Minister whether the Ministry of Coal in coordination with the Ministry of Steel is making any proposal to bring prime coking coal from Assam to Bangladesh so that the transportation cost is less and get it washed through its own washery so that the ash content is reduced to 17 per cent. I would like to know whether the Government is considering this proposal so that we can reduce the import of coking coal to some extent.

MR. SPEAKER: The verbosity in the question is like ash content in the coal.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: It is true that we have enough reserves of coaking coal in the country. But unfortunately these reserves could not be exploited so far mainly for two reasons. Firstly the highest quantity of coaking coal reserve is found in Bihar, that is Jharia area where there has been an underground fire going on for the last one hundred years. This has to be tackled. There was an half-an-hour discussion on the floor of this House. We have discussed this matter and I have informed this House what steps we have taken. This is one problem we are trying to tackle.

Secondly we have huge reserves of coaking coal in the north-eastern part of India, that is in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. This coaking coal has not been exploited due to the transport bottleneck. The only major railway line in the north-eastern States, that is from Bongaigaon to Dibrugarh, has been a metro gauge for more than a hundred years. This year the Government of India has decided to convert this metro gauge into broad gauge; the foundation stone has been laid by the hon. Prime Minister; we are grateful to him. As the communication network, the transport network, is planned to be improved, we are simultaneously planning to exploit the coaking coal resources from the north-eastern States.

In the mean time I agree that there have been suggestions that the possibility of transporting the coaking coal reserves from the north-eastern region to the rest of India through Bangladesh could be explored. In fact, some of the State Governments in the north-eastern region have sent this proposal to the Government of India. I have personally had a discussion with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri Prahb Mukherjee. Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, our Prime Minister for Steel, has been taking interest in that. That idea is very much there; but we have not been able to finalise it.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Supplement to part (e) of the question I want

to know from the Minister through you as to what are the positive measures taken by the Government to intensify coaking coal mine in Assam and Meghalaya and how far we have succeeded in these measures.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: As far Assam is concerned, we are going for a mine. This is not exactly a new mine, it was there; but it was to be developed properly. We are trying to intensify the Borobolai Coaking Coal project.

I forgot to clarify one question earlier regarding the ash content. As far as the coaking coal in the north-eastern States are concerned, it has a very little ash content. So the content is not a problem, of that coaking coal. But on the other hand we have a very high sulphur content in the coaking coal of the north-eastern States. Therefore instead of washing it what we have to do is to desulphurise it and we are also going to put up a desulphurise project in Assam. In Arunachal Pradesh we have a project called Namchek which is a new project that we are taking up. As far as Meghalaya is concerned, from where the hon. Member comes and I also come from there, the coal mines are in private hands. It is not under the purview of nationalisation.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Garo Hills is not in private hands.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Local people were allowed to mine there; so it is in private hands. Meghalaya have got three districts mainly - there are five or six now - Jaintia Hills Coaking Coal and Kashi Hills. As far as Garo Hills is concerned, it has non-coaking coal. We have offered to the private miners there - since they are selling the coaking coal in Meghalaya at a very cheap rate to the traders - in consultation with the Steel Authority of India that we are willing to take the coaking coal projects of Meghalaya for the purpose of our steel plants. We are yet to get response from the local traders.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to bring to your notice that fifteen minutes have been consumed by one question. By this rate, we will be able to cover only four questions. If

five Members are allowed to ask supplementaries, that means, twenty five Members will ask. We have 545 Members in the House. Please understand this and don't pressurise to get your supplementaries put.

Cargo Handled by Major Ports

*162. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the cargo handling capacity of various major ports is not in consonance with trade traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the cargo capacity of the major ports; and

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). The present capacity of all major ports is 169.23 million tonnes. The total traffic handled during the year 1991-92 was 157.86 million tonnes. Keeping in view the increasing trend in traffic, an outlay of Rs. 2978.00 crores has been earmarked for port development during the 8th plan. It is proposed to enhance the capacity of all major ports to 237.09 million tonnes by the end of 8th Plan. Some of the important schemes proposed to be taken up during this period are as under:

1. Mechanised Coal handling facilities at Paradip and Ennore which will be a new Satellite port.
2. Improvement in POL handling facilities at Bombay, Kandla,

Paradip, Haldia & New Mangalore Ports.

3. Container handling facilities at Calcutta and Kandla Ports.
4. LPG handling facilities at Visakhapatnam and Jawaharlal Nehru Ports.
5. Additional General cargo Berths at Calcutta/Haldia, Paradip, Tuticorin, Mormugao, New Mangalore and Kandla Ports.

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Sir, the hon., Minister's statement is not at all satisfactory. My main question was: "Whether the Government are aware that the cargo handling capacity of various major ports is not in consonance with trade traffic";

As the handling capacity of Visakhapatnam and Kakinada Ports are not adequate, why have you not taken any steps for their improvement during the Eighth Plan?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, it is not right that we have not taken any steps during Eighth Plan. We have taken steps.

I would like to inform the hon., Member that we have steps for improvement of Visakhapatnam Port in the Eighth Five Year Plan. We are going to construct a multi-purpose general cargo berth with a total outlay of Rs. 20 crore; modernisation of OHP Improvement Scheme; construction of Off-shore Tanker Terminal handling LPG; replacement of Varaha infrastructure facilities for export of steel

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: What about Kakinada Port?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Kakinada Port comes under the purview of the State Government.

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: It seems, you are going to improve the Kakinada Port by giving Rs. 174 crore. Is it true?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I just gave you the details regarding total money which we propose to spend on Vizag.

I am sorry I do not have anything about Kakinada

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Because of the step motherly treatment which you are giving towards Andhra Pradesh, most of the cargoes are diverted to Paradeep or Madras.

Is it true?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No that is not true.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the importance of Kandla Port for North-Western India is well known. Keeping in view the importance of this port I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether facilities of transportation, loading-unloading of goods and container service will be provided at Kandla Port also like those provided at Nhava-Sheva (New Bombay). If so, the amount allocated for Kandla Port during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the schemes which have been started.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The reply to the first supplementary is 'yes' and regarding the second I have to say that Rs. 341.63 crores have been allocated during the Eighth Five Year Plan.,

[English]

In Kandla, we are going to have seven cargo berths; we are going to develop container handling facilities; we are going to provide additional facilities for handling oil and multipurpose berth at Vadina; we are going to have additional cargo berth and fourth oil jetty at Kandla.

SHRI A. CHARLES: From the answer given by the hon. Minister, a number of things are proposed to be implemented for increasing the cargo capacity and for giving more handling facilities, including container

services.

Cochin is a major Port but unfortunately, that is totally left out.

May I know from the hon. Minister, what are the schemes that are proposed to be implemented for improving the handling facility and for enhancing the cargo capacity and container services?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The total outlay that we have brought up for Cochin I am sorry, in the original answer, it may not be there. But we have got a full fledged container terminal coming in Cochin. We are also procuring a dredger Scheme for deepening of COT Channel, development of coal handling facilities for Thermal Power Station at Kayankulam, development of container terminal at Vallarpadern and also replacement of the bridges.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: The Minister in his reply has stated about mechanised coal handling facilities at Paradip, you know, which will be a new Satellite Port.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not on the Paradip Port; we are on a different question.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: One of the objectives under the Seventh plan period for the port sector is for the developmental facilities. It was for handling 50 per cent of the general cargo in a containerised form. Accordingly, a provision was also made in the Seventh Plan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we have achieved this objective.

Secondly, Indian ports today have a handling capacity of 6 to 12 containers per hour while on the international ports, it is about 25 to 30 containers per hour. I would like to know from the hon. Minister after taking all the measures, those who have been envisaged in this reply, what would be the handling capacity of Indian ports in terms of containers per hour?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is a very

difficult question. I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have been having problems; and some of the international companies are also feeling that we are utilizing too many labourers on a container stuffing and de-stuffing. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have been having negotiations with different labour unions that it is not something which is lucrative to the people that you are having 52 and more than people on a container.

Recently, I like to inform that we have had a break-through in Cochin with the help of the Chief Minister and the union that we have brought down de-stuffing by practically adding to a capacity of 33 per cent on a container and also added about 9 per cent in the profit. I hope that other ports will also do it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked one question.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: I have not got my reply so far.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: When I was asking a question, you told me that you were on a different question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing you to ask a question on 163 and not on 162. Please sit down. Unnecessarily, you are taking time of the House.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: I have got one point.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

Paradip Port

*163. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK:

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2601 on July 24, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since taken any decision regarding construction of a multipurpose cargo berth and mechanised coal berths at Paradip Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the foreign assistance proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Construction of multipurpose cargo berth at Paradip Port at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.36 crores has been sanctioned by the Government on 13.8.92. The target date of completion of the projects is 36 months from the date of its sanction.

The construction of mechanical coal berth at Paradip Port is yet to be sanctioned by the Government.

(c) No foreign assistance is required for the multipurpose cargo berth at Paradip.

For the mechanised coal handling facilities at Paradip, assistance of Rs. 404.55 crores approximately will be obtained from the Asian Development Bank.

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: According to the reply given by the hon. Minister, the Asian Development Bank will provide financial assistance for the mechanised coal berths at Paradip Port. Then the reason why the construction of the mechanised coal berth has not been sanctioned so far and whether it would be sanctioned during the current financial year?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No, not in the current financial year. It will be in the next Five Year Plan. I have just given the total amount sanctioned by the Asian Development Bank which has approved a loan of Rs. 285 million. This Paradip Port and Ennore Coal Transmission Project will create a set of mechanised coal handling facilities at Paradip Port and a new power station at Ennore. This is the thermal coal

which will go to the thermal plants in the south and if you want I can give you the details. But this project has been sanctioned by the Asian Development Bank.

SHRISUBASHCHANDRANAYAK: Will the hon. Minister please state whether the proposal will create additional facilities at the port, including two berths to handle 65,000 DWT vessels and tramps handled by merry-go-round system utilising bottom discharge, wagons handling of thermal coal cargo which were under construction by the Government? Whether the Asian Development Bank finance the project? If so, the steps taken in the matter?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Yes, it will be financed by the Asian Development Bank and we have already got the PIB clearance. We are going to the Cabinet; we will get it cleared.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Recently the hon. Minister was at Paradeep and he announced so many things for the improvement of Paradeep. But the only point is, the mechanised coal handling berth is still pending with the Government of India and as the Minister has stated just now, it will go to the Cabinet for approval. Is it going to be finalised this year so that the loan of Asian Development Bank can be utilised? Whatever is required from the Government of India, is that being cleared? If not, when is it going to be cleared?

Secondly, a comprehensive development programme for Paradeep Port is needed. Paradeep is being neglected by the Government of India and the hon. Minister will agree on this issue that there are so many demands for facilities but the Government of India has not sanctioned so are any new berth for Paradeep. May I know from the hon. Minister what was the demand of the Government of Orissa for the development of Paradeep? On the Project Report, what are you going to do this year?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I will give the next planing for Paradeep. It is a good question that you have asked. We are going

to spend about Rs. 883.15 crores and I can assure you that I will fulfill whatever I have announced, that is, whatever is possible. We will help the State Government and implement those scheme. But I would like to give you the information about the development of coal handling facility, as I just informed other hon. Member.

The construction of a second multi-berth facility, construction of a container berth, construction of the first multiple berth, acquisition of coal handling equipment and oil berth and modification of iron ore handling plan and also replacement of a floating docks, these are the projects which we have sanctioned for Paradeep Port.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Are you going to sanction them this year?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: If the project is come on their own merits, we will do it.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: The hon. Minister replied that the Paradeep port will be a new satellite port. What are the additional facilities if Paradeep is converted into a new satellite port and what are the amounts earmarked for the lay out of Paradeep in the Eighth Five Year Plan for converting into a satellite port?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Paradeep is not going to be a new satellite port. Ennore is going to be a new satellite port. But I have just informed you that in the next five year plan we have got Rs. 883.15 crores to be spent. I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is proposed to construct two berths in straight quay of 545 metres long in line with the existing iron ore berth in the Eastern Dock.

The existing approach channel, turning basin and break waters are considered suitable for handling vessels of size upto 65,000 DWT. Bottom discharge wagons will be provided by the Railways. Necessary stockpile area for stacking coal to the extent of 26,000 sq. m. will be developed including so improvement measures. Necessary residential and non-residential buildings... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can send this to him in writing.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: This is what the Member wanted.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, the Minister has replied to question no. 162 that mechanised coal handling facilities at Paradip and Ennore will be a new satellite port *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you do not have to reply to him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Minister is sending it. It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Bhoi

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, we, the Members of parliament from Orissa, require your protection. For both the Questions 162 and 163, the replies given by the Minister are purely a bureaucratic reply. According to the Techo-economic Survey certain details are required for major ports. The Minister in his first reply has said that a mechanised coal handling facilities at Paradip and Ennore will be a new satellite port. In reply to Question No. 163, has refused to commit that.. Secondly, the original Project Report of Paradip envisaged 12 cargo handling berths; one multi-purpose coal handling berth; one iron ore and other minerals berth and Lagan. Sir, Ruhr is a place in Australia, which is famous for iron ore, manganese and other minerals. In 1970s, there was a war in Bangladesh and 150 DWT ships were due to deep draught in Paradip Port. What is the present position of the draught in Paradip port? I want to know whether the original project report envisaged 13 cargo handling berths or not. What is the Department doing from 1792 to 1992. What is the progress? I want to know whether bureaucrats are opposing techno-economic survey for

*Not recorded.

consultation. There should be a will and without a will it cannot be implemented *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: How many cargo berths will be installed in the Eighth Five Year Plan in Paradip port? What is the size of the cargo coal handling plant? How many million tonnes of coal will be handled in Paradip port? What is the total amount of iron ore, manganese and other minerals will be exported in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Therefore I want to know categorically about this DWT; about cargo handling berth; mineral export and coal export.

[Translation]

SHRIRABIRAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, This correction should be made that Ruhr is a place in Germany not in Australia

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, if you have understood, you can reply.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would like to inform the Member that Ruhr is a place in Germany and not in Australia. That has been officially corrected *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That was a slip of tongue.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would like to inform the hon. Member that initially, Ennore will be the only new satellite port of Madras under this full project of Asia Development Bank. The new facilities which are going to be created, that will be created in the existing port, in Paradip port... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you do not have to reply to interruptions.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: These facilities which we are going to create by the

Asia Development Bank will be done within the existing facilities available in the Paradip port. Now the purpose of this whole loan will be for creation of mechanical handling facilities. As the hon. Member has asked, the traffic projection is as on 1977. At present, there is a shortage of coal handling facility. You are right. That is one of the reasons that in Ennore and Paradip ports these facilities are quite a bit. Now, proposed facility which you have asked two berth in a straight quay of 545 M length in line with the existing projected three quarter...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, if it is a long reply, you can send him in writing.

[Translation]

IMF/World, Bank Loans

*164. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have requested IMF/World Bank for another loan of 2.2 billion under a suitable mix of Extended Fund Facility and Enhanced Structural Adjustment Programme over a period of three years beginning from April, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any discussions were held between the Union Government and IMF/World Bank in recent months; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of these agencies of India's request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). We have at present an upper credit tranche stand-by arrangement with the IMF for \$2.2 million, which will continue until March 1993. Several tranches under the arrangement would become available to us between now and March next year. We have undertaken

preliminary discussions with the IMF for an extended Fund Facility arrangement for 3 years with a blend of ESAF resources. Formal negotiations for this arrangement will be undertaken next year.

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance that on which conditions the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have released loan of 2.2 billion dollars and whether those conditions are in the interest of the country. Will this money received as loan be utilized for such schemes which will enhance the production in the country and we may be able to repay the loan and I would like to know the rate of interest on that loan?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has drawn the attention towards two things he has asked for some information. The first thing he has asked is about the conditions of the loan. The Hon. Finance Minister has already given the information about the standby arrangement on 16.12.1991 in the Lok Sabha and all the conditions have been mentioned in that and the same have also been mentioned in the other letter placed by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on 2.6.1992.

As far as the rate of interest and repayment period of loan is concerned, there are two types of loans in this item. The first is the standby facility. In standby arrangement the repayment of extended fund facility is to be done in 4 1/2 years to 10 years and the rate of interest on such loan is 7 per cent. The second is enhance structure adjustment facility. This facility is given for 5-10 years and on such loans the rate of interest is very lower 5 per cent. This facility is provided particularly to the developing countries. We have been provided this loan by merging both the schemes and I have placed the constitutions of both facilities before you.

SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon., Minister has replied to

it. After returning from the annual meeting of the World Bank the hon. Minister of Finance made the statement that the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and individual donors are also ready to provide loan to India. I would like to know the list of individual donors and which individual donors want to provide loan to India and what are their conditions? Have they any scheme? And will they provide grants to India according to those schemes? Will they take back the grants or not?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Finance Minister mentioned that he had gone to Washington and visited some other countries in the month of September. At that time he had a general discussion with the officials of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Along with this I would like to state that recently a delegation of the officials of the World Bank had visited India. They also discussed the matter here. We hope and as the hon. Finance Minister said in his reply that which countries can provide loan to India for the fulfilment of its needs and what are their conditions for that. There are two types of donor countries. Countries with which we have bilateral relations as Japan, Germany and Britain. That is another provision under this provision we provide funds to the states on the basis of their projects. The amount we have received from different states and approximate amount of Rs. 71 thousand crore allocated to different states in March, 1992 is separate from this and project states in March, 1992 is separate from this and projects have completed; some are under implementation and some are pending. This assistance from some country to some other country is based upon the project. The Government also takes assistance from the World Bank as well as from the International Monetary Fund. The International Monetary Fund only provides loan, its terms and conditions are different and the assistance and loan provided by the World Bank has different terms and conditions. Therefore I would like to tell you that at present from November 1991 to July 1992 the Government has received Rs. 2217 crores under standby facility and from

November 1991 to July 1992 we have received Rs. 2705 crore. Government is likely to receive 646 million dollar under standby arrangement in December itself and in May 1993 we will get 323 million dollars.

SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not replied to the question regarding the individual donors.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, Sir, he has asked that as to which individual donor is going to provide you loan and on which terms and conditions.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already submitted that information and at present I can tell about the aid received in the recent past only. I cannot tell about them with whom the discussion is undergoing. Till now terms and conditions have not been fixed. When the discussion will be completed, the terms and condition and amount will also be finalised then we will inform the Parliament in due course.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last month when the Chairman of the World Bank, Mr. Proston, had come to India, he was also made to visit in my constituency, slums known as Dharavi. I would like to know the President of the World Bank and what assurance has been given by him to give any aid for the clearance or improvement of slums.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Sir, as I mentioned, when the World Bank team was here in July/August, 1992, various requirements and general aspects of the requirements for the next three years had been discussed but no specific finalisation has taken place. Therefore I am not in a position, at this state, to state what is the amount and under what terms they have been accepted or finalised about the particular project mentioned by the hon. Member. These matters are still under negotiation and when they are finalised, they will be

announced in Parliament.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first question was really with regard to the future and the hon. Minister's reply was about the past.

"Sawale digar jawabe digar". The hon. Minister has mentioned about the stand-by arrangement with the I.M.F. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what was the total outstanding loan from the I.M.F. on 31st March, 1992? How much have you drawn so far against the stand-by arrangement during the current year? What is the total amount of repayment that you are going to make to the I.M.F. on the outstanding loan during the current year? Finally, what is the total inflow of foreign exchange that you estimate during the current year not counting the loans and deposits?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: In regard to the balance, we have three accounts. One is the external assistance. The hon. Member has particularly asked about the I.M.F.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I did not want the details. I am asking about the total figure. That is all.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I can give even the break-up of the World Bank and I.M.F. and the total figure as on 31st March, 1992 of all the borrowings - that is external assistance, long term and medium term - with the I.M.F. and the external commercial borrowings amounted to....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, he is asking only about I.M.F.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am asking only about international financial institutions that is I.M.F., World Bank and International Development Association and not counting the commercial borrowing.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I am giving. The figure regarding I.M.F. is Rs. 8,935 crores. The external assistance

including World Bank and others is Rs. 1,09,981 crores. These are the two figures.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I am asking how much have you drawn from I.M.F. and World Bank during the current year and how much have you repaid during the current year and what is the total inflow of the foreign exchange, not counting the loans, during the current year.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I have earlier mentioned that between November, 1991 and July, 1992 - that is in this year - we have received two loans. One was on 2nd July, 1992 during the current calendar year.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You please give the figures of financial year.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: If we talk calendar year, in January, 1992 we got stand-by arrangement of Rs. 683 crores and in July, 1992 we have got Rs. 1,717 crores. I have just now given the figures of what we are going to receive.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I did not ask these figures. How much have you repaid to the I.M.F. during this year on the outstanding loan, as on 31st December, 1992?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I have just now given the figures:-

I am prepared to give figures of what we are going to receive. (*Interruptions*) About details of repayment, they are not with me at the moment. I will give the information to the hon. Member later. There is no problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the loans received from the I.M.F. and World Bank are disbursed to the States on specific projects. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister as to what are the terms and conditions of payment of loans to the States and is there any difference between the interest paid to the I.M.F. and World Bank and what is received from the States?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I think I had mentioned about the project where bilateral loans are received from different countries, not only the World Bank and the IMF, and in this regard there are different terms and conditions. In regard to each and every specific thing, in regard to power, water supply and drinking water various projects are there in different States. I have mentioned that the outstanding amount in this regard is the cumulative total of all the States and that was around Rs. 71,000 crores for different States. I have the complete details of different states. The terms are different in different conditions. In regard to the States' terms, there was only one difference earlier up to last year. Whatever we used to get under the bilateral arrangement, 70 per cent of it used to be passed on to the States. After the National Development Council's Meeting, 100 per cent is being sent to the States. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He was asking whether there is any difference between the interest paid to the IMF and World Bank and what is received from the States. If so, what is the difference.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: There are different terms and conditions as well as different rates of interests for different projects and schemes on loans received from different countries. The Government cumulates the total amount received and makes a package and then disburses it to the States. The Government does not save the interest. Earlier there was provision of disbursing 70 percent amount and the Government used to take 30 percent. Now 100 percent is disbursed to the States on the same rate of interest.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The terms and conditions of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been placed on the Table of the House. The hon. Finance Minister had visited New York to discuss the matter. Have these two institutions independence is restricted.

Alongwith this kindly tell whether the Government has asked to reduce the existing restrictions or not and what is the rate of interest on the loan of 2.2 billion dollars.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I had requested that I have placed the term and conditions fixed earlier on the floor of the House. When the hon. Finance Minister visited there discussion were held on our new economic policy and on the future needs of the country. At that time it was decided that this issue would be discussed when they will visit India. Recently some officials had visited Delhi and a few issues had also been discussed. I would like to say again that no new condition has been imposed and all actions will be taken keeping in view the interests of the country.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This question was about the future loan. They are asking about the past loans.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 165

Revitalisation of Jute Mills by BIFR

*165. **SHRIJITENDRA NATH DAS:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of jute mills are lying closed;

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction of the revitalisation of these mills; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

but as far as the question of...

(a) Yes, Sir, As on 20.11.92, 13 jute mills were lying closed.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is not being done.

(b) and (c). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has reported that it has hitherto registered 32 cases of sick industrial companies in the Jute sector. Of these 5 cases were subsequently not found maintainable and in cases rehabilitation packages have either been sanctioned under Section 18(4) or approved under Section 17(2) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act. Show cause Notices as to why the companies should not be wound up have been issued in 4 cases, and in 5 cases orders have been issued recommending winding up. 3 cases have been stayed by the courts and 6 cases are under various stages of enquiry.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I would like to submit that was also being done. But as far as the cement industry is concerned, it too will use between 65 and 70 per cent jute bags and for their rest of the requirement it would use the other types of bags. The main reasons for it is that these industrialists have moved to the Supreme Court and have obtained the stay order. This case is subjudice and therefore, the Government is not planning to do anything at present in this regard.

[English]

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the closure of jute mills has badly affected the jute economy of the country. About 2.5 lakhs of workers and about 50 lakhs of families have been badly affected due to the rapid decline of jute economy in the country during the last decade. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the Government's attitude towards the unemployed workers in the closed jute mills and whether there is any Government proposal to revive these mills and also to revive the jute economy of the country.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Sir, I have not got the answer to my question. However, I will put my second supplementary. What is the action taken or proposed to be taken against the jute mill owners who are defaulters in paying Provident Fund and bank loans to the workers. I want to know whether the Government is thinking to give liquidation powers of the sick industries to the BIFR.

[Translation]

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, in response to the question of the hon Member I would like to submit that as per the report of the Ministry of textiles 32 cases are pending with BIFR. I would like to further inform the hon. Member that 40 lakh farmers grow jute in the country and in these mills nearly 2.5 lakh workers are employed. The main reason for the closure of mills earlier is that our exports were mainly to the erstwhile USSR and which have now totally stopped. The FCI has been asked to use only jute bags for packing foodgrains and sugar. The FCI following this,

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the jute mills the Ministry of Textiles has taken a decision and the Secretaries of the Ministries of Textile, Finance, Agriculture and Commerce have held a meeting to find out the ways to make diversification. In this regard a modernisation fund in 1986 was set up with an initial amount of Rs. 150 crore. Any sick company interested in its revival can seek upto 80 per cent loan from the modernisation fund, at the concessional rate of 6 per cent payable in a period of 12 years, even if the company had not made any contribution towards the fund. In addition to it, in 1987 late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had set up a jute development fund, under which till date the Government has spent Rs. 100 crore. There is one UNDP programme of 23 million dollar. The Central Government also proposed to spend this much money. It will also see as to how best this money can

be utilised in the jute mills and for the welfare of the workers employed in the jute mills.

Thirdly, the issue of the National Centre for Jute diversification is quite important. It has got two centers one at Calcutta and the other at NOIDA. Technology of Jute production should be improved keeping in mind the jute products to be exported. These centres have been set up with this end up in view and the Government is always striving in this direction.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of the faulty policies of the Government the jute industry is becoming increasingly sick. I would like to submit though the time is limited, that with the issue of modernisation a number of other things like monitoring, research and advertising and publicity, and marketing are also linked. Since all these things are interlinked that's why the jute industry is becoming increasingly sick. I would like to know from the Government whether it has any plan for revitalising the jute industry, in view of all these interconnected issues and if so, the details thereof?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, probably my earlier reply is relevant to this question too. There are two-three things involved in it. We have set up the jute modernisation fund, special development fund and have started a programme under the aegis of the UNDP. In addition the Ministry of Textiles and other Ministries have also decided to find out the ways and means to revitalising the jute mills after the receipt of the report in September.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Interest Rates of Banks

*166. **SHRI P.C. THOMAS:**
DR. VASANT NIW RUTTI
PWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been frequently changing the interest rates on bank deposits as well as on loans; and

(b) if so, the details of the increase/decrease made in the above interest rates during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (**SHRI DILBIR SINGH**): (a) Reserve Bank of India prescribes the interest rate on banks advance and deposits from time to time.

(b) The change in interest rates on advance with effect from 22.9.1990 and on bank deposits with effect from 10.10.1990 onwards are given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Rates of Interest on advance w.e.f. 22.9.1990

Size of Limit		Effective From						
		22.9.90	13.4.91	4.7.91	9.10.91	2.3.92	22.4.92	9.10.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	a) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 7500/-	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
	(b) Over Rs. 7500/- and upto Rs. 15000/-	11.5	11.5	11.5	13.0	13.0	13.5	13.5
	(c) Over Rs. 15000 - and upto Rs. 25000/-	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
	(d) Over Rs. 25000/- and upto Rs. 50000/-	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.5	15.5	16.5	16.5
	(e) Over Rs. 50000/- and upto Rs. 2 lakhs	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
	(f) Over Rs. 2 lakhs	16.0 (Minimum)	17.0 (Minimum)	18.5 (Minimum)	20.0 (Minimum)	19.0 (Minimum)	19.0 (Minimum)	18.0 (Minimum)
2. Term loans to Agriculture, SSI and Road transport operators owning upto 2 vehicles								
	i) Over Rs. 25000/- and upto Rs. 5000/-	13.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
	ii) Over Rs. 50000/- and upto Rs. 2 lakhs	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
	iii) Over Rs. 2 lakhs	14.0 (Minimum)	14.0 (Minimum)	14.0 (Minimum)	15.0 (Minimum)	15.0	15.0	15.0

Note: The above rates are exclusive of the interest tax.

Rates of Interest in Bank Deposits with Effect from 10.10.1990 to date

<i>Term Deposits</i>	<i>Effective from</i>			
	<i>10.10.90</i>	<i>13.4.91</i>	<i>4.7.91</i>	<i>9.10.91</i>
i) For 46 days and above but less than one year	8.0	8.0	9.0	11.0
ii) For One year and above but less than 2 years	9.0	9.0	10.0	12.0
iii) For two years and above but less than three years	10.0	10.0	11.0	12.0
iv) For three years and above	11.0	12.0	13.0	13.0

With effect from 22.4.1992, the deposit rates for maturity of 46 days to 3 years and above were made a single prescription of 'Not exceeding 13.00 percent per annum' with an interest rate differential between any two successive maturity slabs of at least 0.25 percentage point. Presently, with effect from 9.10.1992, the rate prescription has been reduced to 12.0 percent.

Savings Deposits

The interest rate on saving bank account was 5.0 percent till 23.4.1992. The same has been increased to 6.0 percent with effect from 24.4.1992.

Credit Flow Through Lead Banks

*167. SHRI SUDARSAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make available credit facilities to small scale units through lead banks in the Eastern and the North-Eastern regions;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is enclosed

STATEMENT

The production ventures are financed by the commercial banks as part of their normal banking activity after assessing the need based credit requirements and keeping in mind the guidelines issued by Reserve

Bank of India from time to time. Through the lead Bank Scheme, an appropriate organizational framework has been provided in a District for ensuring participation in a coordinated manner by the various financial institutions along with concerned Governmental agencies in the development efforts undertaken needing credit support. The Lead Banks prepare District Credit Plans in which schemes and programmes which require bank finance are included, The lead

Bank acts as a coordinator in the District and the other banks present in the District also finance schemes on their own. In terms of RBI guidelines the banks are under instructions to raise the proportion of their credit to priority sector to 40% of their net bank credit. The advances to priority sector include mainly the advances to agriculture and small scale industries.

The Government RBI are aware of the persistent low credit deposit ratio in the deployment of bank funds in Eastern and North Eastern Region. The credit absorption capacity of a State/Region depends upon factors such as development of infrastructural facilities and availability of required inputs and marketing outlets for agricultural, industrial production etc. However, RBI have advised the banks to ensure that wide disparity in the ratios between different States is avoided.

[Translation]

Investments in States out of Small Savings Collections

*168. SHRI LALIT ORAON:
KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the national average of investments made in the States on the basis of small

savings collections;

(b) the amount of small savings collections in each State during each of the last three years;

(c) the amount, out of the above collections, spent in each State during each of these years;

(d) whether some State Governments have demanded increase in the share of States in the small savings collections; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Of the net small savings collections made in a State, 75% is passed on to the State Government as a long term loan for financing the State plan.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e). There was a suggestion that the percentage of State' share should be increased. However, this was not found feasible in the context of mounting obligations of the Central Government towards repayment, interest payment and cost of management of small savings scheme.

STATEMENT

Net Small Savings Collections and loans sanctioned against net collections

Sl/No	State	1989-90						1991-92	
		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		Net collection	Loans sanctioned	Net collections	Loans sanctioned	Net collections	Loans sanctioned		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50036	29463	53349	43312	31511	30309		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	140	1617	121	492	76	115		
3.	Assam	24312	16238	15469	15278	12887	10707		
4.	Bihar	42972	38642	43224	50433	23637	25752		
5.	Goa	4775	1995	2909	4010	2534	2084		
6.	Gujarat	87634	61033	104558	79378	65788	61906		
7.	Haryana	25088	16433	25268	18210	19338	15663		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18182	11181	10802	9998	8166	7001		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14732	11792	4780	6472	4419	3927		
10.	Karnataka	45272	37278	30651	25274	31282	23129		

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	State	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Net collection	Loans sanctioned	4	Net collections	Loans sanctioned	5	Net collections	Loans sanctioned	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Kerala	22294	14443	21782	15268	16339	13564			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31916	19174	26059	23296	20799	17929			
13.	Maharashtra	76262	80068	109943	96544	69700	109968			
14.	Manipur	300	1680	379	663	305	240			
15.	Meghalaya	2918	2100	822	1333	742	713			
16.	Mizoram	97	1585	156	472	327	233			
17.	Nagaland	268	1685	172	573	109	1613			
18.	Orissa	18393	13861	26522	18525	12535	8754			
19.	Punjab	40263	30095	38184	29360	23625	23241			
20.	Rajasthan	33948	1040	42864	33331	36566	24347			
21.	Sikkim	125	1614	155	499	84	106			
22.	Tamil Nadu	34594	20325	39572	27298	52782	34975			
23.	Tripura	2521	4469	2380	2735	1319	1494			

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	State	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Net collection	Loans sanctioned	Net collections	Loans sanctioned	Net collections	Loans sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	115370	81256	156393	117540	86833	75308
25.	West Bengal	104876	60143	96551	82354	57999	55058
Total States		797288	574210	853065	702648	579702	548146

Note: (1) Loans released to States are based on net collections from January to March of the previous year and April to December of the current year.

(2) The net collections include PPF through Post Offices and State Bank of India but not other nationalised banks these do not include Deposit Schemes for retiring employees.

National Income and Wage Policy

*169. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a national income and wage policy;

(b) if so, the objects and pragmatic of this policy; 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) and (c). Does not arise.

Gross Domestic Product

*170. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the industrial growth rate during 1992-93 as per the annual report of the Reserve Bank of India for 1991-92;

(b) whether these estimates are lowest during the last decade;

(c) whether, according to the above report, the compression in imports resorted to during 1991 has adversely affected the industrial production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The RBI has anticipated GDP growth at 3. 25% and industrial growth between 4-5% in the current financial year.

(b) No Sir, a lower growth rate was recorded in 1991-92.

(c) The Report attributed stagnation in industrial output to number of factors besides the impact of import compression.

(d) The Report also lists various other reasons for industrial stagnation such as reduction in public sector demand for goods and services consequent to Government's resolve to reduce fiscal deficit, credit restraint to fight, inflation and overcome the adverse balance of payments situation and, expectations regarding exchange rate adjustment and tariff reeducation.

(e) Number of measures have been taken to accelerate industrial growth. These are:-

(i) improved access to imported raw materials under Liberalised Exchange Rate System (LERMS);

(ii) substantial reduction in negative list of imports;

(iii) lowering of the ceiling rate of tariff from 10% to 110%.

(iv) introduction of export promotion capital goods scheme where capital goods can be imported at 15% tariff against export commitment.

(v) interest rate reduction on bank advances of over Rs. 2 lakhs to 18% (minimum) and across-the-board reduction in interest rates on export credit.

(vi) reduction in Statutory Liquidity Ratio and removal of incremental Cash Reserve

Ratio,

(vii) Liberalisation of capital market and abolition of control on capital issues.

(viii) opening of hydrocarbon and power sectors to private investment and

(ix) restructuring of taxation on capital gains, abolition of double taxation on partnership firms and exemption of shares/debentures from wealth tax.

Bridges on National Highways

*171 SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges proposed to be constructed on National Highways in Gujarat during 1992-93 and Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of bridges on National Highways in Gujarat which are under repairs; and

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred on the repairs of bridges on the National Highways during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) 69 bridges were sanctioned over the National Highways passing through the State of Gujarat upto 1.4.1992. Of these 64 bridges were at various stages of construction upto 1.4.1992. It is proposed to take the work on the remaining 5 bridges during the year 1992-93. The prioritisation of the bridges for the 8th Plan period has not been decided so far.

(b) Two bridges on National Highways in Gujarat are under repairs.

(c) Gujarat Government has intimated that during the last 3 years, R. 162.13 lakhs were spent on repairs of the bridges.

Foreign Investments

*172. SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister during his recent visit to the Western countries / U.S.A. was able to muster inflow of foreign investments into the country;

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

(c) the amount of foreign investments likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). During his visit to Western Countries/USA in September, 1992, a number of heads or representatives of internationally prominent corporations and financial institutions met with the Finance Minister. In the course of these meetings, there was general appreciation of the progress achieved by India in restoring macro-economic stabilisation and for the new opportunities created for the flow of overseas investments to India. The Finance Minister did not discuss operational details of individual investment proposals which are processed in the normal course.

Recruitment System in Nationalised Banks

173. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Charlu Committee on the recruitment system in the nationalised banks have been accepted

by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations which have been implemented by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards so far;

(c) whether the Government still propose to continue the two separate recruitment agencies, i.e. Central Recruitment Board and Banking Service Recruitment Boards, for State Bank of India along with seven of its Associates and other nationalise banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The following important recommendations made by the Charlu Committee have been accepted by Government and are being implemented by ESRBs:-

(1). Age limit for recruitment to officers cadre has been brought at par with the maximum age prescribed for civil services examinations of the Government.

(2) Minimum qualifying marks in the interview have been dispensed with.

(3). The objective test papers to be bilingual.

(4). The cut off mark is being determined on the basis of the aggregate marks obtained by all the competing candidates subject to their securing minimum qualifying marks in each of the objective tests.

(5) Candidates, not more than three times the number of vacancies, are being called for interview.

(6) The final merit list is being drawn up on the basis of the aggregate marks obtained by a candidate in the objective tests and the interview.

(7). To the extent possible the written examinations are being conducted by the BSRBs on common dates.

8. The examination fee for recruitment to officers cadres has been raised from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 50/-

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards/Central Recruitment Board are at Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Banking Service Recruitment Boards

Sl.No	BSRB/CRB	Year of Establishment	Coordinating Bank (Supporting Man- power and Finance)	Jurisdiction for Recruitment of ransnel Clerical Cadre in the 28 Public Sector & all the cadres in Kshetriya Gramin Banks In the State/UT	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bangalore	1979	Canara Bank	Karnataka	Canara Bank Vijaya Bank Corporation Bank					
2.	Baroda	1978	Bank of Baroda	Gujarat, Diu Daman, Dadra&Nagar Haveli	Bank of Baroda Dena Bank					
3.	Bhopal	1981	Central Bank of India	Madhya Pradesh	Central Bank of India					
4.	Bhubaneswar	1985	State Bank of India	Orissa						
5.	Bombay	1979	Bank of India	Maharashtra & Goa	Bank of India Bank of Maharashtra Union Bank					
6.	Calcutta	1979	UCO Bank	West Bengal, Sikkim Andaman-Nicobar & Islands.	UCO Bank					
7.	Chandigarh	1985	State Bank of India	Punjab, Himachal & Jammu & Kashmir						

Sl.No	BSRB/CRB	Year of Establishment	Coordinating Bank (Supporting Man- power and Finance)	Jurisdiction for Recruitment of ransonnal Clerical Cadre in the 28 Public Sector & all the cadres in Kshetriya Gramin Banks in the State/UT	
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Delhi	1978	Punjab National Bank	UT of Delhi & Haryana	Punjab National Bank, Punjab & Sind bank, New Bank of India, Oriental Bank of Commerce.
9.	Guwahati	1981	United Bank of India	Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura & Manipur	United Bank of India
10.	Hyderabad	1985	Andhra Bank	Andhra Pradesh	Syndicate Bank & Andhra Bank
11.	Jaipur	1985	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Rajasthan	
12.	Lucknow	1979	Allahabad Bank	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Bank
13.	Madras	1979	Indian Bank	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	Indian Bank Indian Overseas Bank

Sl.No	BSRB/CRB	Year of Establishment	Coordinating Bank (Supporting Man- power and Finance)	Jurisdiction for Recruitment of personnel Clerical Cadre in the 28 Public Sector & all the cadres in Kshetriya Gramin Banks in the State/UT	Officers Cadre for the Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Paina	1985	State Bank of India	Bihar	
15.	Trivandrum	1985	State Bank of Travancore	Kerala, Mahe, Lakshadweep Islands	
16.	CRB* (Bombay)	1978	State Bank of India	Associate Banks	State Bank & Seven

* The Recruitment Board which handles Officer's recruitment in SBI and its Associate Banks is called as Central Recruitment Board (CRB).

Loss Due to Bandhs

*174. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have assessed the loss suffered if a country-wide bandh is observed for a day including the loss to the Government exchequer and also to industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the overall effect of such bandhs on the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). While Government are aware of the production losses arising from bandhs, it is not possible to make reliable estimate of their cost; both because they are partial to an undetermined degree, and because part of the production loss on a certain day may be made up to an uncertain extent on other days. However, the overall effects of bandhs on the economy can only be deleterious, affecting both production as well as public convenience adversely.

[Translation]

Regional Rural Banks

*175. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:

DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Regional Rural Banks functioning at present in each of the States;

(b) the number of branches of such banks proposed to be opened in each State during the current year and during 1993;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on opening of the new branches;

(d) the role played by the Regional Rural

Banks in the economic development of the rural areas; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the Regional Rural Banks fulfill the role assigned to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There were 14539 branches of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in various States as at the end of March, 1992 as indicated in the Statement -I below.

(b) According to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), RRBs have to open 58 branches, depending upon the availability of the suitable premises in different States by 31.3.93 as indicated in the Statement-II below.

(c) The expenditure involved in the establishment of new branches depend upon the location of the branches, manpower employed, and other expenses involved which vary from bank to bank.

(d) RRBs have helped the economic development of rural areas in a number of ways e.g. by taking the banking services to the doorsteps of rural masses particularly in hitherto unbanked areas through 14539 branches, making available institutional credit of Rs. 4086 crores (outstanding as of March, 1992) to the weaker sections of the society, mobilising rural savings to the extent of Rs. 5851 crores as of March, 1992 and channelising the same for productive activities in rural areas and creating employment opportunities for weaker sections in rural areas.

(e) Regional Rural Bank have been established with the objective of providing concessional credit mainly to the target group borrowers namely small farmers, marginal farmers and landless labourers, rural artisans, etc. Having regard to the general need for imparting viability to lending operations of the RRBs, recently relaxation in the existing norms has been made and as a result RRBs

have been permitted to finance non-target groups to an extent not exceeding 40% of their incremental lending. The area of operation of these banks is usually confined

to one or two districts and, therefore, the resources raised by them have been ploughed back for supporting developmental activities in the same area.

STATEMENT-I

Statement Showing the Number of Branches of Regional Rural Banks in Various states

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Region</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
1.	Haryana	291
2.	Himachal Pradesh	129
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	268
4.	Punjab	201
5.	Rajasthan	1068
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	19
7.	Assam	404
8.	Manipur	29
9.	Meghalaya	51
10.	Mizoram	50
11.	Nagaland	8
12.	Tripura	90
13.	Bihar	1892
14.	Orissa	819
15.	West Bengal	864
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1602
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3056
18.	Gujarat	430

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Region</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
19.	Maharashtra	590
20.	Andhra Pradesh	1126
21.	Karnataka	1075
22.	Kerala	269
23.	Tamil Nadu	206
Total		14539

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of Branches to be opened by Regional Rural Banks in different states by 31.3.93

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Branches yet to be opened</i>
1.	Rajasthan	1
2.	Assam	22
3.	Manipur	6
4.	Meghalaya	1
5.	Mizoram	3
6.	Nagaland	2
7.	Tripura	2
8.	Bihar	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9
10.	Uttar Pradesh	2
11.	Maharashtra	4
12..	Karnataka	1
Total		58

**Wages Revision Machinery for
Newspaper Industry**

*176. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA

NAYAK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the newspaper establishments have not implemented the recommendations of the Bachawat Wage Board;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a permanent wage revision machinery for newspaper industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some unions of newspaper employees have submitted any memorandum regarding wage board; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SNAGMA): (a) As per information available, out of 1579 newspaper establishments, 944 have not implemented the recommendations of the Bachawat Wage Boards.

(b) The reasons given for non-implementation of the recommendations by most of the State Governments are financial constraints and a number of writ petitions filed against the Bachawat Award and pending in the Supreme Court.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The matter has been discussed in separate meetings with employers' and employees' organisations. Specific responses have been sought from the employers on different alternative courses of action suggested in the meeting with them.

[Translation]

**Financial Assistance for the
Development of Handloom**

*177. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided by the Government to the State Government for implementation of scheme for the development of handloom sector during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the fund provided during the current year so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have decided to set up a revolving fund for developing and modernising the handloom sector and rehabilitating the weavers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The releases made State-wise to State Governments and Union Territories for the Development of Handlooms in the last three years is as follows:-

(a) The releases made State-wise to State Governments and Union Territories for the Development of Handlooms in the last three years is as follows:-

Sl.No.	State	(Rs. in lakhs)			
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2015.48	2477.23	2667.76	
2.	Assam	1140.67	1230.46	1471.84	
3.	Bihar	902.20	542.45	475.93	
4.	Gujarat	641.38	634.24	141.84	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	23.40	49.29	84.80	
6.	Haryana	31.91	20.00	68.20	
7.	J & K	227.63	132.81	47.04	
8.	Karnataka	1175.40	1292.45	1451.54	
9.	Kerala	433.42	205.63	174.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	597.29	704.28	550.69	
11.	Maharashtra	1314.93	952.96	1590.24	
12.	Manipur	60.59	42.41	3.42	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Meghalaya	-	0.50	-
14.	Mizoram	-	22.30	2.80
15.	Nagaland	-	-	2.32
16.	Orissa	934.79	1211.14	1441.83
17.	Punjab	32.21	50.62	43.86
18.	Rajasthan	445.33	368.32	395.28
19.	Tamil Nadu	4390.41	3624.64	4005.00
20.	Tripura	129.67	101.47	26.63
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3191.65	4499.84	3769.42
22.	West Bengal	1901.65	1573.86	762.56
23.	Delhi	0.72	0.27	114.06
24.	Pondicherry	19.75	0.94	18.26
Total		19610.15	19738.12	19309.32

(b) During the current year (between 1st April '92 to 15th Nov. '92) funds released to the States/U.Ts. are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/UTs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Assam	416.02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	89.55
3.	Bihar	51.00
4.	Gujarat	111.06
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-
6.	Haryana	-
7.	J & K	23.00
8.	Kerala	-
9.	Karnataka	416.07
10.	Maharashtra	383.58
11.	Manipur	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	207.81
13.	Mizoram	-
14.	Nagaland	-
15.	Orissa	241.16
16.	Punjab	-
17.	Rajasthan	2.53
18.	Tripura	35.45
19.	Tamil Nadu	358.48
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1393.18
21.	West Bengal	514.55

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/UTs</i>	<i>Total</i>
22.	Pondicherry	0.15
23.	Delhi	-
Total		-4243.59

(c) and (d). Government has on-going Plan Schemes for development and modernisation of handloom sector. Some of the Schemes for development and modernisation of handloom sector are modernisation of looms and supply of accessories, project package scheme, integrated handloom village development scheme, and training through Weavers Service Centres.

[English]

Foreign Insurance Companies

*178. SHRI AJOY
MUKHOPADYAY:
SHRI TARIT BARAN
TOPDAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit the foreign insurance companies to operate in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such foreign insurance companies which have been so permitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Under the provisions of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation)

Act, 1972, carrying on the life insurance business and the general insurance business in the country is the exclusive privilege of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India (including its four subsidiaries) respectively.

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

Workers' Participation In Management

*179. SHRI SATYAGOPAL
MISRA:
SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Bill regarding workers participation in Management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGAMA): (a) to (c). A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

The Government has already introduced the Participation of Workers in Management

Bill, 1990 in Rajya Sabha in May, 1990 which has not yet been taken up for discussion by the House. The Bill seeks to provide for specific and meaningful participation of workers in management at shop floor, establishment and board of management levels in industrial establishments.

[Translation]

National Commission on Rural Labour

*180. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give permanent status to the National Commission on Rural Labour;

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the extent to which this Commission is likely to help rural labourers?

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

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

[English]

Fera Violations in Shares Transactions

1856. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-resident Indians were permitted to buy shares of Indian companies in 1984-85;

(b) whether some companies registered in Isle of Man and other tax havens bought shares of some Indian companies;

(c) whether these shares alleged to have been included in the shareholdings of some other Indian companies during 1990; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to check such acts of FERA violations?

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

(c) No authentic information of shares alleged to have been included in the shareholdings of some other Indian companies during 1990, have been received so far either by R.B.I or Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

Coal Production Cost

1857. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to reduce the cost of production of coal; and

(b) how do these costs compare with under-developed and developed countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) Some of major steps taken to bring down the cost of production of coal in Coal India Limited are as follows:-

1. Improved manpower planning

including redeployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new employees against vacancies caused by natural wastage.

2. Control on increase in manpower through voluntary retirement schemes.

3. The concept of 'all men-all jobs' is being tried on an experimental basis.

4. Increase in production and productivity with special emphasis on underground mines.

5. Improvement in the availability and utilisation of equipment by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipment.

6. A number of systems improvement and managerial measures have been adopted to improve efficiency of operations.

(b) The cost of coal production of a few countries available for the year 1986-87 as compared to Coal India Limited are given below:-

Cost of production

<i>Country</i>	<i>US \$ per tonne</i>	<i>Rs. /tonne</i>
U.K.	68.80	873.10
Belgium	71.00	901.02
F.R. Germany	114.20	1449.24
Poland	29.00	368.02
India (CIL)	-	221.54

New Syllabus in I.T.I.

1858. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR is pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to draw up new syllabus for various courses conducted by the Industrial Training Institutes in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce new trades in I.T.Is;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of Industrial Training

Institutes proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during the next two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) Revision of Syllabi of designated trades conducted by the Industrial Training Institutes in the country is a continuous process taken up from time under the expert guidance of Trade Committees to keep pace with the emerging new sophisticated technologies and rapid diversification in Industries.

(b) and (c). Introduction of the new trades under the Craftsmen Training Scheme

is a continuous process based on the recommendations of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, the user organisations represented by the employers organisations and experts.

The following new trades have been identified for introduction in I.T.Is

1. Phototype Setter & Desk Top Publishing Operator.

2. Baker & Confectioner.

3. Architectural Draftsmanship.

In addition to the above, the State Governments are free to introduce trades in the I.T.Is in their respective States depending upon local market requirements after obtaining approval of their State Councils for Vocational Training (SCVTs).

(d) So far as the opening of new Industrial Training Institutes in Uttar Pradesh is concerned, it falls under the administrative control of the State Government depending upon the growth of the Industry and skilled manpower requirement. The role of the Directorate General of Employment and

Training. Ministry of Labour is limited to grant affiliation to N.C.V.T., if all the pre-requisites are satisfactorily met. The Central Government have also approved the setting up of nine new Industrial Training Institutes for Women under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under vocational Training Project assisted by the World Bank.

LIC and GIC Loans for State Housing Schemes

1859. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently announced allocation of Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation loans for State Governments for their housing schemes during 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the break-up of such loans, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Required information is given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Loans for State Governments for their housing schemes during 1991-92 & 1992-93

Sl.No	Name of the State/Union Territory	(Rupees in Crores)					
		1991-92			1992-93		
		LIC	GIC		LIC	GIC	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.64	5.46	22.76	6.26		
2.	Assam	1.26	0.33	2.27	0.68		
3.	Bihar	-	-	1.81	0.54		
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.92	-	-	1.14		
5.	Gujarat	7.81	2.07	8.37	2.50		
6.	Haryana	14.07	3.73	14.54	5.04		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.11	0.29	1.14	0.34		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.87	1.82	2.68	0.80		
9.	Karnataka	9.49	2.51	14.12	2.54		
10.	Kerala	13.35	3.54	20.00	8.13		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5.49	1.45	5.83	2.15		
12.	Maharashtra	4.35	1.15	4.66	1.39		

Sl.No	Name of the State/Union Territory	(Rupees in Crores)					
		1991-92			1992-93		
		LIC	GIC		LIC	GIC	
1	2	3	4		5	6	
13.	Manipur	0.43	0.37		0.69	0.21	
14.	Meghalaya	2.89	0.77		2.86	0.85	
15.	Nagaland	0.02	0.01		0.02	0.01	
16.	Orissa	8.08	2.14		8.66	2.54	
17.	Punjab	2.54	0.67		-	-	
18.	Rajasthan	4.77	1.26		5.11	1.52	
19.	Sikkim	0.43	0.12		0.47	0.14	
20.	Tamil Nadu	15.79	4.18		16.74	5.23	
21.	Tripura	3.65	0.96		3.72	1.12	
22.	Uttar Pradesh	11.08	2.91		10.71	3.21	
23.	West Bengal	24.23	6.42		17.32	5.18	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.92	-		-	-	

**Loss Suffered by RBI Account of
FCNRA Scheme:**

1860. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) suffered big loss in the twelve month period ending June this year due to the exchange risk that developed on it on account of the Foreign Currency Non-resident Account Scheme;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered and how it compares with the exchange risk suffered by RBI in the previous twelve months;

(c) the reasons for this loss; and

(d) its overall impact on the Indian economy and the Reserve Bank of India holding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. During the year ended 30th June, 1992 the burden developing on the RBI on account of the exchange risk borne on account of Foreign Currency Non-Resident Account (FCNRA) withdrawals/renewals aggregated Rs. 5531.91 crores compared to Rs. 2513.83 crores in the previous twelve months.

(c) When a deposit under the Foreign Currency Non-Resident Account Scheme is received the commercial bank passes on the foreign currency amount to the RBI at the current exchange rate. The RBI is obliged to return the same amount of foreign currency at the same exchange rate when the deposit is withdrawn irrespective of the exchange rate prevalent at that time. If the rupee appreciated vis-a-vis the foreign currencies in the meantime; there will be a rupee gain to the RBI and if the exchange rate had depreciated in the meantime there will be a rupee loss.

(d) The foreign currencies mobilised under the FCNR Scheme have been taken to the foreign exchange reserves and have

helped the Indian economy in meeting the balance of payment constraints.

**Impact of Fall in value of Pound
sterling on Indian Economy**

1861. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sharp fall in the value of pound sterling and financial crisis in Europe is likely to have adverse effect on Indian economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof in terms of dimension, ramifications and magnitude of the effects; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken for assessment and remedial measures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Following the crisis in European currency markets since September 1992, certain European currencies particularly the pound sterling and the Italian Lira depreciated. The consequent appreciation of the Rupee against these currencies may not have significant impact on India's economy as the U.K. and Italy together constitute less than 10 per cent of India's global trade. However, the Government is keeping a close watch on the movements in exchange rate of the Rupee.

**Issue of Shares to Public Servants
Against Promoters quota**

1862. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public servants are permitted to take shares against the promoters quota for themselves or their wives/children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news reports regarding alleged securing of shares

of some companies by some public servants including bank employees for themselves or their wives/children; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against them and also to prevent such misuse of official position in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Bus Hostess Scheme

1863. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation had taken a decision to operate Bus-Hostess Scheme during the international women Year;

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far in it;

(c) the reasons for which this scheme has not yet been implemented and the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by which this action plan is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the action initiated during the International Women Year, 1975, 183 lady conductors were appointed in the year 1976-77. Out of them 179 have either been upgraded/appointed for the post of Ticket Tally Clerk. Receptionist., etc., have

been promoted to the post of Assistant Traffic Inspector. At present, only 4 are working as conductors out of those appointed during the year 1976-77.

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

[English]

Investment in NIFT

1864. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made by plans to invest further in the National Institute of Fashion Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any request from the exporters to run the said Institute by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The Central Government releases grant-in-aid to the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) against the budget allocation fixed on year to year basis. For the current financial year 92-93, a budgetary allocation of Rs. 2.35 crores has been made for the NIFT.

(c) No concrete proposal has been received by Government so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Functioning of Foreign Banks

1865. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has agreed to allow foreign banks already operating in the country to function as depository institutions for large foreign investors in the stock market;

(b) if so, the directions issued by the RBI in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the foreign banks thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they have not allowed foreign banks already operating in the country to function as depository institutions for large foreign investors in the stock market.

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Helicopter</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989-90	30	1	31
1990-91	22	1	23
1991-92	30	2	32
	82	4	86

(b) The accidents were caused due to human error (aircrew), technical defects, bird strike, natural and operational risks, etc. Out of 85 accidents, involving 86 aircraft, 41

Accidents of IAF Planes

1866. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAF planes and helicopters that crashed during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons and details of such accidents;

(c) the number of lives lost in these accidents and the extent of loss suffered by the Government on account of these accidents; and

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the heirs of the persons killed and to those injured?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a)

were due to human error, 28 due to technical defects, 6 due to bird strike and 10 due to other reasons.

(c)	(i) Service personnel killed	-	91
	ii) Civilians killed	-	24
	(iii) Loss suffered by the Government	-	Rs. 370. 70 cores

(d) Service personnel " Rs. 69.00 lakhs

Civilians (a) Killed: Rs. 7. 86 lakhs
 (b) Injured. Rs.30,000/-

Research Studies by Labour Bureau

1867. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) details of research studies/surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau during the Seventh Plan and reports finalised and published;

(b) details of research/surveys proposed and approved for the Eighth Plan period;

(c) whether the Government are giving the importance to labour studies/special

surveys for policy formulation on various aspects of labour problems in major industries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR(SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) A statement is attached. (Statement- I)

(b) A statement is attached. (Statement- II).

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government is giving due importance to Labour Studies/Special Surveys for policy formulation.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT - I*Details of Research Studies/Surveys Conducted by the Labour Bureau during the Seventh Plan and Reports Finalised and Published*

1. Survey of working and living conditions of labour belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities in Urban Areas.

Under the Scheme, survey on working and living conditions of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Caste workers in selected unclean occupation was conducted at Patna and report thereon was also brought out. Report on a similar survey conducted at Madras was also published. Surveys on socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Tribe labour were conducted at Rourkela, Surat and Ranchi and their reports published.
2. Occupational wage Survey (Fourth Round)

During the Seventh Plan, surveys were conducted in 53 selected industries (3 plantation, 5 Mining and 45 Manufacturing Industries). Nine Reports on (i) 3 plantations, (ii) 5 Mines, (iii) Tea Processing Industry, (iv) 5 Textile Industries, (v) Textile Garments Industry, and (vi) 19 Engineering Industries in four volumes have been published so far. Besides, seven analytical Notes on Tea Processing Industry, five on Mining Industries, 3 on Plantation Industries, 5 on Textile Industries, and Textile Garments Industry and 9 on Engineering Industries (in two parts) have also been released.
3. Survey relating to Living and Working Conditions of Workers in the Unorganised Sector Industries.

During the Seventh Plan period, surveys in Woollen Carpet, the Unorganised Sector of Manufacturing industry, Handloom industry and Powerloom industry Industries were conducted. Report on Woollen Carpet Manufacturing industry was released during the Seventh Plan whereas Reports on Handloom and Powerloom Industries were finalised during the Seventh Plan and were published subsequently. Survey on Employment and Industrial Relations in the Urban Unorganised Sector was also undertaken and the report thereon was prepared.
4. Survey of Labour Conditions.

Under this Scheme, comprehensive information on employment, wages and earning, working conditions, welfare amenities, social security etc. of

persons employed in different industries are being collected. During the period under review, survey was conducted in Rice Milling (by Power Machines) industry, the report on which was also released.

This Survey aims at ascertaining the extent, nature and working conditions of contract labour employed in different industries. During the 7th Plan period, contract labour surveys were conducted in Rice Milling (by Power Machine) Industry and Iron Ore Mines industry. Report on Rice Milling Industry has been released while that on Iron Ore Mines will be released shortly.

Collection of data under this Scheme is done by the National Sample Survey organisation while the responsibility of scrutiny, tabulation and Report writing is entrusted to the Labour Bureau. During the period under review, data for ASI 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 rounds were collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation. Reports for ASI 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 (Employment and labour Cost part) were finalised and published by the Bureau. Report for ASI 1987-88 has been prepared and is under finalisation.

During the Seventh Plan period, data for ASI 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 rounds were received and report for ASI 1985-86 was brought out.

Reports on the evaluation studies conducted in Agriculture (State Sphere) in the States of Uttar Pradesh (Eastern Distts.) Orissa, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh were brought out. Reports on similar studies undertaken in Bauxite Mines (Central Sphere) and building and Construction Employment (Central Sphere) were also published.

The Scheme aims at collection of data on women workers with a view to studying their working and living conditions. Surveys conducted and

5. **Contract Labour Survey.**

6. **Annual Survey of Industries (Census Sector).**

7. **Annual Survey of Industries (Sample Sector).**

8. **All India Survey on the Evaluation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948**

9. **Socio-Economic Conditions of Women workers**

reports published during the period under review are given below:-

- i) Report on Socio-Economic Conditions of Women workers in Raw Leaf Tobacco, Zarda and Cigarettes, Brick Kilns, Tiles Stone Dressing and Stone Crushing, Electric and Miniature Lamps, Radio and Television Sets and Fountain Pens and Ball Pens Industries
- ii) Report on Socio-economic conditions of Women workers in Tea Processing, Coffee Curing, Paper and Paper Board Match Splints and Veneers and Bobbins, Rubber and Plastic Products, Chinaware and porcelainware, Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and appliances, Electronic Goods and Components (Except manufacture of Radios and T. V. Sets) Industries.
- iii) Report on socio-economic conditions of Women workers in Building and Construction Industry.
- iv) Report on socio-economic conditions of Women workers in Handloom Units in Panipat (Haryana).
- v) Report on socio-economic conditions of Women workers in selected Handloom and Khadi Units in Delhi and J & K.

10. Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Surveys, 1981-82

The surveys were conducted at 76 important industrial centres in order to revise the base and weighting diagrams of Consumer Price Index Series on base 1960=100, during the Sixth Plan period. Out of these 76 selected centres, 70 centres are included in the All India Consumer Price Index (base 1982=100) which was released with effect from October, 1988 index. Centre-specific Analytical Reports based on the results of the Surveys for all the 76 centres and a General Report mainly discussing the technical details of the Surveys and inter-centre comparison

of important features were finalised and published during the 7th Plan period.

11. Repeat House Rent Surveys

As a corollary to the Working Class Family Income & Expenditure Surveys 1981-82, the Labour Bureau has been conducting Repeat House Rent Surveys in order to collect house rent data from sample dwellings on a regular basis for compilation of housing index on half-yearly basis. During the 7th Plan period, 10 half-yearly rounds of house rent surveys were undertaken.

12. Rural Labour Enquiry (RLE)

The Labour Bureau brings out reports on Rural Labour Enquiry on the basis of data thrown up by the quinquennial surveys conducted by the N.S.O. During the 7th Plan period, the Bureau has published all the four reports, viz. i) Employment and Unemployment, ii) Wages & Earning, (iii) Consumption Expenditure, and iv) Indebtedness of the RLE 1977-78 (32nd NSSO Round) survey. Besides these, two reports namely, i) Consumption Expenditure and ii) Indebtedness of Rural Labour Households relating to the RLE 1983 (38th NSSO Round) were also published.

STATEMENT

Details of Research/Surveys Proposed and Approved for the Eighth Plan Period.

Continuing Plan Schemes:

1. Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Survey, 1981-82.

2. Rural Labour Enquiry (including new agricultural consumer Price index numbers).

3. Survey of Working and Living Conditions of Unorganised Labour in the country.

4. Occupational Wage Survey (Fourth and Fifth Round)

5. Modernisation of Machine Tabulation Unit.

6. Survey of Living and Working Conditions of Labour belonging to SC/ST communities in Urban Areas.

7. Collection of Labour Statistics under Annual Survey of Industries extension to sample sector (factories).

8. Evaluation Studies regarding implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

9. *Socio-Economic Conditions of Women Workers in Industry.*

10. Repeat House Rent Survey (under Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Survey, 1981-82).

11. Monitoring employment potential of units granted industrial licences i.e. linking of employment generation to industrial licensing.

New Proposed Plan Schemes:

1. Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Survey, 1992-93.

2. Repeat House Rent Survey under Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Survey, 1992-93.

3. Construction and maintenance of Retail Price Indices in respect of 31 essential commodities under working class family Income and Expenditure Survey 1981-82.

4. Wage Rate Indices - New series revised base.

5. Augmenting the staff strength of the regional offices for of price and it work under the working class family income and expenditure survey 1981-82 scheme.

6. Research based on working class family income and expenditure survey 1981-82.

7. Labour Information Centre.

8. Survey on Child Labour in India.

9. Survey on Mandays lost due to factors other than industrial disputes,

10. Study of labour cost and compilation of labour cost indices.

11. Monitoring of Actual employment generation with granting of licences.

12. Research based on Occupational Wage Statistics.

13. Central Scheme for improvement of Labour Statistics and Training.

All the Continuing Plan Schemes excepting Monitoring employment potential of units granted industrial licenses i.e. linking of employment generation to industrial licensing, which is being discontinued, have been approved whereas out of the 13 New Plan Schemes, only four schemes featuring at Sl. No. 1 to 4 have been approved for

inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Irregularities in Bills Portfolio to of Commercial Banks

1868. SHRIVENKATESWAR RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has come down heavily on commercial banks for providing additional finances to certain industrial houses by way of bill limits outside the normal banking consortium arrangements;

(b) if so, whether a number of irregularities in the bills portfolio of commercial banks were recently noticed by the Reserve Bank;

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

(d) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has advised the banks on 27th July, 1992 that no fund based or non-fund based facilities should be provided to any borrowers outside the consortium arrangement, in cases of large borrowers.

(b) and (c). RBI's inspection scrutiny of the bills portfolio of banks have revealed the following irregularities:-

(i) banks have been providing bill finance to large borrowers outside the consortium without informing the lead bank and the other consortium members;

(ii) with a view to providing temporary financial accommodation to certain companies, banks have been drawing bills on such constituents and they themselves

are discounting such bills and availing of rediscounting facilities against such bills;

(iii) banks have provided additional finance by way of bill limits covering sales of goods to certain industrial houses outside consortium arrangements;

(iv) bill finance has been provided to dealers/stockiests of large manufacturing companies merely on the basis of the recommendation of and guarantees provided by such companies without making a proper appraisal of the credit needs of the dealers/stockiests and fixing need-based working capital credit facilities;

(v) bills have been discounted and rediscounted by banks relating to some transactions which are not permissible under the Bills discounting/Rediscounting Scheme;

(vi) bills drawn by front companies set up by industrial groups on their holding/parent companies, which are clearly in the nature of accommodation bills, have been discounted /rediscounted by banks.

(vii) funds accepted by banks from other constituents of portfolio management are being deployed for discounting bills drawn against the Letter of Credit opened by the banks at a lower rate of interest.

(d) While cases of irregularities in the Bills Discounting/Rediscounting Scheme are taken up with the individual banks, the RBI has issued instructions in July, 1992 to banks that any excess finance obtained by them against ineligible usance bills will be treated as borrowing and accordingly they will be required to recalcuate their outside liabilities for the purpose of maintenance of CRR/SLR for the respective periods. RBI has emphasized that violation of these instructions will be viewed seriously and will invite penal action against the banks which could include raising of reserve requirements, withdrawal

of refinance from RBI and denial of access to money markets.

Export of Textiles

1869. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills under public sector in Gujarat;

(b) the financial position of each mill during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of public sector textile mills that are exporting their products to foreign countries;

(d) the name of the State in the country that exports maximum of textile to foreign countries;

(e) the foreign exchange earned through the export of textiles during each of the last three years; and

(f) what steps have been taken on latest scientific developments to boost the foreign trade and inflow of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) At present, there are 12 textile mills under NTC (GUJARAT) Ltd.

(b) Statement -I showing the losses

incurred by the mills under NTC (Gujarat) from 1989-90 to 1991-92 is attached.

(c) 19 textile mills run by National Textile Corporation are exporting goods to foreign countries.

(d) State-wise export figures are neither monitored nor maintained.

(e) Statement-II showing the value of export of textile goods during 1989-90 to 1991-92 is attached.

(f) Government have taken several steps to increase textile exports which includes introduction of Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System, fixing of floor prices for quota items in terms of convertible currencies, facilitating import of new textile and garment machinery without licensing requirements, import of second-hand machinery required by the garment, hosiery and made-ups sectors without licensing requirements subject to certain conditions, introduction of Export Promotion (Capital Goods) Scheme under which Capital Goods could be imported at concessional customs duty subject to export obligation introduction of special value based Advance License Scheme encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exporters through appropriate Policy measures under the Textile and Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policies etc.

STATEMENT - I

Loss Position of Textile Mills under NTC (Gujarat) Limited

(Loss Rs. in lakhs)

(provisional)

Sl.No.	Name of the Mill	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rajkot Textile Mills	162.90	117.96	148.84
2.	Mahataxmi Mills	313.40	225.49	378.91
3.	Pettid Milld	277.70	285.93	325.27
4.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	407.70	335.03	413.75
5.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills	519.40	375.33	632.65
6.	Jhangir Mills	443.10	311.25	425.93
7.	Rajnagar No.1	510.50	392.32	522.51
8.	Rajnagar No.2			
9.	Virangaon mills	293.30	231.15	285.57

(Loss Rs. in lakhs)

(provisional)

Sl.No.	Name of the Mill	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
10.	New Manek chowk mills	228.90	201.13	275.33
11.	Haimadari Mills	247.10	192.93	256.64
12.	Fine knitting Mills		Not Yet Started	

STATEMENT-II

Value of export of textile goods (excluding Coir, and Handicrafts) during 1989-90 to 1991-92.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports In Rs. Crores</i>	<i>Million Dollars (in US \$)</i>
1989-90	6473	3888
1990-91	8366	4652
1991-92	12150	4872

Excess payment of LIC Policies

SHRI S RIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI:

1870. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of excess payment of surrender value of LIC policies and misappropriation of medical fees in LIC, Guwahati have come to the notice of the Union Government;

(a) the number of flyovers/RUBs/Subways in Delhi cleared by the Delhi Development Authority and the Urban Arts Commission for execution during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by the which the work on these projects is likely to be started; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such irregularities in future?

(c) the estimated cost of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The audit team of the Life Insurance Corporation of India detected 29 cases of excess payment to the extent of Rs. 14,904.73 over the surrender value and payment of excess of Rs. 225/- as medical fees in respect of 19 cases. These are calculation errors and not cases of misappropriation. Action to realise the excess amount paid is in progress.

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

(b) It is too early to indicate the likely date of start as the projects are yet to be approved by competent authorities.

(c) About Rs. 45 crores.

Construction of flyovers/ Rub/Subways in Delhi**New Coalfields in Birbhum**

1872. DR. RAMACHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

1871. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

(a) whether there is any plan for

- integrated development of new coalfields in Birbhum and simultaneous development of a waterway, urbanisation and setting up coal-based industries in the area with some foreign assistance; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Regional exploration by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) is in progress in the Coalfield of Birbhum district situated in the State of West Bengal. Detailed exploration for proving the coal resources can only be taken up after the regional exploration is completed. Any view on the feasibility of development of the coalfield and setting up of coal based industries may only be taken after detailed exploration is carried out.

Collection of Taxes/Duties

1873. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister

of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the collections of income tax, corporate tax, Central excise duty and customs duty during April, 1 1991 to September 30, 1991 and April 1, 1992 to September 30, 1992, separately;

(b) the percentage increase or decrease in the case of each of the above taxes/duties; and

(c) the reasons for increase or decrease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The collections of Income tax, Corporation tax, Central Excise duty and Customs duty during April 1, 1991 to September 30, 1991 and April 1, 1992 to September 30, 1992 and the percentage increase in the case of each of these taxes/duties are given below:

	<i>Collection during April 1, 1991 to Sept. 30, 1991</i>	<i>Collection during April 1, 1992 to Sept. 30, 1992 (Rupees in crores)</i>	<i>Percentage increase</i>
Income tax	1954	2892	48.00
Corporation tax	1422	3160	122.22
Central Excise Duty	12690	14472	14.04
Customs	9224	11885	28.85

(c) The increase in collections of Income tax and Corporation tax during the first 6 months of the current financial year is attributable, inter-alia, to the change in the schedule for payment of advance tax, higher re-ausation of self assessment tax and better recovery out of arrear demand. The increase in collections of Central Excise and Customs duties is, inter-alia, on account of increase in

manufacturing output and value of imports respectively.

Policy on Garment Exports

1874. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

announced a new policy to encourage exports of non-quota items to quota countries and of quota items to non-quota countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether exports of silk ready-made garments were included for applying to the Apparel; Export Promotion Council during each of the last three years of this segment;

(d) if so, the number of applications against exports of silk garments received during the said period;

(e) whether any change has been made or is proposed to be made in the composition to garments including silk, falling under this segment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c:) to (f). Export of silk garments has been taken into consideration for allocation of quotas under the Non-Quota Exports Entitlement (NQE) System since 1990. However Government had recently decided that silk garments would not be considered for allocation under this system for 1993 as pure silk is a non-MFA fibre. On the basis of certain representations received, Government have since reviewed the decision and it has now been decided that silk garments would continue to be eligible for quotas under NQE System during 1993.

Support to Small Industrial and Export oriented units

1875. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give financial support to small industrial and

export oriented units in Eastern and North eastern States which are facing financial crunch;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has drawn up plans in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No proposal for a special plan for financial support to small industrial and export oriented units in Eastern and North Eastern States, which are facing financial crunch, is under consideration of Government or the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

However, the Government and RBI are aware of the persistent low credit deposit ratio in the deployment of banks funds in the Eastern and North Eastern region. The credit absorption capacity of a State/Region depends upon factors such as development of infrastructural facilities and availability of required inputs and marketing outlets for agricultural and industrial production. RBI have, however, advised the banks to ensure that wide disparity in the ratios between different States is avoided.

Payment of foreign Debt Servicing

1876. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the payment on account of foreign debt service during 1991-92;

(b) the percentage it forms of export earnings during that year;

(c) the percentage it forms of the estimated G.D.P. for the year;

(d) the amount of the debt service related to repayment of principal and the re-patriation of deposits; and

(e) the outlook for the current year, based on the actuals for the first six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The repayment of principal and payment of interest on foreign debt outstanding was Rs. 13759 crores during 1991-92.

(b) Debt service payment on foreign debt was 30.8 percent of export earnings during 1991-92.

(c) Debt service payment on foreign debt is estimated to be 2.26 percent of G.D.P. during 1991-92.

(d) The amount of debt service payment relating to repayment of principal of foreign debt was Rs. 7676 crores during 1991-92. The net outflow in the Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account and the foreign currency Non-Resident Account was US \$ 1654 million during 1991-92.

(e) The amount of debt service payment of foreign loans is estimated to be Rs. 17609 during 1992-93.

Smuggling of Goods at Indo-Nepal Border

1877. SHRI BHOGDNERA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of smuggling of goods between Indo-Nepal at Madhubani district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed

to set up land customs stations at Madhubani district;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Available reports do not indicate large scale smuggling between India and Nepal on the border or Madhubani district of Bihar. However, contraband goods valued at Rs. 37.19 lakhs approximately have been seized in this district during the year 1992, so far.

(c) to (e). There is one land customs station at Jaynagar in Madhubani district and for the present there is no proposal for setting up another land customs station in this district.

Global tender for Cotton Export by CCI

1878. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cotton Corporation of India has floated a global tender for export of Cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for different varieties of cotton; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). On 9th November, 1992, Cotton Corporation of India floated a global tender for export of staple cotton inviting offers for AP H-4 (1991-92 crop),

Shankar-6., H-4, J-34 SG, 1007, LRA and DCH-32 (Karnataka) varieties. Out of the offer for 3, 25, 350 bales in response to the tender dated 9th November, 1992, the sale of 20, 516 bales materialised. In the second tender opened on 25th November, 1992, CCI received bids for 1, 71, 501 bales against which sales of 12, 265 bales were concluded. Sales in course of these two tenders were 48,941 bales comprising of 16,000 bales of 1991-92 crop and 32,941 bales of 1992-93 crop.

(c) No variety-wise targets were fixed.

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

Export of Handlooms/handicrafts and leather goods

1879. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handlooms, handicrafts and leather products of Orissa have a great demand in the world market;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote these items; and

(c) the steps taken to provide additional incentives to the small enterprisers to promote the growth of these items with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There is some demand in the world market for handlooms, handicrafts and leather products produced in Orissa.

(b) and (c). Government have been taking a number of steps to boost exports of handlooms, handicrafts and leather products from the country such as sponsoring sales-cum-study teams, participation in fairs in major markets, releasing advertisements in

foreign trade magazines, product development and quality upgradation through appropriate training programmes. Triple weightage is given to the net foreign exchange earning from export of handicrafts and handloom products for the purpose of recognition. has Export House.

Export of wool/woollen Products

1880. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARAJE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) three target fixed for the export of wool/woollen products during 1992-93;

(b) whether any new strategy is proposed to be adopted to increase the export of woollen products;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to implement those strategies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A target of Rs. 263 crores for export of wool and woollen products during 1992-93 has been fixed.

(b) to (d). The new strategy for increase in the export of woollen products is to expand the production base, to diversify the markets and to diversify the products range.

As a part of the implementation of new strategy the following steps have been taken;

(i) Tirupur in Tamil Nadu is being developed as a new production base for woollen and acrylic knitwears;

(ii) New markets in Western Europe,

Scandinavian countries and Northern America are being explored;

(iii) Export of diversified products like woollen garments and woollen furnishings is being encouraged.

Coal Supply to Thermal Power Stations in M.P.

1881. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal mines at Pathakhhera in Madhya Pradesh are unable to meet the full requirements of coal to the pait-head thermal power stations set up in the region;

(b) if so, the coal requirements of the power station during the last three years and the actual supply given by the Pathakhhera coal mines during this period; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to ensure the required supply to the thermal power station in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Coal requirement of satpura TPS has been of the order of 4.09 million tonnes (MT), 4.09 M.T. and 4.16 M.T. during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively and the supply of coal from Pathakhhera Mine has been to the tune of 2 million tonnes. In order to provide adequate coal to this power station, arrangements have been made to despatch coal from alternate sources in Wesern Coalfields Ltd. (WCL). There has been a steady increase in the despatches to Satpura Power House from WCL. The total despatches to satpura TPS during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto October) were as under;

(Data Provisional)

Year	(In M.T.)
1990-91	3.76
1991-92	3.99
1992-93 (April-Oct)	2.30

Seizure of Opium at Tuticorin and Madras

1882. DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether opium was seized on a large scale at Tuticorin and Madras during October, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the existence of a racket in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) On receipt of information officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence intercepted a car on 22-10-91 on the outskirts of Tuticorin and seized 116.500 Kgs. opium cancelled in it. As a follow up action the officers of the DRI and Narcotics Control Bureau of Madras Zonal Unit seized 126.440 Kgs opium at Madras and two persons, namely, Sh. M. Devarajan and Sh. M.G. Ranganathan of Madras were arrested in this connection.

(c) and (d). During investigation, the accused, Sh. M. Devarajan revealed that the opium was delivered to him at Madras by one Raj of Srilanka. Raj was to come to Tuticorin (near harbour) for collecting the stuff after its transportation from Madras. Raj, a national of Srilanka is yet to be traced.

Opening of Bank Branches in Gujarat

1883. SHRICHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of branches of public sector and other banks opened in Gujarat during the current year, so far and

the areas where these were opened;

(b) whether the Union Government have received representations for opening more branches of the banks in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The details of branches opened by Public Sector in Gujarat during the year 1992 are given below:-

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Name of District	Name of centre
1	2	3	4
1.	Bank of India	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
2.	Bank of Baroda	Banaskantha	Chadotar
3.	State Bank of Saurashtra	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar
4.	Bank of Baroda	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar Sector II
5.	Allahabad Bank	Jamnagar	Jamnagar-GIDC Phase-II
6.	Allahabad Bank	Junagadh	Junagadh-Marketing Yard
7.	Central Bank of India	Kheda	Kasor
8.	-do-	Kheda	Lambhwel
9.	Allahabad Bank	-do-	Nadiad-Vaishali Road
10.	Bank of Baroda	-do-	Nadiad-Mission Road
11.	Dena Bank	Kutch	New Anjar
12.	Bank of Baroda	Mehsana	Meu
13.	Bank of Baroda	Mehsana	Chansol
14.	-do-	Panchmahals	Shehra

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of centre</i>
1	2	3	4
15.	-do-	-do-	Diwada Colony
16.	Allahabad Bank	Surat	Surat Nana-Varacha
17.	-do-	Vadodara	Vadodara-Harni -Ajwa Road Indrapuri.
18.	State Bank of Saurashtra	-do-	Vadodara-Harni road near Aerodrome
	Dena Bank	-do-	Vadodara-Maharshi Arvind Marg on VIP Road

(b) to (d). Representation were received centres in Gujarat during the last three for opening of bank branches at the following years:-

	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of centre</i>
1.	Panchmahals	Dahod
2.	Ahmedabad	Diamand Park, Narora, Ahmedabad.
3.	Banaskantha	APMC Deesa
4.	Banaskantha	Dhanera
5.	Rajkot	Ravani Block, Dhoraji, Rajkot
6.	Banaskantha	Shri Amirgadh
7.	Banaskantha	Sehori
8.	Banaskantha	Santalpur
9.	Panchmahals	Dahod
10.	Sabarkantha	Bheloda
11.	Kutch	Opening of new branches and extension counters of Kutch Gramin Bank, Bhuj.
12.	Meshana	Vadagar
13.	Kheda	Village Badalpur
14.	Valsad	Vatargaon
15.	Panchmahals	Village Jerjitgadh
16.	Meshana	Chhatral GIDC Kalol
17.	Surenarnagar	Surederanagar
18.	Panchmahals	Santrampur
19.	Broach	Ankleshwar

Out of the above representation, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has accepted two and, thus, allowed Bank of India to open its branch at Dahod in Panchmahals.

Schemes from Gujarat

1884. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals sent by the Government of Gujarat to Union Government for approval;

(b) the present stage of these proposals; and

(c) the reasons for delay in giving clearance to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). During the year 1992-93 upto November, 1992, 31 estimates amounting to Rs. 77.40 crores have been received from the Government of Gujarat in respect of National Highways in Gujarat. Out of these estimates amounting to Rs. 15.22 crores have been sanctioned. In addition 9 estimates costing Rs. 51.08 crores are at various stages of processing. Remaining 16 estimates have been returned to the State as they are not included in list of works to be sanctioned.

(c) There has been no delay in project clearance. Out of 9 proposals pending in the Ministry 4 amounting to Rs. 50.19 crores are at advance stage of processing. Remaining 5 have been received very recently.

[Translation]

Introduction of New System for Supplying Yarn to Weavers

1885. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

introduce a new system to provide yarn to weavers on mill-gate price itself instead of the present system of supply of yarn to them at cheaper rates;

(b) if so, the additional facilities proposed to be provided to the weavers for buying yarn under this alternative system;

(c) the arrangements made in this proposed scheme for providing yarn to the handloom weavers scattered in various parts of the country at a concessional rate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir. Recently Government of India has introduced a modified scheme to supply yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices.

(b) and (c). The scheme for supply of yarn at mill-gate prices implemented under the aegis of National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) envisages supply of yarn to the weavers enrolled with the State Handloom agencies such as, the State Handloom Development Corporations and State Apex/ Regional Handloom Weavers Corporative Societies. The scheme also covers individual weavers engaged with these agencies. Under the scheme NHDC will supply ten millions kgs. of yarn during 1992-93. Government of India will reimburse a subsidy @ 2% of the value of yarn supplied at millgate prices towards the transportation cost and over-heads incurred by NHDC. The yarn sold/supplied to the handloom agencies shall be actually delivered by NHDC at such district level officers/production centres of these agencies subject to the indent being minimum of a truck load.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Special Training Programme for Women Organisations to Boost Handloom Garments Exports

1886. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made any plan to export Rajasthan handlooms and ready-made garments to various foreign countries to boost more handloom crafts and self-employment programme in this area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also received any representation from the women organisations from areas for special training programme to maintain quality, new varieties, designs and know how about the World's latest fashion;

(d) if so, whether these organisations have also demanded financial assistance from the Centre to promote women self-employment and to boost handloom and handicraft sector; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Government have been taking a number of steps to boost handloom and readymade garments exports from all over India such as sponsoring sales-cum-study teams, participation in fairs in major markets, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines, grant of duty drawback and appropriate quota policy measures. Apparel Export Promotion Council is setting up Apparel Training & Design Centres at Jodhpur and Jaipur for importing training to the workers in garment making.

(c) to (e). In handicraft sector, following organisations have submitted proposals under training schemes in the crafts shown against each:-

(i) SEWA, Ahmedabad in patch work.

(ii) SETU, Jaipur in durry making.

Government have already sanctioned grant-in-aid to SEWA for craft development centre. If specific proposals relating to handloom sector are received from such organisations through the concerned State Governments, the same could be considered under 'Project Package Scheme' implemented in handloom sector.

Child Labour in Uttar Pradesh

1887. SHRI RUP CHAND MURMU:

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of children are employed in the glass, carpet and lock industries in Uttar Pradesh and are exposed to various occupational hazards; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The employment of children in the factories is prohibited under Factories Act, 1948. Further the schedule under section 3 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children in certain hazardous occupations/processes including carpet weaving. The enforcement

of these provisions is the responsibility of the State Government. The Government of U.P. is taking steps for better enforcement of the provisions.

For progressive elimination of child labour, besides effective enforcement of legislative provisions, the National Child Labour Policy, 1987 includes focussing of general welfare and development programme for the benefit of child labour and their families, taking up of projects in areas of concentration of child to provide welfare inputs like education, health care, skill development etc. for working children. Four National Child Labour Projects have been set up in Uttar Pradesh. Financial assistance is also provided to voluntary agencies for taking up action oriented projects for the benefit of child labour.

Australian Proposal for Coastal Coal Terminal in Karnataka

1888. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Australian Company has sent a proposal for a Coastal terminal in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the Govt. have cleared the project; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). According to available information, an Australian company has approached Govt. of Karnataka with a proposal to set up coastal power stations in Karnataka fuelled by imported coal. The setting up of a coastal terminal to handle imported coal is a part of this proposal. Initially the company has sought an invitation

to prepare a master plan for the project. The proposal is at a very nascent stage and even the locations of the proposed power stations and coal terminal are yet to be suggested by the State Government. As such it is not possible to indicate any time limit for a decision in this project.

[Translation]

World Bank Assistance for I.T.I

1889. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the world Bank has sanctioned two major projects for the betterment of Industrial Training Institution and technical education in the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of financial assistance sanctioned by the World Bank for the above projects;

(c) the amount likely to be provided by the Union Government for the said projects; and

(d) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Project are the Vocational Training Projects being implemented by Directorate General of Employment and Training Ministry of Labour and the Technical Education Project being implemented by Department of Education Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) The implementation of the Vocational Training Project. started in August, 1989 and

is continuing in the VIIIth Plan. The Projects aims at qualitative and quantitative of the National Vocational Training System and also expand and diversify programmes in the advanced skill and High-Tech areas and increase facilities of training for women in non-traditional sector.

The Project will assist the State Government and the Central Government to modernise training facilities, methodology/ techniques, workshop equipment and buildings. The Project is national in scope and covers 28 States/U.Ts in which I.T.Is are located and is being implemented under the Coordination and direction of Directorate General of Employment and Training in a period of 7 years from the year 1989-90 onwards. The revised credit allocation for the Project from the World Bank is SDRs 159.70 millions (equivalent to approx. US\$ 220 millions). The World Bank has also agreed to provide credit assistance of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 373.3 millions (equivalent to approx. US \$ 517 million) cover the period 1990- 1999, under two phases for a project estimated to cost cover Rs. 1600 crores for upgrading Technician (Polytechnic) Education covering more than 500 polytechnics approved recognised by the all India Council for Technical Education in 16 States and one Union Territory. The first phase became operational on 5.12.1990 and the second phase on 29.1.1992.

(c) The Union Government will provide Rs. 687.79 crores for the Vocational Training Project over a period 7 years which includes 65% of the amount to be financed by the World Bank by way of credits. The Technician Education Projects is primarily a State Sector projects and the entire projects cost is initially provided by the respective State Government within their Plan allocations/ annual budgets and later reimbursement are to be claimed from the World Bank on actual expenditure incurred on approved project activities in agreed proportions.

(d) While the Vocational Training Projects is expected to be completed by 31st March, 1996, the duration of the Technician Education Project is 7 years.

[English]

Evasion of Customs Duty by HMT Ltd

1890. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs Department, Bombay have detected alleged evasion of customs duty by the HMT Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) The details of the persons found guilty in this regarded; and

(d) The action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). Bombay Customs have not reported any instance of evasion of Customs Duty by M/s. HMT Ltd., in the recent past.

Battery Operated Buses

1891. SHRIMATI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced battery operated buses in the Capital;

(b) if so, the number of buses plying in the walled city area of Delhi and the routes in which these buses are plying;

(c) whether the Government propose to start more battery operated buses in the walled city area;

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether a large number of battery operated buses have been discontinued in the Capital; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Delhi Energy Development Agency have introduced Battery Buses in the Capital.

(b) 32 buses are plying on the following routes covering the walled city area of Delhi.

1. ISBT to Fatehpur
2. Red Fort to Fatepuri
3. Pahar Ganj to Bara Tooti
4. Fatehpuri to Connaught Place
5. ISBT to Connaught Place.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No specific date can be indicated.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The operation of the existing fleet of battery operated buses has been affected due to frequent chopper controller problems.

Welfare Scheme for Weavers

1892. SHRI M.G. REDDY:
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI RUP CHAND MURMU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handloom weavers are facing acute crisis in the country especially in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to conduct any survey in this regard or have introduced any new scheme for the welfare of handloom weavers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have laid any emphasis on the welfare of the weavers and to ensure that the weavers engaged in production particularly of Janta cloth get a regular and reasonable wages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GHELOT): (a) and (b). While there are no specific reports, handloom weavers all over the country including in Bihar are affected by constant fluctuations in yarn prices and poor off-take of finished products.

(c) Government of India has detailed data base and have also introduced/or modified schemes for the welfare of the handloom weavers.

(d) Workshed-cum-housing scheme has been modified from 1991-92 providing for higher subsidy assistance for construction of workshed-cum-houses. A new scheme called Group Insurance Scheme has been introduced from the year 1992-93 which provides for an insurance cover of Rs. 10,000/- to the beneficiary handloom weaver.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Stringent guidelines have been issued under the Janata Cloth Scheme

recurring each implementing agency to ensure that reasonable wages are paid regularly to weavers. The concerned State Government are also required to conduct periodical physical inspections to ensure this aspect.

Scooter Advance

1893. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the amount of advance being given to the Central Government employees for purchase of scooter is much less than the actual cost of scooter;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the amount of scooter advance given during second time is further reduced;

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

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to sanction the amount equivalent to the actual cost of scooter each time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). Under the existing rules, Government employees drawings a basis pay of Rs. 1500 and above months are eligible for grant of advance for purchase of motor cycle/scooter. The amount of advance is Rs. 13,000 or 8 months basic pay of the anticipated price of the motor cycle/scooter, whichever is the least. The Government employees have also the option to draw an advance of

withdrawal from their General Provident Fund accounts upto Rs. 8000 to meet the short fall, if any between the advance and the actual cost of the scooter/motor cycle. In view of the resources constraints, it is not possible to increase the amount of scooter/motor cycle advance.

(c) and (d). The amount of scooter/motor cycle advance on the second and subsequent occasions is restricted to Rs. 10,000 or 6 months basis pay or the anticipated price of the scooter whichever is the least, because the employees get the sale proceeds of the old scooter also which can be utilised for the purchase of scooter/motor cycle.

(e) In view of the position stated at (a) to (d) above, the question does not arise.

Persons Arrested under Fera and Cofeposa

1894. SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of smuggling Activities Act, 1974 during 1991 and 1992;

(b) whether some Custom officials alleged to have been found associated with these persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action 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) Number of persons arrested under FERA, 1973 and

detained under COFEPOSA, 1974 is as under:-

<i>Calender year</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested under FERA, 1973</i>	<i>No. of persons detained under COFEPOSA Act, 1974</i>
1991	336	751
1992 (upto 31st Oct.)	114	360

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Facilities for Jute Industry

1895. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOPUNDARAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to start jute industry in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also any scheme for encouragement or subsidy facilities for new entrepreneurs to start jute based industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). Government is encouraging entrepreneurs to take up the manufacture of diversified jute based products in various parts of the country. Several measures have been taken to promote the manufacture of such products including, inter-alia, provision of financial,

fiscal and marketing support and funding R&D activities to develop a new range of diversified jute products suited to consumer preferences.

Pension Scheme in L.I.C.

1896. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has submitted a proposal to the Government regarding pension scheme in the Corporation?

(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) No. Sir.

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

[Translation]

Distribution of Institutional Credit in Orissa

1897. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Institutional credit has been

distributed in Orissa;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of institutional loans distributed during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH): (a) to (c). The details of institutional
credit disbursed in Orissa in 1989-90, 1990-
91 and 1991-92 are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)				
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	
Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)	117.4	129.5	137.5	
Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)	19.6	62.6	42.3	
Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI)	21.2	37.1	67.8	
Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)*	-	45.6	44.8	
Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI)	0.9	1.2	Nil	

* SIDBI came into existence only on April 1990 and the SSI port-folio of IDBI was shifted to SIDBI from the date.

Inflation Rate

1899. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:
SHRI KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO
PATIL:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI RAM SAGAR:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI
DEVI
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI SHANKERSINGH
VAGHELA:
SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADYAY:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI SUDARSAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

SHRITARIT BARAN TOPDAR:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(DEORIA)

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the impact of increase in the prices petroleum and petroleum products and withdrawal of subsidy on chemical fertilisers on inflation rate;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The weekly of inflation on point-to-point basis since July, 1992 are as follows:

Weekly Rates of Inflation in terms of WPI

<i>Week ended</i>	<i>Rate of Inflation (%)</i>
4.7.92	12.3
11.7.92	12.2
18.7.92	11.9
25.7.92	10.4
1.8.92	10.0
8.8.92	9.7

<i>Week ended</i>	<i>Rate of Inflation (%)</i>
15.8.92	9.3
22.8.92	8.6
29.8.92	9.2
5.9.92	9.1
12.9.92	9.0
19.9.92	10.2
26.9.92	9.2 (P)
3.10.92	9.3 (P)
10.10.92	9.3 (P)
17.10.92	9.8 (P)
24.10.92	10.0 (P)
31.10.92	9.8 (P)
7.11.92	9.1 (P)
14.11.92	8.8. (P)

(p) = Provisional

(b) The impact of the rise in the prices of petroleum products and of the withdrawal of subsidy on chemical fertilisers on the wholesale price index was 1.2 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively. As a result of the impact of the increase in administered prices there was about 1 per cent increase in the rate of inflation.

(c) The inflation rate has declined to 8.8 per cent as on 14th November, 1992, from 13.8 per cent as on 4th April, 1992.

(d) The Government has been pursuing various disinflationary fiscal and monetary

policies to bring down the rate of inflation and arranging for imports of such essential commodities as wheat, rice and edible oils to contain the rate of inflation.

[Translation]

D.T.C. Passes

1900. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI;
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR;
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM;
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN;

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow D.T.C. all route/general passes and 'Travel as you please' tickets in Green Line, Red Line and white Line Express buses and in buses operating under S.T.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Green Line Services at the flat fare of Rs. 4/- per head per trip were introduced to provide comfortable and faster service to those commuters who can pay a little more than the ordinary fare. All route/general passes and 'travel as you please' tickets are not allowed in these services, except in the case of freedom fighters. Red Line, White Line Express and other buses are operated by private operators under a licence from STA whereas all route/general passes etc. are issued by DTC.

[English]

Coal Linkage to Vishakhapatnam and Talcher Power Station

1901. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA:
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:
SHRIGOPINATHGAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned coal linkage to the Vishakhapatnam

Thermal Power Station from Talcher Coalfield of Orissa;

(b) the quantity of coal proposed to be supplied per annum for the Thermal Power Station;

(c) whether the Government have also signed any agreement with the American Company regarding supply of coal, development of the concerned coalfields and employments to the local people in the proposed power plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUNDA): (a) to (d). Coal linkage for the proposed Vishakhapatnam Thermal Power Station has been agreed to from Talcher Coalfield. The ultimate requirement of coal for this power station is expected to be about 3.54 m.t. According to available information an MDU has been signed between Mission Co. (USA), Ashok Leyland, India and APSEB for Vishakhapatnam (1000 MW) TPS.

Foreign Debt

1902. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in the Government debts and the amount of foreign loans in foreign exchange till-date;

(b) the percentage of foreign loans utilised every year to repay the loans and the percentage of foreign exchange earnings from exports spent on repayment of loans during each of the last three years;

(c) the priorities and the areas identified for reducing the Government expenditure;

(d) whether there is any proposal to reduce the subsidies being given by the Government; and

(e) if so, the situation likely to emerge as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The External Debt on Government Account Increased by 4% in dollar terms during 1991-92. The foreign debt outstanding on Government Accounts as at the end of September, 1992 is estimated to be US dollar 37354 million equivalent to Rs.112023 crores at the exchange rate prevalent on that date.

(b) The foreign loans are being repaid out of the country's foreign exchange inflows including export proceeds and invisible earnings according to the terms and conditions of each loan. The repayment of principal and payment of interest on foreign loans on Government Account was 12.4%, 12.3% and 13.9% of export earnings during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

(c) The consideration guiding the approach to expenditure policy is that no area of Government spending should be exempt from scrutiny in the effort to achieve fiscal correction. Government have issued a number of economy instructions to control expenditure. Besides curbs on express ontravel, fuel, telephones, furnishings, seminars, publications etc., review of various schemes has also been undertaken so that low priority schemes are phased out. Administered prices are also adjusted wherever necessary to ensure that budgeted receipts like repayments of loan and interest are realised and that burden of subsidies on Budget is not increased. As indicated in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech, all Ministries have been requested to ensure that every possible steps is taken to enforce economy so that the provisions in the budget

estimates are not exceed. All Ministries are expected to absorb the additional expenditure on account of additional expenditure on account of additional Dearness Allowance within the approved budget provisions.

(d) and (e). It is always the endeavour of the Government to keep down the expenditure on subsidies to the minimum level possible, so as to curtail the burden on the exchequer. Towards this end, the schemes for CCS and exports credit have been discontinued. Fertilizer prices have been raised and potassic and phosphatic fertilizers decontrolled.

[English]

IL-76 Aircraft Project

1903. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IL-76 (Gajraj) Transport Aircraft project is earmarked for a location in the Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of the project profile;

(c) whether the Government are considering to shift the Project outside Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the place decided therefor; and

(e) if not, steps being taken to expedite the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e). A care and maintenance unit providing infrastructure for training facilities for IL-76 transport aircraft and transit facilities for IAF aircraft in general has been established at Nagpur,

Maharashtra. There is no proposal to shift these facilities.

Congestion on Roads

1904. SHRI CHANDULAL
CHANDRAKAR:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists gross imbalance in the road-infrastructure and the number of motor vehicles in Delhi;

(b) if so, the rise in number of vehicles during the last one decade;

(c) whether the road length has not kept with the operation of motor vehicles; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government proposed to be taken to remove the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in number of vehicles in the last decade is 13,70,414.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The capacity of the existing road network is being improved by widening of roads and providing grade separators at busy intersections in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds and relative priority of various road segments and intersections. In this direction a blue print for improvement of inner Ring roads as also priorities for construction of fly-overs have been drawn up by the Delhi Administration.

Siachen Issue

1905. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI
DEVI:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS
PATEL:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:
SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(DEORIA):
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the talks between Indian
and Pakistani Defence Secretaries were
held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the main points of discussion and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached regarding Siachen issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e). The sixth round of Talks on the Siachen issue between the Defence Secretaries of India and Pakistan were held in New Delhi from November 2 to 4, 1992. During the talks, proposals aimed at a comprehensive resolution of the Saichen issue were discussed. It was agreed that the next round of talks will be held in Islamabad at an early date.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Maharashtra

1906. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of public sector banks proposed to be opened in Maharashtra; and

(b) the areas where these are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the 1985-90 Branch Licensing Policy, 35 licences for rural centres are pending with Public Sector Banks in Maharashtra. The validity period of these licences has been extended upto 31.3.1993. In addition, 10 licences are pending for the metropolitan centres. Details of the centres are given in the enclosed statement-I.

Under the extant licensing Policy, 14 rural and 4 semi-urban centres have been allocated to Public Sector Banks based on the applications received upto January, 1992. Regarding Urban/Metropolitan/Port Town centres, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had allotted 181 centers in August, 1991. Details of the centres are given in the enclosed statement-II.

The RBI has liberalised the Branch Licensing Policy in May, 1992. Banks can now open their branches in semi-urban, Urban, Metropolitan and Port Towns centres of their choice subject to their complying with specific conditions and also attaining capital adequacy norms and prudential accounting standards.

STATEMENT-I

Statement giving details of rural and metropolitan centres for which licenses are pending with Public Sector Banks in Maharashtra under 1985-90 licensing policy.

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of licences pending for rural centres</i>
1. Akola	2
2. Amravati	3
3. Bhandara	3

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of licences pending for rural centres</i>
4. Beed	1
5. Buldhana	1
6. Chandrapur	7
7. Gadchiroli	12
8. Parbhani	1
9. Thane	5
Total	35

<i>Name of City</i>	<i>No. of licences pending for metropolitan centres</i>
1. Greater Bombay	7
2. Nagpur	2
3. Pune	1
Total	10

STATEMENT - II

Statement giving details of rural, semi-urban and urban/metropolitan centres allotted to Public Sector Banks in Maharashtra under extant licensing policy (1990-95)

Sl.No.	Name of District	Rural Centres	Semi-Urban Centres
1	2	3	4
1.	Aurangabad	1	-
2.	Dhule	1	-
3.	Kolhapur	3	-
4.	Nasik	1	1
5.	Pune	1	1
6.	Raigad	1	-
7.	Ratnagiri	1	-
8.	Satara	-	1
9.	Sholapur	3	-
10.	Yavatmal	2	1
Total		14	4

Sl.No.	Name of District	Urban/Metropolitan centres			No. of Centres allotted
		1	2	3	
1.	Ahmednagar			Ahmednagar	1
2.	Akola			Akola	2
3.	Amravati			Amravati	3
4.	Aurangabad			Aurangabad	7
5.	Bhandara			Gondia	3
6.	Chandrapur			Chandrapur	4
7.	Dhule			Dhule	3
8.	Greater Bombay			Greater Bombay	39
9.	Jalgaon			Bhusaval	3
10.	Jalgaon			Jalgaon	2
11.	Jalna			Jalna	3
12.	Kolhapur			Ichalkaranji	1
13.	Kolhapur			Kolhapur	5
14.	Latur			Latur	4

Sl.No.	Name of District		Urban/Metropolitan centres		No. of Centres allotted	
	1	2	3	4		
15.		Nagpur	Nagpur		13	
16.		Nanded	Nanded		3	
17.		Nasik	Nasik		4	
18.		Nasik	Nasik		7	
19.		Parbhani	Parbhani		3	
20.		Pune	Pimpri Chinchwad		13	
21.		Pune	Pune		20	
22.		Sangli	Sangli		3	
23.		Sholapur	Sholapur		3	
24.		Thane	Bhiwandi		2	
25.		Thane	Kalyan		5	
26.		Thane	Thane		5	
27.		Thane	Ulhasnagar		3	
28.		New Bombay	CBD Belapur		1	

Sl.No.	Name of District	Urban/Metropolitan centres	No. of Centres allotted
1	2	3	4
29.	New Bombay	APMC Turbhe	9
30.	New Bombay	Airoli	2
31.	New Bombay	Nerul	2
32.	New Bombay	CBD Konkan Bhavan	1
33.	New Bombay	New Panvel	1
34.	New Bombay	Vashi	1
			181
			Total

Meeting of the Central Trade Unions

financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per revised budget estimates received from States upto 30.11.92, additional funds have been sought for by 12 States for development of National Highways and 8 States for their maintenance during 1992-93. However, due to meagre allocation of funds for National Highways during the current financial year, it is not possible to meet the additional requirements projected by the State Governments.

Assistance to Sick Industries by Industrial Reconstruction Banks of India

1909. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of assistance provided by the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India to the sick industries of Bihar and Orissa during the last three years and proposed to be provided during the current year; and

(b) the details of the industries to which financial assistance will be provided and to whom it is proposed to be provided.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The industrial

1907. SHRI RABIRAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have convened a meeting of the Central Trade on November, 14, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed in the meeting; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Government had convened a meeting of the representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations and Employers' Organisations on November 14, 1992 under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Coal and Labour in New Delhi which was postponed due to unavoidable reasons. The meeting was later held on November 23, 1992 which discussed the proposed New Industrial Relations law. The views expressed by the representatives of the Trade Union and Employer's Organisations will be taken into consideration while finalising the new law.

[Translation]

Allocation for National Highways

1908. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Government have sought an increase in allocations being made for maintenance and development of National Highways during the current

Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) has reported that it has not provided any assistance to the sick industrial units in Orissa during the last three years. However,

financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IRBI during the last three years to the sick industrial units in Bihar is given below:

(Period-April-March)
(Rs./ Crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>	<i>Disbursed</i>
1989-90	2.11	0.10
1990-91	1.19	3.79
1991-92	2.39	3.54

The Industry-wise break-upon of the assistance sanctioned and disbursed is given below:-

(Rs. Crores)

	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	S*	D*	S*	D*	S*	D*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Paper Prod.	0.72	-	-	0.50	1.29	-
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	0.80	-	-	0.38	-	-
Machinery	-	-	1.19	-	-	0.06
Elec. Machinery	-	-	-	-	1.10	0.78
Cement	0.45	-	-	2.75	-	2.70
Others	0.14	0.10	-	0.16	-	-
	2.11	0.10	1.19	3.79	2.39	3.54

* - Sanctioned

- Disbured

IRBI has reported that sick units which are found potentially viable after techno-economic feasibility studies are considered for assistance on a case to case basis.

[English]

Production of Janata Cloth

1910. SHRIDILEEP BHAI SANGHANI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-wise allocation of janata cloth is determined on the basis of the number of handlooms operating in a State

and their past production capacity;

(b) the annual production of janata cloth during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the quantum of janata cloth allocated to each State during last two years and the proposed target of the same for 1992-93, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Target and Achievement of Janata Cloth in the Handloom Sector during 1989-90 to 1991-92 and Target for 1992-93

(Figures in Million Square Metres)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT.	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.00	56.65	65.00	59.26	52.00*	55.09	52.00	
2.	Assam	30.70	34.45	33.00	41.36	30.00	31.08	35.00	
3.	Bihar	35.03	11.28	42.16	12.00	24.00	11.64	21.50	
4.	Gujarat	15.40	11.75	15.40	12.33	13.00	7.61	13.00	
5.	Haryana	0.45	-	1.00	0.01	0.50	0.003	0.50	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	-	1.00	-	0.50	-	0.50	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.00	0.81	2.20	0.08	1.00	0.72	0.50	
8.	Karnataka	40.18	35.29	40.00	40.25	33.00	32.35	33.00	

(Figures in Million Square Metres)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT.	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
9.	Kerala	3.00	0.20	3.00	0.17	1.50	0.04	0.50	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	15.85	20.00	16.42	18.00	17.63	18.00	
11.	Maharashtra	64.34	53.75	64.34	34.43	40.00	37.84	34.50	
12.	Manipur	1.40	0.01	1.40	0.02	0.50	0.01	0.50	
13.	Orissa	37.20	26.07	33.00	31.62	27.00	26.74	30.00	
14.	Punjab	2.00	0.38	2.00	0.50	2.00	1.73	1.50	
15.	Rajasthan	10.00	7.91	10.00	9.44	9.00	9.01	9.50	
16.	Tamil Nadu	75.00	64.27	65.00	30.77	45.00	31.62	40.00	
17.	Tripura	4.00	3.20	4.00	3.73	2.50	3.59	4.00	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	132.00	120.62	132.00	119.14	100.00	97.82	100.00	

(Figures in Million Square Metres)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT.	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
19.	West Bengal	65.00	61.27	65.00	65.69	50.00	38.16	45.00	
20.	Pondicherry	0.30	0.05	0.50	0.03	0.50	0.002	0.50	
	Total	600.00	503.80	600.00	477.15	450.00	402.685	450.00	£

• The State of Andhra Pradesh was allocated additional target of 5 million square metres.

+ The Union Territory of Pondicherry has stopped production of Janata Cloth during the 1992-93.

£ 10 Million Square Metres kept in reserve.

Bank Loans to SSI Units

1911. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH
DRONA:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Commercial Banks have imposed credit squeeze in financing priority sector which includes SSI sector also;

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India has made some alternative arrangements in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether keeping in view the present hike in rates interest; the Government propose to provide bank loans to SSI units particularly tiny and village industries at lower/concessional rates of interest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) (b) (c) and (e). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the credit restraint measures introduced by it in May, 1991 were for a limited period between May 9, 1991 to September 30, 1991 and were applicable only to the borrowers enjoying aggregate working capital (fund based) limits of Rs. one crore and above from the entire banking system. Due to fund constraints some banks may have imposed restrictions on expansion of their overall credit thereby affecting the small scale sector also. The RBI has been advising the banks from time to time (February 1991 and Nov. 1992) that under no circumstances credit flow to the priority sector should get disrupted.

(d) Effective from 22nd September, 1990, the sector-specific, area specific and purpose specific interest rates were withdrawn and a single criteria viz. size of the loan determining the rate of interest was introduced. However the small scale industries which include tiny and village and cottage industries, alongwith two other categories enjoy concessional rate of interest on term loans over Rs. 25,000/- as under:

<i>Size of the credit limit</i>	<i>Rate of interest SSI, Agriculture and transport operators owning upto two vehicles</i>	<i>Percent per annum other types of borrowers</i>
Over Rs. 25,000/- and upto Rs. 2 lakhs	15.0	16.5
Over Rs. 2 lakhs	15.0 (Minimum)	18.0 (Minimum)

According to RBI lowering of interest rates on advances is not possible without a corresponding reduction in the rates of deposits, otherwise viability of banks will be eroded. Any reduction in interest range on deposits would seriously effect deposit

mobilisation by banks. It is, therefore, not feasible to extend concession in interest rates further to what is already provided for in the lending rates structure prescribe by RBI for banks.

[Translation]

Testing of Pilotless Plane

1912. SHRIBRUBHUSHANSHARAN
SINGH:

SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenously developed
pilotless plane "Lakshya" has been tested
successfully;

(b) if so, the basic features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be
inducted into the armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI
SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Several successful
flight test of indigenously developed pilotless
target aircraft "Lakshya" have been carried
out.

(b) Lakshya is a re-useable subsonic
pilotless target aircraft for air-to-air and
surface-to-air missile and gun firing practice
by Services.

(c) Decision regarding its induction into
Services will be taken after successful
completion of user trials planned in 1993.

Child Labour

1913. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set
up a Committee to look into the problems of
the Child Labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government
for the implementation of the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN
SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (d). A statement
is enclosed.

STATEMENT

The 16 member Gurupadaswamy
Committee on Child Labour was set up in
1979 to look into in detail the causes leading
to and the problems arising out of the
employment of children. The Committee
submitted its report in December, 1979. The
steps taken in pursuance of the accepted
recommendation of this Committee are set
out below:-

(1) A Child Labour Cell has been set up
in the Ministry of Labour.

(2) A Central Advisory Board on Child
Labour has been set up to advise
Government on the measures to
be taken towards progressive
elimination of child labour.

(3) The Child Labour (Prohibition &
Regulation) Act, 1986 has been
enacted which-

(i) Prohibit the employment of
children below 14 years of age in
certain specified occupations and
processes;

(ii) seeks to regulate the conditions
of work/work environment of
children in employments in which
they are not prohibited from
working;

- (iii) brings about uniformity in the definition of "Child" (as "a persons who has not completed his 14 years of age") in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961;
- (iv) empowers any person to file a complaint of the commission of an offence under the Act in any court of competent jurisdiction;
- (v) provides for stringent penalty provisions for violation of provisions relating to child labour. The penalties will apply for violations of the provisions of minimum age of entry into employments in the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1950, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
- (4) The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour has taken up a Centrally-sponsored scheme for strengthening the enforcement machinery in States for better implementation of laws relating to child and women labour.
- (5) Dialogue has been initiated with Trade Unions and employers organisations to explore their co-operation in respect of the needs of working children.
- (6) All State Government/Union Territory Administrations have been addressed from time to time to strictly enforce the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act.
- (7) Department of education have set up a number of non-formal

education centers with the help of voluntary organisations.

- (8) The recommendations of the Committee were also considered while formulating the National Child Labour Policy- 1987.
- (9) Financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations for taking up action-oriented projects aimed at benefitting child labour.
- (10) Under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulations) Act, 1986, a "Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee" has been constituted to advise the Central Government for the purpose of adding to the list of occupations and processes in which employment of children is prohibited.

[English]

Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Workers

1914. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM:
SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Group Insurance Scheme for powerloom workers in collaboration with the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the scheme is likely to be beneficial; and

(d) the extent to which the insurance premium is proposed to be shared by the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A Group Savings-cum-Insurance Scheme to be introduced at State/Union Territory level in collaboration with the Life Insurance Corporation of India for powerloom workers aged between 13 and 60 whose average monthly income is not less than Rs. 1200 has been approved by the Govt. of India (Ministry of Textile). The scheme is to be administered by the nodal agencies to be appointed by the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The scheme provides life insurance cover of Rs. 10,000 on normal death and Rs. 20,000 in case of death due to accident payable by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to the legal heirs of the deceased member of the scheme. Initially, an annual contribution @ Rs. 120/- per member has been fixed which will be shared equally by Central Govt. State Govt. and the powerloom worker covered under the scheme. Out of the said contribution, an appropriate amount of Rs. 60 per member towards the premium for the basic sum assured of Rs. 10,000 would be charged and the balance will be accumulated at the rate of interest of 11% per annum to provide savings benefit on the survival up to age 60 or earlier exit. About 3.5 lakh of powerloom workers in the country are expected to be covered under the scheme.

In addition, a Group Insurance Scheme to cover Powerloom Workers belonging to weaker and vulnerable sections of the society has been recently approved by the Government of India (Ministry of Finance).

The scheme will be implemented by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The sum assured and annual premium per thousand per member in respect of this Scheme will not exceed Rs. 3000 and Rs. 10 respectively. The premium will be subsidised to the extent of 50% from the social Security Fund set up by LIC.

Road Conditions in Arunachal Pradesh

1915. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the road conditions of Roing-Anini road and Tezu-Walong Road in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether the road construction beyond Anini, the district headquarters of Diban Valley is prohibited by the Government;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to complete the road from Roing to Hunli to class-9 surfaced specifications and from Hunli to Anini to class-5 unsurfaced specifications. Besides, the NEC have agreed to provide funds for surfacing of Hunli-Anini sector. The surfacing works are proposed to be taken up after carrying out formation improvement, upgradation of bridge etc., subject to availability of funds. The road from Tezu to Walong is planned to be completed to class-9 surfaced specifications by March 93.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There is no proposal to extend this road.

Computerisation of Income Tax Department

1916. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:
PROF. RITA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to computerise all the functions of the Income Tax Departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated total cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). It is proposed to computerise all the functions of the Income-tax Department in the Income-tax Offices initially at Delhi and Bombay only at a total estimated cost of Rs. 16.66 crores.

[Translation]

Investment by Nationalised Banks In Bihar

1917. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar

has asked the Nationalised Banks in Bihar to invest sixty percent of their money for the development of economy of Bihar State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). It is reported by Reserve Bank of India that no such instructions have been issued to nationalised banks in Bihar to invest 60% of their deposits in the development of economy of Bihar State. However, the problem of regional imbalance in the deployment of bank credit in various States is in the knowledge of Government and Reserve Bank of India. Suggestions are received by the Government and RBI from time to time at various levels for larger deployment of resources mobilised by the banks locally. The credit deployment in a particular area depends on various factors like economic activities, entrepreneurship, availability of raw materials and other infrastructural facilities, investment opportunities and also law and order situation in that area. However, RBI has advised the banks to ensure that wide regional disparities amongst various states in credit deployment is reduced and steps are taken to increase the flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in different areas.

[English]

Proposal to Form Bureau of Frauds

1918. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team consisting of officers of his Ministry, Reserve Bank of India and the Central Bureau of Investigation visited

Scotland Yard (UK) to study the handling of bank frauds;

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the recommendations made therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India has submitted a proposal suggestions formation of the Bureau of frauds on the lines of Bank of England; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The Reserve Bank of India has not yet sent its recommendations to the Government.

Nationalised Banks in Uttar Pradesh

1919. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Union Government from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to open branches of Nationalised Banks in rural areas of the State during last two years and the current year so far;

(b) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(c) the number of branches of nationalised banks sanctioned for Rampur district in Uttar Pradesh and the time by which these would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the extant licensing policy Reserve Bank of India (RBI) received 333 applications from commercial banks uptill January, 1992 through the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for opening rural centres. RBI has allocated 18 rural centres on the basis of the then prevailing norms of branch licensing policy. During the period February to November, 1992 RBI has received 107 applications through the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, allotment of licences in regard to these applications has been held in abeyance by RBI pending a decision regarding the future set up of Regional Rural Banks.

(c) A rural centre at Lalpur, block, Saidnagar in district Rampur was allotted to Bank of Baroda in February, 1991 under the special measures for minorities. Under the extant licensing policy RBI has not received any applications for opening of a rural branch in district Rampur through the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. As regards semi-urban centres RBI has allotted a specific number of semi-urban centres to commercial banks within which they can open branches at the centre of their choice. No urban centres has been allotted in District Rampur by RBI.

Bilateral Agreement on Foreign Loan

1920. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any type of foreign assistance or assurance for assistance through bilateral agreement;

(b) if so, the break-up of the above in respect of Ministries/economic or other activities for which such funds would be available, category-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b).
Information regarding bilateral foreign

assistance available for utilisation as on
30.9.1992 is given in the attached statement.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing Sector/Activity Wise Bilateral Assistance Available for Utilisation as on 30.9.1992.

S. No.	Sector Activity	Amount Available for Utilisation (In Rs. Crores)
1.	Agriculture Sector	1753.39
2.	Energy Sector	365.36
3.	Energy Sector- Coal	1771.76
4.	Energy Sector - Power	333-7.31
5.	Energy Sector -Oil	371.71
6.	Fertiliser Sector	521.38
7.	Industry Sector	2239.64
8.	Infrastructure Sector	54.79
9.	Infrastructure Sector - Railway	291.80
10.	Infrastructure Sector - Road	121.09
11.	Infrastructure Sector - Telecom	93.44
12.	Infrastructure Sector - Port	165.27
13.	Infrastructure Sector - Generals	220.79
14.	Irrigation Sector	806.41
15.	Social Sector	1768.47
16.	Urban Development Sector	810.35
17.	Structural Adjustment Sector	30.43
18.	Other	1802.87
Total		43536.29

[Translation]**Border Roads in Rajasthan**

1921. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred on the construction and maintenance of each of the border roads in Rajasthan during last three years and in 1992; and

(b) the funds provided during Eighth

Five Year Plan for construction of border roads in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Details of expenditure incurred during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I the financial outlay for 1991-93 is given in the enclosed statement -II.

(b) BRDB budget is a Non-Plan budget. Allocation of funds for the border roads is made each year on the basis of availability of resources. An outlay of Rs. 16.10 crores has been made for 1992-93.

STATEMENT - I

Statement showing Road wise-details of Expenditure from 89-90 to 91-92 in respect of Border Roads in Rajasthan

Rs. in lakhs

Sl.No.	Name of Roads	Expenditure during the year									
		1989-90					1990-91				
		Wks	Maint	Total	Wks	Total	Wks	Maint	Total	Wks	Maint
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Project Chetak</i>											
1.	Jaisalmer-Ramgarh-Tanot-Kishangarh	-	13.63	13.63	-	13.60	13.60	13.60	9.00	54.13	63.13
2.	Ramgarh-Longewala	4.13	4.13	8.26	-	4.13	4.13	4.13	-	4.13	4.13
3.	Ramgarh - Asutar - Ghotaru	36.13	83.37	119.50	-	10.27	10.27	10.27	-	9.02	9.02
4.	Jaisalmer-Sam-Dhanana	7.96	7.96	15.92	-	21.56	21.56	21.56	-	27.23	27.23
5.	Jaisalmer-Khuri-Majlar-Harsani	53.78	53.79	107.57	-	85.22	85.22	85.22	-	70.32	70.32
6.	Ramdeora-Nachana-Bharewala	67.00	9.79	76.79	-	9.79	9.79	9.79	-	9.79	9.79
7.	Bap-Sikampur-Ranjitpura	7.49	7.49	14.98	-	7.49	7.49	7.49	-	7.49	7.49
8.	Majear-Minabao	16.24	16.24	32.48	-	7.10	7.10	7.10	-	7.20	7.20
9	Gagariya-Bigdiyar-Dadusar-Mitha	14.01	5.66	19.67	27.79	33.45	5.66	33.45	10.05	7.76	17.81

Sl.No.	Name of Roads	Rs. in lakhs									
		Expenditure during the year									
		1989-90					1990-91				
		Wks	Maint	Total	Wks	Maint	Total	Wks	Maint	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Kalata-Dhannao											
10.	Baleva-Ramsar-Ghohtan-Bakasar-Sata-Korea	18.46	19.44	37.90	9.40	19.48	28.88	3.28	49.74	53.02	
11.	Ramsar-Ranasar	2.21	2.21	4.42	0.20	2.21	2.41	-	2.21	2.21	
12.	Barmer-Chohtan-Kel-Nori	13.77	14.78	28.55	5.38	4.94	10.32	32.32	7.97	40.29	
13.	Nursar-Puggal-Kholewala	-	40.48	40.48	-	7.97	7.97	-	29.75	29.75	
14.	Iadm-Sattasar	-	3.69	3.69	-	3.65	3.65	-	3.62	3.62	
15.	Kupli-Rams Inghpur	-	4.70	4.70	0.20	4.70	4.90	17.40	23.10	40.50	
16.	Suratgarh-Anupgarh	-	41.98	41.98	-	87.57	87.57	16.48	21.24	37.72	
17.	Dabri-Pilibagan	-	24.98	24.98	5.20	14.98	20.18	6.54	83.14	89.68	
18.	Hanumangarh-Padampur-Dabla	30.32	120.38	150.69	3.60	47.26	50.86	1.65	9.65	11.30	
19.	Karanpur-Rals Inghnagar	-	8.17	8.17	5.30	13.67	18.97	-	3.04	3.04	

Rs. in lakhs

Sl.No.	Name of Roads	Expenditure during the year									
		1989-90					1990-91				
		Wks	Maint	Total	Wks	Maint	Total	Wks	Maint	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
20.	Ganganagar-Malout	-	0.29	0.29	6.80	4.80	11.60	13.58	75.09	88.67	
21.	Marudi-Jassaipara-Kharin-Hatma-Dudhabari	6.16	1.15	7.31	104.37	2.09	106.46	71.27	16.35	87.62	
22.	Shiv Harsani-Gadra-Khalifa Ki Bawari	-	13.35	13.35	48.00	8.16	56.96	-	10.18	10.18	
23.	Asutar-Shargarh	-	4.37	4.37	-	2.30	2.30	-	4.10	4.10	
24.	Bajju Nachua-Sri Mohanagarh	140.00	23.53	163.53	183.68	15.63	199.31	187.01	15.65	202.66	
25.	Pacca Sarna-Lagarh-Jattan	-	25.56	25.56	-	67.67	67.67	-	4.03	4.03	
26.	Hanumangarh-Sangaria	-	11.53	11.53	0.54	9.74	10.28	-	2.45	2.45	
27.	Tanot-Longewala-Ghotaru	37.60	37.60	75.20	-	6.34	6.34	-	6.34	6.34	
28.	Barmer-Gadra-Munabao	36.44	66.43	102.87	-	24.00	24.00	5.65	12.00	17.65	
29.	Hanumangarh Bypass	5.10	-	5.10	1.90	0.77	2.67	0.61	1.06	4.67	
30.	Mokal-Sultana-Pithewala	3.55	3.55	7.10	-	3.55	3.55	0.99	3.55	4.54	

Rs. in lakhs

Sl.No.	Name of Roads	Expenditure during the year									
		1989-90					1990-91				
		Wks	Maint	Total	Wks	Maint	Total	Wks	Maint	Total	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
31.	Birdwal-Pugal-Bajju-Bikanpur	55.09	12.18	67.27	313.20	19.68	332.88	33.17	19.08	52.25	
32.	Jaisalmer-Asutar	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.11	-	4.11	
33.	Lunkaransar-Sattasar	5.00	-	5.00	0.30	-	0.30	118.97	-	118.97	
34.	Arjansar-Pallu	-	3.55	3.55	-	3.55	3.55	2.92	3.520	6.42	
35.	Ganganagar-Byepass	-	-	-	-	-	-	238.10	-	238.10	
36.	Level Crossing-Karanwali	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	0.33	
37.	Dhorinana Bye-Pass	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.70	-	7.70	
38.	Suratgarh Bye pass	-	0.62	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39.	Hanumangarh-Suratgarh	-	12.14	12.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40.	Birdwal-Puggal-Lakhan Choti	-	-	-	27.26	-	27.26	-	-	-	
Total		560.44	698.71	1259.15	743.92	539.53	1283.45	784.13	603.91	1388.04	
Say		560.00	699.00	1259.00	744.00	540.00	1284.00	784.00	604.00	1388.00	

STATEMENT - II

Statement showing Financial outlay for the year 1992-93 in respect of Border Roads in Rajasthan

(Rs. in lakhs)									
Sl.No.	Name of Roads	Funding Agency Length (Mks)	Approved specifi- cation	Present status	Financial out lay 92-93 (Rs. in lacs)				Remarks
					Works			Total	
					6	7	8		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Project Chetak									
1.	Jaisalmer-Ramgarh-Tanot- Kishangarh	B.R.D.B./ 143.00	IW NH (S/L)	Completed	-	94.63	94.63		
2.	Ramgarh-Longewala	B.R.D.B./ 43.00	IW	-do-	-	4.13	4.13		
3.	Ramagarh-Asutar-Ghotaru	B.R.D.B./ 112.00	Class-9 (Surf)	-do-	-	5.57	5.57		
4.	Jaisalmer-Sam-Dhanana	B.R.D.B./ 83.00	NH (S/L)	-do-	-	48.46	48.46		
5.	Jaisalmer-Khuri-Miajlar- Harsani	B.R.D.B./ 170.00	NH (S/L)	-do-	-	16.32	16.32		
6.	Ramdeoora-Nachana- Bharewala	B.R.D.B./ 102.00	Class-9 SL	-do-	-	9.79	9.79		

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Roads	Funding Agency Length (Mks)	Approved specifi- cation	Present status	Financial out lay 92-93 (Rs. in lacs)				Remarks
					Works	Maint	Total	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
7.	Bap-Bikampur-Ranjitpura	B.R.D.B./ 77.00	Class-9 (Sauri)	-do-	-	7.49	7.49	7.49	
8.	Diajilar-Munabao	B.R.D.B./ 75.00	NH (S.L)	-do-	-	7.20	7.20	7.20	
9.	Gagariya-Bigidiyar-Dadusar- Miha-Katala-Dhannao	B.R.D.B./ 81.00	Class-9 IW	-do-	-	7.76	7.76	7.76	
10.	Baleva-Ramsar-Chohtan- Bakasara-Sata-Keria	B.R.D.B./ 205.00	NH (S/L) Class-9 (Suri)	-do-	1.32	22.48	23.80	23.80	
11.	Ramsar-Ranasar	B.R.D.B./ 23.00	NH (S/L)	-do-	-	2.21	2.21	2.21	
12.	Barmer-Chohtan-Kelnori	B.R.D.B./ 83.00	Class-9 (Suri)	-do-	-	51.16	51.16	51.16	
13.	Nursar-Puggal-Khojewala	B.R.D.B./ 83.00	Class-9 (Suri)	-do-	-	45.77	45.77	45.77	
14.	I-Adm-Sattasar	B.R.D.B./ 37.00	Class-9 (Suri)	-do-	-	54.95	54.95	54.95	

S.No.	Name of Roads	Funding Agency Length (Mks)	Approved specification	Present status	Financial out lay 92-93 (Rs. in lacs)				Remarks
					Works	Maint	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15.	Kupli-Ramsinghpur	B.R.D.B./ 21.00	IW	-do-	9.52	51.95	61.47		
16.	Suratgarh-Anupgarh	B.R.D.B./ 76.00	DL	-do-	-	7.30	7.30		
17.	Hissar-Dabri-Pilibagan	B.R.D.B./ 160.00	DL	-do-	15.16	14.98	30.14		
18.	Hanumangarh-Padampur Dabra	B.R.D.B./ 112.00	DL/ SL	-do-	-	10.75	10.75		
19.	karanpur-Raisinghnagar	B.R.D.B./ 33.00	SL	-do-	-	3.17	3.17		
20.	Ganganagar-Malour	B.R.D.B./ 50.00	DL	-do-	-	-	-		
21.	Marudi-Jassai-Para-Kharain-Hatma-Dudhabari	B.R.D.B./ Agency/ 52.00	IW/ DL	-do-	5.54	23.03	28.57		
22.	Shec-Harsani-Gadra-Khalifa	B.R.D.B./	Class-9	-do-	0.13	10.18	10.31		

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Roads	Funding Agency Length (Mks)	Approved specifi- cation	Present status	Financial out lay 92-93 (Rs. in lacs)			Remarks
					Works	Maint	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	3
	Ki-Bhware	106.00	(Surf)IW					
23.	Asutar-Shargarh	B.R.D.B./ 27.00	Class-9 (Surf)	-do-	.	.	.	.
24.	Bajju-Srimohangarh	B.R.D.B./ 163.00	IW	-do-	.	.	.	.
25.	Paccasarna-Lalgarh-Jattan	B.R.D.B./ 20.00	DL	-do-	.	5.18	5.18	
26.	Hanumangarh-Sangarla	B.R.D.B./ 26.00	DL	-do-	.	56.50	56.50	
27.	Dhandba-Gharsana	B.R.D.B./ 28.00	IW	-do-	.	.	.	
28.	Ghotaru-Longewala-Tanot	B.R.D.B./ 66.00	NH (S/L)	-do-	.	33.34	33.34	
29.	Barmer-Munabao	B.R.D.B./ 125.00	DL (S/L)	-do-	.	12.00	12.00	
30.	Hanumangarh Bye-Pass	B.R.D.B./ 11.00	DL	-do-	.	1.06	1.06	

Sl.No.	Name of Roads	Funding Agency Length (Mks)	Approved specifi- cation	Present status	Financial out lay 92-93 (Rs. in lacs)				Remarks
					Works			Total	
					6	7	8		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
31.	Mokal-Sultana-Pithewala	B.R.D.B./ 55.00	IW	Work in progress	-	3.55	3.55		
32.	Birdhwal-Puggal Aju-Bikampur	B.R.D.B./ 200.00	IW	-do-	280.77	35.68	316.45		
33.	Jaisalmer-Asutar	B.R.D.B./ 94.00	IW	-do-	183.15	-	183.15		
34.	Lunkaransar-Sattisar	B.R.D.B./ 66.00	IW	-do-	85.04	-	85.04		
35.	Asutar-Shahgarh	Agency/ 27.00	Class-9 (U/S)	-	-	-	-		
36.	Arjansar-Pallu	Agency/ 37.00	SL	-do-	128.38	3.55	131.93		
37.	Girab-Sundra	B.R.D.B./ 16.00	Class-9 (Surf)	-do-	2.61	-	2.61		
38.	Ganganagar Bye pass	B.R.D.B./ 22.00	IW	-do-	240.17	-	240.17		

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Roads	Funding Agency Length (Mks)	Approved specifi- cation	Present status	Financial out lay 92-93 (Rs. in lacs)				Remarks
					Works	Maint	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
39.	Level Crossing-Karanawali	Agency 6.00	NH (S/L)	-do-	8.24	-	8.24		
Total length=		2916.00 Kms			960.03	650.14	1610.17		
				Say	960.00	650.00	1610.00		

IW - Intermediate width

D/L - Double lane

NH - National Highway

Surf - Surfaced

S/L - Single lane

(U/S) - Unsurfaced

Devaluation of Rupee

1922. PROF. RITA VERMA:
SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to devalue rupee in the international market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Government is keeping a close watch on the movements in exchange rate of the Rupee. There is at present no proposal to devalue the Rupee.

Recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour

1923. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received the recommendations made by the National Commission on Rural Labour;

(b) if so, the broad features of the recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is enclosed.

The National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) has submitted its report on 31st July. Broadly, the NCRL has highlighted the need for achievement of two major goals for the rural labour, namely improvement in their levels of living and ensuring their effective participation in the developmental process. To achieve this, the NCRL has emphasised further strengthening and improvement *inter alia* of land base; agricultural growth, employment guarantee programme, infrastructure for rural industries, human resource development and provision of basic needs, social security, organisational aspects of rural labour and effective participation of rural labour in the decision-making process through democratic decentralisation.

2. Some of the major recommendations of the NCRL are as follows:-

- (i) Free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14.
- (ii) Prohibition of child labour in all occupations and processes,
- (iii) A "National Credit Fund for Women" for poor women so that they could get credit without any collateral security upto a specified financial limit.
- (iv) Fixation of a National basic minimum wage of Rs. 20/- per day at December, 1990 prices and a provision for increase of wages automatically every six months on the basis of rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI),
- (v) Self-employment programme like the IRDP by linking them to area development plans to be formulated by the elected institutions within

the scheme of democratic decentralisation,

- (vi) Ban on Labour-displacing mechanization in agriculture like the use of Combine Harvesters,
- (vii) A more concerted policy to assist and provide relief to the migrant labour,
- (viii) Credit for consumption to rural labour families at lower rate of interest,
- (ix) Easier accessibility of institutional credit to rural labour households through Cooperative Banks.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES:

- (x) Right to work a Fundamental Right with certain qualifications and an Employment Guarantee Act to implement this,
- (xi) A comprehensive Central legislation for agricultural labour providing for their protection and welfare.
- (xii) A National Commission for Bonded Labour functioning as a quasi-judicial authority to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.
- (xiii) A model legislation for protection of home-based workers and their welfare.
- (xiv) Land Tribunals at the local level for speedy disposals of land reforms cases.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- (xv) Active involvement of the

Panchayati Raja institutions in the implementation of various recommendations of the NCRL.

- (xvi) A separate Department of Rural Labour at the Centre and in the State with an independent Directorate or Rural Labour in the State to deal with all aspects of Rural Labour.

3. The recommendations relating to a Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers, a Central Legislation for Construction Workers, social security and constitution of a Commission on Bonded Labour have been referred to a Committee of State Labour Ministers headed by Labour Minister of Maharashtra for consideration and early report to the Government.

4. Other Ministries/Departments concerned with a specific recommendations have duly examined the recommendations and submitted their action-taken reports.

Dredging of Calcutta Port

1924. DR. ASIMBALA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government for dredging of Calcutta Port during the year 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): An outlay of Rs. 39.58 crores has been provided for dredging of Calcutta Port during the Annual Plan 1992-93.

[Translation]

Deposits in Foreign Banks

1925. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating any scheme to bring back the money deposited by Indians in the banks in foreign countries into the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

[English]

Insurance Scheme for Toddy Tappers in GOA

1926. SHRISURYANARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has launched an Insurance Scheme for toddy tappers in Goa.

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme;

(c) whether LIC propose to launch this scheme in other States also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has recently finalised a Group Insurance Scheme to cover 4300 toddy tappers between ages 18 to 60 who are registered members of co-operative societies under Toddy Tappers Welfare Board in Goa. The scheme envisages that a Sum assured of Rs. 3000 in the event of normal death of the member of the scheme will be payable to the legal heir

of the deceased. In the event of death by accident, the insurance cover will be Rs. 6000. The premium for the aforesaid cover is Rs. 30; 50; of which will be financed from the Social Security Fund set up for the purpose by the LIC and the remaining 50% will be contributed by the Toddy Tappers Welfare Board.

(c) & (d). Yes, Sir. The offices of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in State Capitals are in touch with the respective State Govts. in this regard. At present, negotiations are in progress in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

Foreign Investment in Coal Production Sector

1927. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
SHRISOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:
PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to allow foreign capital and technology into coal sector;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken steps to attract foreign investment in this sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some countries have shown

their interest regarding investment in coal sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (f). The Government have taken a decision to permit Private sector participation in Coal Mining for captive use. To enable this, A Bill to amend the relevant provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 has been introduced in the Parliament.

Such Private sector participation would be open to both Indian and foreign investment.

However, such foreign investment would be regulated under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

Offers received in this Ministry so far from foreign investors are:

(1) M/s Coleman Associates for captive lignite mine for a thermal power station at Bar-singsar, Rajasthan.

(2) Kalinga Power Corporation Limited (a company registered in India, which will shortly have majority equity share holding by foreign investors) for captive coal mines for a power plant at Duburi, Cuttack District, Orissa.

(3) NRI Group from Australia (Intex Private Limited) wants to set up a modular Coal Washery in India with complete foreign collaboration and finance from overseas.

[English]

Waiver of Loans to Special Category States

1928. SHRI V. SHRINIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA
MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to waive accumulated loans of the special category States;

(b) if so, the names of these special category states and the reasons for waiving loans to these States;

(c) whether several States have not been repaying either loans or the interest accrued on such loans; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to recover the loans and interest?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The States of Assam and J&K have defaulted in repayment of their Central loan and interest of Rs.468 crores and Rs. 144 crores respectively in 1991-92 and their liabilities have been carried over to 1992-93. Pending a decision on revision of royalty on crude oil by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the outstanding loan repayment of Rs.468 crores carried over from 1991-92 by Assam has been kept in abeyance. An Inter Ministerial Group was set up by the Ministry of Finance in May, 1992 to suggest a solution to the financial imbalances faced by Assam, J & K and Punjab. The report of the Group is under the consideration of Government of India. Pending the Government's decision on the report of the Group, recovery of loan and interest of Rs.144 crores due from Jammu & Kashmir in 1991-92 has been kept in abeyance.

Moratorium upto 1991-92 was granted to Punjab on repayment of special term loans granted to Punjab from 1984-85 to 1990-91 and interest thereon. During 1992-93, Government of Punjab has to pay to Government of India an amount of Rs. 611.38 crores on account of the above as well as term loan sanctioned to the State Government during 1991-92. The State Government has, however, requested for moratorium during 1992-93 also on all special term loans from 1984-85 to 1991-92. Pending a final decision of the Government of India on the report of the Group, recovery of Rs. 611.38 crores from Punjab has been kept in abeyance.

In the current year repayment of loans by States are being monitored very closely. States have been informed that in the event of default on due date for repayment, the outstanding amount would be recovered from States' entitlements for the following monthss. In particular, loan repayment by States with persistent ways and means difficulties are being attended to on a case to case basis.

Closure of Coal Mines In Talcher Coalfields Area

1929. SHRI K.P.SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governemt have closed down some coal mines in Talcher coal fields areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for suspending the extraction of Coal in these mines;

(d) whether the Government propose to open the mines and revive the work in near future; and

(e) if so, the details of of the proposals in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (e). According to informaion received from Coal India Limited, no Coal mine in Talcher Coalfields has been closed down. However, in one Opencast mine (Lingaraj) production of coal has been temporarily kept in abeyance because of accumulation of stock and difficulty in offtake of coal. Major part of minisng work of removal of overburden to expose call which can be taken out at short notice continues to be done alongwith other activities in this Opencast project in normal manner.

[Translation]

Problems of Landless Agriculatural Laboures

1930. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has consituted a committee to look into the problems of landless agriculatural labourers;

(b) whether the report of the said committee has been received by the Government;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for implementing the report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) A committee of State Labour ministers has been constituted by the Government to look, inter-alia, into the question of a Central Legislation for Agricultural Laboures.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Refinancing Facilities to Rural Banks of Gujarat by N H B

**1931. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Housing Bank have provided refinancing facilities to the State Rural Banks in Gujarat for the construction and repair of houses during last year and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The National Housing Bank (NHB) has introduced since 1989, schemes for providing financial assistance to, inter-alia scheduled state co-operative banks as also to state level co-operative agricultural & rural development banks. Besides this, NHB's scheme for refinance to scheduled commercial banks also provides for granting refinance through the sponsor commercial banks, in respect of housing loans disbursed through regional rural banks. However, no financial assistance has been sought from NHB under any of these schemes in respect of Gujarat.

Setting up of a powerful Supervisory Body for Banks

**1932. SHRIRAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:
SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a new banking supervisory body;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposed functions of the body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). It has been decided to set up a Supervisory Body under the aegis of Reserve Bank of India. The structure and functions of this body are under formulation.

[English]

Physical Verification of Cash Held in R. B. I.

**1933. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether physical verification of cash held in Reserve Bank of India chests throughout the country has been made recently;

(b) whether any short fall in money actually held and that shown in records has been noticed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they conduct inspection of Currency Chests which, inter-alia, includes verification of cash every two years. Recently,

during June/August, 1992, in addition to the regular inspection as stated above, physical verification of cash held in 68 currency chests was conducted by RBI.

(b) Out of these 68 Currency Chests, discrepancies were noticed in 5 cases.

(c) In the case of 3 Currency Chests, the discrepancies were on account of erroneous postings, compensatory errors and misplacement of cash in vaults itself. The records of accounts in these cases have now been duly rectified. In the remaining 2 currency Chests, actual shortage of cash was noticed and the banks have been advised by RBI and have made good the shortages. The banks have also been advised by RBI to strengthen their internal control vis-a-vis the operation of Currency Chests. RBI on their part have decided to increase the frequency of inspection to make it once every year.

Employment to local people in Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited

1934. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited for providing employment to local people in all of its related coalfields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Recruitment is generally made through local Employment Exchanges and

through open advertisements where it becomes necessary. Actual extent of employment of local people depends on availability of suitable and qualified local persons.

Bond Issues by Indian Companies in International Market

1935. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several foreign banks have offered to arrange bond issues by Indian companies to raise commercial loans from international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Since the offers are made and negotiated on a continuous basis, firm details are not available now.

(c) The Government intends permitting such bond issues subject to market conditions and the Indian entities need for funds.

Winding up of Central Economic Intelligence Bureau

1936. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure being incurred on the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau;

(b) whether the Government propose to wind up the Bureau; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The expenditure incurred on the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau since its inception is as under:

Year	Annual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	8.65 (for 2 months only)
1986-87	50.93
1987-88	102.76
1988-89	69.69
1989-90	67.72
1990-91	74.91
1991-92	75.35

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to wind up the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau.

Loan to Sugar Mills by Nationalised Banks

1937. SHRIMATISURYAKANTAPATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Nationalised banks to advance loan to sugar mills of different regions;

(b) the amount of loan given to each sugar mill in Maharashtra by each of the nationalised banks during the last three years;

(c) whether the above loans were granted as per the policy of the nationalised banks;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken for recovery of the loans advanced to these sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the credit requirements of the sugar industries are fixed on the basis of monthly cash budget. Under the system, limits are fixed for peak requirements during the year. Within the peak limits, drawings are allowed during a month to the extent of cash deficit during the particular month or the drawing power whichever is lower. The policy is uniform for all regions. Moreover, the sugar industry is covered by the selective credit control directives of the Reserve Bank of India and banks are required to follow these instructions from time to time.

(b) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that it does not maintain State-wise

figures of loans and advances granted by nationalised banks to individual sugar mills. However, the total amount of outstanding loans and advances granted to sugar mills by the Commercial Banks during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in Crores)
As on 31st March

1990	1991	1992
501.2	772.5	739.4

RBI has reported that it has received no complaints regarding violation of the policy in granting the above loans.

(e) The possibility of certain loans going bad is inherent in banking operations. However, banks do take measures for loans and recover overdue loans. This includes post-disbursement supervision and follow up, reporting systems and periodical reviews. Public Sector banks have also instituted a system of classification of loans into certain defined categories according to the health of advance at a given point of time for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up. Whenever conduct of an individual account reveals irregularities, steps are taken to regularise the advances and, if they fail, loans are recalled and various measures taken to recover the dues including resorting to legal proceedings against the borrowers, as well as the guarantors, if any.

World Bank Aid for Indian Social Safety Net

1938. PROF. MALINI
BHATTACHARAYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have

finalised the schemes under the social Safety Net Programme;

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

(c) whether any aid/grant has been received from the world Bank for these schemes; and

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

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

The proposed programme, as finalised, has three major components:-

1. National Renewal Fund to facilitate industrial restructuring.

2. Maintaining the out lays of key social programmes-primary education, primary education, primary health, disease control, and nutrition (ICDS).

3. Promoting measures to achieve greater cost effectiveness and expanding the coverage of the key social programmes in the most disadvantaged areas. For this purpose for new initiatives have been finalised.

The new initiatives are:-

i) An expanded programme of primary education targeted at most educationally-backward districts with an emphasis on increasing the enrolments and reducing the drop out rate of girls.

ii) The special primary health programme in districts, where infant and maternal mortality rates are unacceptably high.

iii) Enhancing the various national communicable disease control programmes.

iv) Expansion and strengthening of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

(c) and (d). Negotiations for the World Bank's assistance for this programme (US \$ 500 million) were held in Washington during November 16-20, 1992. Presently, the proposal is under Bank's consideration.

Construction of Expressways

1939. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include more roads in National Expressway system during the Year 1992-93 and Eighth plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The funds earmarked for Central Sector Roads Programme in the 8th Five Year Plan are hardly sufficient to take care of the ongoing works on the existing National Highways. It is, therefore, not possible to include more roads in National Expressway System during 1992-93. However, the position would be considered at the time of mid-term review of the 8th Plan keeping in view the availability of funds and various other factors evolved for the purpose.

Hike in Charges of Calcutta Port Trust

1940. SHRI B. RAJARAVIVARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

received any representation from Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry regarding hike in charges by Calcutta Port Trust; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It will be considered before finalising the tariff revision proposals of Calcutta Port Trust.

French Aid for Projects

1941. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a credit package from France has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating total commitment for ongoing and fresh projects for the current year, project-wise;

(c) whether some of these projects have witnessed time and cost overrun; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor with the details of fresh/revised cost and time schedule?

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

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

Steamer Service Between Bombay and Ratnagiri

1942. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide steamer service between Bombay and Ratnagiri; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Collection of Toll Tax on Bridge on N.H. No.17

1943. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on construction of bridge at Valarpattanam on National Highway No. 17;

(b) the total amount collected as toll tax on the bridge;

(c) whether the collection of toll tax on the aforesaid bridge has been discontinued; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to spend the excess amount collected as toll tax from the bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The total expenditure including periodical repairs etc. incurred on construction of Valarpattanam bridge is Rs. 4,25, 66, 630/-.

(b) Rs. 4, 20, 02, 462/-.

(c) No, Sir. Toll collection will continue till full cost of the bridge including cost of approaches, fee plazas, guide bunds and

protective works including interest thereon and maintenance is recovered.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Approval to SECL projects

1944. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given approval to some of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the work for establishment of these projects is likely to start;

(d) whether any assessment has also been made about the ongoing projects of SECL; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGODA): (a) to (e). At present, a coal project costing more than Rs. 50 crores requires investment decision by the Government. Recently the Government have not sanctioned any coal mining project above Rs. 50 crores in respect of SECL. However, Dipka (Expansion OCP (Expansion from 2 to 10 mty.) of SECL is under appraisal by Government for investment decision. Since environmental and forestry clearance is a pre-requisite for investment decision, action has been initiated for forestry and environmental clearance for Dipka OC (Expansion).

There are number of on-going projects of SECL. Details of some of the important on-going projects are given below:-

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (Mty.)	Cost (Rs. Crores)
1.	Amlai OC (RCE)	0.70	46.61
2.	Churcha West UG	0.60	32.64
3.	Bangwar UG	0.65	25.14

[English]

Fraud in Banks

Subsidy Provided to Handloom Weavers Primary Societies

1945. SHRI RAM SINGH
KASHWAN:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provided managerial subsidy to handloom weavers primary societies;

(b) if so, the norms laid down for giving subsidy to these societies;

(c) the number of societies to which such subsidy has been given during each of the last three years; State-wise; and

(d) the amount of subsidy provided to each society during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The Scheme for providing managerial subsidy to handloom weavers primary societies has been discontinued w.e.f. 1.4.89.

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

1946. SHRI A. CHARLES:
SHRIMATI BHAVNACHIKHLIA:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of frauds/mispractice in public sector banks detected during the year 1991-92 and till date;

(b) the amount involved in each case, State-wise and bank-wise and the number of the cases filed in courts, state-wise;

(c) whether the number of such cases has increased during the current year as compared to the corresponding period of last year;

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

(e) the number of persons held responsible in each of such cases;

(f) whether some bank employees were also found involved in such cases, if so the details thereof and the action taken against them; and

(g) the steps taken to recover the amount

involved in such cases and to check recurrence of such cases in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a), (b), (e) and (f). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that existing management information system does not yield information regarding bank frauds/malpractices and court cases State/Union-Territory-wise. The system also does not yield case-wise details of involvement of bank employees and others. However, a bank-wise statement showing the number of frauds and amount involved therein as reported by the Public Sector Banks to RBI during the year 1991 and 1992 (upto June 92) in respect of their branches in India and abroad is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d). The number of frauds reported during the half year-ended 30.6.92 was 778 as against 768 cases of fraud reported during the corresponding half year ended 30.6.91. RBI maintains the statistical data regarding fraud on the basis of cases reported by various banks on quarterly basis which includes cases which would have taken place in the earlier period. The marginal increase of 10 cases therefore, may not necessarily be an increase taking place during the half year ended 30.6.92.

(g) The cases of frauds are followed up by RBI till the action on all parameters viz. recovery, staff side action, Police/CBI investigation, claims under insurance cover are satisfactorily concluded. The banks file suits for recovery of the amounts and also submit claims under Insurance cover. Government, RBI and Banks take steps from time to time for prevention and prompt

detection of frauds. Some of those steps are as follows:-

(i) Strengthening of control mechanisms by banks through inspections, audits and periodic returns;

(ii) The clearing of arrears in balancing of books and reconciliation of inter-branch accounts 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;

(viii) Review of vigilance cases by a Committee of Directors and Boards of Directors of Banks; and

(ix) Recently a high-level committee under the Chairmanship of the then Deputy governor, RBI has submitted its report on various aspects relating to frauds and malpractices in banks. Its recommendations/precautions to avoid the incidence of frauds have been circulated to banks advising them to implement most of recommendations immediately. A few of the recommendations require further examination at RBI's level.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	1991		1992		(Upto June)
		No. of Frauds	Amount involved	No. of Frauds	Amount involved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
1.	Allahabad Bank	34	25.56	25	22.50	22.50
2.	Andhra Bank	35	290.03	14	158.98	158.98
3.	Bank of Baroda	79 (10)	240.95 (30.11)	28 (1)	216.07 (3.52)	216.07 (3.52)
4.	Bank of India	96 (6)	889.03 (38.53)	58 (1)	179.80 (12.48)	179.80 (12.48)
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	12	472.29	16	33.61	33.61
6.	Canara Bank	115	489.14	56	216.00	216.00
7.	Central Bank of India	68	106.04	19	19.67	19.67
8.	Corporation Bank	19	6.64	8	3.06	3.06
9.	Dena Bank	20	46.16	20	9.95	9.95
10.	Indian Overseas Bank	56	223.73	29	121.72	121.72
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	60	18.67	43	251.84	251.84

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	1991		1992		(Upto June)
		No. of Frauds	Amount Involved	No. of Frauds	Amount Involved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
12.	New Bank of India	19	517.28	12	450.38	
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	7	80.25	2	1.61	
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	14	198.70	2	1.61	
15.	Punjab National Bank	42	218.59	17	69.86	
16.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	19	603.54	11	5.67	
17.	State Bank of India	457 (6)	520.64 (195.36)	217 (4) US DOL.	188.04 (63.35)+ 19716.15	
18.	State Bank of Mysore	24	12.89	13	10.01	
19.	State Bank of Hyderabad	14	34.73	13	8.79	
20.	State Bank of Indore	9	77.50	14	5.42	
21.	State Bank of Patiala	9	6.39	9	56.11	
22.	State Bank of Saurashtra	11	121.20	5	53.95	
23.	State Bank of Travancore	14	8.92	9	82.29	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	1991		1992		(Upto June)
		No. of Frauds	Amount Involved	No. of Frauds	Amount Involved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
24.	Syndicate Bank	116	381.85	56	97.22	
25.	UCO Bank	57 (2)	492.18 (12.25)	17	247.71	
26.	Union Bank of India	65	46.05	22	24.48	
27.	United Bank of India	24	7.71	9	141.89	
28.	Vijaya Bank	40	58.40	28	20.64	
Total		1559	6541.31	778	2985.57+	US DOL 119716.15

Note: Figures in brackets are about foreign branches of the bank.

Development of Kollam-Cochin as National Waterway

1947. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government for the development of Kollam-Cochin section of the west coast canal, Cochin-Eloor and Cochin-Chambakul am canal as a national Waterway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): The following steps have been taken:-

(i) The Notification bringing the National Waterway (Kollam-Kottapuram Stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals) Act, 1992 into force w.e.f. 1-2-1993, has been issued.

(ii) 19 posts have been sanctioned in Inland Waterways Authority of India for this purpose.

(iii) A detailed project report has been prepared by the Inland Waterways Authority of India.

(iv) A provision of Rs. 3.00 crores has been made in the annual Plan 1993-94 for the development of this National Waterway.

Insurance in Cooperative Sector

1948. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the re-insurance done for various sectors with foreign brokers during each of the last two years;

(b) the net foreign exchange outflow to re-insurance and the measures being taken to reduce the same;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce insurance in the Co-operative sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The information regarding class-wise business placed out of India by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its four subsidiaries, through Brokers, during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 is as under:-

Class of Business	1990-91		1991-92 (Estimated)	
	Total Reinsurance as %age of Gross Direct Premium	Placement through foreign brokers as a %age of col. (2)	Total Reinsurance as %age of Gross Direct Premium	Placement through foreign brokers as a %age of col. (4)
1	2	3	4	5
Fire	19.0	36.34	16.6	33.76
Marine Cargo	8.8		7.0	
Marine Hull	46.0	48.18	43.8	44.39
Motor	-	-	-	-
Other Miscellaneous	12.4	17.14	8.3	16.76
Aviation	61.3	95.18	89.7	97.16
All Classes	11.9	46.44	9.8	44.73

Insofar as LIC is concerned, the information is nil since it does not place any business outside India through Brokers.

exchange outflow on account of re-insurance during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 is as under:-

(b) The information regarding foreign

Year	Foreign Exchange outflow (In crores of Rupees) GIC & Subsidiaries	LIC
1990-91	111.69	0.15
1991-92	103.19	0.22

Consistent with prudent underwriting and Capital and reserves, the insurance companies are increasing the optimum level of retention every year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

C.D. Ratio

1949. SHRI SANTOSH MUMAR
GANGWAR:
SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI
BHANDARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the credit deposit ratio in each of the States during the last three years;

(b) the step taken to improve it ;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India has submitted its report in this regard;

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

(e) whether the Government have also received representations in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The credit deposit ratio of scheduled commercial banks in each state during the last three years ending March 1990, 1991 and 1992 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (f). The Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been receiving representations from state Governments as well as from general public regarding low credit deposit ratio in the deployment of bank funds in certain States. The Credit Deposit Ratio cannot be the sole indicator of economic development of a particular State/Region. The actual level of credit in relation to locally mobilised deposits in a particular State or Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructural facilities and availability of required inputs and marketing outlets for agricultural, industrial production etc. However, with a view to remove regional imbalances in economic development, banks are under instructions of RBI to achieve a credit deposit ratio of 60% in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately

on all India basis. Banks were also advised that though it is not necessary to achieve this ratio separately, branch-wise, district-wise or region-wise, the bank may ensure that wide disparity in the ratios between different

States is avoided. Such issues are also monitored in the meetings of Regional Consultative Committees, State Level Bankers' Committee by State Governments and RBI on regular basis.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory	March 1990 CDR	March 1991 CDP	March 1992 CDR
1	2	3	4
Northern Region	54.8	63.6	59.3
Haryana	61.2	60.3	56.5
Himachal Pradesh	38.6	37.4	33.3
Jammu & Kashmir	31.8	48.7	42.9
Punjab	45.5	44.8	42.2
Rajasthan	62.2	56.5	55.6
Chandigarh	65.5	82.2	66.1
Delhi	58.6	78.6	72.1
North Eastern Region	51.7	45.6	44.4
Arunachal Pradesh	20.1	16.4	14.4
Assam	55.5	51.2	49.1
Manipur	69.9	65.4	72.5
Meghalaya	24.6	19.3	20.1
Mizoram	34.2	22.1	21.5

State/Union Territory	March 1990 CDR	March 1991 CDP	March 1992 CDR
1	2	3	4
Nagaland	42.6	38.5	39.2
Tripura	72.2	58.4	56.5
Eastern Region	52.6	51.8	50.5
Bihar	40.0	39.6	39.5
Orissa	81.3	76.5	72.2
Sikkim	28.3	18.3	26.6
West Bengal	54.9	54.5	52.7
Andaman & Nicobar	35.1	34.3	32.3
Central Region	52.8	51.6	49.8
Madhya Pradesh	68.6	67.1	63.7
Uttar Pradesh	47.0	45.8	44.6
Western Region	74.0	71.4	59.8
Goa	31.9	33.2	30.8
Gujarat	61.3	59.7	53.5

State/Union Territory	March 1990 CDR	March 191 CDP	March 1992 CDR
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	79.7	76.3	62.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.5	51.7	47.3
Daman & Diu	22.4	23.4	20.0
Southern Region	87.4	84.5	80.3
Andhra Pradesh	87.0	82.6	80.7
Karnataka	91.0	85.7	78.4
Kerala	64.0	59.1	51.9
Tamil Nadu	99.4	100.1	99.8
Lakshadweep	16.2	16.9	12.8
Pondicherry	57.4	55.1	47.8
All India	65.85	66.2	61.0

[Translation]

Changes in Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.

1950. SHRISURENDRAPAL PATHAK:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR

RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh for making some changes in the procedure of Personal Accident Insurance Scheme meant for the weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to take decision in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, kSir. The proposals related to enhancement of the income eligibility limit under the Scheme from Rs. 7,200/- to Rs. 11,850/-, payment of claim amount to the beneficiaries by way of Demand Draft, etc.

(c) The review of Personal Accident

Insurance Social Security Scheme for Poor Families is being undertaken and the suggestions received from various State Governments including Government of Uttar Pradesh will be considered during this review.

[English]

World Bank Aided Projects

1951. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHANI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the name of projects currently being undertaken with the World Bank assistance, State-Wise;

(b) the progress achieved in case of each project so far; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). A statement showing the projects currently under implementation with World Bank assistance, indicating the amount of loan and the amount utilised up to the end of October, 1992 and the scheduled closing dates, is enclosed statements.

STATEMENT

World Bank Aided Projects

(In US\$ Million)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Name of States	Amount of Assistance	Cumulative Utilisation up to 31-10-92	Date of closing
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	AP Irrigation -II	A.P.	271.00	54.409	30.6.94
2.	AP Cyclone Emergency Reconstruction	A.P.	210.00	96.1	31.3.94
3.	Hydrabad Water Supply & Sanitation	A.P.	87.26	20.45	31.3.98
4.	Second Ramagundam	A.P.	280.00	276.701	31.12.92
5.	Bihar Public Tubewells	Bihar	68.00	14.225	31.5.94
7.	Gujarat Medium Irr. II	Gujarat	172.00	146.264	31.12.92 (Extension sought for one year)
8.	Gujarat Urban Dev.	Gujarat	64.86	35.07	31.12.92
9.	Gujarat rural. Roads	Gujarat	137.92	47.90	31.12.94
10.	Upper Krishna Phase-II	Karnataka	325.00	46.484	31.12.96

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Name of States	(In US\$ Million)			Date of closing
			Amount of Assistance	Cumulative Utilisation up to 31-10-92		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
11.	Karnataka Power-I	karnataka	260.00	67.963	31.12.96	
12.	Karnataka Power -II	Karnataka	220.00	36.737	31.12.96	
13.	Punjab Irrigation & Drainage	Punjab	165.00	21.290	31.3.98	
14.	Upper Ganga modernisation Irrigation	U.P.	125.00	87.445	30.9.93	
15.	U.P. Urban Development	U.P.	135.05	61.37	31.3.96	
16.	U.P. Power	U.P.	350.00	47.048	31.12.92	
17.	Co-operative Fertilizer	U.P.	118.260	97.558	30.6.93	
18.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation -III	Maharashtra	160.00	51.628	31.12.92 (Extension sought for three years.	
19.	Maharashtra Forestry	-do-	124.00	6.00	30.9.98	
20.	Bombay Urban Development	-do-	137.51	94.61	30.9.93	
21.	Ilirid Bombay Water Supply & Sewerage	-do-	184.07	53.13	30.6.94	

(In US\$ Million)					
Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Name of States	Amount of Assistance	Cumulative Utilisation up to 31-10-92	Date of closing
1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply & environment Sanitation	Maharashtra	104.33	7.04	31.12.97
23.	Chandrapur TPP	-do-	280.00	185.940	31.12.92
24.	Rihand Power TR	-do-	202.00	193.188	31.12.92
25.	Maharashtra Power	-do-	400.00	30.032	31.12.96
26.	Korba TPP	M.P.	427.614	171.437	31.12.92
27.	Indira Sarovar	-do-	52.125	8.426	30.6.93
28.	Kerala Social Forestry	Kerala	260.1 SDR	30.29	31.3.93
29.	Kerala Water Supply & Sanitation	Kerala	31.00	22.52	31.3.93
30.	Kerala Power	-do-	176.00	45.218	31.12.92
31.	Upper Indiravati HEP	Orissa	213.03	172.409	31.12.92
32.	Talcher TPP	-do-	375.00	100.017	31.3.96
33.	Nathpajhakri	H.P.	485.00	36.714	31.12.97

(In US\$ Million)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Name of States	Amount of Assistance	Cumulative Utilisation up to 31-10-92	Date of closing
1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	W. Bengal Minor Irr.	W. Bengal	99.00	31.920	31.3.92 (Extension sought for two years.)
35.	W. B. Forestry	-do-	34.00	2.00	30.9.97
36.	IVth Population	-do-	63.23	47.00	31.8.93
37.	Farakka-II	-do-	278.80	222.002	31.12.92
38.	Periyar Vaygai Irr.-II	T.N.	35.00	12.622	30.4.98
39.	ADP-TN	-do-	107.53	6.80	30.9.98
40.	T.N. Water Supply & Sanitation	-do-	96.40	50.95	30.6.63
41.	Madras Water Supply & Sanitation	-do-	69.80	33.08	31.12.95
42.	T.N. Urban Development	-do-	265.60	98.10	30.9.95
43.	T.N. Nutrition-II	-do-	90.26	8.48	31.12.97
44.	Sardar Sarovar Dam & Power	Gujarat, M.P., & Maharashtra	300.00	133.298	30.6.95

(In US\$ Million)					
Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Name of States	Amount of Assistance	Cumulative Utilisation up to 31-10-92	Date of closing
1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	National Water Management	AP, TN, MF, UP, Karnataka, Orissa, Haryana, Bihar, Kerala & Gujarat	114.00	41.355	31.3.94
46.	Dam Safety	TN, MP, Orissa & Rajasthan	153.00	9.269	30.9.97
47.	Second National Dairy	Country-wide	360.00	126.38	31.12.94
48.	Shrimp & Fish culture	AP, UP, W.B. Bihar & Orissa	85.00	4.00	30.6.99
49.	3rd National Seeds	AP, MP, UP, WB, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa and Rajasthan	150.00	48.1	31.12.94
50.	National Social Forestry	MP, UP, Gujarat & Raj	156.4 SDR	194.21	31.3.93
51.	NARP - II	Country-wide	78.93	43.49	30.6.93
52.	NAEP-I	MP, DOE, Orissa & Raj	44.52	39.50	31.3.93
53.	NNAEP-II	J&K, Karnataka, Gujarat, & Haryana	63.58	42.45	31.3.93
54.	NAEP-III	HP, UP, Assam, Bihar & Punjab	80.84	40.48	31.3.94

(In US\$ Million)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Name of States	Amount of Assistance	Cumulative Utilisation up to 31-10-92	Date of closing
1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	Pilot Project for Watershed Dev. in Rainfed Area	AP, MP, Maharashtra & Karnataka	30.05	15.74	31.12.92 (Extension Sought for one year.)
56.	IWD (Hills)	HP, J&K, Punj. & Haryana	77.56	6.18	30.6.97
57.	IWD (Plains)	Orissa, Guj. & Raj.	58.17	3.36	31.3.98
58.	Tech. Edu.-I	MP, UP, Karnataka, Raj., Guj., Bihar, Kerala & Orissa	218.22	30.64	30.6.98
59.	Tech. Edu.-II	AP, HP, TN, WB, Punj., Delhi, Assiam, Haryana & Maharashtra	291.54	17.36	30.6.99
60.	Vocational Train	All India	218.09	44.43	31.12.95
61.	IPP-V	Bombay & Madras	55.99	37.33	31.8.93
62.	IPP-VI	UP, AP, & MP	109.08	26.55	31.8.97
63.	IPP-VII	J&K, GUJ. Punj., Bihar, & Haryana	86.58	11.55	30.6.98

(In US\$ Million)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Name of States	Amount of Assistance	Cumulative Utilisation up to 31-10-92	Date of closing
1	2	3	4	5	6
64.	ICDS-I	AP & Orissa	100.50	15.78	31.12.97
65.	Child Survival & Safe Motherhood	Nation wide	219.72	29.40	30.9.95
66.	National AIDS Control	Nation - wide	84.00	-	30.9.97
67.	Combined Cycle	Central	485.00	156.510	31.12.92
68.	National Capital Power	Central	425.00	245.336	30.6.95
69.	Northern Region TR	Central	485.00	30.430	30.9.98
70.	Power Utilities efficiency IMP	Central	265.00	14.024	31.12.97
71.	National Sericulture	TN, AP, WB, J&K & Karnataka	155.40	38.563	31.12.96
72.	Cement Industry	TN, MP, AP, Guj. & Karnataka	200.00	118.658	30.6.93
73.	petroleum Transport	Guj. Raj., Haryana & Punjab	340.00	35.00	30.6.95
74.	Cement Ind. Rest.	Assam, UP, MP, HP & Maharashtra	300.00	33.915	30.6.96

(In US\$ Million)					
Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Name of States	Amount of Assistance	Cumulative Utilisation up to 31-10-92	Date of closing
1	2	3	4	5	6
75.	2nd Petrochemical	Maharashtra & Guj	233.00	73.372	30.9.96
76.	Rly. Electrification	UP, MP, AP, Bihar & Maharashtra	279.00	259.354	31.3.93
77.	3rd Rly. Modernisation	WB, UP, MP, AP, TN, Bihar, Guj, Maharashtra, Raj. & Orissa	390.00	181.075	31.12.93
78.	States Road	UP, Bihar, Raj. & Maharashtra	250.00	40.151	30.6.95
79.	National Highway-I	Guj., Punjab., UP, TN, WB. & Haryana	163.00	82.007	31.12.92
80.	Dudhichua Coal	MP & UP	109.00	92.496	31.3.93
81.	Coal Mining & Quality Improvement	MP & WB.	340.00	222.736	30.9.96
82.	Industrial Pollution Control	TN, UP, Guj. & Maharashtra	155.95	8.022	30.6.98
83.	2nd National High way	MP, WB, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab. & Maharashtra	306.00	11.00	30.9.98

[Translation]

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

Construction of bridge on N.H. No. 6

1952. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a bridge across river near Righora and a bypass on National Highway No. 6 in Akola district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). A high level bridge across Ridhora Nalla near Ridhora (not Righora) village on NH.6 in Akola District of Maharashtra in replacement of the existing sumersible bridge has recently been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 95.13 lakhs. The construction is likely to be taken up in 1993, depending on availability of funds. At present there is no proposal for construction of a byepall on National Highway No.6 at Akola.

[English]

Wayside Amenities on National Highways

1953. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will

(a) whether the Government propose to lease out wayside lands of National Highways for hotels/restaurants/ snack bars;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the revenue expected to be earned by such leasings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

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

DTC Bus Services

1954. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buses presently deployed by DTC on an average daily, as ordinary, Ltd. 'P' Service. Rly. Service and Green-Line; and

(b) the details of the average number of trips made by each service daily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The total number of buses presently deployed by DTC on city routes on an average daily is given below:-

Ordinary (including 'P' Service)	2987
Palam Coach	9
Ltd. Service	43
Rly. Service	52

Green Line	232
Total :	3323
(b) The details are given below:-	
Ordinary	33835
Ltd.	1089 + 1449 (Spl. trips)
Palam Coach	36
'P' Coach	21
Rly. Service.	471
Green Line	2153
Total:	39054

[Translation]

Scheme for Expansion of Handlooms

1955. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sent a number of schemes for expansion and development of handlooms to the State Governments especially to the Government of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government of India is operating a number of schemes for the expansion and development of handlooms. These schemes are framed in consultation with the State

Governments. Some of the schemes for which guidelines have been circulated to various States including Uttar Pradesh are Workshop-Cum-Housing scheme, Janata cloth scheme, Market Development Assistance scheme and Thrift Fund Scheme.

[English]

Minimum Wages for Unskilled Workers

1956. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages fixed for unskilled workers in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to implement the provisions for the Minimum Wages Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Debt Burden on Export Earnings

1957. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the debt service burden as a percentage of export earnings in the first four months of the current financial year; and

(b) the ratio of debt service burden during 1991-92 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The amount of repayment of principal and payment of interest during April-July 1992 is estimated to be 34 percent of export earnings.

(b) The amount of repayment of principal and payment of interest was 21.3 percent of current receipts i.e. export of goods and invisible earnings during 1991-92.

Companies Listed With OTCEI

1958. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies listed with the over The Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI) so far;

(b) whether OTCEI counters are proposed to be opened at more places including Cochin in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) So far two

companies are listed with the over The Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI).

(b) and (c). The over The Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI) proposes to open counters in 21 more cities, including Cochin, by end of 1993. However, the establishment of counters largely depends on the availability of telecommunication facility.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Sick Units

1959. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sick industrial units for which the Government propose to give financial assistance;

(b) since when these units are sick;

(c) the capital investment and the number of employees working in these units during the current year; and

(d) the financial assistance provided to these units during the current year; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the revival of these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (e). No financial assistance is provided by the Central Government directly to sick industrial units for their revival. However, financial institutions and lead banks evolve rehabilitation packages for revival of sick industrial units under their portfolio in accordance with RBI guidelines or under the schemes sanctioned by the Board for Industrial and Financial

Reconstruction (BIFR) in terms of the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

Tax benefits are given under Section 72- A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to a healthy company taking over a sick industrial units for its revival.

Government has set up the National REnewal Fund which would, inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

Under the centrally sponsored margin money scheme, financial assistance is provided to State Governments for revival of sick industrial units in the small scale sector.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Kerala

1960. SHRITHAYIL JOHNANJALOSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sought an additional financial assistance during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has sought a medium term loan of Rs. 150.00 crores to tide over their financial difficulties and an assistance of Rs. 448.35 crores for meeting expenditure necessitated by October, 1992 floods in the State.

(c) State's request for medium term loan of Rs. 150.00 crores was examined and

was not acceded to in view of the resources constraint faced by the Centre.

Based on the recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) with the annual corpus of Rs. 31.00 crores has been set-up in Kerala to meet expenditure necessitated by natural calamities with effect from 1990-91. Any balance in the fund is carried over to the subsequent year. Centre's contribution to the Fund is Rs. 23.25 crores per annum and the balance is contributed by the State Government. All items of expenditure on natural calamities in the State are to be met out of this Fund. Three quarterly instalments of Centre's contributions to State CRF amounting to Rs. 17.4375 crores were released in advance to enable the State to continue the relief measures. In addition, State's entitlement to the extent of Rs. 84.00 crores were pre-poned and ways and means advance of Rs. 7.00 crores released to ease the financial position of the State.

Printing of Currency Notes

1961. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the new currency notes printed during the year 1991-92; and

(b) its percentage to the revised estimates or actual deficit in the budget of 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The total value of new currency notes printed in 1991-92 was Rs. 15,546.8 crores.

(b) There is no direct relationship between the printing of new currency notes and the level of budgetary deficit in any year. However, the actual year-end budgetary

deficit in 1991-92 was Rs. 6,491 crores and in RE 1991-92 it was Rs. 7,032 crores.

Projects in Orissa

1962. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects regarding National Highways which were proposed to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan in Orissa;

(b) the number of projects which have been completed within the scheduled period;

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of the remaining projects; and

(d) the steps taken to complete the work expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During the 7th plan period (1985-90), 183 sanctioned works on National Highways in Orissa were proposed to be completed. These included 55 works spell-over from earlier plan and 128 sanctioned during the 7th plan period.

(b) 151.

(c) and (d). Delay in completion of some of the works was mainly due to difficulty/delay in land acquisition, slow progress/abandonment of the work by the contractor, difficult site conditions etc. Appropriate actions depending upon conditions of different cases are being taken for early completion of the works. These include expediting land acquisition proceedings, levy of penalty/rescinding contracts and reward etc.

Branches of Indian Overseas Bank in Kerala

1963. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open some branches of Indian Overseas Bank in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the location selected therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Overseas Bank has identified the following six Semi-Urban centres for opening branches in Kerala:-

1. Sultan Battery, Wynad District
2. Kalpetta, Wynad District.
3. Tirur, Malapuram District.
4. Manjeri, Malapuram District.
5. Kanjeralpalli, Kottayam District
6. Quilandy, Calicut District.

The Bank will have to approach Reserve Bank of India for the grant of required licences.

Production Cost of Cotton Year

1964. SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the average count production of cotton yarn spun by co-operative spinning mills/textile mills in private and public sectors; and

(b) the average cost of production of yarn, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK
GEHLOT): (a) The average count production

of cotton yarn during 1991-92 is as under:-
(Sector-wise)

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Average Count Production of Yarns</i>
Public	28
Co-operative	30
Private	31
All Sectors	30

(b) The average cost of production of yarn sector-wise during 1991-92 is as under:-

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Average cost Rs./ Kg.</i>
Public	82.86
Co-operative	72.87
Private	83.03

**Assistance for Research and
Development of Jute Industry**

increase the area under cultivation in
Orissa; and

1965. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the
Minister of TEXTIL
ES be pleased to state:

(e) if so, the details thereof and efforts
made by the Government for the
development of jute industry in Orissa?

(a) whether the Government have
provided any fund for the research and
development of jute industry during the last
three years;

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

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

(b) Government have provided Rs.6.58
crores for research and development in the
jute sector during 1989-90, Rs. 2.86 crores
during 1990-91 and Rs. 4.16 crores during
1991-92. These funds were released in
favour of research and development
institutions and not on State-wise basis.

(c) the total area under jute cultivation in
the country especially in Orissa, State-wise;

(c) The average State-wise area under
cultivation of jute and mesta is as under

(d) whether there is any possibility to

(in 000 hectares)

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Area (Average of 1988-89 to 1991-92)</i>
Assam	104
Bihar	156
Orissa	69
Tripura	9
Uttar Pradesh	3
West Bengal	471
Andhra Pradesh	85
Others	69
Total:	966

(d) The area Under cultivation depends upon the demand-supply scenario and the prices expected to be obtained by the farmers.

(e) Government have taken a number of measures for the development of the jute industry, including the jute industry in Orissa, including enactment of Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, prescribing the compulsory use of jute in the supply and distribution of specified commodities, creation of Jute Modernisation Fund, establishment of Special Jute Development Fund, grant of fiscal, financial and marketing support etc.

Mining by Eastern Coalfields Limited Without Permission

1966. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Eastern Coalfields Limited is carrying out mining operation at some places without

taking permission of the Director General of Mines Safety and District Magistrate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGODA): (a) and (b). No mining operation is carried out by Eastern Coalfields Limited without the permission of Directorate General of Mines Safety. Permission of District Magistrate is not required. Only an intimation is required to be sent to the District Magistrate about mining operations being carried out and this is duly being done.

(c) Does not arise.

New Credit Policy

1967. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new credit policy has been announced by the Government in October 1992;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the details of the changes made from the previous policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The credit policy for the second half of the financial year 1992-93 was announced on October 8, 1992 by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(b) and (c). The salient features and the details of the changes made in the credit policy measures announced by RBI on October 8, 1992 are as under:-

I. Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) to be maintained by scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), upto the level of outstanding net demand and time liabilities (excluding FCNR and NRE Deposits) on April 3, 1992 were to be reduced from 38.50 percent to 37.75 percent in three phases of 0.25 percent each on January 9, 1993, February 6, 1993 and March 6, 1993.

II. One third of the additional cash balances maintained under 10.0 percent incremental Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by each bank upto the level of April 17, 1992 were to be released in three equal instalments in the fortnights beginning October 17, 1992, November 14, 1992 and December 12, 1992.

III. With effect from the fortnight beginning October 17, 1992.

i. On the eligible cash balances based on March 23, 1990, interest will be continued

to be paid at a rate of 10.5 percent per annum.

ii. On the increase in eligible cash balances based on net DTL maintained after March 23, 1990, under the average 15 percent CRR as well as eligible cash balances maintained under 10 percent incremental CRR, no interest would be paid.

IV. Effective October 31, 1992, scheduled commercial banks would be provided:-

i. Export credit (rupee) refinance to the extent of 60 percent of the increase in outstanding export credit over the monthly average level of 1988-89 upto the monthly average level of 1989-90 plus 110 percent of the increase over the monthly average level of outstanding export credit in 1989-90, as against 125 percent hitherto.

ii. Under the refinance facility against Post-Shepment Export credit Denominated in US Dollars (PSCFC), banks would be eligible for ex-port credit refinance limits equivalent to 120 percent of such credit provided by banks as against 133 1/3 percent hitherto.

V. Effective October 9, 1992, the lending rates on credit limits over Rs. 2 lakhs was reduced by one percentage point from 19.0 percent (minimum) to 18.0 percent (minimum). The lending rate for commodities coming under the purview of selective credit control was also reduced from 19.0 percent (minimum) to 18.0 percent (minimum).

VI. Effective from October 9, 1992, the interest rates on export credit (rupee) provided by scheduled commercial banks were reduced by one percentage point across the board.

VII. Effective from October 9, 1992, the interest rates on deposits for maturity of 46

days to 3 years and above was reduced by one per-centage point form" not exceeding 13.0 percent per annum" to "not exceeding 12.0 per cent annum."

VIII. Effective from October 9, 1992, the rate of interest on savings accounts under NRE scheme was increased by one percentage Point from 5.0 percent to 6.0 per cent annum . From the same date the term deposits for NRE acconts for maturity of 46 days to 3 years and above have been rationalised and made a single prescription of "not exceeding 13.0 percent per annum."

IX. From the fortnight beginning form October 17, 1992, the limits of issue of Certificates of Deposits (CDs) by scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) were increased fom 7 percent to 10 percent of the fortnightly average outstanding aggregate deposits in 1989-90.

Smuggling of Spirit

1968. SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that inter -state spirit smuggling is going on a large-scale in the country;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken to prevent the smuggling;

(c) whether any culprit in the recent spirit smuggling scandal in Kerala was brought to books; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). Inter-State sumggling of spirits is the subject of the State Governments. The information will, therefore, be collected from the State

Governments and laid on the Table of the House.

Permanent Testing Range for DRDO

1969. SHRI Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of DIFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research Development Organisation has no permanent testing range at its disposal;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to establish a permanent testing range; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Defence Research & Development Organisation has a permanent test range for guns, mortars and associate ammunitions at Balasore. Full range of test facilities could not be established so far for missiles.

(b) and (c). To cater for immediate requirements for flight testing of missiles, Interim Test Range has been established at Chandipur. Creation of full range of flight test facilities has been planned under National Range Project at Baliapal.

Waiving of Agricultural Loans In Kerala

1970. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representaion form the Government of Kerala for waiving of agricultural loans due to recent natural calamity and flood in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No such representation has been received by Reserve Bank of India or Government. However, the Commercial Banks have been issued standing instructions by Reserve Bank of India for providing relief and rehabilitation assistance to the persons affected by natural calamities such as floods, droughts, cyclones, etc. These instructions envisage inter-alia (i) conversion of short-term production loans into medium term loans; (ii) rescheduling/postponement of existing term loan instalments; and (iii) provision of additional need based crop/investment loans, etc. The above guidelines are uniformly applicable to persons affected by natural calamities in all States/Union Territories including that of Kerala.

[Translation]

Stock Invest Scheme

1971. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the nationalised banks which have introduced "Stock Invest Scheme" till date;

(b) the States where this scheme has been introduced by these nationalised banks;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce the Scheme in Gujarat also;

(d) if so, the nationalised banks which propose to introduce this scheme in Gujarat;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to make the scheme a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

have reported that the following nationalised banks have so far been granted approval for introduction of the stock invest scheme:

1. Bank of Baroda
2. Bank of India
3. Bank of Maharashtra
4. Canara Bank
5. Central Bank of India
6. Dena Bank
7. Indian Bank
8. Punjab National Bank
9. Syndicate Bank
10. Union Bank of India
11. United Bank of India
12. UCO Bank
13. Andhra Bank
14. Corporation Bank
15. New Bank of India
16. Punjab & Sind Bank
17. Vijaya Bank

(b) The scheme has been introduced in all the States/Union Territories, through the branches of one nationalised bank or the other depending on the geographical spread of the banks.

(c) to (e). The scheme has been introduced in Gujarat also.

(f) To make the scheme investor-friendly,

the banks are allowed to issue stockinvests in any denomination. Moreover, the facility is available to corporate bodies, partnership firms, etc. and also non-resident Indians.

[English]

Suspension of Facility to Encourage Inflow of Foreign Exchange

1972. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has suspended the facility provided to foreign banks and other financial bodies to bring foreign exchange under the Foreign Currency (Bank and Other Deposits) Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of other non-inflationary measures being taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has suspended the Foreign Currency (Bank and others Deposit) Scheme from 1st August, 1992.

(b) This facility was introduced in the wake of gulf crisis and increase in oil prices due to which the country was facing difficult situation in the external sector. The facility was subject to review, it was decided to suspend the facility from 1st August, 92.

(c) Non-inflationary measures being taken by the Government include; strict control on fiscal deficit of the Centre which is programmed to be reduced to 5 percent of GDP; strengthening of public distribution system-extension of public distribution system to 1700 additional blocks; increased flow of bank credit at lower rate of interest to support recovery of industrial and agricultural

production; adequate compensation against higher fertilizer prices given to farmers through suitable increase in procurement/support prices and reduction in the rate of expansion in Centre's borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India.

Funds for repair of Vivekananda Bridge in West Bengal

1973. SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADYAY:
PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide funds for repair of Vivekananda bridge over river Hoogly in West Bengal during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the total amount likely to be released; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for the work during 1992-93 and will be met out of the total allocation of Rs. 9.00 crores for National Highway works, (excluding externally aided projects). A sum of Rs. 2.5 crores has already been released as 'on account' payment. Further funds will be released depending on expenditure incurred.

[Translation]

Development of Sericulture in U.P.

1974. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any project from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the intensive development of Sericulture in the State for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the percentage of the contribution of the Union Government in the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The Central Silk Board in consultation with the Department of Sericulture Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has formulated an intensive sericulture development project at a total cost of Rs. 718.99 lakhs spread over a period of 5 years. The project envisages development of 3000 acres of mulberry plantation in Varanasi & Gazipur districts of Uttar Pradesh for the annual Production of 77.10 metric tonnes of raw silk by the end of the 5 year project period. The project also envisages creation of basic/supporting sericulture infrastructures like Basic Seed Farm, Grainage, Extension Centre, Chawki Rearing Centres, Technical Service Centres, Cocoon Market etc.

(c) Sanction for the implementation of the above project has already been conveyed on 3rd November, 1992.

(d) The project envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 467.22 lakhs by the Government of India (Central Silk Board) and this works out to be 64.98 percent of the total cost of the project.

[English]

Assistance to DTC

1975. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Union Government to the Delhi Transport Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) the repayments made so far by DTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The details of the financial assistance given to DTC during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Capital loan	13.00	43.00	11.75
Ways & means loan	57.50	120.00	67.00

(b) Due to heavy losses, no repayments were made by DTC.

Deposits in Nationalised Banks in Assam

1976. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deposits with Nationalised Banks in Assam have declined during the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

The aggregate deposits of Public Sector Banks in Assam has increased from Rs. 2234 crores as on the last Friday of March 1992 to Rs. 2279 crores as on the last Friday of June 1992 (latest available).

(b) Does not arise.

D.T.C. Losses

1977. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take off D.T.C. buses from loss-making routes;

(b) if so, the details of the loss-making routes and whether D.T.C. buses been taken off from these routes;

(c) whether the Group of Ministers did not favour the proposal and yet this has been implemented;

(d) If so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether inefficiency and corruption prevailing in D.T.C. are major reasons for the losses incurred by D.T.C.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Government propose to take off D.T.C. buses from routes where earning per Km. (EPK) is less than Rs. 4.50. The details of these routes are given in the enclosed statement. D.T.C. buses will be taken off in phases when private operators are given permits to ply on these routes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of 300 routes having EPK less than Rs. 4.50

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
1.	1	Gandhi Vihar - Kashmere Gate/GTB Nagar.
2.	3	Ashok Vihar Phase-II - pragati Maidan.
3.	13	Ashok Vihar Phase-II - Railway Station
4.	16	Shalimar Bagh - Palika Kendra
5.	20	Bhai Mati Dass Chowk - Kend. Terminal
6.	28	Rajinder Nagar - Mori Gate (T)
7.	31	Shastri Nagar - Nand Nagri (T)
8.	40	Sewa Nagar. Rly Crossing - Laxmi Narain Temple.
9.	46	West Patel Nagar - J.L. Nehru Stadium.
10.	47	Sewa Ngr. Railway Crosssing - Inder Puri.
11.	74	Naraina Vihar - Raj Ghat (T)
12.	80	Karam Pura (T) - Kendriya Terminal.
13.	85	Karam Pura (T) - Pragati Maidan.

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
14.	89	Dev Nagar - S.N. Depot.
15.	90	Malka Ganj - Kendriya Terminal.
16.	98	Kanhiya Nagar - I.S.B.T.
17.	101	G.T.B. Nagar - Shivaji Stadium
18.	103	Nerala - Railway Station.
19.	104	Nirankari Colony - Shivaji Stadium
20.	106	Outab Garh/Auchandi Border-Ply. Station/Azadpur.
21.	107	Katewara - Railway Station.
22.	109	Bankner - Railway Station.
23.	111	G.T.B. Nagar (+) (-) - G.T.B. Nagar
24.	112	Safia Bad Border - Railway Station.
25.	113	Sanoth - Railway Station.
26.	114	Outab Garh/Jat Khor/Punjab Khora - Railway Station/Azadpur
27.	116	Shalimar Bagh - Red Fort.

Sl.No.	Route No.		Description
	1	2	
			3
28.		118	Kalyan Puri - R.P. Bagh/Red Fort
29.		119	Bazid pur - Railway Station
30.		121	Shahdara - Maurice Nagar
31.		123	Barewali - Mori Gate (T)
32.		124	Mukhmel Pur - Railway Station.
33.		125	Palla - Railway Station.
34.		126	Badli - Railway Station.
35.		128	Khara Khurd - Mori Gate (T)
36.		129	Jhingola - Railway Station.
37.		130	Bawana - Kendriya Terminal.
38.		131	Lam Pur Border - Railway Station.
39.		132	Ashok Vihar - Red Fort.
40.		133	Nerala - Mori Gate (T)
41.		134	Ibrahim Pur - I.S.B.T.

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
42.	135	Narela - Shaheed Bhagat Singh Terminal
43.	136	Ghoga - Railway Station.
44.	137	Holmbi Kalan - Railway Station.
45.	139	Model Town - III - Shivaji Stadium.
46.	143	Sant Nagar - Mori Gate (T)
47.	144	Shinghu School - Railway Station.
48.	145	Jahangir Puri - Nehru Vihar.
49.	146	Hiranki - Railway Station.
50.	147	Tiggipur - Railway Station.
51.	153	Nangloi Syed - Azad Pur (T).
52.	154	Ashok Vihar - Karol Bagh (T).
53.	155	Nehru Vihar - Kendriya Terminal.
54.	158	Choga - Azad Pur.
55.	164	Saraswati Vihar - Shivaji Stadium.
56.	167	Uttri Pitam Pura - Shivaji Stadium.

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
57.	168	Ashok Vihar Phase-II - Kendriya Terminal.
58.	169	Jahangir Puri - Rani Bagh.
59.	170	Saraswati Vihar - Kendriya Terminal.
60.	171	Shalimar Bagh - Mandi House.
61.	195	Lam Pur Village - Railway Station.
62.	176	Palla - Azad Pur (T)
63.	177	Mangash Pur - Mori Gate (T)
64.	179	Narela - Azad Pur (T)
65.	180	Jahangir Puri - Kendriya Terminal
66.	184	Shalimar Bagh - Railway Station
67.	188	Outab Garh - Kendriya Terminal
68.	193	Shinghu Border - Mori Gate (T)
69.	195	Siras pur - Railway Station
70.	196	Uttri Pitam Pura - Kendriya Terminal

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
71.	199	Yadav Nagar - Minto Road (T)
72.	200	Teen Murti - Mori Gate (T)
73.	202	Jheel - Malka Ganj
74.	204	Shahdara - Kauria Bridge
75.	206	Ghauroll Dairy - Jheel
76.	207	Nanak Pura - I.S.B.T.
77.	220	Ashok Vihar - Kendriya Terminal
78.	222	Chander Nagar - Maurice Nagar
79.	223	shahdara - Maurice Nagar
80.	232	Mangol Puri B. Block - Railway Station
81.	235	Nand Nagri (T) - Wazir Pur JJ Colony.
82.	240	Shakti Nagar - Kendriya Terminal
83.	243	Pur Market - Jama Masjid Seelam
84.	245	Shahdara - Babar Pur Extension.

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
85.	248	Johri Pur - Mori Gate (T)
86.	252	Nand Nagri (T) - R.K. Puram - I.
87.	256	Yamuna Vihar - R.K. Puram - I.
88.	264	Nand Nagri - Shivaji Stadium.
89.	265	Indira Puri (Loni) - Kendriya Terminal
90.	270	Karawal Nagar - Kendriya Terminal.
91.	275	Krishna Nagar - I.S.B.T.
92.	280	Nand Nagri - Kendriya Terminal.
93.	302	Shastri Nagar - Red Fort.
94.	303	Patpar Ganj - Red Fort.
95.	305	Shastri Nagar - Kauria Bridge.
96.	311	Chander Nagar - Kauria Bridge.
97.	313	Vivek Vihar - Inder Puri
98.	317	Shahdara - Shivaji Stadium.

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
99.	322	Trilok Puri - I.S.B.T.
100.	324	Mayur Vihar Phase-I - Mori Gate (T)
101.	325	Mayur Vihar Phase-II - Almeri Gate
102.	327	Mayur Vihar Phase - I - Kendriya Terminal
103.	328	Karkardooma - Mori Gate (T)
104.	329	Shahdara - Kendriya Terminal
105.	330	Shalimar Park - Kendriya Terminal
105.	336	Vivek Vihar - Vasant Vihar.
107.	337	Vivek Vihar - Mori Gate (T)
108.	338	Mayur Vihar - Dhaulta Kuvan.
109.	339	Mandawali Faszalpur - Mori Gate (T)
110.	340	Seema Puri - Kendriya Terminal
111.	344	Kalyan Puri - Hauz Khas (T)
112.	345	Anand Vihar - Udyog Bhavan.

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
113.	348	Mayur Vihar - II - I.S.B.T.
114.	349	Mayur Vihar - II - Kendriya Terminal
115.	357	Shalimar Park - Karawal Nagar
116.	359	New Ashok Nagar - Pragati Maidan
117.	360	Patpar Ganj - Kendriya Terminal
118.	361	Patpar Ganj - Red Fort
119.	362	Kasturba Nagar - Mori Gate (T).
120.	365	Shalimar Park - Maurice Nagar.
121.	372	Krishan Nagar - Bapu Dham.
122.	373	Krishan Nagar - Nehru Place
123.	384	Trilok Puri - Arya Samaj Road.
124.	391	Kalyan Puri - Kendriya Terminal
125.	401	Greater Kailash - I - Super Bazar
126.	411	Alaknanda - Jama Masjid

SL.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
127.	414	Tughlakabad Fly. Colony - Lajpat Nagar
128.	421	Okhla - Jal Vihar (T)
129.	422	Greater Kailash - Mori Gate (T)
130.	428	Jal Vihar (T) - Railway Station
131.	431	Malviya Nagar - Nizamuddin Railway Station
132.	445	Alaknanda - Minto Road (T)
133.	446	Okhla - Mori Gate (T)
134.	448	Raghubir Nagar F. Block - J.L. Nehru Stadium.
135.	454	Jal Vihar (T) - Karol Bagh (T)
136.	470	Greater Kailash-I - Jantar Manter
137.	481	Kalkaji Extension - Kendriya Terminal
138.	482	Kalkaji Extension - Mori Gate (T)
139.	504	Malviya Nagar - Kamla Market
140.	513	Sujan Singh Park - Ambedkar Nagar (T)

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
141.	517	Safdar Jang (T) - Ayya Nagar.
142.	526	Kendriya Terminal - Ambedkar Nagar (T)
143.	531	Minto Road (T) - Sadiq Nagar
144.	535	Rajinder Nagar Market - Malviya Nagar
145.	538	Malviya Nagar - Vikas Puri
146.	567	Safdar Jang (T) - Nangloi.
147.	578	Safdar Jang (T) - Najaf Garh
148.	588	J.L. Nehru Stadium - Talak Nagar
149.	610	Kendriya Terminal - R.K. Puram
150.	611	Pragati Maldan - Bapu Dham.
151.	615	Minto Road (T) - Poorvanchal Hostel.
152.	616	Jantar mantar - Vasant Kunj Sector - A.
153.	623	Nizamuddin Rly. Station - Vasant Vihar (T)
154.	628	R.K. Puram-I - Uttam Nagar (T)
155.	629	R.K. Puram-I - Khilala JJ Colony

Sl.No.	Route No.		Description
	1	2	
			3
156.		630	Jantar Mantar - South Campus
157.		632	Red Fort - Nanak Pura (C. Center).
158.		640	Kendriya Terminal - Munirka
159.		641	Bara Tooti - CPWD Colony Vasant vihar.
160.		660	Jantar mantar - Vasant Vihar (T)
161.		666 (+) (-)	Poorvanchal Hostel - Poorvanchal Hostel
162.		701	Narela - Najaf Garh
163.		703	Shakar Pur - A-I Janak Puri
164.		707	Kirby Place - Najaf Garh
165.		709	I.G.I. Airport - Sultan Puri
166.		710	Kendriya Terminal - Babu Dham
167.		711	C-I Jank Puri - Lalpat Nagar
168.		712	Chankiya Puri (T) - Kapas Hera Border
169.		715	Mangla Puri - Mehrauli

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
170.	716	Chankiya Prui (T) - Dhool siras
171.	718	I.G.I. Air Port - Karam Pura (T)
172.	720	Kendriya Terminal - Janak Puri B-1
173.	722	Ambedkar Stadium (T) - Badu Sarai
174.	726	Chankiya Puri (T) Vikas Puri
175.	727	J.L. Nehru Stadium (T) - Palam Village
176.	730	Janak Puri A-I - Kendriya Terminal
177.	731	Pochan Pur - B.M.D. Chowk
178.	732	Palam Village - Mori Gate (T)
179.	733	Bijwasan Boarder - Shivaji Stadium
180.	735	Matiiala - Safdar Jang (T)
181.	737	Najaf Garh - J.L. Nehru Stadium
182.	740	Uttam Nagar (T) - Kendriya Terminal
183.	750	Karol Bagh (T) - S.N. Depot
184.	751	Janak Puri C-I - Kamla Market

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
185.	754	Kirby Place - Kamla Market
186.	755	Naraina Vihar - Bhai Parma Nand Colony
187.	770	Palam Village - Ambedkar Stadium
188.	771	Amrohi Village - Kendriya Terminal
189.	772	I.G.I. Air Port - Chankiya Puri (T)
190.	780	I.G.I. Air Port - Auper Bazar
191.	783 Ltd.	Najaf Garh - Shaheed Bhagat Singh (T)
192.	790	Najaf Garh - Kendriya Terminal
193.	793 Ltd.	Vikas Puri H-3 - Ambedkar Stadium
194.	803	Kirby Place - Karam Pura (T)
195.	804	Chankiya Puri (T) - Karam Pura (T)
196.	808	Mangolpuri S. Block - Tilak Nagar
197.	809	Neehwal village - Tilak Nagar
198.	810	Uttam Nagar (T) - Kendriya Terminal
199.	819	Pandwala Kalan - Tilak Nagar

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
200.	821	Jafarpur Kalan - Tilak Nagar
201.	822	Issa Pur - Tilak Nagar/Rly. Station
202.	824	Kair Village - Tilak Nagar
203.	825	Jharoda - Tilak Nagar/Rly. Station
204.	826	Khera Dabar - Tilak Nagar/Kauria Bridge.
205.	827	Daurala - Tilak Nagar/Kauria Bridge
206.	828	Gaib Pur - Tilak Nagar/Kauria Bridge
207.	829	Shikar Pur - Tilak Nagar
208.	834	Nanak Heri - Najaf Garh
209.	835	Dhansa Border - Tilak Nagar/Rly. Station.
210.	836	Mundhela Kalan - Tilak Nagar/Kauria Bridge.
211.	840	Harl Nagar Depot - Shivaji Stadium
212.	844	Sarang Pur - Najaf Garh
213.	845	Daulat Pur - Tilak Nagar
214.	848	Bakar Garh Border - Tilak Nagar

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
215.	853	Uttam Nagar (T) - Karol Bagh.
216.	854	Jank Puri C-I - Shivaji Stadium (T)
217.	861	Tilak Nagar - Jahangir Puri
218.	862	Janak Puri DESU - Mori Gate (T)
219.	865 Ltd.	Vikas Puri- Nehru Place (T)
220.	869	Tilak Nagar - New Delhi Railway Station.
221.	873	Taj Pur Khurd - Tilak Nagar
222.	874	Tilak Vihar - Naraina Vihar
223.	875	Kailash Puri - Karol Bagh (T)
224.	876	Dichaon Kalan - Maram Pur (T)
225.	877	Raja Garden (T) - Bijwasan Rly. Station.
226.	878	Malik Pur Zor - Tilak Nagar
227.	885	Rewla Khan Pur - Tilak Nagar
228.	886	Nagaf Garh - Mehrauli

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
229.	904	Shakur Pur - Lajpat Nagar.
230.	913	Punjabi Bagh Extension - Balak Ram Hospital
231.	914	Punjabi Bagh (T) - Nangloi JJ Colony -II
232.	915	Punjabi Bagh (T) - Kanjhawala.
233.	922	Fateh Puri - Najaf Garh
234.	924	Mori Gate - Majra Dabas
235.	927	Punjabi Bagh (T) - Bawana
236.	928	Fateh Puri - Garhi Randhala
237.	930	Kendriya Terminal - Rani Bagh
238.	931	Punjabi Bagh (T) - Bakarwala
239.	932	I.S.B.T. - Rani Bagh
240.	933	Mori Gate (T) - Nangloi JJ Colony-II
241.	934	Punjabi bagh (T) - Neel wal Village
242.	935	Azad Pur (T) - Majra Dabas
243.	938	Azad Pur (T) - Tikri Border

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description		
		1	2	3
244.	941			Railway Station - Qutab Garh
245.	942			Fateh Puri - Kair/Jharoda Kalan
246.	944			Kendriya Terminal - Sultan Puri
247.	945			Keshav Puram (WT) - Safdar Jang Hospital
248.	948			Punjabi Bagh (T) - Narela
249.	949			Ambedkar Stadium (T) - Guru Harkishan Ngr.
250.	950			Shaheed Bhagat Singh (T) - Mohindra Park
251.	956			Paschim Vihar - New Delhi Rly. Station
252.	960			Nangloi Syed - Kendriya Terminal.
253.	961			Najag Garh - Narela
254.	962			Budh Vihar - Kendriya Terminal
255.	963			Ram Puras DDA Flats BG-5 Kendriya Terminal
256.	964		Ltd.	Saraswati Vihar - Nehru Place (T)
257.	965			Paschim Vihar BG-5 - Kendriya Terminal

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description		
		1	2	3
258.	967			Tikri Border - Dhaula Kuan
259.	969			Rithala Village - Azad Pur (T)
260.	970			Rohini Sector-I - Kendriya Terminal
261.	972			Narela - Najaf Garh
262.	973			Keshav Puram (WT) - Palika Kendra
263.	974			Madi Pur JJ Colony - Ambedkar Nagar (T)
264.	975			Rohini Sector-6 - Kendriya Terminal
265.	977			Narela - Najaf Garh
266.	978			Najaf Garh - Azad Pur (T)
267.	980			Nangloi JJ Colony - Kendriya Terminal
268.	981			Narela - Tikri Border
269.	984			Rohini Sector-3 (T) - Safdar Jang (T)
270.	985			Rohini Sector -16 (T) - Wazir Pur Depot - I

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
271.	F-1	Jal Vihar (T) - Tughlakabad Village
272.	F-2	Sewa Nagar Rly. Crossing - Hondard Nagar (T)
273.	F-3	Safdar Jang (T) - Mehrauli
274.	F-5	Janak Puri C-I - Brar Square Rly. Station
275.	Krishak (+) (-)	Qutab Garh - Qutab Garh
276.	6	Shahdara Depot - Fatpar Ganj Depot
277.	7	Pusa Institute - Ajmeri Gate
278.	138	Hamid Pur - Railway Station
279.	148	Tikri Khurd - Railway Station.
280.	149	Taj Pur Kalan - Railway Station.
281.	161	Sultan Pur Dabas - Railway Station
282.	162	Sunger Pur Temple - Morei Gate Terminal.
283.	174	Kanjhawala - Wazir Pur Depot
284.	178	Sanath Village - Railway Station

Sl.No.	Route No.	Description
1	2	3
285.	189	Narela - Azad Pur
286.	191	Harewali Village - More Gate (T)
287.	314	Shakar Pur - Red Fort
288.	708	Narela - Najaf Garh
289.	713	Nasir Pur - Chankiya Puri (T)
290.	723	Sagar pur: School - Kendriya Terminal
291.	745	Daulat Pur Village - nehru Stadium
292.	752	Kakrola - Railway Station.
293.	774	Chankiya Puri (T) - I.O.C. Terminal
294.	775	Bijwasan Border - Karol Bagh (T)
295.	792	Bharthal - More Gate (T)
296.	866	Najaf Garh - Kauria Bridge
297.	872	Najaf Garh - Surakh Pur
298.	947	Gorhi Randhala - Azad Pur
299.	976	Punjabi Bagh (T) - Mithari Village
300.	979	Nanglol - Narela.

[Translation]

Harassment of Opium Cultivators in Barabanki, U.P

1978. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4853 on 7 August, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Enquiry committee constituted to enquire into the alleged harassment of opium cultivators in Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh have submitted its report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and b). The enquiry by a senior officer of the Narcotics Department has since been completed and the same has revealed that the allegations of harassment to some poppy cultivators at the time to test measurement of poppy plots and weightment of opium, were false and unfounded.

[English]

Crash of IAF Mi-8 Helicopter

1979. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of life and property caused as a result of crash of an IAF Mi-8 helicopter in Bombay on November 11, 1992;

(b) whether any inquiry had been ordered to investigate into the crash;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent such mishaps in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) In the accident that occurred off Bombay High on 11th November '92, five (5) of the fourteen (14) civilian passengers were killed, whereas one (1) continues to be missing. The ONGC chartered IAF helicopter was completely destroyed.

(b) and (c). The Court of Inquiry is still in progress.

(d) Preventive measures will be instituted on finalisation of the Court of Inquiry.

Assistance to Jute Units for Export

1980. SHRIMATI VASUNDRA RAJE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some jute units are exporting jute products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have given assistance to those units; and

(d) if so, to what extent and the specific steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase jute exports?

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

(b) Jute goods worth Rs. 387.24 crore were exported during 1991-92.

(c) and (d). Government have taken several measures to provide assistance and to promote and to the export of jute products including inter-alia, provision of financial, fiscal and marketing support and funding R. & D activities to develop a new range of diversified jute products suited to consumer preferences. Multidimensional activities have

been undertaken for promotion of export of jute manufactures such as participation in international fairs, organising buyers' sellers' meets, commissioning market studies, liaising with importers and end-users and conducting publicity campaigns.

**Unemployed Registered with
Employment Exchanges**

1981. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed person registered in the employment exchanges as on March 31, and March 31, 1992;

(b) the number of additional registration during the year 1992;

(c) the number of placements during 1991-92 and

(d) the number of registered educated unemployed as on March 31, 1992, with break-up, State-wise and level-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of persons, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed registered in the Employment Exchanges as on March 31, 1991 and March 31, 1992 were as under:-

<i>As on</i>	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>
31st March, 1991	34890.0
31st March, 1992	36551.4

(b) Number of registrations during the period January, 1992 to August, 1992 was 3649.4 thousand.

(c) The number of placements during the period April, 1991 March, 1992 was 257.7 thousand.

(d) The number of registered educated job-seekers as on December, 1990 (latest available), State-wise and educational-level-wise, is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Educated (Matric and above) job-seekers registered with employment exchanges.

(in thousands)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Matriculates	Higher Secondary/ Inter mediates	Graduates	Post Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	997.4	505.1	233.3	21.8	1757.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	@	0.3
3.	Assam	364.6	128.1	68.7	4.1	565.5
4.	Bihar	1697.5	402.5	352.0	16.1	2468.1
5.	Goa	44.4	9.2	7.3	0.4	61.3
6.	Gujarat	441.1	83.4	66.9	8.1	599.4
7.	Haryana	257.1	28.8	53.5	7.8	347.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	207.0	16.0	27.7	8.6	259.3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.9	10.3	8.9	2.6	37.7
10.	Karnataka	559.0	96.7	116.4	16.6	788.8

(In thousands)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Matriculates	Higher Secondary/ Inter mediates	Graduates	Post Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	1700.7	214.7	133.5	27.8	2076.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	310.7	862.0	189.6	50.4	1412.6
13.	Maharashtra	1434.3	241.4	217.4	21.9	1915.1
14.	Manipur	73.2	25.4	20.1	0.9	119.5
15.	Meghalaya	6.5	2.2	1.5	0.1	10.3
16.	Mizoram	8.7	1.8	1.2	0.2	11.9
17.	Nagaland	9.1	1.6	1.2	@	12.0
18.	Orissa	331.6	63.0	96.8	9.8	501.1
19.	Punjab	249.7	57.9	83.8	19.8	411.3
20.	Rajasthan	171.2	205.1	126.3	14.0	516.6
21.	Sikkim*					
22.	Tamil Nadu	944.0	457.0	292.5	51.2	1744.7
23.	Tripura	25.6	16.5	6.5	0.9	49.6

(in thousands)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Matriculates	Higher Secondary/ Inter mediates	Graduates	Post Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	764.7	814.4	398.6	84.5	2062.5
25.	West Bengal	1363.4	698.6	469.3	32.4	2563.7
	Union Territories					
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.9	2.9	1.6	0.2	8.6
27.	Chandigarh	42.3	20.9	20.1	2.8	86.0
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.9	0.1	0.2	@	1.2
29.	Delhi	254.1	178.9	197.1	18.0	648.1
30.	Daman & Diu	**				
31.	Lakshadweep	1.6	@	@	@	1.7
32.	Pondicherry	47.4	11.7	8.1	1.4	68.5
	Total	12327.7	5156.4	3200.2	422.6	21106.8

Note:- 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. ** Data are not maintained.

3. @ Figures less than 50.

4. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding of.

Merger of Regional Rural Banks

1982. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to merge RRBs with the respective sponsored banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also received any proposal in this regard; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). With a view to restructuring of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), a number of models have been worked out and effectiveness of each is being examined from all angles. This also includes the proposal for establishment of a National Rural Bank of India (NRBI), by merging all the existing 196 Regional Rural Banks with a view to improve the viability of RRBs and increase the flow of credit to rural sector. However, no final decision has so far been taken in this regard.

**Foreign Aid for Construction of Roads/
Bridges**

1983. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
DR. K.D. JESWANI:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the projects relating to construction of road/bridges posed for financial assistance from the International financial institutions during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the projects cleared by these financial institutions;

(c) the names of the financial institutions and the details of the roads/bridges proposed to be constructed with such assistance;

(d) the amount of assistance provided by the financial institutions project-wise; and

(e) the time schedule for completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (e). Statements I and II indicating the requisite details are given below.

STATEMENT - I

List of Road/Bridge Projects Proposed for Financial Assistance from the International Financial Institutions during the last three years

1. STATE - ANDHRA PRADESH

- i) 4-laning Chilakaluripet - Vijayawada Section of NH -5
- ii) Improvement of Nellore - Bellory Bombay Road 10 Km.
- iii) Improvement of Cuddapahla - Tadipatti - Anantapur Road
- iv) Improvement of Kathipudi - Kakinada - Narasapur - Todepalli Road

- | | |
|--|--|
| v) Improvement of Modoramtla - Ducheppally - Pondugula-Mirgalaguda - Narhetalli road | i) Widening and strengthening Kalamb-Nahan Dhoal Kaun Lal, Rajban Road |
| vi) Road side complexes in Andhra Pradesh State | ii) Parwano-Delhi/UP boundary Road (improvement to single lane NH standards) |
| vii) Strengthening NH-5 and NH-9 along Hyderabad - Vijayawada-Rajhmundry (selected sections) | iii) Improvement to S.L. NH standards Mehatpur-Una-Sansarpur Road. |
| viii) Kakinada - Rajanagaram Road. | 8. STATE-JAMMU AND KASHMIR |
| 2. STATE - ASSAM | i) widening to 4 lanes of Jammu - Pathankot Sector NH-1 A |
| i) Construction of Jia Bhareli Bridge on NH-52 | 9. STATE - KARNATAKA |
| 3. STATE - BIHAR | i) 2-laning and strengthening Chitradurga - Maharashtra/ Karnataka border Section of NH - 13 |
| i) 4-landing of Barwada - West Bengal Bihar Border section of NH-2 | ii) Widening and strengthening to 2 lanes from Hubli-Gadag-Koppal-Hospet-Bellery Section of State Highways -42 |
| 4. STATE-GOA | iii) 4- laning Kohlapur-Belgaum Section of NH-4 |
| i) Widening to 2 lanes of Panaji - Ponda Section NH -4 A | iv) 4 - laning and strengthening of Hoskoti-Bangalore-Tumkur of NH-4 |
| ii) Widening to 2 lanes of Panaji - margao section of NH -17 | v) 4 - laning and strengthening of Bangalore-Hosur Section of NH-7 |
| iii) Widening to 2 lanes of panaji Mapuse Section of NH -17 | 10. STATE KERALA |
| 5. STATE-GUJARAT | i) Widening and strengthening to 2 lanes Karnataka Border-Maha Section of NH-17 (Km 18.05 to 187.60) |
| i) Strengthening Ahmedabad - Himmat Nagar Section of NH -8 | ii) Widening to 4 lanes Km 327/100 - 343/200 and Cochin bypass 0/0 - 9/800 of NH-47 |
| 6. STATE-HARYANA | |
| i) 4 - landing of Kamal - Haryana/ Punjab border Section of NH-1 | |
| ii) 4 - laning and strengthening KM 162-36 of NH-8 | |
| 7. STATE- HIMACHAL PRADESH | |

369	Written Answers	AGRAHAYANA 13, 1914 (SAKA)	Written Answers	370
iii)	Widening to 4 lanes Quilon-Trivandrum Km 497/750 to 551/100 and Trivandrum bypass on NH-47	12.	STATE-MAHARASHTRA	
		i)	4 - laning Bassein Creek-manor section of NH-8	
iv)	Widening to 4 lanes Cochin bypass Km 9/8 to 16/4 and Aroor-Alleppey Section 366/780 to 409/3 on NH-47	ii)	Widening to 4 lanes Thane to Nasik Km 414/0 to 559/500 - NH-3	
		iii)	Widening to 4 lanes Thane to Pune Km 139/600 to 26/700 - NH-4	
v)	Link Road connecting NH-47 and NH-17	iv)	Widening and strengthening to lane Aurangabad-Jalgaon road	
vi)	4-laning/strengthening Trivandrum-Quilon Section of NH-47.	v)	Aurangabad-Nasik (Widening & Strengthening to 2 lanes)	
vii)	4-laning and strengthening Alwaye-Vyttila and Aroor-Sherthali Section and Strengthening Vyttila-Aroor Sections NH-47	vi)	Widening & Strengthening to 2 lanes Aurangabad-Paithen road.	
II	STATE-MADHYA PRADESH	vii)	4 - laning Pune - Satara Section of NH-4	
i)	4 - laning of Dewas - Indore Section of NH -3	viii)	4 - laning Kohlapur - Belgaum Section of NH-4	
ii)	Construction of Indore bypass (NH-3)	13.	STATE - ORISSA	
iii)	4 laning of Indore-Mhow Section including Constitution of Mhow Bypass on NH-3	i)	4 - laning Bhubaneswar-Cuttack Section including Mahanadi bridge on NH-5	
iv)	4-laning of Durg-Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra border Section of NH-6	ii)	Reconstruction of Flood damaged bridges on State Roads	
v)	4 - laning of Mondideep Bhopal - Obaidullugnaj Section of NH-12	iii)	Second Mahanadi Bridge on NH-5A	
vi)	Widening to 2 lanes & strengthening Jabalpur-Katni Section of NH-7	iv)	Widening to 2 lanes including strengthening Sundergarh to Khariar road.	
vii)	Strengthening Km 132-232 of NH-3	(a)	Sundergarh to Sambalpur - 78 Km	
viii)	4-laning Raipur-Bhilai (30 Km) Section NH -6	(b)	Baragarh -Saintob - 30 Km.	
		(c)	SH-3 Bolangir portion - 71 Km	

- (d) MDR 40 Saintly - Titlagarh
- v) Widening and strg. from Panikolli to - Rajmunda to 2 lanes
- (a) Km. 0/0 to 121/0 - 121.0 Km.
- (b) 121/0 to 160/0 - 39.0 Km.
and 0/0 to 28/0 - 28.0 Km.
- (c) Km 2999/0 - 29.00 Km.
onwards 267.00 Km.
- vi) Improvement of Bangomunda to M.P. Border
- vii) Widening & Strengthening to 2 lanes.
Rourkela-Sundergarh (Km. 85 to 166).
14. STATE - PUNJAB
- i) 4 -laning of - Haryana/Punjab border-Sirhind Section on NH-1
- ii) Widening to 4-lanes Jullandūr - Pathankot Section of NH-1A
15. STATE- RAJASTHAN
- i) Strengthening 2 lanes road - UP/ Rajasthan border - Jaipur Section on NH-11
- ii) Widening to 4 lanes Jaipur-Ajmer road of NH-8
- iii) 4- laning & strengthening Km. 162-36 of NH-8
- iv) 4-laning and Strengtheing Achrol- Kotputti Section of NH-8
16. STATE - TAMIL NADU
- i) Widening including strengthening to 4 lanes Km 8/6 to 52/8 of NH-5
- ii) Widening and strengthening to 4 lanes (Km 33/015 -94/0 on NH-7
- iii) Improvement of East West Road from Cuddalore to Kanyakumari road.
- iv) 4- laning Karnataka border to Krishangiri Section of NH-7
17. STATE - UTTAR PRADESH
- i) 4-laning Mathura-Agra Section of NH-2
- ii) Widening and strengthening of Shahdra-Shoranpur road Km 11-162 (2 lane)
- iii) Widening & Strengthening (2 lane) Panipat-Khatima (Nepal Boarder)
- iv) Delhi-Kanpur road Phase I from 2 lane to 4 lanes
- v) Delhi-Kanpur road Phase II from 4 lanes to 6 lanes
- vi) Improvement & widening to 2 lanes Agra (Tundla - Etah-Kasganj) Badoun) Bareilly Road
- vii) Widening & Strengthening 2 lanes Shikohabad - Manipuri-Bhogaon road.
- viii) Improvement & widening to 2 lanes Varanasi-Shaktinagar road.
- ix) 4- laning Lucknow-Kanpur i/c Ganga Bridge on NH-25
18. STATE - WEST BENGAL
- i) 4laning West Bengal/Bihar Border-Raniganj Section of NH-2
- ii) Widening the existing 2 lanes to 4

- | | | | |
|------|---|-------|---|
| | lanes from Jaypurbeel (Km. 18) to Ululuberia (Km 52 -NH -6) | vii) | Widening & strengthening Subodh Mallik road from Jadavpur Kamalganj |
| iii) | Widening to 4 lanes from Raniganj to Panagrah on NH -2 | viii) | Improvement of Panagarh-Moregram Road |
| iv) | Widening & Improvement of Kharakpur-Raniganj road | ix) | Construction of Second Vivekananda Bridge on NH-2 |
| v) | Widening & improving of road Mrigala to-Punulia | x) | Construction of Second Teesta Bridge on NH-31 |
| vi) | Widening & Improvement of Durgapur-Ranjora-Punulia road | | |

STATEMENT - II

Details of roads/ bridges Projects cleared by International Financial Institution for financial assistance during the last three years.

A) Name of Financial Institution - World Bank

Sl.No.	State	Description of the project	Length of roads in kms	Approx. cost in million Rupees	Approx. amount of loan US in million	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Haryana	4-laning between Karnal-Haryana Punjab border Section of NH 1	79.5	1400.00	58.9	1996-97
2.	Punjab	4-laning between Sirhind & Punjab-Haryana border Sec. of NH 1	40.0	730.00	31.5	1996-97
3.	West Bengal	4-Laning Between Raniganj & West Bengal/Bihar Border Section of NH 2	35.4	871.80	30.5	1996-97
4.	Madhya Pradesh	i) Construction of Indore byepass of NH 3 ii) 4-laning of Indore-Dewas Section of NH 3	31.4 18.2	683.60 264.40	33.5	1996-97
5.	Maharashtra	4-laning between Bassein Creek and Manor Sec. of NH 8	58.0	1150.00	43.3	1996-97

Sl.No.	State	Description of the project	Length of roads in kms	Approx. cost in million Rupees	Approx. amount of loan US in million	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Orissa	I) 4-laning Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Section including Mahanadi Bridge & approaches of NH-5	27.8	1267.40	51.7	1996-97
		ii) Reconstruction of flood damaged bridges in State Roads	6 Nos.	- 583.50	12.9	1996-97

B) Name of Financial Institution - Overseas Economic Cooperation

Fund, Japan

Sl.No.	State	Description	Length in kms	Cost in million Rupees	Amount of Loan in million yen	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	4-laning of Mathura-Agra Section of NH-2	51.3	1050.0	4855	1997-98

C) Name of Financial Institution : Asian Development Bank

Sl.No.	State	Name of Work	length in kms	Aprox. Cost Rs. million	Amount of Assistance US Million (loan amount)	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Karnataka	4-laning and strengthening Bangalore-Karnataka/Tamil Nadu Border Section NH 7	25	481	13.51	1996-97
2.	Kerala	4-laning & Strengthening Alwaye-Vyttila and Aroor- Sherthalai Section (37 km) and strengthening Vyttila-Aroor Section (10 mk) NH 47	47	566	22.06	1996-97
3.	Rajasthan	4-laning & strengthening Achrol-Kotputli Sec. of NH 8	69	940	30.35	1996-97
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Improvement-Kakinada Rajanagaram Road	54	350	10.51	1996-97

Sl.No.	State	Name of Work	length in kms	Aprox. Cost Rs. million	Amount of Assistance US Million (loan amount)	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Orissa	Improvement-Rourkela Sambalpur Road	164	1450	41.07	1996-97
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Improvement-Varanasi- Shaktinagar Road	182	1090	30.92	1996-97
7.	West Bengal	Improvement-Panagarh- Moregram Road	152	1710	4076	1996-97

Raising of Money by Private Companies for Teak Wood Plantation

1984. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of raising of crores of rupees by some private companies for teak wood plantation.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the claims and projections of cost and return realisations made by these companies have been examined by the competent authorities; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of the small investors who have/are likely to invest in these companies?

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

(b) and (c). On being concerned with these developments, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) made a suo moto reference to the Department of Company Affairs inviting their attention and requesting them to take possible action, as the matter is outside SEBI's direct jurisdiction. However, the department of company Affairs considered that raising of money for such schemes by the company can neither be considered a loan or deposit attracting the provisions of Company Act and consequently the Department made a reference to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have reported that investigation is in progress for their allegedly making false claims and misrepresentations.

(d) SEBI is also examining whether the

certificates issued by these companies may fall under the definition of securities under section 2 (h) of Securities Contract (Regulations) Act and if so whether SEBI could issue guidelines under section 11 of the SEBI Act for protecting the interests of investors.

Closure of Kalakot Coal Mines

1985. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kalakot coal mines in Rajouri are facing closure;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the corrective action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). According to information obtained from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, there is no proposal for closure of coal mines at Kalakot.

(c) Messers Jammu and Kashmir Minerals Limited, a State Government undertaking which are operating coal mines at Kalakot are stated to have taken a number of steps for expanding their mining activities in existing coal mines and also for opening of new mines at Kalakot.

[Translation]

Export of Readymade Garments

1986. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
MAJ. GEN.(RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scope for export of readymade garments in view of it being a major source of foreign exchange earnings for the country;

(b) if so, the details of foreign exchange earnings during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the garment exporters are facing acute problems in exporting their products; and

(d) if so, the concessions provided/ steps taken by the Government to redress their grievances and to boost the export of readymade garments during the current year?

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

(b) Details of exports of garments during the last three years are given in the statement.

(c) and (d). Government are constantly

monitoring exports of Textiles including garments. Appropriate steps are taken as and when necessary to ensure that major problems facing the industry are resolved quickly. Government have taken a number of steps to boost export of garments in the recent past which include introduction of Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System, fixing of floor prices for quota items in terms of convertible currencies, facilitating import of new textile and garment machinery without licensing requirements, import of second-hand machinery without licensing requirements, import of second-hand machinery required by the textile and garment sectors without licensing requirements, subject to certain conditions, introduction of Export promotion (Capital Goods) Scheme under which Capital Goods could be imported at concessional customs duty subject to export obligation, introduction of special value based Advance License Scheme, encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exporters through appropriate Policy measures under the Textile and Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy etc.

STATEMENT

Export of Garments during the last Three Years

Qty (in 000 Pcs)

Value (in 000" Rs.)

Name of the Country	1989		1990		1991	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
U.S.A.	109669	9107848	11822	11229145	124196	13281570
Germany	62040	4453490	76504	6577072	75181	8419172
France	31787	1959998	40631	2949274	49121	3716827
Italy	30068	1170563	27050	1405369	27264	1976177
Benelux	26050	1302897	37505	2037527	34759	2359782
Denmark	5244	328176	5464	418557	5701	519567
U.K.	59905	3463711	81797	5020206	79306	5770119
Ireland	809	60707	4060	85603	1040	98778
Greece	162	12883	339	2994	355	36402
Spain	3417	217133	4788	386419	6013	569927

Name of the Country	1989		1990		1991	
	Qty.		Qty.		Qty.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Portugal	278	8882	776	29367	495	40098
Norway	194313	3678	2286	217904	4384	418438
Finland	2196	115910	2549	164142	2369	193564
Austria	5749	288982	8412	584663	8849	736101
Canada	13776	886182	15111	1161396	17127	1598218
U.S.S.R.	41184	2798560	48783	3421753	34425	2875931
Japan	15674	944943	16337	1243826	20348	1873898
Australia	6249	465037	5888	499166	6176	567187
New Zealand	1090	75829	1056	77712	717	66574
Hongary	1603	55736	3105	113293	9188	331422
Yugoslavia	678	14561	1634	67935	974	58177
Singapore	2619	150618	2547	227210	2416	243033

Qty (in 000 Pcs)

Value (in 000 Rs.)

Name of the Country	Qty (in 000 Pcs)						Value (in 000 Rs.)					
	1989			1990			1991					
	Qty.	Value		Qty.	Value		Qty.	Value		Qty.	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
Switzerland	1908	798831	15447	1218537	25404	1427558						
Hongkong	1128	111245	2089	332323	1399	184423						
U.A.E.	22821	693027	40915	1843757	59826	2470254						
Poland	4461	111318	4331	155256	11587	468491						
Panama	1089	63580	2761	178719	6133	441623						
Saudi Arabia	1667	65254	4662	140889	7030	342443						
Czechoslovakia	2053	41317	1345	38965	1942	77244						
Canary Island	1814	80261	1948	131058	899	73520						
Kuwait	1603	87664	1975	105698	899	73520						
Mexico	343	32741	772	54939	1504	139294						
Swaziland	102	4824	221	16844	343	352097						
Mauritius	886	22421	146	8548	276	20211						

Qty (in 000 Pcs)

Value (in 000 Rs.)

Name of the Country	1989		1990		1991	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sweden	5522	369219	8326	685192	9534	891938
Other Countries	8538	410578	12294	716379	15225	1005543
Grand Total	494105	30908602	602676	43775647	664782	53580735

Stick Small Scale Units

1987. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the sick small scale units in the country;

(b) whether the Government have initiated any action to give directions to various financial institutions to fulfill the financial requirements of small scale industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the targets number of the sick units out of the total existing units the Government aim at to bring out of the ambit of sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as at the end of March, 91 scheduled commercial banks had advances outstanding to 2,21,472 sick small scale units in the country.

(b) and (c). RBI has issued detailed guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks in regard to rehabilitation of sick units in the small scale sector with specific reference to definition of sick SSI units, viability norms, incipient sickness as also reliefs and concessions from banks/financial institutions for implementation of rehabilitation package in the case of potentially viable sick units. Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of 1% per annum is also available to potentially viable such SSI units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987. Besides, under the centrally sponsored margin money scheme

for revival of sick small scale units assistance is available upto Rs. 50,000/-per unit. A committee to review the arrangements for meeting the working capital and term loan requirements of small scale industries and for the rehabilitation of sick small scale industries and to examine any other issues relating to SSI was appointed by RBI which has since submitted its report to RBI.

(d) RBI has reported that out of 2,21,472 units as at the end of March 1991, banks have identified 2,19,138 units for deciding about their viability or otherwise. Out of these, 16,140 units have been found to be viable. Banks have put 13,224 units under their nursing programme.

[English]

BIFR Type Bodies in States

1988. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN
THORAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up BIFR type bodies in each State to deal with the growing phenomena of industrial sickness among small scale units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Bank Loans Under IRDP in Gujarat

1989. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to Gujarat

by various banks under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the last two years;

(b) whether the role of banks in this regard has been reviewed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The total amounts of loan disbursed by participating banks under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in Gujarat during the last two years i.e. 1990-91 and 1991-92 were Rs. 27.93 crores and Rs. 29.26 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). Progress under IRDP is reviewed at Board level by concerned banks. The Ministry of Rural Development fixed a physical target of 72030 and 68227 families to be assisted under IRD Programme in the State of Gujarat during the last two years i.e. 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. The banks in the State achieved the above target by assisting 72,426 and 72,326 beneficiary families respectively during the above years. During 1991-92 the performance under the Programme has improved and 72326 families were assisted against the target of 68227 families to be assisted. Of these 38424 families i.e. 53% belonged to SCs/STs and 28984 i.e. 38% beneficiaries were women.

Excise Duty on BIDIS

1990. DR. VASANT NIWRUTIPAWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is difference in rates of excise duty levied on Bidis baked in solar Bhatti and coal bhatti;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to promote the use of solar bhatti in bidi industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Bidis are classifiable under Chapter 24 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985. The tariff rate on bidis is Rs. 10.00 per thousand. Bidis other than Paper rolled bidis in the manufacture of which no process has been conducted with the aid of machines operated with or without the aid of power, are chargeable to Central Excise duty at the effective rate of Rs. 4.50 per thousand. Other bids in the manufacture of which any process has been conducted with the aid of machines operated with or without the aid of power are thus chargeable to Central Excise duty at tariff rate only, that is, Rs. 10.00 per thousand.

In the manufacture of bidis baked in coal bhattis, no machine is used; as such, they are chargeable to Central excise duty, at effective rate of Rs. 4.50 per thousand. In Solar bhattis, air is heated through solar energy, and circulated over the bidis through electrically powered blowers. Bidis so baked are, accordingly, treated as machine made bidis. Such bidis, are chargeable to Central Excise duty at the tariff rate of Rs. 10.00 per thousand.

However, unbranded bidis, irrespective of whether they are manufactured with the aid of machines or otherwise are wholly exempted from duty upto a quantity not exceeding 20 lakhs Notification No. 33/82-CE dated 28.2.82, as amended.

(c) to (e). While the position in regard to the levy of excise duty is as stated above, the Bidi industry and others are eligible to avail of a number of other incentives offered for promoting increased use of solar power.

Small Scale Industries

1991. SHRI LOKANATH
CHOUDHURY:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
S H R I
SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to stop gradually all tax and credit concessions to small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). In view of the ensuing Budget 1993-94 it is not possible to offer any comments at this state.

[*Translation*]

Loan From IDA

1992. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought assistance/soft loan from the International Development Association;

(b) if so, whether the Association has

agreed to give the required assistance;

(c) that amount thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d) India is one of the largest borrowers from the World Bank group and has received loans and credits of over US\$ 35 billion to date. Assistance from the International Development Association is available to borrowers like India on a service charge of 0.75%, with commitment charge on undisbursed balances, and in repayable over 35 years a further grace period of 10 years. At present, the total amount of IDA assistance approved for India stands at US\$ 7946.64 million.

[*English*]

Unemployed Persons

1993. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed persons till date, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of persons, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, registered with the Employment Exchanges as on August, 31st, 1992, State and Union Territory-wise, is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The strategy of the Eighth Five

Year Plan emphasises the need for a high rate of economic growth, combined with a faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural development, wasteland development and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing, are the basic elements of the employment oriented growth strategy envisaged in the plan. The

on-going special employment programmes in the central sector like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the scheme for Self-Employment of the educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) will also be continued.

The GDP growth rate 5.6% per annum envisaged in the Eighth Plan is expected to create additional employment opportunities of the order of 8 to 9 million per year, on an average.

STATEMENT

Number of persons on live register of employment exchanges as on August 31, 1992.

(in thousands)

<i>States/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number on live register</i>
States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	3321.6
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5.5
3. Assam	1365.2
4. Bihar	3600.5
5. Goa	102.6
6. Gujarat	1034.7
7. Haryana	635.2
8. Himachal Pradesh	478.9
9. Jammu and Kashmir	130.3
10. Karnataka	1485.4
11. Kerala	3799.0

(in thousands)

States/Union Territory	Number on live register
States	
12. Madhya Pradesh	2032.7
13. Maharashtra	3337.6
14. Manipur	203.8
15. Meghalaya	24.3
16. Mizoram	36.1
17. Nagaland	22.2
18. Orissa	907.2
19. Punjab	734.3
20. Rajasthan	890.3
21. Sikkim*	
22. Tamil Nadu	3729.4
23. Tripura	178.5
24. Uttar Pradesh	2655.3
25. West Bengal	5187.7
UNION TERRITORIES	
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.0
27. Chandigarh	161.4
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.5
29. Delhi	904.4
30. Daman and Diu	2.5
31. Lakshadweep	6.9
32. Pondicherry	131.1
Total	37124.0

Note:- 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

**Construction of Bridge Across River
Hooghly**

[Translation]

1994. SHRI SUDARSAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:
SHRITARITBARANTOPDAR:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government
propose to construct a new road bridges
across river Hooghly near Calcutta in addition
to the existing three bridges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b).
Techno-economic Feasibility Studies are
being contemplated to decide the matter
regarding construction of a new bridge over
river Hooghly on NH 2 in place of existing
Vivekanand Bridge.

**Women Candidates Registered with
Employment Exchanges**

1995. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO
GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women candidates
registered with employment exchanges,
State-wise; and

(b) the number of women provided with
jobs during each of last two years, State-
wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN
SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The
number of women candidates, not all of
whom are necessarily unemployed,
registered with the employment exchanges
as on 31st August, 1992 State-wise, and the
number of women placed in jobs by the
employment exchange during the years 1990
and 199, State-wise given in the enclosed
statement.

STATEMENT

Number of women candidates on the live register and number of placements effected through employment exchanges.

(in thousands)					
SI.No.	States/Union Territory	Number on live Register as on 31st August 1992	Number of during 1990	Placement effected 1991	
1	2	3	4	5	
States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	527.8	4.0	2.3	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.5	-	@	
3.	Assam	284.8	0.4	0.3	
4.	Bihar	228.9	0.3	0.2	
5.	Goa	31.5	0.2	0.2	
6.	Gujarat	138.0	1.6	1.4	
7.	Haryana	101.8	0.9	0.8	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	109.1	1.1	0.9	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.8	0.1	0.1	
10.	Karnataka	300.7	1.3	4.3	

(in thousands)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territory	Number on live Register as on 31st August 1992	Number of during 1990	Placement effected 1991
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	1872.5	7.5	7.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	287.3	1.7	1.6
13.	Maharashtra	532.9	5.0	5.4
14.	Manipur	55.1	0.1	@
15.	Meghalaya	9.2	0.2	0.2
16.	Mizoram		8.7	0.3
17.	Nagaland	6.5	@	@
18.	Orissa	123.1	3.6	1.4
19.	Punjab	162.3	0.6	1.0
20.	Rajasthan	87.0	1.7	2.8
21.	Sikkim*			
22.	Tamil Nadu	1118.7	13.1	14.0
23.	Tripura	59.0	0.2	0.1

(in thousands)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territory	Number on live Register as on 31st August 1992	Number of during 1990	Placement effected 1991
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	215.6	1.2	1.4
25.	West Bengal	1081.4	1.0	1.0
	Union Territories			
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.2	0.3	0.2
27.	Chandigarh	32.8	0.3	0.4
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.7	-	@
29.	Delhi	193.7	3.8	2.7
30.	Daman & Diu	0.5	-	@
31.	Lakshadweep	1.5	@	@
32.	Pondicherry	39.9	@	@
Total		7637.7	50.6	50.9

Note: 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. @ Figures less than 50.

3. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Consignment Tax

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

1996. SHRI LALIT ORAON:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

(b) The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 16.26 crores.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(c) The target of completion stipulated as per sanction is March, 1996.

(a) the progress made so far in regard to levy of the consignment tax;

(b) the steps taken to expedite the decision; and

(c) the amount of revenue likely to be generated thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The matter was discussed in a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the States and Union Territories and representatives of the concerned Union Ministries on 6th November, 1992.

(c) No reliable estimates are available.

[English]

Construction of Bypass on National Highway No.7

1997. SHRISHRAVANKUMARPATEL:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a bypass on National Highway No.7 near Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the estimated cost of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

Raids on Busbody Builders

1998. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise and Customs authorities raided the premises of some of the bus body builders as reported in the 'Economic Times' of October 3, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of evasion of duty detected;

(c) the action taken so far against the persons found guilty in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check recurrence of such asses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). An information was received by the Delhi Central Excise authorities that State Transport Authority Delhi was issuing route permits to 3000 buses for Delhi and that some bus body builders were engaged in the manufacture and clearance of bus-bodies without payment of Central Excise duty. Based on this information, the officers of the Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi conducted a survey and checked the manufacturing activities in 25 premises of bus body builders who were reported to be engaged in such manufacturing

activities. The officers seized certain incriminating documents and 71 buses valued at Rs. 2.63 crores involving Central Excise duty of Rs. 3.67 lacs. One of the units was found engaged in the manufacture of bus-bodies without Central licence/registration from the Central Excise authorities.

(c) The adjudication proceedings have been initiated for confiscation of seized vehicles and imposition of penalties on bus body builders.

(d) The modus operandi adopted by manufacturers of bus-bodies to evade Central Excise duty has been circulated to other Collectorate for appropriate action. The State Transport Authority, Delhi has also been requested to verify duty payment documents for the bus-bodies manufactured on the duty paid chassis.

Missile Testing Range In Karnataka

1999. SHRI RAM NAIK;
SHRIMATI CHANDRA
PRABHA URS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Missile Testing Range at Kuppekollagatta in Hunsur Taluk in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the venue from Bijapur to Kuppekollagatta in Hunsur Taluk;

(c) the extent of land acquired for the above purpose;

(d) the amount spent so far on the project; and

(e) the item by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e). There is no proposal to set up Missile Test Range at Kuppekollagatta in Hunsur in Karnataka.

Recessionary Trends

2000. SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the countries in the world, including India, are facing continuous recessionary trend in the recent years; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to bring the economy of the country on the path of inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The world economy has shown signs of recovery in 1992 from the cyclical downturns of 1990-91. Growth in the Indian economy suffered a set back in 1991-92 but the economy is expected to register a growth rate of 3.5-4.0 per cent in 1992-93. The stabilisation and structural reform measures being undertaken by the Government since 1991 is expected to take the Indian economy to a high growth path in the medium term.

Banking Service Commission Act, 1984

2001. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banking Service Commission Act, 1984 has come into force;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-implementation of this Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A decision was taken by the Government in 1984 to set up a Banking Service Commission for recruitment to the officers' cadres of the public sector banks. However, in the interests of economy and in the light of satisfactory functioning of the decentralised system of recruitment, the implementation of the decision has been kept in abeyance.

[Translation]

Annual Grants and Short Term Loans to Madhya Pradesh

2002. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of annual grants and short term loans, separately, sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93 and also during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the amount of annual grants and short term loans sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh has been decreasing during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has urged the Union Government to increase the financial allocation to the State; and

(e) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) The amount of grants and short term loans reported to have been received by the Government of Madhya Pradesh from the Union Government during the last three years and the current financial year, so far, are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Grant-in-aid	Short term loan
1989-90	471.95	14.25
1990-91	858.42	17.15
1991-92	926.32	18.25
1992-93	1250.44	26.00

(b) The amounts of grants and short term loans have not been decreasing during the above period.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

[English]

Singareni Coal mines

2003. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to take over the Singareni Coal mines;

(b) if so, the details of the proposes; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to take over Singareni Collieries Company by Central Government. The then Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh in May, 1992 had, expressed the inability of the State Government to invest any further funds in the equity of the company, and requested Government of India to make necessary arrangements for resource requirements of the company, if necessary, by altering sharing pattern of the equity of the company.

The financial restructuring of the Company including sharing pattern will come up for discussions between Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh while finalising the Tripartite Agreement for the Eighth Plan period.

[Translation]

Bonded Labour

2004. SHRI LAL BABU RAO:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI RAMDEW RAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have achieved the targets fixed for the eradication of bonded labour;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 31.3.1992 was 2,50,289. As and when bonded labourers are identified, action is taken to free and, rehabilitate them in a

time-bound manner through fixation of targets and else monitoring by the Government.

[English]

Proposal to Increase capital Base of Public Sector Banks

2005. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the public sector banks' capital base; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 700 crores exists in the budget grant for the year 1992-93 for additional contribution to the share capital of nationalised banks.

[Translation]

Investment in Uttar Pradesh by LIC and GIC

2006. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested in Uttar Pradesh by the Life Insurance Corporation of India and General Insurance Corporation of India during each of the last three years and proposed to be invested during the current year; and

(b) the details of the schemes in which the amounts have been invested by LIC and GIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a)	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	LIC	GIC
1989-90	14386.35	2327
1990-91	15890.83	1994
1991-92	12349.78	3926
1992-93	24406.00 * (allocation)	2990 (upto Sept. 1992)

* Release of funds will be subject to clearance of outstanding dues.

(b) Details of the Schemes are as under:-

GIC

LIC

1. Subscription to the loans floated by the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

1. State Govt. Securities.

2. Direct Loans on soft terms to State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for Village Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker Sections and for purchase of Fire Fighting Equipment as per allocations made by Government.

2. Land Development Bank Debentures

3. State Financial Corporation Bonds and Shares

3. Investments in Equity, Preference Shares and Debentures of Companies located in Uttar Pradesh.

Loans to:

4. State Govt. for Social Housing Scheme

4. Assistance granted by way of term loans to various companies located in Uttar Pradesh.

5. Apex Co-op. Housing Finance Society, Housing Board & Other Authorities.

6. State Electricity Board.

2007. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

7. State Road Transport Corporation

Corporate Sector:

(a) the names of Chief Ministers of States in the country who were allowed to visit foreign countries during each of the last three years and the current upto November 30, 1992 and the foreign exchange released to each one of them;

8. Shares, Debentures & Loans to Companies (Public, Co-operative & Private Sector).

(b) the specific purposes of their visit to Foreign countries;

(c) the number of officers of the State Governments and others who accompanied the Chief Ministers on their foreign visits and the amount of foreign exchange released to them;

(d) the extent to which these Chief Ministers could mobilise foreign investment in their respective States; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to restrict the foreign visits of Chief Ministers of States with a view to save the foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) No, Sir.

[English]

Reconciliation of Bank Accounts

2009. DR. RAJAGOPALAN:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a plan for reconciliation of accounts of all the public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India had set up a Working Group in March 1992 to look into the system of accounting, reporting procedures and reconciliation process of inter-branch accounts of banks and suggest appropriate modifications therein, which could quicken the process of reconciliation of inter-branch accounts and adjustment of outstanding entries. This Group has submitted its report to RBI in November, 1992. The Group has recommended an action plan for clearance of arrears of inter-branch reconciliation. RBI are now engaged in processing and sending the report of the Working Group to the banks with suitable instructions for compliance.

Refinancing Programmes of Nabard

2010. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the refinancing programmes of the NABARD for agricultural activities during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount proposed to be refinanced by NABARD for the rural sector during 1992-93 as against the amount spent during each of the last two years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The budgeted programme of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for 1992-93 vis-a-

vis actual sanctions/disbursements to State Cooperative Banks/Regional Rural Banks during 1990-91 and 1991-92 for major purposes such as Seasonal Agriculture

Operations, (SAO-CROP LOANS), Weavers Finance, Medium-Term Agriculture Loans and Medium Term Conversion Loans are given in the following table:

(Rs. in crores)

	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93
	Limit sanctioned	Out standing	Limit sanctioned	Out standing	Budgeted for sanction
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Cooperative Banks</i>					
Sao	3015.0	2168.0	3059.0	2146.0	3750
Handloom Finance	382.0	324.0	452.0	344.0	600
Medium Term Agr. Loans	19.0	18.0	11.0	13.0	15
<i>Regional Rural Banks</i>					
Sao	360.0	309.0	373.0	327.0	500
Osao	117.0	114.0	118.0	120.	200
MT Agr. Loans	91.0	246.0	77.0	246.0	100

The NABARD disbursed refinance of the order of Rs. 1000 crores and Rs. 2054 crores during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively in respect of schematic lending (Investment Credit) made by the commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. The NABARD has fixed a refinance target (schematic lending) of Rs. 2471 crores for the current year. It will thus be seen that there is an increasing trend in the disbursement of refinance by the NABARD.

[Translation]

Establishment of National War Memorial

2011. SHRIMRUTYUNJAYANAYAK:
SHRI BARELAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a National War Memorial in Delhi in the honour of armed forces personnel who laid down their lives for the country who laid during the post-independence period;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). The Government of India contemplate to set up a National War Memorial in Delhi to commemorate the memory of all Armed Forces personnel who laid down their lives for the country, during the past-independence period.

[English]

SBI Public Issue

2012. SHRISHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the State Bank of India and the Bank of Baroda to come out with public issues or bond flotations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to allow some other public sector banks to go public and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir. No such proposals are under active examination.

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

[Translation]

Seizure of Narcotics

2013. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Narcotic drugs seized in the country during the year 1992 till date, State and Territory-wise;

(b) the number of persons arrested and convicted during above period, State and Territory-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the smuggling of Narcotics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). As per the available information, the quantity of narcotic drugs seized in the country and the

number of persons arrested and convicted during the year 1992, State and Territory-wise, are furnished in the Statement enclosed

No precise valuation of narcotic drugs, which are often of indeterminate chemical strength and composition, and are liable for destruction, is feasible.

(c) Instructions have been issued to all enforcement agencies to maintain the utmost vigil and step up enforcement efforts under the stringent provisions contained in the NDPS Act.

STATEMENT

Quantity of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances seized in Kgs. during 1992 as per information available on 27-11-1992.

Sl.No.	State & U.T.	Opium	Morphine	Heroin	Ganja	Hashish	Methaqualone	Cocain	No. of Persons Arrested	No. of persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	218	-	-	-	10	-
3.	Assam	1	-	3	2524	-	-	-	102	2
4.	Bihar	-	-	2	7983	2339	-	0.310	61	1
5.	Goa	-	-	1	3	10	-	-	27	1
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-	63	13	-	-	26	-
7.	Haryana	41	-	25	-	-	-	-	39	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	11	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	30	4
10.	Karnataka	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	30	-
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	39	17

Sl.No.	State & U.T.	Opium	Morphine	Heroin	Ganja	Hashish	Methaqualone	Cocain	No. of Persons Arrested	No. of persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	137	1	1	111	10	-	-	74	-
13.	Maharashtra	58	2	815	7175	1510	6152	-	464	140*
14.	Manipur	-	-	5	4601	-	-	-	225	1
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	0.5	597	-	-	-	11	-
16.	Mizoram	5	-	6	133	-	-	-	138	5
17.	Nagaland	-	-	3	1790	-	-	-	95	-
18.	Orissa	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Punjab	101	-	41	11	5	-	-	70	70*
20.	Rajasthan	488	-	39	60	396	-	-	89	3
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	357	-	24	11346	-	-	-	2292	98*1
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	0.500	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	130	24	33	3826	445	71	0.040	4205	45

* Provisional

Sl.No.	State & U.T.	Opium	Morphine	Heroin	Ganja	Hashish	Methaqualone	Cocain	No. of Persons Arrested	No. of persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	West Bengal	-	-	7	445	22	-	-	82	-
U.T.										
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	31
27.	Chandigarh	199	-	3	20	24	-	-	31	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Delhi	66	-	25	250	190	293	-	602	-
30.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
Total		1585	27	1034	41290	5024	6516	0.350	8763	422

[English]

Road Worthiness of National Highways

2014. SHRI M.G. REDDY:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the National Highways in the country are not in (road) worthy condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to bring the National Highways upto international standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (b). No, Sir, National Highways in the country are generally being maintained in traffic-worthy condition within the limitation of funds available. Removal of deficiencies in the network is being attended to in a phased manner, as far as possible, on the basis of the overall availability of funds and inter-se priority of works.

[Translation]

Interest Under Term Deposit Schemes

2015. SHRI BRJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reduced the rate of interest payable for the period from 46 days to 179 days under the Term Deposit Schemes from 13 percent to 11 percent;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it has resulted in considerable decline in the amount under term deposit schemes;

(d) if so, the extent thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to restore the rate of interest to 13 percent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). Interest rates on bank deposits are prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) taking into consideration various factors such as the need for mobilising resources, rates of interest on other instruments of savings, the rate of inflation and banks' profitability. The policy relating to interest rates remains under constant review and modifications are made taking into account current and emerging developments. The deposit rates for maturity of 46 days to 3 years and above were made a single prescription of "not exceeding 13.0 percent per annum" with effect from 22.4.1992 subject to a prescription of a minimum of 3 maturities with an interest rate differential between any two successive maturities slabs of at least 0.25 percentage point. As a result of review of the interest policy, the above rate prescription has been brought down by 1 percentage point to 12.0% per annum with effect from 9.10.1992. RBI has reported that as per available data with them, the Time Deposits of scheduled commercial banks have shown an increasing trend.

[English]

Common Code for Direct Taxes

2016. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2700 on July 24, 1992 and state:-

(a) whether the Government have examined the recommendations of the committee constituted to evolve a common code for direct taxes;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in regard thereto; and

(c) if not, the time by which the examination of the recommendations is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The recommendations of an eminent Advocate on the Common Code for Direct Taxes is under the examination of the Government. It would not be possible to give a time frame by which the examination is likely to be completed.

Deposits in RRBs in Orissa

2017. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposits made in the regional rural banks in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of disbursement made by these banks during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The deposits mobilised and the amount of loans disbursed by the Regional Banks (RBs) in Orissa, as reported by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Deposits mobilised		Loans disbursed	
As at the end of March	Amount	During April March	Amount
1990	15031	1989-90	4408
1991	17455	1990-91	2702
1992	21313	1991-92	4731

Coal for Ceramic Factories

2018. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quota and supply of coal made for ceramic industry in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) whether the coal supplied is of sub-

standard quality and Rail wagon transporting coal contains 30 percent of stone and are also under-weighted;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken for the supply of adequate quantity of coal to ceramic industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B.

NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Details of programmes filed by Ceramic Industries of Gujarat and

despatches during the last three years are as follows:

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Year	Programme linkages	Total Despatches
1999-91	320.09	228.41
1991-92	441.52	203.17
1992-93 (April-Oct.)	219.10	69.00

(b) and (c). Coal India Ltd. have reported that coal of good quality, free from extraneous material is being supplied to the consumers. All the Railway sidings from where coal is loaded for ceramic sector consumers have rail weighbridges.

(d) Ceramic Industries in Gujarat generally insist on supply of coal from selected underground mine where production has not kept pace with increased demand. Besides due to limited availability of rail wagons, coal movement by rail to other consumers including ceramic industries have been affected. If Industries were to accept coal from other sources and also increase lifting by road, their level of satisfaction will be higher. Coal companies have taken following steps to ensure adequate supply of coal to ceramic industries in Gujarat:

(i) Making available movement of coal by road against the shortfall in rail movement.

(ii) Increasing availability of coal under 'Liberalised Sale Scheme'.

[Translation]

Committee to Bring Financial Discipline in Government Departments

2019. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have constituted an apex committee to bring financial discipline in the Government departments;

(b) If so, the names of the members of the Committee;

(c) whether the committee has submitted any reported; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

[English]

Parliamentary Sub-Committee on Sick Public Sector Undertakings

2020. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on the sick Public Sector Undertakings has since submitted its report;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement those recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The report of the Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Labour which was set up on 1.4.1992 on the demand of some of its members under the Chairmanship of Shri P.S. Ghatowar, Union Deputy Labour Minister to study certain chronically sick public sector units was placed before the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labour on 12.11.1992.

(b) A statement giving the main recommendations/observations of the Sub-Committee is enclosed.

(c) The Report of the Sub-Committee is being forwarded to the administrative Ministries concerned for appropriate action.

STATEMENT

The main recommendations/observations of the sub-committee are as follows:-

1. All the chronically sick central public sector units (PSUs) should be given necessary budgetary support till a final view on their revival is taken by the appropriate authority in consultation with the workers. Some units which require only marginal doses of capital for revival could be revived without reference to BIFR

by immediate allocation of such capital so that their industrial sickness is not aggravated further.

2. All rehabilitation plans for the chronically sick central public sector units may be made expeditiously in consultation with experts/labour.
3. The Government might ensure that closure of units and retrenchment of workers will not be generally resorted to. The drive for modernisation of chronically sick PSUs should be without distress to labour and labour should be prepared to join in a programme of re-training/renewed skill formation to be launched by Government.
4. Both the managers and the workers must join hands or run the chronically sick units with the objective of profit achieving, full utilisation of the installed capacity and high degree of productivity. For this purpose, wherever the workers 'co-operatives are willing to come forward to take over the sick units, their offer should be seriously considered with the stipulation that their past liabilities towards statutory and non-statutory dues could be suitably reimbursed or otherwise taken care of.
5. There should be an element of accountability in the central PSUs and unrestricted participation of workers in management.
6. In the context of the world-wide phenomenon of rapid changes in technology and growing technological obsolescence modernisation and technological upgradation of existing central PSUs with necessary investment

should be given due consideration by the Central Government.

7. In view of the fact that quick decisions on viability of chronically sick central PSUs are required to be taken it would be necessary to restore the BIFR to its full strength of 14 members as against the 50% existing strength at present.
8. The administrative Ministries of the central PSUs and the trade unions concerned should be associated with drawing up of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and if the performance of a PSU falls short of the levels of performance agreed in the MOUs the Chief Executive and other members of the management of the PSU responsible for poor performance should be asked to quit.
9. There should be a greater co-ordination among the central PSUs and the healthy public units must come to the aid of the chronically sick PSUs and as a matter of policy Government shall give purchase preference to these chronically sick units atleast till they are fully rehabilitated.
10. The Public Sector enterprises particularly those in the core sector which are essential for the operation of the industrial economy should be made more growth oriented and technically viable.

Interest Rates Charged by City Bank to its Card Holders

2021. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest per month charged by the Citi Bank to its card holders

is in conformity with the Reserve Bank of India's guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Abbot Guns

2022. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (EME), has succeeded in modernising 'Abbot' guns with a range of 18 K.Ms;

(b) if so, the extent of foreign exchange likely to be saved by this project; and

(c) the action taken by the Government with regard to the modernisation of such workshops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). No project for the modernisation of Abbot gun has been undertaken. However, by undertaking the overhaul of the gun indigenously, a saving of approximately Rs.75 crores in foreign exchanges has been effected, in comparison to the costs which would have been incurred, if the guns had been sent abroad for overhaul.

(c) Modernisation of Army base workshops is a continuous process and steps are taken, from time to time, to equip them

with modern plant and machinery, to stream line systems and improve productivity.

[English]

Hiring of Oil Tankers by Shipping Corporation of India

2023. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approached private sector shipping companies for hiring of oil tankers to replace the ageing fleet of oil tankers of the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details of the private sector shipping companies to whom the Government have approached;

(c) whether the private sector shipping companies have agreed for hiring of oil tankers; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have given permission to the following shipping companies to acquire oil tankers with the option to enter into suitable arrangement with the Shipping Corporation of India for employment of tanks on a charter-cum-demise basis;

1. M/s. Essar Shipping.

2. M/s. Reliance Industries.

3. M/s. India Steamship Company.

4. M/s. Century Shipping.

Out of the above four companies, two companies have responded with their bids to Shipping Corporation of India.

(d) Under the above arrangement, the vessels given to Shipping Corporation of India on charter-cum-demise will be treated as Shipping Corporation of India vessels for all intents and purposes and these will be deployed with Oil Coordination Committee (OOC) in lieu of Shipping Corporation of India tankers/OBOs.

Committee on Revival of Sick Jute Industry

2024. SHRID. VENKATESWARARAO:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have set up a High Powered Committee to examine the revival of sick jute industry;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations and the action taken by the Government thereon so far; and

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Government had set up a High Powered Committee to study the current developments in the jute sector and recommend strategies and policy measures to increase modernisation, diversification and exports.

The Committee has submitted its report to Government on 11th November, 1992. The thrust of the recommendations of the High Powered Committee is that the future of the jute sector lies in the recognition of the full potential of jute as a fibre in diversified end applications. Technical advances and price factors render it impossible for the jute economy to sustain its existence on the production of packaging materials alone. It is, therefore, imperative for the jute sector to undertake restructuring in the interests of the jute growing farmers, mill workers and others associated with this fibre. Such diversification would help increase value realisation to the jute industry through production of intermediate raw materials like yarn and fabrics which would be utilised by the decentralised sectors for production of variegated products for diversified applications that would help generate employment. This would lead the renewed demand for jute fibre that would help farmers to realise more remunerative prices for their produce. The Committee has recommended support for diversification through margin money assistance and tie up arrangements in all allied fields viz; improvement in productivity and quality of raw jute, interface between entrepreneurs and R&D institutions on the one hand and financial institutions and marketing channels on the other for transfer of technology etc.

Action has already initiated for implemented of the recommendations of the Committee.

Modernisation of Looms

2025. PROF. PREM DHUMAL:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide assistance for modernisation of looms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of such assistance given during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the number of units benefited thereto, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme (TMFS), Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) provides modernisation assistance to weak but viable units as well as to healthy units through replacements renovation of equipment/machinery, upgradation of technology, improvement of product quality and enhancement of export capability. Modernisation of looms form part of modernisation scheme covering various sections (Such as spinning weaving and processing) of composite mills.

(c) and (d). No separate figures regarding the modernisation of looms is available. However, during the last three years modernisation assistance given to composite mills is given in the Statement - I below. During the same period, the number units benefited under the Scheme is given in the Statement -II below.

STATEMENT-1

State-wise particulars of assistance sanctioned/disbursed to Composite Textile Mills during the last three years are given below:

Amount Rs/Lakhs Disbursement is upto 31.8.92.

State	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Sanctioned	Disbursement	Sanctioned	Disbursement	Sanctioned	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	2961	1787	1402	769	770	50
Karnataka	172	151	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1230	708	450	-	-	-
Maharashtra	1519	353	5105	1956	2425	772
Punjab	-	-	728	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	4432	1209	3134	1127	675	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	360	-	390	-
West Bengal	-	-	565	33	280	100

STATEMENT - II

Units Benefitted under Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme (IMPS) State-wise during the Last 3 years.

State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	7	2	1	10
Karnataka	1	-	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-	1
Maharashtra	2	4	2	8
Tamil Nadu	4	7	-	11
Punjab	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	1	1	2
Total	15	14	4	33

[Translation]

(b) the number of routes on which these buses are operating;

D.T.C. Services

2026. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:
SHRI SURESHANAND
SWAMI:

(c) the details of income and expenditure of D.T.C during the last three years;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to give due publicity to the routes and timings of these buses for information of general public and to provide better bus services; and

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(e) the steps taken for proper maintenance and upkeep of D.T.C. buses?

(a) the number of DTC buses, Green Line Express and other private buses like White Luxury Buses and Red Line Express under D.T.C. operation as on date;

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

(i) Total number of DTC buses are 4180 of which 233 are Green Line Buses.

(ii) 606 Private Buses are plying under DTC.

(iii) Red Line Buses 1093

(iv) White Line Buses 92

(v) Micro Mini Buses 345

(vi) Ex-Servicemen, unemployed graduates, SC and STs 423

(b) Description of Buses	No. of City Routes
(i) DTC bus and private bus under DTC	721
(ii) Green Line Buses	66
(iii) Redline Buses	543
(iv) White Line Buses	16
(v) Micro Mini Buses	58
(vi) Ex-Servicemen, unemployed Graduates, SC and STs.	86

(c) The details of income and expenditure are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Whenever any route is introduced or curtailed or diverted, due publicity is given through mass media. For the information of the general traveling public, DTC has published route guides which are available at all Pass Sections and important Terminals. The STA Delhi, have invited from the general public suggestions for strengthening of the existing routes/starting of new routes.

(e) (i) The fleet held by DTC is being attended for routine Preventive Maintenance tasks on day to day basis and also for preventive maintenance schedule viz. 1500 Kms., 8000/9000 Kms. dock, 18000/240000 Kms. dock in respect of Leyland and Tata fleet respectively as well as for Motor Vehicle Inspection tasks for seeking roadworthiness of the bus for operation. The preventive tasks are based on recommendations of the vehicle manufacturers in which all intermediant repairs/maintenance task as informed

through service bulletin from time to time by the manufacturers as a result of technological improvement in vehicle design are taken care of in the maintenance schedules.

- (ii) To maintain vehicle engine free of smoke, the fleet of DTC is checked utilising 'Hartridge' smoke meter for diagnosing faulty engines for prompt attention.
- (iii) The training skill of technicians is also upgraded by arranging training programme through vehicle manufactures both at the Central Workshops and DTC Units.
- (iv) DTC has also introduced 100 New Leyland vehicles fitted with 'HINO' uel efficient engines replacing part of its fatigued fleet in the recent past.
- (v) During the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 (Upto Oct., 92) 535 and 203 new buses respectively have been inducted in the fleet on replacement basis.

STATEMENT

Income and expenditure of DTC for last three years is given below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	1	2	3
I. Income			
i) Traffic Income	12287.12	11957.93	13992.48
ii) Misc. Income	590.39	441.46	866.48
Total	12877.51	12399.39	14858.96
II. Expenditure			
i) Material Cost (HSD, Tyre-tubes, Stores & Spares).	5957.70	6730.75	7604.18
ii) Allowances, PF, Gratuity, Medical etc).	11362.62	15750.69	14253.87
iii) Other contingencies.	1099.72	1114.15	1260.33
iv) Payment to P.O.	144.10	126.43	126.55

(Rs. in lakhs)			
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	1	2	3
III. Working Expenditure:			
(II)	18564.14	23722.02	23244.93
IV. Fixed Cost:			
i) Depreciation	1393.04	1431.06	1321.95
ii) Interest on Govt. Loan	4904.89	6994.66	10673.92
V. Total Expenditure: (II+IV)	24862.07	32147.74	35240.80

Export Quota of Cotton for Gujarat

2027. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton growers in the country have demanded that their export quota should be increased;

(b) if so, the total quantity of cotton exported from Gujarat presently together with the quantity proposed to be exported; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure reasonable price to the cotton growers?

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

(b) In the last two weekly global tenders floated, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has sold 8716 bales of Gujarat cotton and is expected to sell more in future out of its (CCI'S) allocation of 4 lakh bales. Further, an export quota of 30,000 bales has been allocated to Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation on 27th November, 1992 for export.

(c) In pursuance of the long-term policy for export of cotton and also considering the stock and size of the crop, the Government releases export quota of cotton, from time to time to safeguard the interest of the cotton growers, so that their produce fetches reasonable prices.

Bus Service for Towns under National Capital Region

2028. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI
VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce long distance bus services linking Delhi with other important towns in the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to give permits to private busowners to ply buses on these routes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these buses are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The Central Government have taken up the matter regarding liberal grant of additional permits to STUs/Private Operators to operate buses connecting important towns in the National Capital region with the concerned State Governments/National Capital Territory of Delhi on the basis of reciprocal agreement as per the provisions of M.V. Act, 1988. The details are yet to be finalised by the State Governments/ National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Global Depository Receipts

2029. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to remove the two year lock in period for investors in global depository receipts issued, by the Indian companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) This will apply to companies intending to offer such securities abroad as well as to those which have already made such issue (s).

Conversion of Opium Into Smack

2030. PROF. MALINI
BHATTACHARAYA:
PROF. SUSANTA
CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that smack and heroin are being produced in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop production of smack in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). There is reason to believe that some illegal manufacture of heroin/morphine takes place in clandestine laboratories from time to time. Whenever specific information regarding such clandestine make-shift laboratories is received, these laboratories are destroyed. During 1988-91, 16 such laboratories were destroyed, while in 1992, 6 laboratories have been destroyed till September, 1992.

(c) Instructions have been issued to all enforcement agencies to maintain the utmost vigil and step up enforcement efforts under the stringent provisions contained in the NDPS Act.

Seizure of Gold and Silver

2031. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of gold and silver seized by the custom and other enforcement agencies during 1991-92 and in the current year and the details of 10 major cases in terms of value;

(b) the rates of rewards given to informers and officers for such seizure and total amount disbursed during 1991-92 separately; and

(c) the names of the first 5 officers who have done commendable job in this regard during 1991-92;

(d) whether the Government propose to introduce any scheme to honour and decorate these officers suitably on the pattern of Army Officers for their outstanding performance and devotion to duty;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any complaint of planting informer have come to the notice of the Government; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The quantity and value of gold and silver seized during the financial year 1991-92 and during the current financial year upto 31.10.92 are given in the table below:

1991-92				1992-93 (upto 31.10.92)			
Gold		Silver		Gold		Silver	
Quantity (in Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in (crores)	Quantity (in Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in (crores)	Quantity (in Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in (crores)	Quantity (in Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in (crores)
4645	18.58	188305	138.56	1587	67.90	78787	58.95

The details of major cases are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) Informers and Government Servants are eligible for rewards upto a maximum Rs. 500 per 10 grams for gold and Rs. 1000 per kg. for silver. The actual reward paid within this ceiling depends upon various factors such as specificity and accuracy of the information, the risk and trouble undertaken, etc. in the case of informers and the risk taken and role played by the individual in the case of Government servants. The total amount of reward given during the financial year 1991-92 was Rs. 29.49 crores (figure provisional). The amount of reward given to informers and officers separately is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

(d) and (e). Presidential Awards of appreciation certificates for distinguished record of service and meritorious service at the risk of life are already being given to deserving Customs officers. It is not proposed to introduce any new scheme.

(f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(g) Action under the laws/rules is taken.

Unutilisation of External Assistance for Agriculture and Fertilizer

2032. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of external assistance tied to projects in agricultural and fertilizer fields which remains unutilised during each of the last three years till date, year-wise;

(b) whether the unutilised assistance was surrendered to the donor countries/organisations;

(c) the specific projects in these fields for which the funds were not utilised fully or partly; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; project-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). Project implementation normally spread over a period of five to seven years and where considered necessary the physical targets are achieved by obtaining extensions. Funds committed are normally drawn with reference to implementation and expenditure performance and not to the year of commitment. The undrawn balance does not lapse at the end of any year of the project period, but is carried forward to the next year for utilisation. Any undrawn balance after the completion of a project lapses automatically. Information relating to the undrawn amount of external assistance for agriculture and fertilizer sector for last three years till date as on 31.3.90, 31.3.91, 31.3.92 and 30.9.92 is given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Undrawn balance In Agriculture and Fertilizer Sector for the Last Three Years till date

(Rs. in Crores)

	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Fertilizer</i>
As on 31.3.90.	1842.24	485.67
" 31.3.91	2471.23	557.90

(Rs. in Crores)

	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Fertilizer</i>
* 31.3.92	11847.25	401.61
* 30.9.92	5026.72	550.05

[Translation]

Impact of Securities Scam on Economy

2033. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the impact of the securities scam on the economy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pace of economic reforms programme of the Government has slowed down after the securities scam; and

(d) 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) and (b). Detailed investigations into the irregular transactions in Government securities usually referred to as securities scam are still in progress. The final position about the impact of these transactions on the economy will, therefore, be known only after the completion of investigations.

The securities scam has, however, brought out weaknesses in the financial system of the country as well as inadequacies of its supervision. Government is determined not only to punish those who are found

responsible for the scam but also to ensure that the financial system is reformed and strengthened so that such a scam does not recur in future.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

World Bank Loan for Railways

2034. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is likely to provide a loan of 300 million dollars for the Railway Productivity Improvement project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of the terms and conditions laid down by the World Bank for grant of the above loan; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The World Bank loan of \$ 300 million for the Railway Productivity Improvement Project has been under discussion between the World Bank and the Government of India. The negotiations can be completed only after the World Bank and Government of India arrive at a set of mutually agreeable terms and conditions.

Smuggling in Gold and Silver

2035. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA
SADUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the latest trends in smuggling of gold
and silver;

(b) the quantity of gold and silver seized
during the last four months; and

(c) details of measures taken to check
smuggling and results achieved thereof?

March to October, 1991		March to October, 1992
Gold	3684 kgs.	1868 kgs.
Silver	123778 kgs.	108571 Kgs.

(b) The quantity of gold and silver seized
during the four months from July, 1992 to
October, 1992 are given below:-

Gold	Silver
814 kgs.	60154 Kgs.

(c) The anti-smuggling drive has been
intensified. The anti-smuggling formations
have been equipped with vessels, vehicles,
firearms etc., sophisticated equipments such
as X-ray baggage machines, metal detectors,
night vision binoculars etc. are being
increasingly utilised. A telecommunication
net work has also been provided where
considered necessary. Close coordination is
being maintained among all the agencies
concerned in the prevention and detection
of smuggling. Efforts of the anti-smuggling
agencies have resulted in seizures of
contraband valued at Rs. 314.02 crores
approximately during the period from March,
1992 to October, 1992. 1096 persons were

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Available
reports indicate that gold and silver continue
to be sensitive to smuggling. However, since
smuggling is a clandestine activity it is not
possible to estimate the quantity of gold and
silver smuggled into the country. However,
the quantity of gold and silver seized during
March, 1992 to October, 1992, when
compared with the quantity seized during
March, 1991 to October 1991, as given
below, show a declining trend:-

also arrested during this period for being
involved in smuggling activities.

Privatisation of Ports

2036. SHRI RAM KAPSE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
decided to permit participation of private
sector in certain areas of ports;

(b) if so, the details of the operations
handed over to private sector, so far, port-
wise;

(c) the terms and conditions on which
the contracts have been awarded to private
sectors; and

(d) what would be the future of the

employees of port trusts after privatisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have approved, in principle, allotment to a private party dedicated berth at Haldia Dock Complex.

(c) The main provisions of the MOU are that payment of berth hire charges will be a minimum of 330 days a year. It is valid for 10 years with a provision for renewal for another five years. The private party envisages to mechanise the cargo handling operation with the objective of improving the performance. The party shall furnish an irrevocable and encashable-at-call Bank Guarantee for an amount equivalent to the port charges recoverable at the prevailing rates on at least 500,000 tonnes per annum of imports and at least 50,000 tonnes per annum of exports.

(d) As of now no change in the status of port workers is envisaged.

[Translation]

Nationalised Banks In Madhya Pradesh

2037. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nationalised banks in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise as on September 30, 1992; and

(b) the amount of loan provided by these banks to the small scale units in the State during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH): (a) District-wise number of branches of Public Sector Banks (excluding Regional

Rural Banks) functioning in Madhya Pradesh as on 30.6.1992 (latest available) are given below:-

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
Balaghat	54
Bastar	70
Betul	66
Bhind	36
Bhopal	130
Bilaspur	132
Chhattarpur	30
Chhindwara	67
Damoh	36
Datia	21
Dewas	44
Dhar	56
Durg	86
East Nimar	74
Guna	49
Gwalior	89
Hoshangabad	46
Indore	154
Jabalpur	174
Jhabua	26
Mandala	49
Mandsaur	67

Name of District	No. of branches
Morena	65
Narsimhapur	41
Panna	27
Raigarh	39
Raipur	143
Raisen	24
Rajgarh	35
Rajnandgron	38
Ratlam	58
Rewa	57
Sagar	68
Satna	43
Sehore	52
Seoni	34
Shahdol	63
Shajapur	44
Shivpuri	30
Sidhi	49
Surguja	56
Tikamagarh	13
Ujjain	87
Vidisha	43
West Nimar	77

(b) Amount of loans provided by all Public Sector Banks to Small Scale Industries (SSI) in Madhya Pradesh during two years, latest available, are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

During the year ended	Amount
June 1989	8521
June 1990	8955

Smuggling on the Indo-Burma Border

2038. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of smuggling on Indo-Burma border are increasing in the recent past;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) the details of the raids conducted and the smuggled goods seized during each of the last three months; and

(d) the number of persons arrested in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Indo-Burma border continues to be vulnerable to smuggling. However, since smuggling is a clandestine activity, it is not possible to say whether such smuggling has increased in the recent past. The anti-smuggling drive has, however, been intensified. Close coordination is being maintained among all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans to State Governments

2039. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced to each State Government for implementation of Central Schemes during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government have monitored the implementation of these programmes to see that funds allocated have been utilised for the purposes for which these were given;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (d). Funds for the implementation of programmes undertaken by various Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India are released by the concerned Ministries/ Departments, who are also responsible for monitoring the implementation of these programmes including the aspect of utilisation of the funds. As such no information is centrally available with the Ministry of Finance regarding monitoring of the implementation of these programmes. Information regarding the amount of loans advanced to each State Government for implementation of Central Schemes including Centrally Sponsored Scheme, during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1999-91 (audited figures for 1991-92 not being available) is indicated in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

(In Thousands of Rupees)

Sl.No.	State	Central Plan Schemes				Centrally Sponsored Schemes				Total Central Schemes			
		88-89	89-90	90-91	90-91	88-89	89-90	90-91	90-91	88-89	89-90	90-91	90-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191885	121383	162	120416	34533	32849	312301	155916	33011			
2.	Assam	210085	199550	180225	35990	25502	25840	246075	225052	206065			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	159	96	125	800	1250	300	959	1346	425			
4.	Bihar	10087	40282	125	70804	108493	52873	80891	148775	52989			
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	48089	26994	49503	48039	26994	49503			
6.	Goa	144	167	400	961	10530	2802	1105	10697	3202			
7.	Haryana	0	0	165	55218	35234	9550	55218	35234	9715			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	340	491	300	60529	35357	28131	60869	35848	28431			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	9004	11336	10280	9004	11336	10280			
10.	Karnataka	10000	25054	0	52606	39621	56756	62606	64675	56756			
11.	Kerala	25118	24296	20625	29582	41397	85427	54700	65693	106052			

(In Thousands of Rupees)

Sl.No.	State	Central Plan Schemes					Centrally Sponsored Schemes				Total Central Schemes			
		88-89	89-90	90-91	5	6	88-89	89-90	90-91	8	9	10	11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17246	6317	0	115045	108861	63009	132291	1151178	63009				
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	49768	78277	31596	49768	78277	31596				
14.	Manipur	97	192	200	6227	14949	6930	6324	15141	7150				
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	9024	14678	12568	9024	14678	12568				
16.	Mizoram	400	396	830	4300	5650	4315	4700	6046	5145				
17.	Nagaland	100	257	400	1779	8584	2500	17879	8841	2900				
18.	Orissa	5156	87	0	121780	122104	128405	126936	122191	128405				
19.	Punjab		0	125	27816	26232	5500	27816	26232	5625				
20.	Rajasthan	47	692	250	42969	125565	108613	43016	126257	108863				
21.	Sikkim	72	96	280	7910	9475	6487	7982	9571	6767				
22.	Tamil Nadu	13996	14427	250	46371	47026	49808	60367	61453	50058				

(In Thousands of Rupees)

Sl.No.	State	Central Plan Schemes				Centrally Sponsored Schemes				Total Central Schemes		
		88-89	89-90	90-91		88-89	89-90	90-91		88-89	89-90	90-91
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8		9	10	11
23.	Tripura	245	192	338		9926	6497	4724		10171	6689	5062
24.	Uttar Pradesh	201059	1677	575		178634	113756	98439		379693	115433	99014
25.	West Bengal	1347	96	125		94704	113152	101239		96051	113248	101364
Total		687583	435748	205500		1216252	1165053	978464		1903835	1600801	1183964

Bench of BIFR in Bangalore

2040. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Bench of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Outstanding Dues of Sugarcane to Farmers Against N.T.C.

2041. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the sugar mills under the National Textiles Corporation which have not paid the dues of sugarcane supplied by the farmers;

(b) if so, the outstanding amount due to farmers during the last three years till-date, mill-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the time by which the outstanding dues are likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Ganesh sugar mills, Anandnagar is under the control of NTC (U.P.) Ltd. The amount outstanding to the farmers on account of sugar cane supplies during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1989-90	Nil
1990-91	Nil
1991-92	289.77

(c) The arrears of sugar cane dues are likely to be cleared by NTC (U.P.) Ltd., in next couple of months.

[English]

Revival of Shipping Industry

2042. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national fleet has registered negative growth despite the industry enjoying better freight market conditions;

(b) the fleet strength and Gross registered tonnage (G.R.T.) of the country's shipping sector during the last three years;

(c) the country's share in the liner trade and dry bulk trade;

(d) what percentage of our oil imports transported through Indian shipping companies; and

(e) the steps are being taken by the Government to increase the earning of the Indian shipping industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No., Sir.

(b) The fleet strength and GRT of Indian Tonnage for the last three years is as under:

<i>As on</i>	<i>No. of ships.</i>	<i>GRT (In Million)</i>
31.3.1990	408	5.979
31.3.1991	418	6.039
31.3.1992	412	5.906
30.11.1992	431	6.286

(c) The country's share in the overseas liner trade and dry bulk trade for the last three years is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Liner Trade</i>		<i>Dry Bulk Trade</i>	
	<i>Total in Million Tons</i>	<i>Indian Lines</i>	<i>Total in Million Tons</i>	<i>Indian Lines</i>
1988-89	14.20	14.2%	57.42	22%
1989-90	16.88	16.4%	59.30	24.8%
1990-91 (Provisional)	17.96	12.6%	57.58	27.2%

(d) The total imports of Oil/Oil Products and others liquid cargo transported through Indian Shipping Companies are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total imports (in Million Tons)</i>	<i>Share of Indian Lines</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1988-89	28.36	19.86	70%
1989-90	28.17	20.61	73.2%
1990-91	30.83	20.44	66.3%

(e) The steps taken in this regard recently includes

automatic approval for : (a) acquisition of vessels by Ship Owning Companies except Crude Tankers and OSVs, (b) sale of ships;

- ii) acquisition through bareboat charter-cum-demise;
- iii) freedom to charter out ships;
- iv) allowed shipping companies to use sale proceeds abroad for fresh acquisitions;

In addition to the above the Government is also considering to amend relevant sections of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 to enable foreign lenders to execute mortgaged assets with relative ease.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

2043. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the profit earned or loss incurred by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation during the last three years and the first six months of current financial year;

(b) the reasons for these losses, if any; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the working of the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The profit earned by Neyveli Lignite Corporation during 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and during the first six months of the current financial year 1992-93 are indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit (Rs. Crs.)</i>
1989-90	92.61
1990-91	95.24
1991-92	101.69 (prov.)
1992-93 (ending (Sept. 92)	19.55 (unaudited provisional)

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

Mutual Funds

2044. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have asked the State Finance Corporations and Industrial Development Corporations to set up mutual funds to mobilise resources and to reduce dependence on Industrial Development Bank of India for finance;

(b) if so, the number of State Finance Corporations which have come forward to set up mutual funds; and

(c) whether any private parties are also proposed to be allowed to set up mutual funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Government have not asked the State Finance Corporations and Industrial Development Corporations to set up mutual funds. However, two State Corporations have submitted applications to Securities and Exchange Board of India for setting up of a mutual fund.

(c) The guidelines for mutual funds envisage participation by private parties in setting up mutual funds.

Simplification of Process for Disbursing Loans

2045. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to simplify the existing process for disbursing loans to tiny industries, small and marginal farmers, through various financial institutions, nationalised banks, private sector banks and cooperative banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The procedures for grant of advances to borrowers in the priority sector have been simplified and liberalised from time to time. Standardised Corporations/ State Industrial Development Corporations and banks for disbursing loans/advances to small scale industries. Common application forms have been introduced for the following categories of SSI borrowers i.e. for total advances upto Rs. 50,000/- (including composite loans), total assistance above Rs. 50,000/- and upto Rs. 2 lakhs; total assistance above Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 10 lakhs and total assistance above Rs. 10 lakhs. These application forms are to be used where assistance above Rs. 10 lakhs. These application forms are to be used where assistance is either by way of term loan or working capital or both and are applicable to new project, expansion, diversification and modernisation of existing projects. Banks have already been advised by RBI that all loan applications upto a credit limit of Rs. 25000/- should be disposed of within a fortnight and those for over Rs. 25000/- within 8 to 9 weeks.

As regards the small and marginal farmers, detailed guidelines of RBI for commercial Banks exist to simply and liberalise the lending procedures for agriculture advances. These guidelines are:-

- i) To facilitate sanctioning of loans to farmers simplified application forms are to be filled in by farmers. Such forms are also made available in the regional languages.
- ii) Prescription of scales of finance for crop loans as worked out by the technical committees constituted in each district for various crops and their uniform adoption by banks. These scales of finance are reviewed annually to take care of

escalation of cost.

- iii) Disposal of loan application upto Rs. 25,000/- within a fortnight and those over Rs. 25,000/- within 8 to 9 weeks.
- iv) Delegation of appropriate sanctioning powers to the rural branch managers so that majority of loan applications from weaker sections are sanctioned at branch level itself.
- v) No collateral security should be taken by way of mortgage of loan, charge on land/or third party guarantee on crop loan upto Rs. 10,000/- and term loan upto Rs. 10,000/- where movable assets are created.
- vi) No margin is required for agricultural loans upto Rs. 10,000/-
- vii) With effect from 22nd September, 1990 a new interest rate structure of lending rates has come into operation linking the interest rate to the size of the loan; smaller the loan size lesser is the interest rate. Moreover, the total interest debited to an account should not exceed the principal amount in respect of short term advances to small and marginal farmers.
- viii) A few public sector banks have also introduced the Agricultural credit Card Scheme for enabling farmers with good track record to secure production credit instantly.

Demand and Supply of Jute and Jute Products

2046. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any gap between the demand and supply of Jute and Jute products in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government have made any survey to find out the demand and supply estimates in the country by the end of 2000 A.D;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be

taken by the Government to increase the production and to expand the jute industry in view of increased demand by the end of current century?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Figures pertaining to demand and supply of raw jute and jute goods are indicated below:

RAW JUTE

(in lakh bales)

Year	Opening Stock	Production (including imports)	Consumption	Closing Stock
1990-91	13	91.00	85.00	19.00
1991-92	19	90.50	79.00	30.50
1992-93	30.5	70.50	83.50	17.50

(provisional)

JUTE GOODS

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Total production	Domestic off take	Total Exports	End Year stocks
1989-90	13.04	11.09	2.37	0.64
1990-91	14.30	12.35	2.41	0.69
1991-92	12.78	10.79	2.33	0.51

Supply of medium and inferior grades of raw jute has outstripped the demand to some extent on account of availability of huge carry forward stock of around 30 lakh

bales from the previous season as a result of decline in consumption due to strike in the jute mills in West Bengal in January-march, 1992 and declining trend in jute goods

production due to sluggish demand for jute goods in both domestic and export markets.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government have taken several measures to revitalise the jute industry, including, prescribing the compulsory use of jute in the supply and distribution of specified commodities, creation of Jute Modernisation Fund, establishment of Special Jute development Fund, grant of fiscal, financial and marketing support etc.

[Translation]

Medical Insurance Scheme

2047. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce medical insurance scheme; and

(b) if so, when; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Medical Insurance Scheme known as 'Mediclaime' has already been introduced in the country with effect from 3rd November, 1986 by the four subsidiary companies of the General Insurance Corporation of India. The Scheme provides for six categories of benefits ranging from Rs. 13,600/- to Rs. 96,500/- at an annual premium ranging from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1,300/- per annum. The minimum age limit under the Scheme for children has been reduced from 5 years to 3 months provided the parents of the concerned children are also covered. The policy is now available to person above the age of 70 years also. The total benefit amount is reduced by 10% in respect of persons between the age of 70

years and 75 years and by 20% for the persons above the age of 75 years.

Revision in pay of Coal mines Labourers

2048. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised the wages and other allowances of permanent, temporary, daily wages skilled and unskilled labourers working in coal sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). The provision of wages and other allowances of workers of Coal Industry is done on the basis of agreement signed between the representatives of workers and management in the Joint Bipartite Committee of Coal Industry (JBCCI). Coal India Limited has been authorised to constitute the JBCCI-V in consultation with JBCCI-IV and the negotiations for constitution are under way. As soon as JBCCI-V is constituted the negotiation for National Coal Wage Agreement-V will commence.

[English]

Construction of Roads under ISEI Loan Scheme

2049. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads/bridges proposed to be constructed under Central Loan Assistance Programme for roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance during 1992-93 and the Eighth period, State-wise; and

(b) the funds proposed to be allocated under the scheme during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The modalities of the programme under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Roads of Inter-State or economic Importance for the 8th Five Year Plan are likely to be finalised shortly in consultation with appraisal agencies keeping in view the allocations earmarked for the purpose and certain norms laid down for the programme. It is, therefore too early to specify the extent of proposals that can be accommodated under the E & I programme during the 8th Plan including the year 1992-93 for the various States.

Probe Into claims of Coal India Limited

2050. SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA
MALIK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have ordered a probe into the claims of Coal India Ltd., about its stock position;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUA): (a) to (c). A committee has been set up to look into the reported coal shortages in 46 Collieries of Bharat Coking Coal Limited. The committee is expected to finalise its report shortly.

Container Complex at Quilon

2051. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a container complex at Quilon in Kerala for handling cashew exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been received.

Welfare Scheme for the Beedi Workers of Orissa

2052. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any welfare scheme for the Beedi workers of Orissa;

(b) if so, when the scheme has been launched;

(c) the details of the scheme; and

(d) the number of Beedi workers brought under the scheme in the State so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statement attached.

(d) All beedi workers of the State of

Orissa are covered for implementation of the schemes except under the Group Insurance Scheme. Under the Group Insurance

Scheme, 34,200 beedi workers have been covered as on 1.4.92.

STATEMENT

Name of the Welfare Schemes introduced for Beedi Workers

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Welfare Scheme</i>	<i>Date of Starting</i>
HEALTH		
1.	Scheme for reservation of beds in TB hospitals for beedi workers.	12.4.1978
2.	Scheme for provision of Monilise/Static cum-Mobile/Static medical unit.	30.3.1978
3.	Reimbursement of actual cost of treatment to beedi workers suffering from cancer.	1.12.1984
4.	Scheme for grant of financial assistance to the beedi workers (including Gharkhata workers) for purchase of spectacles.	18.9.1984
5.	Scheme for laprosy relief for beedi workers.	26.8.1986
6.	Treatment of workers suffering from mental disease.	28.9.1987
7.	Domiciliary treatment to the T.B. patients.	6.8.1985
8.	Maternity bed fit scheme for female beedi workers.	1.4.1988
9.	Family Welfare programme-For payment of monetary compensation for sterilisation to the beedi workers.	29.7.1988
10.	Scheme for reimbursement of expenditure as a financial assistance to beedi workers suffering from heart diseases.	11.2.1992
11.	Scheme for reimbursement of expenditure as a financial assistance to beedi workers suffering from Kidney Transplantation.	11.2.1992
12.	Group Insurance Scheme for beedi workers	1.4.1992.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Welfare Scheme</i>	<i>Date of Starting</i>
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EDUCATION

- | | | |
|----|--|------------|
| 1. | Award of scholarship to the children of beedi workers (including Gharkhata beedi workers) | 4.4.1978 |
| 2. | Financial assistance to the school going children of beedi workers for supply of new set of dress. | 13.12.1984 |

RECREATION

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | Establishment of Audio Visual sets Cinema vans/Exhibition of films | 4.5.1978 |
| 2. | Organising sports, games, social and cultural activities for beedi workers | |
| 3. | Holiday Home Scheme for beedi workers | 3.6.1985 |
| 4. | Supply of TV Sets to the beedi co-operative society for beedi workers | 19.2.1987 |

HOUSING

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------|
| 1. | Build Your Own House Scheme for beedi workers | April, 1978 |
| 2. | Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker section of beedi workers. | 13.7.1983 |
| 3. | Grant of subsidy to co-operative societies of beedi industry for construction of workers sheds and godowns | 3.1.1984 |
| 4. | Group Housing Scheme for beedi workers | 23.1.1989. |

[Translation]**Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks**

2053. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the nationalised banks whose Boards of Directors have been suspended or new Boards of Directors have been constituted before the expiry of their terms of office during the year 1991-92;

(b) whether the members from the tribal areas have been included in such Boards of Directors; and

(c) if so, the names of such members and the areas to which they represent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The boards of directors of nationalised banks are continuing entities and vacancies that arise are filled up from time to time. At present there are 95 non official directors on the boards of the 20 nationalised banks. Out of these, two, viz. Sh. Bahura Pkka (a director on the board of Bank of Baroda) and Sh. R.T. Rymbai (a director on the board of UCO Bank) belong to the Scheduled Tribes category. All these 95 directors have completed their three year tenure in September-October, 1992, but are continuing pending appointment of their successors as per the provisions of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980. Government have already initiated necessary steps to appoint their successors.

[English]

Duty Structure in Respect of Cigarettes

2054. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.)
BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raja Chelliah Committee has recommended the ad valorem system of excise duty for cigarettes;

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

(c) whether introduction of ad valorem

system would yield additional revenue without effecting the user;

(d) whether the Government are aware that some companies are resorting to dubious practices to deprive the Government of the excise duty e.g. marginally reducing the length of the cigarettes to reduce excise duty without reducing the cost to the buyer; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Raja Chelliah Committee has recommended the replacement of specific rates by ad valorem rates. However, they have stated that there could be some exceptions as in the case of cigarettes and this has been noted.

(c) It is difficult to say whether ad valorem duties on cigarettes would result in higher revenue without affecting the user.

(d) and (e). In the past, it had come to the notice of the Government that certain cigarette manufactures had reduced the lengths of certain brands of cigarettes. The manufactures are, however, free to alter the length of the cigarette and pay excise duty accordingly.

New Coal deposits

2055. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new coal deposits discovered in the country during 1992-93 till date;

(b) whether any action plan has been drawn for their exploitation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). Regional exploration to locate coal resources in the country is carried out by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) on a continuous basis. On the basis of data generated in the regional exploration, detailed exploration of the coal

resources is carried out by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) in conjunction with Mineral exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) and other drilling agencies for proving the coal reserves for the mine planning purposes.

During the preliminary investigation carried out by GSI in the year 1992-93, new coal deposits have been recorded in the following areas:-

Name of the area/block	Name of the Coalfield
1. Tangsuli Outlier, Birbhum district, W.B.	Birbhum District
2. North of Akhrapal and Srirampur, block, Dhenkkaria distt., Orissa	Talcher Coalfield
3. Tangardihi block, Sundargarh distt., Orissa	Ib-river coalfield
4. Jogapur-Ghanpur area, Chandrapur distt., Maharashtra	Wardha Valley coalfield.
5. Punkuchilka-Marigudem sector, Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Valley coalfield

Regional exploration to explore the potentialities of the coal deposits in the above areas are likely to be completed by September, 1994.

Welfare Scheme for Weavers in Andhra Pradesh

2056. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been introduced for the upliftment of the weavers in Andhra Pradesh in the light of the recent suicides;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount released so far to the State in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has fully utilised the grants so far?

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

(b) Among several measures taken to intervene effectively and to support the handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh, the following are some of the steps taken by Government of India with special reference to the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Prakasham:

- i) Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs to Government of Andhra Pradesh as Market Development Assistance to promote sale of non-Janata cloth worth Rs. 2.00 crores.
- ii) An additional target of five million square metres for production of Janata cloth was allotted to Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92 and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 127.50 lakhs of advance subsidy was released to Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- iii) During the years 1991-92 and 1192-93 a total of Rs. 20.34 lakhs have been released for imparting training to 600 weavers through Weavers Service Centres in the districts of Guntur and Prakasham.
- iv) A Group Insurance Scheme to cover 12,000 weavers in the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Prakasham has been sanctioned and the share of Government of India to the tune of Rs. 7.20 lakhs has been released in favour of handloom weavers both of cooperative fold and outside cooperative sectors.

(c) While the funds for Janata Cloth Scheme, have been utilised, funds for Market Development Assistance, Group Insurance Scheme and Training have been partially utilised.

Expansion of NPOL

2057. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for the expansion of Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory, Cochin;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total fund utilised by the laboratory during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The actual expenditure in last three years is as under:-

1989-90	:	Rs. 17.07 crore
1990-91	:	Rs. 20.82 crore
1991-92	:	Rs. 18.40 crore

Employment Exchanges

2058. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment exchanges in the country as on September 30, 1992;

(b) the number of unemployed persons registered with Employment exchanges, State-wise;

(c) the number of vacancies notified since March 31, 1991; and

(d) the number of placements made during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) As on September, 30, 1992, 855 employment exchanges were functioning in the country.

(b) The number of persons, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed,

registered with the employment exchanges, State-wise, as on 31st August, 1992 is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). The number of vacancies notified and the number of placements made during the period April, 1991-August, 1992 are as follows:

Number (in thousands)

(i) Vacancies notified	624.6
(ii) Placements made	350.1

STATEMENT

Number of persons on live register of Employment Exchanges as on August 31, 1992

(in thousands)

<i>States/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number on live register</i>
States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	3321.6
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5.4
3. Assam	1365.2
4. Bihar	3600.5
5. Goa	102.6
6. Gujarat	1034.7
7. Haryana	635.2
8. Himachal Pradesh	478.9
9. Jammu and Kashmir	130.3
10. Karnataka	1485.4
11. Kerala	3799.0

(in thousands)

<i>States/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number on live register</i>
<i>States</i>	
12. Madhya Pradesh	2032.7
13. Maharashtra	3337.6
14. Manipur	203.8
15. Meghalaya	24.3
16. Mizoram	36.1
17. Nagaland	22.2
18. Orissa	907.2
19. Punjab	734.3
20. Rajasthan	890.3
21. Sikkim *	
22. Tamil Nadu	3729.4
23. Tripura	178.5
24. Uttar Pradesh	2655.3
25. West Bengal	5187.7
UNION TERRITORY	
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.0
27. Chandigarh	161.4
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.5
29. Delhi	904.4
30. Daman & Diu	2.5

States/Union Territory	Number on live register
States	
31. Lakshadweep	6.9
32. Pondicherry	131.1
Total	37124.0

- Note:**
1. * No Employment exchange is functioning in this State.
 2. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Import of Coal

2059. SHRI SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the State Governments to import coal directly for their thermal power stations;

(b) if so, whether any modalities have been worked out in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). Coal has been placed under Open General Licence (OGL) and as such there is no need for any licence/permission from the Government of India for its import. However, import duty at the prevalent rate has to be paid on such imports.

As regards supply of coal to power sector, during the year 1992-93 Coal Companies have committed to supply 150 million tonnes to power utilities. During the period April to October, 1992, Coal Companies (Coal India Ltd. & Singareni

Collieries Co. Ltd.) supplied a total of 80.48 million tonnes which works out to 97.7% of the target for this period and 53.65% of the annual target of coal supplies. Coal Companies are confident of meeting the full requirements of the power utilities as per the target. Under the circumstances imports of coal by power houses do not appear necessary. However, on persistent requests received and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board from Karnataka Power Corporation, Finance Ministry have permitted imports of 2 million tonnes/1 million tonne respectively by these States at a concessional import duty.

Financial Assistance by LIC to Assam

2060. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by LIC to Assam for various projects and during the current year as on October 31, 1992;

(b) the names of such projects funded by the LIC;

(c) whether LIC extend loans to the public for purchase of houses and flats in Assam;

(d) if so, the details of the loans

sanctioned during each of the last three years; and

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As given in the enclosed statement

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The details are as

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

under:-

(Rs. in Lacs)

1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
481	469.45	747	660.20	750	719.13

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Investment made in the State of Assam

		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl.No.	Name of the Project	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 Allocation as on 31.10.1992	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
1.	State Govt. Securities	400.00	500.00	500.00		.
2.	Land Development Bank Debentures	8.00	.	.		.
3.	State Electricity Board	416.00	.	.		7.08
	Loans to :					
4.	State Govt. Housing Schemes	.	.	126.00		2.27
5.	Apex Co-op. Housing Finance Society, Housing Board and other Authorities	40.00	.	.		0.50
6.	State Govt. Municipalities, Zilla Parishads etc. for Water Supply Schemes	.	.	.		0.44
7.	State Govt. Loan	.	.	.		2000.00
	CORPORATE SECTOR:					
8.	Shares, Debentures & Loans to Companies (Public, Co-operative & Private Sector)		93.69	22.80		507.42

Export of Textile Fibre to Iran

customs duty?

2061. SHRIMAT VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is tremendous potential for the export of textile fibre to Iran;

(b) if so, the possibilities explored in that directions;

(c) whether any decision has been taken or plan drawn up in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). Exports of textile fibres to Iran have not been significant, as it depends upon trade enquired Government attaches top priority to exports to all countries.

[Translation]

Customs Duty on Import of Cars

2062. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI SUK DEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently announced reduction in the customs duty being imposed on the import of airconditioned cars;

(b) if so, the rate of customs duty to be paid by the importers of these cars after the cut in the import duty;

(c) the number of such cars expected to be imported every year in the country; and

(d) the amount of revenue receipt likely to be lost annually as a result of this cut in

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). In order to provide suitable transport for tourists visiting India, concessional import duty at the rate of fifty percent to be paid convertible foreign currency has been imposed on the import of air-conditioned cars by the State Tourism Corporations, Classified Hotels, Tour operators, Tourist Transport Operators and Travel Agencies, approved by the Director General of Tourism.

(c) The total number of air-conditioned cars expected to be imported at the concessional rate is three hundred and fifty.

(d) The total amount of customs duty likely to be forgone on account of the import of air-conditioned cars at the concessional duty is about rupees sixty four crores. However, the revenue loss is notional, as no significant imports of air-conditioned cars will generally take place in the absence of the duty concession.

[English]

Merchant Shipping Act, 1958

2063. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT:
SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments; and

(c) the time by which the Bill is likely to

be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed amendments, under consideration on priority basis, relate to Registration of Indian Ships, Transfer of ships and shares and Rights of mortgage etc.

(c) After the necessary formalities are completed the Bill will be introduced in the Parliament for approval.

[Translation]

SC/ST Candidates Registered with Employment Exchanges

2064. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered with the employment exchanges in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of such persons provided with employment during the last two years;

(c) the number of posts reserved for them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Govt. to fill up the reserved vacancies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The number of persons, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country as on December 31, 1991, State-wise and number of persons belonging

to those categories placed in jobs during the years 1990 and 1991 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) In direct recruitment an All India basis by open competition, 15% and 7-1/2% of the vacancies in posts and services under the Central Government are reserved for SCs and STs respectively. In direct recruitment on All India basis otherwise than by open competition, the percentage of reservation for these two categories is 16-2/3% and 7-1/2% respectively. For direct recruitment to Group C and D post on local/regional basis the percentage of reservation is in proportion to the population of SCs and STs in the States/Union Territories concerned.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to fill up the reserved vacancies are as follows:-

(i) Government has banned dereservation in all cases of direct recruitment to fill the vacancies in group A,B,C., & D. According to this, if SC/ST candidates are not available to fill the vacancies reserved for them, the vacancies will not be filled by other candidates and will be kept vacant to be filled in subsequent recruitment attempts by SC/ST candidates.

(ii) Special Recruitment Drives have been conducted (1989, 1990 and 1991) to fill exclusively the backlog vacancies reserved for SC/ST.

(iii) To make up shortfall in the intake of SC/ST candidates, in posts filled by promotion in grades having direct recruitment quota, due to non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates, vacancies are temporarily diverted to the direct

recruitment quota for SC/ST till such time suitable SC/ST candidates form the feeder cadre are available.

- (iv) Various concessions and facilities like relaxation in upper age limit,

exemption from payment of examination oblique application fee, more number of chances for appearing in an examination, relaxing the standard of suitability etc. have been provided to improve the intake of SC/ST candidates.

STATEMENT

Number of persons belonging to Sch. Castes and Sc. Tribes on live register and placement made.

(in thousands)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territory	Number on Live Register as on 31.12.1991			Number of Placements made			
		Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes		Sch. Castes 1990	Sch. Castes 1991	Sch. Tribes 1990	Sch. Tribes 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	378.3	79.8	2.6	2.1	0.9	0.6	
2.	Assam	72.7	130.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bihar	387.3	216.1	2.9	1.0	5.5	3.5	
5.	Gujarat	165.7	87.2	2.1	1.9	3.1	2.5	
6.	Goa	1.1	-	@	@	-	-	
7.	Haryana	111.0	@	1.6	1.9	-	@	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	81.4	14.1	103	0.6	0.2	0.2	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	@	

(in thousands)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territory	Number on Live Register as on 31.12.1991				Number of Placements made			
		Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Sch. Castes 1990	Sch. Castes 1991	Sch. Tribes 1990	Sch. Tribes 1991		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
10.	Karnataka	161.4	19.2	1.6	2.7	0.4	0.6		
11.	Kerala	330.7	17.7	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.2		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	252.4	164.0	3.3	2.2	5.2	3.2		
13.	Maharashtra	494.0	103.0	5.2	5.5	2.9	2.2		
14.	Manipur	1.4	49.2	@	@	0.1	@		
15.	Meghalaya	0.1	16.1	@	@	0.3	0.2		
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.4		
17.	Nagaland	1.6	19.7	@	@	0.1	0.2		
18.	Orissa	112.5	69.1	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.3		
19.	Punjab	203.1	@	1.6	2.4	-	-		
20.	Rajasthan	128.7	59.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.9		

(in thousands)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territory	Number on Live Register as on 31.12.1991		Number of Placements made			
		Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Sch. Castes 1990	Sch. Castes 1991	Sch. Tribes 1990	Sch. Tribes 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Sikkim*						
22.	Tamil Nadu	709.6	14.8	7.3	7.6	0.2	0.2
23.	Tripura	10.3	11.5				
24.	Uttar Pradesh	512.0	10.0	4.8	3.8	0.2	0.2
25.	West Bengal	423.5	82.4	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.2
<i>Union Territories</i>							
26.	Andaman Nicobar Islands			0.7		@	@
27.	Chandigarh	41.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	@	@
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.2	0.9				
29.	Delhi	122.7	13.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
30.	Daman & Diu	0.1	0.2	@@	@	@@	@
31.	Lakshadweep	-	5.7				

(in thousands)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territory	Number on Live Register as on 31.12.1991		Number of Placements made			
		Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Sch. Castes 1990	Sch. Castes 1991	Sch. Tribes 1990	Sch. Tribes 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Pondicherry	9.5	0.1	0.1	@	@	-
Total		4720.1	1184.6	40.6	38.4	24.4	17.1

Note:- 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. @ Figures less than 50.

3. @@ Data not maintained.

4. Figures may not add to total due to rounding off.

Non-Official Directors in Nationalised Banks

2065. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-official directors who are continuing in their position on extension after expiry of their terms; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). At present there are 95 non official directors on the boards of the 20 nationalised banks. All these directors have completed their three year tenure and are continuing pending appointment of their successors as per the provisions of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980. Government have already initiated necessary steps to appoint their successors.

Recommendations of Narasimham Committee

**2066. SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee which have been considered and implemented by the Government;

(b) the recommendations which are yet to be considered by the Government; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations

expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Initiatives taken pursuant to the Committee's recommendations include reduction in SLR and CRR, simplification of interest rate structure, positioning of norms in respect of capital adequacy, income recognition and provisioning requirements, revision of RBI guidelines for branch licensing, initiation of process of converting Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) into a company, measures aimed at liberalisation of the capital market, vesting of SEBI with statutory powers, equal treatment of various Mutual Funds in the area of tax concessions etc. Government have decided to implement the recommendations of the Committee in a phased manner.

U.N. Liner Code

2067. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce a legislation to secure cargo support to the Indian shipping companies in terms of U.N. Liner Code and

(b) if so, the salient features of the draft legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A proposal to implement the provisions of U.N. Liner Code by means of legislation as approved by the Government, in principle, in 1986 or by other means is under consideration of the Government.

(b) The salient features of the legislation drafted for implementing the provisions of the U.N. Liner Code, inter-alia, provided for the following:-

- i) the power to specify the provisions of the U.N. Convention on Liner Code which shall apply to Liner Conference, shippers, shippers organisations and common carriers;
- ii) the power to frame a scheme to secure 40% share of cargo for Indian ships;
- iii) the power to exclude certain bilateral shipping agreements and exemption for cargo or shipment to or from any country in the interest of shipping lines and trade;
- iv) certain restrictions and other matters like registration and cancellation of registration regarding Liner Conferences.

[Translation]

Amount Released under ARDRS

2068. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
MOHAMMAD ALI ASHARAF
FATMI:
SHRILAKSHMINARAIN MANI
TRIPATHI:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released to each State under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 as on date by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development;

(b) the amount yet to be released to each state;

(c) the reasons for delay in releasing the remaining amount; and

(d) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The details of the amounts sanctioned and released under Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 to the Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative banks as grants and loans through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in each State as on 16.11.1992 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d). NABARD has advised all State Cooperative Banks, State Land Development Banks and Regional Rural Banks to conduct cent percent verification of relief provided by them and submit the revised claims after excluding the claims relating to ineligible borrowers. Release of further amounts would be considered by NABARD after receipt of final claim statements from the cooperatives.

STATEMENT

State-wise sanction and Release of Grants and Loans by NABARD to Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks position as on 16.11.1992

Name of the State	(Rs. in crores)									
	Regional Rural Banks			State Co-operative Banks			State and Development Bank			
	Grants		Loans		Grant		Loans		Grants	
	Sanctioned	Drawals	Sanctd.	Drawals	Sanctd.	Drawals	Sanctd.	Drawals	Sanctd.	Drawals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	4.174	4.174	113.074	113.074	113.074	113.074	18.129	17.120	18.129	17.120
Karnataka	49.645	49.540	35.210	35.210	35.210	35.210	15.516	14.516	14.516	14.516
Madhya Pradesh	25.714	25.708	83.651	83.651	83.651	83.65	16.935	16.650	16.935	16.650
Orissa	36.016	36.016	45.310	45.310	55.517	55.517	13.674	13.674	13.674	13.674
West Bengal	29.227	29.227	41.895	41.895	41.895	41.895	9.920	9.920	9.920	9.920
Andaman & Nicobar	.	.	.	.	0.075	0.075	.	.	.	.
Punjab	0.521	0.521	60.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	3.429	3.000	3.429	3.429
Haryana	10.996	10.996	41.000	41.000	41.000	41.000	13.520	13.520	13.520	13.520
Himachal Pradesh	1.692	1.692	10.332	8.451	10.332	10.332	0.956	0.830	0.956	0.830

Name of the State	(Rs. in crores)									
	Regional Rural Banks					State Co-operative Banks				
	Grants		Loans			Grant		Loans		
	Sanctioned	Drawals	Sanct.	Drawals	Sanctd.	Drawals	Sanctd.	Drawals	Sanctd.	Drawals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	7.579	7.579	7.869	7.869	7.869	7.869	0.645	0.645	0.645	0.645
Meghalaya	0.217	0.217	2.712	2.712	2.712	2.712	*	*	*	*
Tripura	4.964	4.964	2.430	2.430	2.430	2.430	0.389	0.389	0.389	0.389
Manipur	0.089	0.089	1.312	1.155	1.312	1.155	*	*	*	*
Mizoram	0.294	0.294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	0.053	0.053	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	0.056	0.056	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	64.150	59.947	87.659	87.659	87.659	87.659	44.350	44.350	44.350	44.350
Rajasthan	38.712	38.712	109.209	109.209	109.209	109.209	12.092	12.092	12.092	12.092
Uttar Pradesh	58.913	58.889	201.542	201.542	201.542	37.172	37.172	37.172	37.172	37.172
Tamil Nadu	6.084	6.084	107.357	93.857	80.357	66.857	28.790	28.790	28.790	28.790
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	1.336	1.336	-	-	0.066	0.066

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the State	Regional Rural Banks			State Co-operative Banks			State and Development Bank				
	Grants		Loans		Grant		Loans		Grants		
	Sanctioned	Drawals	Sanct.	Drawals	Sanctd.	Drawals	Sanctd.	Drawals	Sanctd.	Drawals	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Bihar	50.753	50.653	93.373	93.373	93.373	93.393	93.373	44.000	44.000	44.000	
Maharashtra	12.873	12.848	140.583	140.583	140.583	140.583	41.300	41.300	41.300	41.300	
Goa	.	-	0.575	0.575	0.575	0.575	.	.	.	.
Jammu & Kashmir	4.070	4.070	11.765	9.765	11.765	9.765	0.445	0.445	0.445	0.445	
Kerala	6.517	6.517	26.125	23.126	26.125	26.125	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	
New Delhi	.	-	-	-	0.100	0.100	.	.	.	.
Chandigarh	.	-	0.1863	-	0.138	0.076	-	-	-	-	
Total	413.309	408.8461	214.646	1,196.903	1,199.364	1,83.645	305.262	303.413	305.328	303.479	

* No bank in the State/Union Territory .

Construction of Bypass on National Highways

2069. SHRIGAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bypass proposed to be constructed on National Highways during the year 1992-93 and the Eighth Plan period, State-wise, and

(b) the funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Details of bypasses proposed to be sanctioned on National Highways during the year 1992-93 State-wise are given in the statement attached. Funds earmarked for Central Sector Roads Programme during the 8th Plan are hardly sufficient for the existing National Highway works in the country. As such, it is difficult, at this stage, to indicate details of further bypasses to be proposed for sanction during the 8th Plan.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	National Highway No.	State	Name of Bypass	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	10	Haryana	Rohtak-Land Aquisition only	2.00
2.	22	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2.00
3.	22	-do-	Barog	2.00
4.	22	-do-	Kullu	20.00
5.	17	Kerala	Calicut (Phase I) including Neeluthedu bridge.	8.60
6.	47	-do-	Quilon Phase I	2.50
7.	47	-do-	Trivandrum-Neyattinkara Ch-5600-10250, M including Constn. of Aukulam bridge & Road over Bridge	16.00
8.	3	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Bypass.	68.30
9.	6	-do-	Durg including Sheonath bridge	15.50
10.	7	-do-	Jabalpur	11.65
11.	50	Maharashtra	Peth	1.00
12.	39	Manipur	Imphal-Land Aquisition only.	5.00

Sl.No.	National Highway No.	State	Name of Bypass	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
13.	40/44	Meghalaya	Shillong-Land Aquisition only	7.00
14.	44	-do-	Jawai	0.70
15.	45A	Pondicherry	Villaincar.	1.00
16.	15	Punjab	Gurdaspur	4.13
17.	8	Rajasthan	Udaipur	3.00
18.	7	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal-Land Aquisition only.	1.00
19.	47	-do-	Coimbatore including Road over Bridge	15.00
20.	24	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjehanpur	8.00
21.	2	-do-	Etawah Phase II including Road over Bridge	7.00
22.	28	-do-	Faizabad - Phase II including Road over Bridges	19.00
23.	28	-do-	Basti - Phase II	5.50
24.	28	-do-	Barabanki - Land Aquisition only	2.00
25.	34	West bengal	Santipur	3.00

**Special Fund for Development of
Backward States**

2070. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to set up a special fund for development of the backward States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Confiscated Goods

2071. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of unclaimed and customs confiscated cargo is lying at Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated loss caused to the Calcutta Port Trust as rent for this cargo over the years; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to auction it and check such cargo accumulation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE
TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). According to Calcutta Port Trust, the quantum of unclaimed and confiscated cargo lying at Calcutta Dock system is 5,557 metric tons (MT) and 4,085 MT respectively.

(c) and (d). Such cargo is to be disposed of by auction as per the prescribed procedure giving due share to the Port Trust. A special disposal drive has been organised at Calcutta Customs House to dispose of confiscated cargo. It is not possible to indicate the loss at this stage.

New Economic Liberalisation Policies

2072.. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have pleaded for continued support from multilateral institutions to its new economic liberalisation policies;

(b) if so, whether the domestic and international response has given encouragement to the Government in pursuing these policies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Recourse to fast-disbursing resources from the multilateral institutions to meet our requirements for exceptional financing has been an integral part of the Government's programme of macro-economic stabilisation and structural reform. In this context substantial commitments have been received from the Aid India Consortium that is organised on an annual basis to consider pledges of external assistance. Details of the total commitments received from multilateral institutions as well as the fast disbursing details thereof at the last Consortium meeting held in Paris in June 1992, are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Commitments Received at Aid-India Consortium Held in Paris from June 24 26, 1992

Bilateral Donors	Total		Of which Fast Disbursing	
	Donor currency (million)	US\$ (million)	Donor Currency (million)	US \$ (million)
1	2	3	4	5
Belgium	-	-	-	-
Canada	54.00	45.30	24.00	20.13
Denmark	250.00	41.98	-	-
France	316.50	121.44	-	-
Germany	552.30	358.60	209.60	136.10
Italy	86000	73.57	-	-
Japan	115908.00	926.00	33.09	264.32
Netherlands	190.00	109.76	70.00	40.44
Norway	140.00	23.10	-	-
Sweden	470.00	83.93	-	-
Switzerland	45.00	32.56	45.00	32.56
United Kingdom	185.00	351.04	20.00	37.95

Bilateral Donors	Total		Of which Fast Disbursing		
	Donor currency (million)	US\$ (million)	Donor Currency (million)	US\$ (million)	
1	2	3	4	5	
United States	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal	-	2332.28	-	656.50	
Multilaterals					
ADB	-	1250.20	-	400.00	
EEC	120.00	150.30	77.00	101.00	
IBRD/IDA	-	3000.00	-	600.00	
IFAD	-	25.00	-	6.00	
Nordic Bank	-	60.00	-	15.20	
UN System	-	220.00	-	-	
IFC	-	150.00	-	-	
Subtotal	-	4863.00	-	142.60	
Total	-	7195.58	-	191.10	

In addition the International monetary Fund indicated that a disbursement of \$ 1 : 6 million under the Upper Credit Tranche Standby Facility would also be made.

**Voluntary Retirement Scheme in
D.T.C.**

2073. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since
taken any decision regarding introduction of
voluntary retirement scheme for the
employees of D.T.C.;

(b) if so, the details of the incentives
proposed to be given under the scheme; and

(c) the number of employees likely to be
reduced as a result of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An employee who opts for voluntary
retirement will be eligible for the following
refunds/payments as per the scheme:-

(i) Balance in his Provident Fund
account as per rules of Provident
Fund applicable to him.

(ii) Enactment of refused leave and
accumulated Earned Leave as per
rules of the Delhi Transport
Corporation applicable to him; as if
he were retired under the normal
rules of retirement.

(iii) Gratuity as per payment of Gratuity
Act or Gratuity rules of the Delhi

Transport Corporation applicable
to him.

(iv) Three months' notice pay as is
applicable in the individual case as
per the terms of his/her
employment.

(v) An-exgratia payment equivalent to
1-1/2 months Basic pay plus D.A.
for each completed year of services
limited to one month pay multiplied
by the number of whole months of
service left before normal date of
retirement.

(vi) expenses for travelling by the
entitled class of the employees and
his/her family comprising his/her
spouse and dependent members
from the place of his/her posting to
the place where he/she intends to
settle down in India.

(c) It is not possible to give the exact
number of employees till the scheme is
actually implemented.

**Issue of NRI Bonds by State
Government**

2074. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have
received requests from several States for
permission to issue the NRI bonds;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the
names of such States; and

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

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

[Translation]

Loans to Riot Victims

(b) Requests from the Governments of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have been received for permission to issue NRI Bonds.

(c) Inability to agree to such requests has been conveyed to the State Governments concerned.

Funds for National Highways in West Bengal

2075. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of West Bengal for releasing the funds for National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have requested for additional funds amounting to Rs. 2190.00 lakhs for normal National Highway Works and Rs. 780.00 lakhs for Externally Aided Projects on National Highways.

(c) Due to meagre allocation of funds for National Highways during the current financial year, it is not possible to meet the additional requirements of the State Governments including West Bengal.

2076. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans were given to the victims of November, 1984 riots for their rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, the amount of loans distributed to affected families in Delhi and other parts of the country so far?

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

(b) As per the date available the banks had sanctioned to November, 1984 riot affected borrowers loans amounting Rs. 79.74 crores in 18,180 cases, out of which an amount of Rs. 68.42 crores was disbursed to 16,704 cases as at the end of June, 1988 in the whole country.

In Delhi, the banks had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 35.15 crores in 6,904 cases, out of which an amount of Rs. 30.29 crores was disbursed to 6,086 cases.

Old Fighter Aircraft for IAF

2077. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to improve the imported old fighter aircraft of Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, whether any expert committee has been set up for this purpose;

(c) whether the committee has submitted their report; and

(d) the main recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). The feasibility of Upgradation of fighter aircraft manufactured in India has been considered by a Committee constituted by the Government. The Committee has recommended that the upgradation proposal would need to be further studied to ascertain its viability and cost effectiveness.

[English]

Tax Concessions for Foreign Investments

2078. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise tax policy relating to foreign investment in India in line with tax concessions offered by China and some South-East Asian countries, India's potential competitors, for direct foreign investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The various features of tax regimes in other countries are kept in view by the Government while formulating tax policies. This is an on-going process.

Participation of Public Sector Units in Equity Capital of Public Sector Banks

2079. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has proposed a formula for allowing participation of public sector units in the equity capital by public Sector Banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Pension Scheme for the Newspaper Industry

2080. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 517 on 12.8.1992 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Central Board of Trustees of Employees' Provident Fund for the introduction of a pension scheme for the PF subscribers, including newspaper and newsprint employees, has been accepted by the Government;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The Government is yet to take a decision on the recommendations made in this regard by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposed Pension Scheme

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

**Enquiry Into Pledging of Shares to
State Bank of Mysore**

2081. SHRI B. RAJARAVIVARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a committee to enquire into the alleged irregularities in pledging of shares to the State Bank of Mysore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, findings of the committee; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). No, Sir. However, State Bank of Mysore have reported that the Bangalore Stock exchange had appointed a two-men Committee in August, 1992, which is reported to have verified the documents submitted by the two firms viz., M/s. Sathyaprakash & Co., and M/s. Mega Stocks. The Committee which submitted its report in August '92 have, inter alia, held that M/s Sathyaprakash & Co. had wrongfully pledged 20 equity shares of Madras Cements Ltd. to State bank of Mysore held in the name of Shri Nagaraj, a partner in M/s. Mega Stocks even though the transfer deeds were out-dated. Action as warranted will be initiated after assessing the follow-up action on the report.

**Measure to Check Irregularities in
Stock Market**

2082. SHRI RABI RAY:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received some suggestions from the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regarding steps needed to be taken to check irregularities in the stock market;

(b) the broad details of such suggestions received from the SEBI since July, 1991; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on each of these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). A statement indicating more important suggestions and action taken is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(1) SEBI had suggested that it should be ensured that Government instructions issued to Bombay Stock Exchange and Calcutta Stock Exchange regarding furnishing of a daily report to SEBI on volume of turn-over in securities and outstanding position of transactions in securities are fully obeyed by these Exchanges.

This suggestion was accepted and accordingly instructions were issued to the Bombay Stock exchange and Calcutta Stock Exchange to provide the required data to SEBI

(2) SEBI in their letter dt. 31st January, 1992 and point out that if the prevailing speculative activities are continued in the

stock exchanges, it was likely that there would be adverse repercussions on the capital market in the near future, SEBI had suggested that this Ministry should have a serious look at the administration of the Bombay Stock exchange and issue necessary directive.

SEBI was advised vide letter dt. 4th March, 1992, that appropriate action in regulation of trading in shares should be taken by SEBI in view of that promulgation of the SEBI ordinance of 30th January, 1992 and the establishment of the Board on 21st February, 1992.

(3) SEBI had suggested the following items for the meeting taken by the Finance Minister on 28th March, 1992 with Chairman, SEBI and Presidents of other Stock exchange:

- a) Corporate Membership
- b) Capital adequacy norms for brokers
- c) Uniform and longer trading hours (3 hours)
- d) Shorter settlement period
- e) Effective inspection of brokers books and records
- f) Quicker resolution of investor complaints
- g) Faster arbitration
- h) Checking insider trading and price rigging.

During discussions in the meeting, Finance Minister asked the Presidents of the major stock exchanges that they should immediately initiate necessary reforms in practices and procedures in stock exchanges.

He also asked a Chairman, SEBI to furnish a progress report in regard to reforms in stock exchanges.

[Translation]

Silk Depot in U.P. & Bihar

2083. SHRICHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being adopted to set up silk depot;

(b) whether there is a shortage of Silk depots in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(c) the number of Silk depots in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as on October 30, 1992 separately; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to increase the number of Silk depots in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). Sericulture being a State subject, silk depots for the supply of yarn and procurement of cocoons are run by the respective State Governments. However, the Central Silk Board is running a raw material bank in Chaibasa (Bihar) with its sub depot at Nathnagar (Bihar) for Tasar cocoons and yarn and Ghicha yarn only.

No shortage of silk in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has been reported.

(d) The State Governments have to take action in this regard, if they feel the need to increase the number of silk depots. Government of India also through its policy measures intervenes from time to time to improve the availability of silk and silk yarn in the country.

Handicapped Persons

2084. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicapped persons registered with various employment exchanges in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of such persons provided with employment during the last two years;

(c) the number of posts reserved for them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these reserved vacancies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of handicapped persons, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, registered with various Employment Exchanges in the country as on December, 31, 1991 is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The number of handicapped persons placed in jobs by the Employment Exchanges during 1990 and 1991 were as under:-

Year	Placement
1990	3939
1991	4599

(c) 3% of the civil posts in Group C and D under the Central Government and in Public Sector Undertakings are reserved for the physically handicapped - 1% each for visually, hearing and orthopaedically handicapped.

(d) 3 Special Recruitment Drives have been conducted to fill up the backlog of Group C and D vacancies reserved for handicapped in respect of Central Ministries, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Banks, etc. Besides this all the State Govts./UTs administration have also been requested to fill up reserved vacancies for handicapped by conducting Special Recruitment Drives in their States/U.Ts

STATEMENT

Physically Handicapped persons on Live Register as on December 31, 1991

States/Union Territory	Number (in thousands)
STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	41.7
2. Arunachal Pradesh	@ @ Figure less than 50.
3. Assam	3.5
4. Bihar	14.6
5. Goa	0.4
6. Gujarat	11.6

<i>States/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>
STATES	
7. Haryana	6.7
8. Himachal Pradesh	3.5
9. Jammu and Kashmir	0.7
10. Karnataka	15.5
11. Kerala	24.7
12. Madhya Pradesh	16.4
13. Maharashtra	21.1
14. Manipur	1.1
15. Meghalaya	0.1
16. Mizoram	0.1
17. Nagaland	@
18. Orissa	11.4
19. Punjab	8.6
20. Rajasthan	13.8
21. Sikkim*	* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.
22. Tamil Nadu	40.6
23. Tripura	2.0
24. Uttar Pradesh	27.4
25. West Bengal	40.9
UNION TERRITORIES	
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.2

<i>States/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>
27. Chandigarh	0.7
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	@
29. Delhi	5.0
30. Daman and Diu	@
31. Lakshadweep	@
32. Pondicherry	1.1
Total	313.4

Note:- 1 Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

[English]

**Modernisation and Expansion
Programme for Textile Mills in
Maharashtra**

2085. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any modernisation and expansion programme for the textile mills for approval from the Government of Maharashtra upto October, 1992.

(b) if so, how many of these have been cleared and how many are still pending; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the matter and the time by which these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). According to Industrial development Bank of India (IDBI), as on 31.8.92, 39 cases in Maharashtra have been sanctioned Rs. 216.00 crores under Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme

(TMFS), and Rs. 142.00 crores has so far been disbursed in 34 cases under the Scheme.

**Disinvestment of Public Sector
Undertakings**

2086. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the alternatives examined before going in for the disinvestment of public Sector Undertakings as a mean of reducing the fiscal deficit; and

(b) the reasons for disinvesting the Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). In order to keep the fiscal deficit under control, all possible options such as improvement in tax revenues, and non-tax revenue receipts, and containment of inessential expenditure are examined. Disinvestment of public sector equity is an important source for financing developmental expenditure without adding to the fiscal deficit. As stated by the Finance

Minister in this Budget Speech (July, 1991) disinvestment, of equity holdings in public sector enterprises would broad-base the equity, improve the management and enhance the availability of resources in these enterprises.

Smuggling Across Indo-Pak Border

2087. SHRI DATTA TRAYA
BANDARU:

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

SHRI MAHESH RANODIA:

PROF. RITA VERMA:

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major items being smuggled out to Pakistan and vice-versa;

(b) the points on the Indo-Pak border where smuggling is being carried out;

(c) the estimated value of the items smuggled out of the Country annually;

(d) the reasons for failure of the measures taken so far to prevent smuggling particularly

when the smuggling points have been identified; and

(e) the further measures completed to check the smuggling menace on the Indo-Pak Border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) to (c). Available reports indicate that the Pakistan Border continues to be sensitive to smuggling. However, smuggling being a clandestine activity, it is not possible to estimate the extent of smuggling across this border. The anti-smuggling agencies have, however, seized contraband goods valued at Rs. 18.26 crores (approximately) in the Indo-Pak Sector of the land Border during the period from January '92 to September, 92.

The commodities sensitive to smuggling from Pakistan into India are mainly gold, silver and narcotic drugs and the main commodities sensitive to smuggling from India into Pakistan are liquor, goats, cows, betel leaves, bidis etc.

The areas which as per current intelligence, are more prone to smuggling on Indo-Pak border are given below:

In Jammu Kashmir Sector	-	Kathua & Sambha
In Amritsar Sector	-	Nausehara Dalia, Daoke and Dhalla, Daoke and Bharopal
In Jaisalmer Sector	-	Nachna, Ramgarh and Mohangarh & Sam area
In Barmer Sector	-	Chauthan, Panchala & Gadhra Road.

(d) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling agencies are vigilant. However, large parts of the border in the State of Rajasthan are porous

due to vast stretches of desert. The common ethnic stock of the people on both sides of the border also makes it easier for people on one side of the border to mix with those of the

other for clandestine smuggling activities, making the task of the enforcement agencies extremely difficult.

(e) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified, Sub-Collectorates of Customs with purely anti-smuggling functions have been created in the recent past with headquarters at Jodhpur and Amritsar for preventing smuggling across this border. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned with the prevention and detention smuggling.

New Policy Regarding Sale and Storage of Gold

2088. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any new policy regarding sale and storage of gold and silver by the National Mineral Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the main features of this policy; and

(c) by when it is likely to be introduced?

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

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

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rabi Ray.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): We are for

peace. But he is going there on peace march. It will definitely disturb peace. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIRAM NAIK (Bombay North): Some Ministers are bent upon creating disturbance there. Shri Arjun Singh will surely create disturbance there where efforts are being made to bring about peace. Yesterday the hon. Minister of Home Affairs applied for restoration of peace and Shri Arjun Singh will go there only to create disturbance (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What you are speaking is not going on record. I have asked Mr. Rabi Ray to speak.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on such an important issue. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a deep concern has been expressed by the House over whatever is happening in Burma and the Government has also made its stand clear. Today I would like to speak before the House something about Burmese Peace Prize winner Shrimati Aung San Suu Kyi.

[English]

She faces a great life in her fourth year of house arrest in Rangoon.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising this issue here because the Newspapers of India published the news about Shrimati Aung San Suu Kyi only two days back whereas she has been on indefinite hunger strike since Monday. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the world and this House know that the party of Shrimati Aung San Suu Kyi won the general election in Burma on 20th July 1989 by securing 82% votes but the military junta there prevented her from becoming the Prime Minister. I am placing before you what

has been told by her husband Mr. Michal Aris who is in Oxford-

[English]

She is refusing all assistance. It was possible that she would die. I know how determined she is in this position. She has taken ample time to think over.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, initially her husband was, of course, allowed to meet her in Burma, but it was only to give an impression that they are generous. But, immediately after he met his wife and children, the period of her house-arrest was increased and now military regime and the State have decided to put under house arrest for five years on grounds of maintaining law and order.

I am taking this opportunity to raise this issue because the Golden Jubilee of 1942 movement is being celebrated in India.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Sharad Pawar who is a senior Minister in the Ministry of Defence is present in the House at the moment. Through you I would like to draw the attention of the active House and specially of the hon. Minister of Defence to this issue and want to know whether the Government of India has got any role to play or not. Will we allow Mrs. Aung San to die like this? As we in India call Mahatma Gandhi as the father of the nation, similarly, the father of Mrs. Aung San is known as the 'Father of Burma'. India has been spreading the message of peace throughout the world from time to time. In the background of this fact, I expect that India should take some initiatives because the life of Shrimati Aung San is in peril there. She has launched an indefinite hunger strike there. I would like that this question should be raised in the UNO.

I have received information that Sweden is raising this question in the UNO. Should we hope that the Government of India too will support it and would demand her release? The Government of India should also put all

diplomatic pressure on the military junta of Burma so that the life of Shrimati Aung may be saved.

Just a few days back Professor Kojo Kueto of Human Rights Commission had gone to meet Mrs. Aung San, but he was not allowed to meet her. He is again likely to go there in a day or two. Through you I would like to submit that efforts should be made by the Government of India to do something so that Professor Kueto who is to go to Burma to solve the problem there, may be able to meet Mrs. Aung San. I am submitting this to the Government of India also because the people who are on the path of agitation there and who are being haunted by the military junta might infiltrate into the India territory from across the border of Mizoram. There is every possibility of infiltration. It is a matter of a very serious concern and I would therefore like that the Government of India should quickly respond to it. As a matter of fact leaders of all the political parties should take initiative in this regard, they should make a demand so that Shrimati Aung San may be released soon. I want to submit only this much.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I thank hon. Member Shri Rabi Ray for raising this important matter. It is quite disquieting that an elected leader in our neighbouring country is behind the bars and the democratic opinion of the people is being thwarted there. But the international community has done very little to ensure that the mandate of the people that was given in Burma some years ago is implemented and the rights of the people are asserted in that country.

As Shri Rabi Ray has explained in details, we have a moral responsibility to raise this matter in the international fora to create public opinion internationally and it is very unfortunate that many countries are keeping contact with this military junta which is totally illegitimate.

I also want to know whether we are also

maintaining some kind of contact with this military regime and, if that is so, we must immediately suspend all contacts and see that democracy is restored in Burma and the life of this heroic lady, the leader of the Burmese people, is safe.

It is a very urgent matter and I want a response from the Government immediately.

Thank you very much.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I would like to associate myself with the demand that has been made on the floor of the House for effective and immediate intervention by the Government of India not only to secure the release of Aung San Sui Kyi, the great leader of the Burmese people, but also to influence and persuade the military regime in Burma not to violate the human rights of the Burmese people and to restore democracy at the earliest, in accordance with the intentions of the people expressed in the last elections.

I would like to point out that the Burmese people are in great distress and they look forward to us. A number of leading political figures have taken asylum in our country and they are writing us letters and demand intervention as a moral right.

Therefore, I request the Government of India, which has so far perhaps taken up the matter in mute tone at bilateral level that it must join its voice with international forces in the international fora for effective intervention so that the life of this great lady can be and the people of Burma can again enjoy the benefits of democracy.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, on behalf of the Bhartiya Janata Party, support the issue raised by Shri Rabi Ray. The way the leader of the agitating people of Myanmar has been detained by the military Junta Government of Burma is condemnable and it is not proper for our Government to remain a silent spectator to all that is going on there. Our Government

must intervene in the matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, similarly due to wrong policies of our Government towards Afghanistan the Hindus and Sikhs living there were subjected to misbehaviour. The new Government that has come into power there has pushed them out of the country. It is not proper. I would therefore, like to warn the Government in clear terms that it must extend its support to the mass-agitation that is going on in Burma. The Government of India must intervene to the extent possible.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I also lend my party's support to the demand which has already been made by my colleagues. Without elaborating anything more, I hope the Government will respond immediately to this matter. The hon. Defence Minister is here. I hope he will say something.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Government should react. The Minister should react on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to raise another issue of importance. Sir, I have to submit with a deep remorse that the Government of India is not serious about protecting the boundaries of our country. The news that have been pouring in for the last two-three days cause concern for all the Indians like us. The International News Agencies have been sending the news for the last two-three days that Pakistan has already made 7 atom-bombs and each bomb is as much powerful as the one dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima during the second world-war. Similarly, reports are being received that the 35 thousand troops are being withdrawn from Laddakh and NEFA on Indo-Chinese border following an order of our Government. A news also appeared in newspapers that the fleet of tanks positioned in NEFA is being removed.

I do not intend to create a war hysteria in the country. We want that India and China, and again India and Pakistan should learn to live like good neighbours. But till such feeling is generated, it is basic duty of the Government of India to safeguard the boundaries of the country. Now, when we have lost a strong International friend following the disintegration of Soviet Russia, our responsibility has increased for attains self-reliance in protecting our boundaries. I would like to ask as to what steps are being taken by the Government of India in view of the fact that Iran too is in the process of making an atom bomb and is also strengthening Pakistan strategically.

The Government should make a clearcut statement in the House regarding its indolence towards defence, preparedness and it should make it clear as to which alternative friend the Government is searching for in the International areas. There is a deep concern in this regard spreading throughout India. It is therefore submitted that the Government must make its policy clear as to what steps are being taken to protect the boundaries of the country. I again appeal that the Government should make a statement in the House in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sudhir Giri.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: One hon. Member will speak on one subject only so that hon. Members could speak on all the subjects.

(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given my name. I want to speak on this very issue. Please give me time. Sir, today, the security of the country is in jeopardy..(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not worry. Everything will be all right.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. speaker, Sir, I shall express my opinion in brief. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, long time back, in 1984, the Bhopal Gas tragedy took place. On 3rd October 1991, the Supreme Court directed that there should be established an hospital with 500-bed strength. The State Government was directed to give land free of cost to the Union Government for establishing this hospital. But till no steps has yet been taken to established the hospital, to take up the medical check-ups of the victims. Further, the Supreme Court directed that atleast 440 Claim Commissioners would be there to settle the cases. But till now only 17 Commissioners are working there. The compensations have not yet been paid. Four thousands people were killed and so far only 740 cases have been disposed of. There are a good number of cases pending which requirement disposal.

Sir, I therefore, appeal through you to the Government to take immediate steps, so that the compensation is paid, medical hospital is established and the Claims Commissioners are directed to work there. Thank you.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri C.T. Sukumaran, IAS who died at Madras on 27th September, 1992, was the Chairman of Marine Products Exports Development Authority Cochin. He was on his way, on official duty, to Building No. 7, Authority Street, 2nd Floor, Rayapettah, Madras.

Sir, the Madras police officials took it as a suicidal death. The Madras papers reported the news of his death with a chart of the building and the place where the dead body was lying. It was lying on the top of the building with the parapet wall reaching upto the height of breast.

Late, Shri Sukumaran, IAS, belonged to the scheduled caste community and was holding a number of higher posts in State Government and in the Central Government institutions. During this period, he proved his efficiency and honesty. Shri Sukumaran, IAS, received a number of awards from the State and Central Government for the efficient discharge of his duties.

The death of Shri C.T. Sukumaran, IAS, is neither suicidal nor natural. There is no circumstances to show that he had committed suicide.

MR. SPEAKER: How can we discuss such matters in the House?

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Sir, it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you thinking you will raise a different matter. Do we have the machinery to find out? Now these are matters to be investigated by the police and by the court.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: No, Sir, I am asking for a CBI enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not correct. Otherwise, we will be required to investigate into all the murder cases.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: The local police enquiry is not proper, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Now Shri Paswan:

RE. SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENT ON MANDAL COMMISSION

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the august House to a very important issue. The Supreme Court gave its verdict on the Mandal Commission Report on the 16th of November. In the said judgment the apex court has issued directions that there would be no reservation in promotion.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I understand that the Supreme Court verdict relates to other Backward classes and the Mandal Commission. Therefore, no representative or party of the Scheduled Castes was heard during the hearing in the Supreme Court on this issue. Even no Judge belonging to the Scheduled Castes was taken in the bench on the Mandal Commission. The Supreme Court Judgement is related to other Backward Classes only. In the notification either issued by the National Front Government or the amendment made therein by the Narasimha Rao Government, there was no mention of reservation in promotions. It is all right that the Supreme Court made an observation to this effect. We are deeply distressed that on the basis of that observations the victimization of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes has started. Such a plot is being hatched in many State Government and even in some Departments of the Central Government. On the basis of the said observation of the Supreme Court, reservation in promotions for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being scrapped.

Of late, the Punjab Government has issued a circular stating that under the directions issued by the Supreme Court on the 16th reservation in promotion of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is to be scrapped. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, this is the month of December, when the Departmental Promotion Committee sit. In this connection, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe Parliamentary Forum comprising of hon. Members from all parties held a meeting yesterday and sought time from the hon. Prime Minister. We have expressed great concern and decide that no action which is detrimental to the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be taken. We must be given such an assurance from the Government. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad is sitting here. He should give us an assurance that if there is any such threat, the Government will find a solution to it

immediately. Please issue such a circular to all State Governments and the officials of the Central Government. (Interruptions) This is not a simple issue.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not opposed to providing reservation for the other Backward Classes. We support it. But the Supreme Court verdict related to promotions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has created confusion. People belonging to Scheduled Castes have started thinking that this decision has scrapped reservation in promotions. The Government should make it clear and ensure that the provision of reservation in promotions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would continue. If it is not done a new issue will crop up. It should be clarified.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhandhuka): I appreciate Shri Paswan's views expressed by him just now. And a consequence of the Supreme Court decision victimisation has started in Gujarat. A very serious problem has raised its head there. It has created great resentment among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Central Government should clarify it immediately. Otherwise, problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will increase day by day. The Government should give a clarification that reservation in promotions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not be disturbed at all.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): A large number of hon. Members are exercised over it because some doubts have arisen as a result of the Supreme Court Judgement on Mandal Commission. We think that the Government should look into the matter and clarify whether any rights which have already there, which have been enjoyed by them have been taken away or not. That is the apprehension being expressed here. Therefore the Government should clarify it, so that nobody remains in doubt. Officers of different departments should not take contradictory action.

Therefore it should be done in a manner which will be acceptable to all and the position should be clarified.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): I would like to submit that this judgment was entirely related to the Mandal Commission. There is a great difference between other Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The people belonging to other Backward classes are not that oppressed or prosecuted. No reference was made to promotion in our notification, but the Supreme Court verdict has created confusion. A manoeuvre is being made to deprive this weaker section of the people of their rights which had been given to them for decades.

The Government should take it seriously and take action by taking it to notice immediately. It was related to only the commission of Backward Classes and a judgment in regard to that. In this a right has been given. But on the other hand the right which had been given is being withdrawn. Then they will never get promotion throughout their life. If their quota is not filled, how will they get promotion? They were given this right with great difficulty. It should not be withdrawn. If it is done, it will have very severe repercussions. The Government provides a right one hand and withdraws it with the other hand. In the entire country nobody belonging to this weaker section of the society is placed in a high position. Their number is also less in media as well. Now a manoeuvre is being made in a planned way to snatch this right from these poor people. This should not happen. The Government should take suitable measures to dispell all apprehensions in this regard immediately.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): First of all, there was an issue raised by Shri Rabi Ray and the Members of other political parties have also associated themselves with the issue raised by Shri Rabi Ray.

Keeping in mind the sentiments of the hon. leaders, I will bring this to the notice of the Minister of External Affairs. At this point of time, it is not proper for me to comment because the Ministry of External Affairs is the proper Ministry to take notice of it. (Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: Then, we are assured that the statement will come from the Government.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: First let me discuss it with the Minister of External Affairs.

There is another point which Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has raised. He knows that the entire House is much more concerned than anybody else about the welfare of SCs and STs in this country. That is why the earlier Government and subsequently all Government have also pursued the policy of reservation. At the same time, we are also concerned about the poor people among the upper castes and keeping both the things in mind, our Government has recommended to the Supreme Court, the reservation of... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR (Gaya): The issue at stake is reservation for Scheduled Castes.

SHRI KALKADAS: The Mandal question is not being discussed here. Now, the Scheduled Castes are being victimised for the benefits given to the O.B.C. It has resulted in a confusion. The S.Cs and S.Ts are being harassed. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Can't you listen? I am covering both the aspect and it is possible only if you listen silently?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: There is a growing apprehension that the promotional scope for the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes is being curtailed. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Will you allow me to complete? (Interruptions)

[English]

It should be for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and also the poor people among the other castes. That is why, our Government was concerned about the people, the people who are poor. As you know, the House is well aware that there has been a Supreme Court Judgement very recently. It is not proper to comment on the Judgement of the Supreme Court. (Interruptions) Naturally it is the judgment of the Supreme Court; we cannot do anything. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: We would like that the reservations quota in promotion for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be filled up. You please clarify this point. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There is a Judgement by the Supreme Court on the promotion also and that is what I am saying. (Interruptions) There is a Judgement by the Supreme Court on the promotion also. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: As this judgment pertains to the O.B.Cs, but as a result of this confusion, the SCs and STs are being denied the benefits of the reservation in promotion. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: At this that, it is not proper for me to comment on it. I will bring it to the notice of the Minister concerned. We are very much concerned

about the promotion of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Unless we go through the judgment, it is not proper for me to comment. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has made it absolutely clear, so far as the Scheduled Castes' and the Scheduled Tribes' promotions are concerned, he would bring it to the notice of the Minister concerned.

He has made a very clear statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they have confused the whole thing. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been getting this facility for long. Now, a confusion is being created throughout the country that... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria) What the Minister has told will create more confusion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have not made confusion. I have said that there is a Supreme Court Judgment at the moment and I am not in a position to comment anything on the judgment. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: We are not commenting on the Judgment, but it has certainly created a conclusion.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has told that he would speak to the concerned Minister. (*Interruptions*) He has made it very clear.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): He says on the one hand that he has to read and go through the judgment. That is one side of the statement. But in the

meantime, how would the Department act on that unless you are clear?

Therefore, until you are clear about the Judgment, *status quo ante* should be retained. That is the whole point. That is the assurance that is required of you.

You have to assure that unless you are clear about the Judgment, what was there, should be retained. That kind of assurance should come from you. That is what we require.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point is that, Mr. Minister, please listen to me, I would like to say that the Mandal Commission recommendations pertain only to the O.B.Cs. The Mandal Commission issues was before the Supreme Court, on which it passed a Judgment for reserving 27% for the O.B.Cs. It also specified that there won't be any reservation so far as promotion is concerned and also specified the Departments, which fell outside the purview of reservation. What I want to say is that the Mandal Commission report was related to the O.B.Cs, but reservation in promotion for the SCs and STs has been in vogue for the past 45 years and an attempt is being made to eliminate it, under the cover of implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. We would like the Government to make a clarification to the effect that the Constitutional rights of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vis-a-vis, reservation in promotions, will be maintained. This is necessary to remove any confusion that's all.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I told hon. Member the same thing that we would like this facility for the SCs and STs to continue. It is not only your wish but also that of the entire House. But now that Supreme Court has passed a Judgment, it won't be appropriate on my part to comment on it. (*Interruptions*) The Supreme Court verdict has made a reference to the issue of the promotion of SCs and STs. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura):

I want one clarification from the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK

(Phulbani): They do not follow the rules of procedure. (Interruptions) This is not the way. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIGHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, so far as the question of the Supreme Court verdict is concerned, we will abide by it., but so far as the issue of the reservation in the promotion of SCs and STs concerned, I told you of our stand before all this uproar I told you at the outset itself that I will be talking to the Ministry in this regard, but if you insist on an answer, at this very moment it is impossible for me to reply. I will reply after consulting the concerned Ministry.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take seats now. We have got only 25 minutes at our disposal. There are number of persons to speak. Therefore, kindly cooperate with me so that more number of hon. Members can ventilate their grievances. I will go strictly in accordance with the list. Now, I call Mr. Mrutyunjaya Nayak to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interfere unnecessarily. I will go according to the list and you should cooperate with me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) Sir, I want to speak...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I thought you are speaking on Mandal commission and not a new subject. No, I will not allow. Don't

confuse. I will definitely call you. Do you worry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, southern Orissa has been neglected and justice has been denied to it. In 1989, flood has caused the collapse of river bridge of Aska over the river Rishikulya. It has not been taken care of to construct another alternate bridge over the river Rishikulya which connects four districts like Ganham, Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi. As a result, foodgrains, fertilisers petroleum products, kerosene and other essential commodities could not be lifted to such districts. Sir, it connects Raipur also. So, I requested the Ministry of Surface Transport to declare the State Highway road connecting Berhampur to Bolangir as a National Highway. This area comprises of backward districts. Therefore, I fervently urge the Government to look into the matter.

[Translation]

SHRISHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the one hand Pakistan has developed Atom bomb and on the other hand fire incidents are taking place in our ordnance factories. Last year there was an accident in Ordnance factory at Jabalpur. this year there was a fire and blast in Ordnance factory at Etarasi in which two persons were killed and three other were seriously injured.

I wish the Government should make an inquiry into this accident, whether this accident is a result of an International conspiracy. The officers responsible for it should be published. So far, the families of the dead have been provided with an assistance of Rs. 8500 only. Arrangements should be made to give an assistance of Rs. 1 lakh to the bereaved families and one member for those families should be provided with a job and proper medical care. Should also be provided to the wounded persons

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Deputy speaker, a lot has been spoken about the

atrocities on tribals and women. There is a Gatra Gramin Sangharsh Samiti in Jamshedpur, Bihar Tribals, Harijans and backward classes were agitating in support of their demand for water and electricity facilities through the said Samitis w.e.f. from 30th till yesterday. They were badly beaten by the police. A man died and many women were injured, at least 40-50 persons were admitted in the Hospital, 150 persons were arrested, even pregnant women were molested by the police after forced entry into Houses.

These people were opposing the construction of a railway line for a cement factory as it would effect the supply of water and electricity to this colony. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the atrocities on harijans and tribals who were asking for water and electricity. You may see it in this photograph.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Display of photographs etc., is not allowed. Please do not do that.

[Translation]

SHRISURAJ MANDAL: Police dragged and beat people and used tear gas. Police did not fire but the incharge of Govindpur Police Station snatched a rifle from a policeman and fired Cashot which killed a person and left many others injured.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Home Ministry is also responsible for these trial areas. Therefore, I request the hon. Home Ministers to inquire into the situation there and dispense justice to the tribals and Harijans, being beaten mercilessly.

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Ramgarh Cantt is located near Hazaribagh, where army personnel live and due to drinking-water crisis lakh of people are facing hardship. We have met the Defence Minister Shri Pawar in this regard many a times. He even assured us of giving

72 lakhs in this connection but so far this sum has not been provided due to which the people of Ramgarh Cantt are repeatedly calling for mercy. It is the beginning of the season and the wells there are drying up. I request the Centre and the Ministry of Defence to immediately provide a sum of Rs. 72 lakh to complete the construction of a water tank in order to supply drinking water to the people of Ramgarh.

[English]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Sir, arrack is affecting the economy of poor people. The habit of alcoholism has taken deep roots among the people and is ruining their physical and mental health. It is acting as a catalyst for all sorts of maladies like violence, rape, dacoity, murder and even terrorism in the society. Alcoholism is the root cause of absenteeism, indebtedness and industrial unrest as well as fall of national productivity. Arrack's ill effects are well perceived by the people of Andhra Pradesh.

The anti-arrack Movement in Andhra Pradesh is spreading in a tremendous way to every nook and corner of the State, which can be termed as a new social revolution of Gandhian type. It is first, of its kind after Independence. A sensation is being created in the State by the people by campaigning in a huge way for passing the Prohibition Act. It is interesting to note that women have initiated this movement and they are in the forefront of the movement leading in themselves. The agitation for imposing a ban on the auction and sale of arrack is a spontaneous one and it started as an offshoot of the adult literacy drive in the interior village, Dubagunta in Nellore District. This news spread to village after village like wildfire in the entire district. Women folk of about 5000 villages got inspired and met together in meetings, passed resolutions for imposing prohibition and sent them to the District Collector. The arrack auctions in Nellore District were postponed 17 times. This movement in Nellore District slowly spread to all over the State and now the people of every village in every district are

agitating for prohibition of sale of arrack. BJP, TDP, CPI, Janata Dal and even some extremist organisations are fully supporting this movement. Immediately after this moment is started, the leading Telegu Daily, *Eenadu* has also fully supported the movements of the womenfolk. Even the Ministers and most of the MLAs in the State have announced their support. All women MLAs irrespective of the party to which they belong, are openly supporting the movement. Even the PCC President announced his support. The Governor also blessed the movement, and the Governor's wife participated in the Dharna.

This movement is being carried on individually and jointly at various levels by different Organisation. At several places, women are destroying the arrack shops. And at certain places, they are burning them. At several places, the arrack shops were to close down. The sales of arrack are reduced to a great extent. In certain places, attacks were made on arrack business shops by people. The arrack constructors are attacking the agitators particularly women at many places. Surprisingly, the police are framing criminal cases on women and other agitators including political workers, instead of the rioters. The Hon. Minister, Shri Sitram Kesari came to Hyderabad and gave a statement that 50 percent less of revenue will be borne by the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, the lawlessness is on the increase following the brutal murder of two youths aged 19 and 20 years in the A Block market Greater Kailash II on Sunday evening. The local police is facing the allegation of deliberately going slow on the case because one of the killers happens to be the son of an influential person and this has only aggravated the situation. While Mr. Sandeep died on the spot the other Mr. Harish died on the way to Batra Hospital. The Corps at Chitranjan Park Police Station registered the FIR on Monday while the killings took place on Sunday.

Not recorded.

Several hours after the two were pronounced dead the police started showing interest only after the senior officers were appraised of the situation. The sheer lawlessness which is prevailing there and the incidents of petty crime shooting up at an alarming rate have forced the people to remain indoors. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to instruct the Delhi Police to be more alert and strictly enforce the law and order. Action should be taken against those police officers under whose police stations these crimes are being committed. *(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

We have decided that we should go strictly according to the names given to us.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, the stoppage of power supply by the State Government has led to the closure of Bhaskar Textile Mill at Jharsuguda and the fertilizer plant at Talcher in Orissa. Such closures having serious repercussions are detrimental to the interest of the employees, the people of the area and the State as a whole. When the chemicals fertilizers are in great demand in the country, the closure of this Talcher Plant, which manufacture Urea, at this juncture is really unfortunate. The sick plant which was now doing well because of the concerted efforts of both management and the workers its closure due to the stoppage of power supply has come like a dead blow. I would, therefore, request the Ministry of Fertilizer to remain in touch with the Government of Orissa for resumption of power to this plant on a negotiated settlement worth regard to payment of arrears of electricity dues on instalment, as a special case.

Similarly, Sir, the power supply should be resumed immediately to the Bhaskara Textile Mills which is in the State Sector. This plant, located in the Western region, is getting step-motherly from the Government of Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That comes

under the jurisdiction of State Government and not the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Apparently, there is a conspiracy being hatched to sell this plant to some industrialists. As a first step in this direction the Government is pursuing a proposed to hand over the mills to workers for running it smoothly knowing fully well that this impractical proposal will not be acceptable to the workers. The employees of the mill are asking the Government vehemently to run it directly as a public sector unit, and bring about the necessary improvements in it. The Ministry of Textile should prevail upon the State Government to ensure its proper functioning as a public sector unit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mathews. this comes under the State subject that is, distribution of title deeds.

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, the vital problem of conferring title deeds on the agricultural settlers is gradually assuming alarming proportion. Agricultural settlers do not get their titles because of unwillingness on the part of the concerned Ministry of the Central Government. They are not giving clearance for that.

These agricultural settlers have settled in the hilly areas for producing more food and for increasing the productivity and all these have been done at the call of the State Government from time to time during famine days. Now, they are totally being ruined.

The State Government, the Chief Minister, may Members of Parliament and all the political parties in Kerala have requested the Central Government to give title deeds so that may enable the settlers to get loans and other facilities. So, I would request the Ministry of Environment and Forests to do the needful and give the clearance immediately.

(Interruptions)

PROF. RASASINGHRAWAT: Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this fact that our National security is in danger. Because, Pakistan has developed seven Atom bombs. N.V.C. of U.S.A. has given this news that long ago Pakistan had completed the necessary arrangements in this regard. Some time ago, Pakistan directed its nationals not to undertake travel to India. Apart from that an atmosphere of tension is being developed at the border and infiltrates are being sneked into India and other anti-India activities are on which prove that Pakistan may attack us with Atom bomb at any time. We should make a review of our Atom bomb developing programme and immediately make an indigenous Atom bomb. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, throughout Assam a good number of District and sub-Divisional Headquarters and small towns are yet to be linked with STD facilities. In rural areas PCOs attached to local post offices and in Panchayat Officer telephones are there, but they remain useless for all practical purposes. Way-side telephone are subject to damages due to natural calamities and theft etc. and as a result, telephones become dead for an indefinite period. So, the rural telephone system should be brought under STD or NSD facilities, and I feel, Assam is having the most backward telephone system in the country at present. Now, I urge upon the concerned Ministry to look into the matter so that rural telephone system of entire Assam is improved early by lining it under STD or NSD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mandal.

Law and order is a State Subject.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present half of the 85 crore population of India is below the poverty line. They sleep in the railway platforms and the rest of them live on the city roads. They do not have a house to live in. The land belonging to the State Government is in the possession of the musclemen. In some states, land has been distributed among the poor and in some other states there is no provision to this effect. I demand that the State Governments should be directed to distribute all government land among poor landless people within 3 months period and they should also be provided with money by the Government to construct houses on such lands, with that, land exceeding land ceiling should be distributed among poor. (Interruptions)

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr): Mr. Deputy Speaker, during one month, period more than 18 persons have been abducted and many persons have been killed. The Police get released an abducted persons in Manghyr... (Interruptions) Therefore, we demand the Union Home Minister to have a dialogue with the State Government to control the law and order situation. National Productivity Council had said during the period of 1992 and 1993 land reform law would be implemented in the whole country. The Government of Bihar acted upon it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now don't record anything whatever he says.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI KASHI RAM RANA (Surat): O.N.G.C. has allotted 3 lakhs cubic metre gas to provide gas connections to one lakh houses and 60 industries and also promised

to provide extra gas to the tune of 7 lakh cubic metre. As per this arrangement Gujarat Gas Company Limited made all provisions to provide gas to 1 lakhs houses and 60 industries in Surat and laid pipeline and started supplying gas. But so far gas has been supplied to 12000 houses and 16 industries only which uses only 2 lakh cubic gas. For supplying gas to other people, another 7 lakh cubic metre gas is required. Therefore, the Gujarat Gas Company has asked the Petroleum Department....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, don't record anything whatever he says.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): An unprecedented situation has developed in the premises of Delhi High Court. More than 3000 chambers of the advocates have been demolished yesterday early morning. According to the rule, no demolition should take place before the sun rise; but it has been done.

It is astonishing that illegal construction can go on under the nose of the High Court. The entire advocates of the new Delhi Bar Association have gone on strike. I want to know how this has happened?

In the High Court, how the unauthorised construction can go how it has been demolished? Why no action taken when the Construction was going on?

So, I demand that the Law Minister and the Home Minister make a joint statement in the House about the situation which has developed there so that justice can be meted out to the advocates.

So many cases are pending in the High Court. So, the Court can proceed with the work. And for that the Law Minister and the

Home Minister make a joint statement in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, late Shri Vijay Shanker, IPS was a trainee officer of the Indian Police Service of the 1990 batch of Delhi (UT) cadre. Suddenly under mysterious circumstances he died on 10-11-92 at PIC, Phillaur, Jalandhar (Punjab). In this connected the father of late Shri Vijay Shankar, Shri Bindeshwar Prasad Singh has expressed his doubts that he had been killed. He was the only Son of Shri Sinha a resident of village Patepur, P.O. Motipur, P.S. Rosera of district Samastipur in Bihar. Suspicion about his death is but natural because during his training at Hyderabad he dived successfully in the 23 feet deep swimming pool while the depth of the swimming pool at PIC was just 6 feet. His father is yet receive the post-mortem report. His father has demanded a CBI inquiry into the case and an amount of Rs. 5 lakh as compensation. He has also demanded that the expenses of education of his daughters should be born by the Government and the employment on compassionate ground should be provided to the daughters. All this should be done at the earliest.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE (Alleppey): This is to draw the attention of the Government to the that despite the commissioning of the Kayamkulam-Alleppey railway line, no important train has been scheduled through this route. At present only passenger trains have been scheduled in the line. I would request the Government to divert some of the long route express trains starting from Trivandrum through this line like some of the trains services which end in Cochin. They may be extended to Alleppey or Kayamkulam. Unless and until the Government takes these steps there would not be much utility of the Kayamkulam-Alleppey railway line.

I would also request the Government to implement the promise given by it that one new train will be introduced between New Delhi and Trivandrum.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Mohadeepak Singh Shakya.

Please do not read: If you read, you will take lot of time. Just tell the facts.

[Translation]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA (Etah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance towards the loan waiving scheme. Last time when the loans were waived of the Centre and the State Governments equally bore the expenses. There is still an outstanding amount of Rs. 166.872 crore of the Uttar Pradesh Government against the Central Government. This outstanding amount should be immediately released to the State Government so that State does not face any problem in accomplishing all its pending tasks.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we could complete only 20 out of the 32 names. Now the zero Hour has to come to an end.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): You called me. Even after calling me, you did not allow me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name was not in the list. I called your name because probably you wanted to give your opinion because you represent a political party—about Mandal Commission. It is only under those circumstances that I called your name. In the House we should have some norms. I called only according to the list. Supposing if the earlier speakers were to cut short their speeches six or seven people could have participated in the debate.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You extend the time by another 15 minutes.

You allow one minute each. You have not called me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will send this list to you for your verification.

Now statement by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. 6

13.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 7th December, 1992, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion on the Resolutions seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances and consideration and passing of the Bills replacing these Ordinances:-
 - (a) The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Ordinance, 1992.
 - (b) The Delhi Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.
3. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the National Highways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 and consideration and adoption of the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the National Highway (Amendment) Bill, 1992 as passed by Lok Sabha.
4. Discussion on the Resolutions seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances and consideration and passing of the Bills replacing these

ordinances, as passed by Rajya Sabha:-

- (a) The Multimodal Transportation of Goods Ordinance, 1992.
 - (b) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.
 - (c) The Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.
5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:-
- (a) The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1992.
 - (b) The SAARC Convention (suppression of Terrorism) Bill, 1992.

13.04 hrs.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Discussion on the status of Urdu in Education, Administration and mass media in the light of the recommendation of the Reports of the Gujral Committee, the Ali Ahmad Susoor Committee and the Ali Sardar Jafari Committee as well as the programme of action under the New Education Policy.
2. Discussion on the status of Wakfs and Wakf Administration in the country with particular reference to the proposal for amendment to the Wakf Act, 1954.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. The House should discuss how to remove anomalies in

implementation of one time increase in the Pension of Ex-serviceman.

2. The House should discuss as to why drilling at Chaligar-Talai in Himachal Pradesh has been stopped by O.N.G.C.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Betwa is one of the holy rivers of the country, but is being heavily polluted by the effluents discharged by the factories of Mandideep and Vidisha. A scheme should be formulated to make Betwa pollution free on the lines of the Ganges Yamuna anti pollution scheme.
2. Need to give lease of the land to the tribals on which they are engaged in cultivation for years in Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): I request the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Modernisation of IISCO which is pending for a long time.
2. Introduction of EMU coaches between Bardhaman and Asansol and Asansol and Purulia.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. The construction of a new rail line from Digha to Jamluk under the S.E. Railways in the district of Midnapur should be completed in next two years' time. This deserves discussion in the House.

2. That Pakistan is in possession of seven atomic bombs ready to strike at the destination requires immediate discussion in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need to give immediate clearance to the power projects of Rajasthan which are pending for clearance before the Centre.
2. Need to provide funds to upgrade the Jaipur airport in Rajasthan into an international airport.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Price rise-resultant hardship faced by the common people.

2. Severe resource crunch faced by Jute Corporation of India.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next weeks agenda:-

1. Need to suitably amend the 40 year old Dargha Act for the proper maintenance of the shrine of the famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti at Ajmer Sharief.
2. Need to include the representatives of the Rajasthan Government and the local representatives of the people of Ajmer in the Dargha Committee, Constituted by the

Central Government under the move:
Dargha Act.

[English]

SHRICHITTABASU (Barasat): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. The situation arising out of the reported starvation deaths in Palamau and other places.

2. The situation arising out of the agitation launched by the Chilka Bachao Andolan protesting against the Prawan Project.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. The situation arising out of severe power cut in different States particularly Orissa and remedial measures called for.
2. The situation arising out of serious drought conditions developing in Orissa specially Western region and measures required to alleviate the suffering of the people.

13.19 hrs

**MOTION RE. RESUMPTION OF
DEBATE ON CONSTITUTION
(SEVENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL
AND CONSTITUTION) SEVENTY-THIRD
AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJ KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to

"That the debate on the months for consideration and passing of the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991 and the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991, as reported by the Joint Committees, which was adjourned on 3rd December, 1992, be resumed now".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the debate on the motions for consideration and passing of the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991 and the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991, as reported by the Joint Committees, which was adjourned on 3rd December, 1992, be resumed, now."

The motion was adopted.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at twenty-two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report, annual accounts and renew on the working of Himalayan Mountaineering Institute Darjeeling for 1991-92 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR): I beg to lay on the

Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2821/92]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 1991-92

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 1991-92 together with Report thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2822/92]

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK MEHLOT): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cotton Corporation

of India Limited Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay for the year 1991-92 alongwith the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2823/92]

[English]

Notifications issued under Merchant Shipping Act 1952 Motor Vehicles Act 1988, Annual Report and Review on the working of Mormugao Dock Labour Board for the year 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJ KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Jagdish Tytler, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 720 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1992 making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 865 dated the 7th October, 1988 issued under sections 435D and 435E of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 [Placed in Library. See No. 2824/92]

(2) A copy of the Chandigarh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 4/1/33/90-II (2)/2430 in Chandigarh Administration Gazette dated the 8th February, 1990 under sub-section (4) of section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2825/92]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts under section 5E of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948.

- (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 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2826/92]

Notifications Issued under Customs Act 1962 Income Tax Act, 1961 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): On behalf of Shri Rameshwar Thakur, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 717 (E) and G.S.R. 718(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a basic customs duty of 10 percent and auxiliary duty of 45 percent on the imported copper wire bars, copper cathodes and copper wire rods produced out of copper concentrates sent out of India calculated on the cost of conversion from copper

concentrates to such copper items.

- (ii) G.S.R. 726(E) and G.S.R. 727 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt the machinery, equipments, instruments, components, jigs, fixtures, dies, tools, raw materials, accessories and spares required for the purpose of the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme of the Ministry of Defence when imported into India by Authorised Works Centres of the said programme from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

- (iii) G.S.R. 732 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a concessional rate of additional duty of customs at the rate of 5.75 percent to fibreglass sewing thread and fibreglass filter cloth when imported into India for the manufacture of goods intended for pollution control purposes, subject to certain conditions.

- (iv) G.S.R. 751 (E) and G.S.R. 752 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the notification from the basic customs duty in excess of 15 percent *ad valorem* and whole of the additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

- (v) G.S.R. 755 (E) published in

- Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 45/79-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1979.
- (vi) G.S.R. 756 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 252/90-Cus., dated the 12th October, 1990.
- (vii) G.S.R. 764 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 189/92-Cus., dated the 14th May, 1992.
- (viii) G.S.R. 765 (E) and G.S.R. 766 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to gold imported by or on behalf of State Bank of India or Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Limited for supply under the Gold and Silver Jewellery and articles export promotion and Replenishment Scheme of the Export and Import Policy for 1992-97 from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (ix) G.S.R. 773 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 72/85-Cus., dated the 17th March, 1985.
- (x) G.S.R. 774 (E) and G.S.R. 775 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods mentioned in the Notification from the whole of the basic and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon subject to certain conditions.
- (xi) G.S.R. 776 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a concessional rate of basic duty at 25 percent for golf equipments, subject to certain conditions.
- (xii) G.S.R. 777 (E) and G.S.R. 778 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to items specified in the notification when imported by Indian Oil Companies in connection with petroleum operations from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs subject to certain conditions.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 786 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Erythromycin Thiocyanate when imported into India from the basic duty of customs in excess of 15 percent *ad-valorem*.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 789 (E) and G.S.R. 799 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods mentioned in the notification

from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2827/92]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and english versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:-

- (i) S.O. 2545 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'the NAB Lions Home for Aging Blind, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94, subject to certain conditions.
- (ii) S.O. 2546 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust, New Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93, subject to certain conditions.
- (iii) S.O. 2548 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.
- (iv) S.O. 2547 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 making certain amendments to Notification No. 8872 dated the 19th April, 1991.

- (v) S.O. 2549 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Mysore resettlement and Development Agency, Bangalore' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.

- (vi) S.O. 2550 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'India International Centre, New Delhi' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.

- (vii) S.O. 2551 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Medical Research Foundations, Madras' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (viii) S.O. 2556 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Navjivan Trust, Ahmedabad' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94, subject to certain conditions.

- (ix) S.O. 2552 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 making certain amendments to Notification No. 8943 dated the 19th November, 1991

- (x) S.O. 2555 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to

- 'Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94, subject to certain conditions.
- (xi) S.O. 2554 published in Gazette of India the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1991-92, subject to certain conditions.
- (xii) S.O. 2553 published in Gazette of India the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Wild Life Association of South India, Bangalore' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92, subject to certain conditions.
- (xiii) S.O. 2557 published in Gazette of India the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Consumer Guidance Society of India' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92, subject to certain conditions.
- (xiv) S.O. 2558 published in Gazette of India the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Gujarat Pollution Control Board' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92, subject to certain conditions.
- (xv) S.O. 2559 published in Gazette of India the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94, subject to certain conditions.
- (xvi) S.O. 2560 published in Gazette of India the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Children's Book Trust, New Delhi' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92, subject to certain conditions.
- (xvii) S.O. 2561 published in Gazette of India the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Yusuf Meherally Centre, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1992-93 to 1994-95, subject to certain conditions.
- (xviii) S.O. 2562 published in Gazette of India the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Jhargram Leprosy Project, Calcutta' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 to 1991-92, subject to certain conditions.
- (xix) S.O. 2563 published in Gazette of India the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Institute of Public Assistance, Goa' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88, subject to certain conditions.

[Sh. Dalbir Singh]

- (xx) S.O. 2564 published in Gazette of India the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Shree Gadge Maharaj Mission, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94, subject to certain conditions.
- (xxi) S.O. 2565 published in Gazette of India the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'SOS Children's Villages of India, New Delhi' under section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94, subject to certain conditions.
- (xxii) S.O. 2566 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Servants of India Society, Pune, under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxiii) S.O. 2567 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxiv) S.O. 2568 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Rural Development Organisation, Aruvankadu, Nilgiris' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1992-93 to 1994-95 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxv) S.O. 2569 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Punjab Istri Sabha Relief Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxvi) S.O. 2570 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Sarva seva Sangh, Sevagram, Wardha' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxvii) S.O. 2571 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Association of the Physically Handicapped, Bangalore' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxviii) S.O. 2572 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'West Bengal Council for Child Welfare, Calcutta' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.
- (xxix) S.O. 2573 published in Gazette

of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'Motilal Memorial Society, Lucknow' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.

- (xxix) S.O. 2573 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'The C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation Madras' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xxx) S.O. 2574 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'The C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation Madras' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xxxi) S.O. 2575 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1992 regarding exemption to 'National Foundations for Communal Harmony' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1992-93 to 1994-95 subject to certain conditions.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2828/92]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 767(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all excisable goods manufactured in a factory of

production for manufacture of final products to be supplied to Ministry of Defence or its projects in terms of specified notifications from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library See No LT-2829/92]

General Central Service Senior Personal Assistant, Group B (Gazetted) Recruitment Rules 1992

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRIS. KRISHANKUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Service Senior Personal Assistant, Group 'B' (Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 471 in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1992 issued under article 309 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2830/92]

Life Insurance Corporation Regulations 1992, Annual Report and Renew on the working of small Industries Development Bank of India for 1991-92 and Annual Report and Accounts of the regional Rural Banks etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation (First Amendment) Regulations, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Industries

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Development Bank of India for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts under sub-sections (5) of section 30 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Small Industries Development Bank of India for the year 1991-92.

(3) A copy each of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks for the year 1991-92 together with Auditor's Report thereon:-

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2832/92]

- (i) Mrathwada Gramin Bank, Nanded (Maharashtra)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2833/92]
- (ii) Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua (MP)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2834/92]
- (iii) Shahdol Kshetriya Gramin Bank,, Shahdol (MP)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2835/92]
- (iv) Buldana Gramin Bank, Buldana (Maharashtra)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2836/92]
- (v) Marwar Gramin Bank Pali (Rajasthan)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2837/92]
- (vi) Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Vidisha

(MP)

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2838/92]

- (vii) Sharda Gramin Bank, Santa (MP)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2839/92]
- (viii) Rani Lakshmi Bai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhansi, (UP)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2840/92]
- (ix) Ganga Yamuna Gramin Bank, Dehradun (UP)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2841/92]
- (x) Pithoragarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pithoragarh (UP)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2842/92]
- (xi) Nagarjuna Gramin Bank, Khammam (A.P)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2843/92]
- (xii) North Malabar Gramin Bank, Kannur (Kerala)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2844/92]
- (xiii) Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon (M.P)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2845/92]
- (xiv) Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank, Bolangir (Orissa)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2846/92]
- (xv) Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani (Bihar)
[Placed in Library See No. LT-2847/92]

(xvi)	Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea (Bihar) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2848/92]		Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2858/92]
(xvii)	Sri Ganganagar Kasehtriya Gramin Bank, (Sri ganganagar (Rajasthan) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2849/92]	(xxvii)	Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshiarpur (Punjab) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2859/92]
(xviii)	Bijapur Gramin Bank, Bijapur (Karnataka) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2850/92]	(xxviii)	Chhindwara Seoni Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chhindwara (MP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2860/92]
(xix)	Devi Patan Keshetriya Gramin Bank, Gonda (UP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2851/92]	(xxix)	Hindon Gramin Bank, Ghaziabad (UP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2861/92]
(xx)	Kolar Gramin Bank, Kolar (Karnataka) [Placed in Library See No. LT 2852/92]	(xxx)	Kalahandi Anchalika Gramya Bank, Bhawanipatna (Orissa) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2862/92]
(xxi)	Mandla Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank, [Placed in Library See No. LT-2853/92]	(xxxi)	Mallabhum Gramin Bank, Bankura (West Bengal) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2863/92]
(xxii)	Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi (H.P.) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2854/92]	(xxxii)	Chambal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Morena (MP) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2864/92]
(xxiii)	Kashi Gramin Bank, Varanasi (UP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2855/92]	(xxxiii)	Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Manipuri (UP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2865/92]
(xxiv)	Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Raigarh (MP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2856/92]	(xxxiv)	Langoi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu (Assam) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2866/92]
(xxv)	Kakathiya Grammeena Bank, Warangal (AP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2857/92]	(xxxv)	Tungabhadra Gramin Bank, Bellary (Karnataka) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2867/92]
(xxvi)	Vallalar Gramin Bank,	(xxxvi)	Malaprabha Gramena

	Bank, Dharwar (Karnataka) [Placed in Library See No. LT- 2868/92]	(xvi)	Kutch Gramin Bank, Bhuj (Gujarat) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2878/92]
(xxxvii)	Dungarpur Banswara Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Dungarpur (Rajasthan) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2869/92]	(xlvii)	Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur, (MP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2879/92]
(xxxviii)	Alaknanda Gramin Bank, Pauri Garhwal (UP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2870/92]	(xlviii)	Adhiyaman Grama Bank, Dharmapuri (Tamil Nadu) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2880/92]
(xxxix)	Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bareilly (UP) [Placed in Library See. No. LT-2871/92]	(xlix)	Nalanda Gramin Bank, Biharsharif (Bihar) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2881/92]
(xl)	Singhbhum Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chaibasa (Bihar) [Placed in Library See. No. LT-2872/92]	(l)	Rushikulya Gramyabank, Berhampur (Orissa) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2882/92]
(xli)	Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, Tumkur (Karnataka) [Placed in Library See. No. LT-2873/92]	(li)	Chikmagalur Kodagu Gramin Bank, Chikmagalur (Karnataka) [Placed in Library See No LT-2883/92]
(xlii)	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ambikapur (MP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2874/92]	(lii)	Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank, Arrah (Bihar) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2884/92]
(xliii)	Magadh Gramin Bank, Gaya, (Bihar) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2875/92]	(liii)	Lakhimi Gaonlia Bank, Golaghat (Assam) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2885/92]
(xliv)	Patliputra Gramin Bank, Patna (Bihar) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2876/92]	(liv)	Raebareli Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Raebareli (UP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2886/92]
(xlv)	Alwar Bharatpur Anchali Gramin Bank, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	(lv)	Bhagalpur Banka Kshetriya Gramin Bank,

	Bhagalpur (Bihar) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2887/92]		Bhandara (Maharashtra) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2897/92]
(lvi)	Avadh Gramin Bank, Lucknow (UP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2888/92]	(lxvi)	Shri Venkateswara Grammeena Bank, Chittoor (AP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2898/92]
(lvii)	Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhiwani (Haryana) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2889/92]	(lxvii)	Krishna Grameena Bank, Gulbarga (Karnataka) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2899/92]
(lviii)	Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal [Placed in Library See No. LT-2890/92]	(lxviii)	Akola Gramin Bank, Akola (Maharashtra) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2900/92]
(lix)	DhenKanal Gramya Bank, Dhenkanal (Orissa) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2891/92]	(lxix)	Sree Anantha Grameena Bank, Anantapur (AP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2901/92]
(lx)	Faridkot Bathinda Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bathinda (Punjab) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2892/92]	(lxx)	Sangameshwari Grameena Bank Mahbubnagar (AP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2902/92]
(lxi)	Guar Gramin Bank, Malda (West Bengal) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2893/92]	(lxxi)	Kisan Gramin Bank Budaun (UP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2903/92]
(lxii)	Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank, Nalbari (Assam) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2894/92]	(lxii)	Kshetriya Gramin Bank Hoshanganad (MP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2904/92]
(lxiii)	Jamnagar Rajkot Gramin Bank, Jamnagar (Gujarat) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2895/92]	(lxiii)	Surendrangar Bhavnagar Gramin Bank Surendrangar (Gujarat) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2905/92]
(lxvi)	South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram (Kerala) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2896/92]	(lxiv)	Bikaner Kshetriya Gram Bank, Bikaner (Rajasthan) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2906/92]
(lxv)	Bhandara, Gramin Bank,	(lxxv)	Nainital Almora Kshetriya

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[Placed in Library See
No. LT-2916/92]

	Gramin Bank, Nainital (UP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2907/92]	(lxxxv)	Basti Gramin Bank, Basti (UP) [Placed in Library See No LT-2917/92]
(lxxvi)	V i s v e s h v a r a y a Grameena Bank, Mandya (Karnataka) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2908/92]	(lxxxvi)	Farrukhabad Gramin Bank, Farrukhabad (UP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2918/92]
(lxxvii)	Puri Gramya Bank, Pipli (Orissa) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2909/92]	(lxxxvii)	Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Siwan (Bihar) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2919/92]
(lxxviii)	Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari (Bihar) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2910/92]	(lxxxviii)	Golconda Grameena Bank, Hyderabad (AP) [Placed in Library See No LT-2920/92]
(lxxix)	Samyut Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Azamgarh (UP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2911/92]	(lxxxix)	Koraput Panchayati Gramya Bank, Jeypore Koraput Dist. (Orissa) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2921/92]
(lxxx)	Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jagdalpur (MP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2912/92]	14.23 hrs.	
		CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL	
(lxxxI)	Thar Enchalik Gramin Bank, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2913/93]	(Insertion of new Part IX)	
		As Reported by Joint Committee	
		AND	
(lxxxii)	Baitarani Gramya Bank, Mayurbhanj (Orissa) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2914/92]	CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL	
		(Insertion of new part IXA)	
(lxxxiii)	Kanakadurga Grameena Bank, Gudivada (AP) [Placed in Library See No. LT-2915/92]	As Reported by Joint Committee- CONTD.	
		[English]	
(lxxxiv)	Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Narsinghpur (MP)	MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up Legislative Business.	
		Shri Shobanadreeswara Rao Vadde	

SHRI SHOBANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, day before yesterday I was mentioning about the advantage of direction elections to the local self-governing bodies. This direct election has given a continuity to the body elected by the people, because the Chairperson is not simply sitting in that Chair due to the goodwill of the Members of that body, but the entire electorate of that village or the intermediate level Organisation or the electorate in the entire district has elected that Chairperson. He commanded respect both among his Members of the bodies at various levels, as well as the officials also. Then, there is better coordination and cooperation.

In the original Bill also, upto intermediate level, it was proposed to have direct elections, but in the Select Committee report, only upto the village level, it is proposed to have direct elections whereas for intermediate and district levels, indirect elections have been proposed.

The Committee has expressed its view. But that itself is contrary to what it said on p.6:

" The Committee notes that the issue relating to direct or indirect elections in panchayati raj institutions is very vital".

It has recognised this fact.

" Directly elected persons have an inherent strength of having been elected by the people. Moreover, indirect elections have led to various manipulative practices. The Committee, therefore, are of the opinion that in order to strengthen democracy at the grass roots level, all seats in a panchayati, at any level, all seats in a Panchayat, at any level, should be filled by direct elections".

I wholeheartedly agree with this opinion expressed by the Select Committee in its earlier finding.

It is common knowledge that earlier when there was indirect election, there used to be non-confidence motions against the President of the Panchayati raj Samiti or a Sarpanch of the village or a municipal council Chairman and there used to be lot of horse-trading and bargaining and again they will withdraw the no-confidence motion and ultimately it will reflect very badly on the administrative functioning.

So, my humble request to the august House is to adopt and accept direct elections to the local Bodies at all levels.

Regarding the Municipal Corporations, excepting Hyderabad city, for Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Corporations also direct elections were held and, of course, in our Vijayawada, mayor candidate belonging to congress party was elected Mr. Janihyala Shankar and in Visakhapatnam, Dr. Subba Rao, from out TDP Party were elected. For five years, there was no interruption and the Government also gave the best cooperation to the local Bodies, including the Municipal Corporation. Nowhere a municipality was destabilised by the Government during the five year period. So, my suggestion is that direct elections will be having lot of advantage over indirect elections.

Regarding the composition of the intermediate level Bodies, the Chairperson of the lower level Body should be a Member of the Intermediate level Body and the Chairman of the intermediate level Body should be a Member in the district-level panchayat and the presence of MLAs and Members in those district-level Panchayat Bodies will definitely help the people's representatives to the Legislative Assembly as well as the House of People, or the Rajya Sabha to enable them to know how things are going on, what that Zilla Praja Parishad or the Municipal Corporation or a Municipality is taking up, what programmes they are implementing, how and to what extent, they are effectively implementing them, and by knowing the programme, plan and implementation, they can in turn coordinate

635 Const. (72nd Amend.) Bill
(Insertion of new part IX)
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(Insertion of new part IX A)
As reported by Joint Committee

with the State Government or the Central Government and help those local self-governing Bodies to further effectively function and cater to the needs of the local people who have elected them.

Regarding reservation, we fully agree with the proposals that have been made by the hon. Minister. Reservation for SCs and STs in relation to the percentage of their population is there. It is there already several States. It is there here also. It is really a very good thing.

Regarding women, I really congratulate the Government for reserving one-third of the seats to women. After so long a time, women are going to be given a due place in the administration of these local self-governing Bodies and, in our Andhra Pradesh, our former Chief Minister and President of the Telugu Desam party, Mr. N.T. Rama Rao has reserved 9 per cent of the seats to women for the first time. There are Mandal Praja Parishad Chairperson and Zilla Praja Parishad Chairperson from women who have done very well. Just because one is a lady it is not that we take it that she cannot manage the entire show. After all, this nation was governed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she won the acclaim of not only the people of this country but also of the people of other countries. So in Karnataka 25 per cent reservations were given to women. This is a very welcome measure. My only suggestion is that in case sufficient number of women do not come forward, then, that may be filled up by others.

Regarding the Backward Classes, here you have left it to the State Government. My feeling is that for the BCs also, the Government could have done it. In fact, in our Andhra Pradesh, for the first time, the Telugu Desam Party under the leadership of Shri N.T. Rama Rao had given 20 per cent reservation to the backward class people in all the local bodies, mandal Parishads, zilla Praja Parishads and the municipalities also. Further, the minorities were also given the

opportunity by means of co-option to all Praja Parishads zilla parishads and the municipalities. Everywhere, the minorities were given opportunity. My humble suggestion to the Government is that they should provide opportunity to the minorities also to engage themselves in the administration of the local bodies.

Another suggestion is about the rotation of the reserved posts. Here also, you have left it to the State Governments. If the same posts in the same place are reserved just like in the case of Assemblies and the Parliament, there will not be rotation. Earlier, sometime back several members cutting across party barriers suggested that there may be rotation. My suggestion is that rotation should be there to give opportunity to more areas to get the opportunity of reservation and the people who do not belong to the reserved categories also should take part in the administration.

Regarding the powers and responsibility, this is a very important measure. I really congratulate the Joint Select Committee headed by Shri K.P. Singh Deo. In the case of the 72nd Constitution Amendment Bill, the Select Committee's report is not did not mention it. But I am very happy that in the case of the 73rd Constitution Amendment Bill Select Committee Report proposed that there should be a District Planning Committee to formulate the plans at the village level, intermediate level and the district level. This Committee for District Planning will coordinate the developmental plans for the entire district including the panchayats and the municipalities. Really, I express my fullest agreement to this proposal. It is a long overdue one. It is in tune with what Mahatma Gandhi told this nation; what Mahatma Gandhi wished very long time back. He suggested that the villagers should be given proper power to shape their destiny. The Gram Panchayats set up has come into being since 1959. Because of certain deficiencies they could not really fulfill these the aspirations of the people as a result of which slowly they lost importance. Because of lack of funds and because of the overthrow of these Panchayat Raj institutions and

637 *Const. (72nd Amend.) Bill* AGRAHAYANA 13, 1914 (*SAKA*) *Const. (73rd Amend.)* 638
(Insertion of new part IX) *Bill (Insertion of new part IX A)*

As reported by Joint Committee and
municipal bodies by the State Government and not conducting the elections, slowly they lost the importance and the enthusiasm among the people. But the 72nd Constitution Amendment Bill and the 73d Constitution Amendment Bill are going to refurbish that image, restore the strength and the vitality to the local self-government bodies. The items which you have proposed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules are good. I fully agree to those items.

Regarding funds, this is most important aspect. Because of lack of adequate funds, these organisations could not effectively serve the people in the local bodies' areas. You have suggested in this that a Finance Commission may be appointed at the State level to examine the aspect of devolving more funds to these institutions.

At the Government of India level, the Select Committee proposed in the 73rd Amendment Bill, the constitution of the Central Finance Commission under Article 280 of the Constitution. The Central Finance Commission should examine this aspect also, now that we are giving a statutory mandate if regular elections to the local bodies and also the powers and certain parameters in which they can effectively serve the people and to develop this nation. For that, they must be provided with necessary funds. At the present, the State Governments are Starving for funds. Over a period of time, slowly, the Centre had usurped more powers and the State Governments are not able to help these local bodies.

So, under this Article 280 of the Constitution, the Central Finance Commission should be entrusted with the task to see how many funds can be devolved to these local bodies whether it is panchayats or the municipalities. It must not only be from the State Government funds but they must also be from the Central Government funds.

In this context, I would like to say that as far back as in 1972, the then Union Minister

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for Planning, Shri D.P. Dhar had confessed in Parliament on 23rd August, 1972, and I quote:

"One of the causes for the failure of planning in India was that the leadership had not succeeded in involving the people at the grass-roots in the process of planning and implementation."

So, let us keep this in mind. Earlier also, the Local Finance Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1951, in its report, recommended that one particular tax from the Union List, that is, terminal tax on goods or passengers carried by Railway, sea or air and 12 other taxes from the State List should be reserved for utilisation by these local bodies. The Committee had also suggested that the State while investing in these local bodies with wider responsibilities, must also place at their disposal adequate funds to supplement their revenues. The Enquiry Commission on the Taxes in 1953-54, headed by Shri John Mathai, had also recommended certain items for exclusive utilisation by these local bodies. So, three decades back, they have suggested this. I hope the Government of India will take adequate steps under this Article 280 of the Constitution, by entrusting the Central Finance Commission to examine these aspects and to devolve more funds to these local bodies.

Sir, another point is with regard to the right of recall, Late Jayaprakash Narayan was advocating the right of recall to strengthen the democracy and to give the people who are responsible for placing us in this seat, whether it is yourself or myself and when the people are not satisfied with our performance, when they feel that we are not standing up to their aspirations, when they are convinced that the peoples, representatives are not rendering any service, the people must have the right to recall. I hope these Panchayat Raj 72nd and 73rd amendment Bills will make necessary amendments so that at least in the Gram Sabhas they will be given that power. The electorate of a Panchayat

when they feel that the Sarpanch and members of the gram Sabha are not serving them really and they are harming their interests, when a meeting on an appointed date takes place two-thirds of that electorate, when they come and express their no-confidence in the Sarpanch and the Panchayat members, they must be removed. Such type recalling power should be given to the people.

Finally, I would like to say a few words about the municipalities. Right at the moment, the municipalities and the corporations, they are starving for funds. Similar is the case with Panchayats. In the days of Janata Government the Food for Work programme had come into being. It had helped to some extent the rural development—formation of roads, drinking water schemes, etc. Subsequently the NREP and RLEGP schemes for rural development have come. They have also helped to some extent. Of course wastage may be a lot. Even the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself agreed on the floor of this very House. I was present in the 8th Lok Sabha - that not even 25 per cent is going to the targeted sections. In spite of that something has been done.

After NREP and RLEGP now you have taken up the Rozgar Yojana scheme. That has to some extent helped the Gram Panchayats. Otherwise there is nothing that can be done in the Gram Panchayats. So both for Municipalities as well as Gram Panchayats making availability of funds is the most important task without which, in spite of your bringing the Bill or taking any other measure, the situation will not really improve.

I hope the Government will keep in mind that particular aspect and see that local self-government bodies at various levels really function and cater to the needs of the people. Today the villages are not actually livable. Many people from the villages are coming and settling in the nearby semi-urban areas. Every person in this House is well aware of

Thank you very much for giving me time.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the 72nd and the 73rd Constitution Amendment Bills. It is really a red letter day as we are going for our major structural changes in our Constitution after 45 years of independence. I must thank the hon. Ministers for Urban Development and the hon. Minister for Rural Development and also the hon. Prime Minister for bringing this comprehensive Bill in time.

From the interruptions in the earlier discussion, it seems that when the hon. Members from this side of the House take the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, it tastes bitter for the hon. Members sitting on the other side. But you must try to realise that we cannot avoid taking the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi not merely because he was our leader but because of his contribution. He was the main architect and the main moving spirit behind these historic Bills. I would like to quote the remarks Prof. Ranga which he made while initiating the debate on the same Bill in this House in 1989 after the introduction of the Bills by the then Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi I quote:-

" Fortunately for us we have had this young Prime Minister coming with a fresh mind without any prejudice and predilections, going around the country for more than two years from place to place, from slum to slum, from Moholla to Moholla, learning how we go on living in our country. Yet another leader discovered India".

That is what Prof. Ranga remarked. So we must remember on this historic day our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Many hon. Members have said while passing this historic Bill it will fulfil the long

cherished dreams of our father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi. It is certainly a step towards the Ram Rajya.

But I also found certain lacunae in the Bills. However, at this moment I am not going to talk about them because the Bills have come back from Joint Committees and the Joint Committees comprised Members of the major political parties including our party. So instead of going into the lacunae I would simply request the hon. Members who have given amendments not to insist on their amendments. Let us begin with this and if we find difficulties, we will have to definitely rectify them at the appropriate time. Since I am not going to talk about the lacunae I will simply tell the hon. Minister that today when we pass the Bill our main responsibility is to ensure the implementation of the provisions of this Bill in letter and spirit. When or if we talk of the decentralisation of power we must give provisions of finance. Unless and until you give sufficient finance, the Panchayats and the Nagar Palikas will never function to our expectation.

You cannot keep these Nagar Palikas and Panchayats at the mercy of the State Governments. Because we have 33 long years of bitter experience about what the State Governments have done. Moreover the resources at the disposal of the State Governments for Panchayats and Nagar Palikas are meagre. Specially in a poor and small State like Arunachal Pradesh, you cannot expect these Panchayats to do anything remarkable. Therefore I urge the Central Government to give sufficient provisions for financial resources.

I entrusted this august House as a Panchayat Member. I was in the Panchayat for the last seven years before I entered this House. I know what are the difficulties there. Though Arunachal Pradesh is one of the smallest States, people know hardly about it, yet the Panchayat system that we have there is one of the best. Still the resources at the disposal of the Panchayat are very meagre. We could not do anything much. That is why I just repeat that the hon. Minister should see

that the Panchayats and Nagar Palikas get sufficient funds.

The poverty alleviation schemes of the Central Government like IRDP and JRY etc are being implemented at the grassroot levels through Panchayats. Panchayat Members have been carrying out these programmes very successfully. So we must also think on this line and funds should also be provided on these lines. I do not want to take much time of the House. I would simply request the hon. Minister that when the Chief Ministers and Ministers of various States attend the Seminars and Conferences and discuss the problems, on a common platform, he must also ensure that- if not all the members of Panchayats and Nagar Palikas - at least the presidents of the Zilla Parishads and chairmen of Municipalities attend them periodically so that they can share the difficulties. They can identify areas where they have gone wrong. I hope this will definitely help in fulfilling the long cherished dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. Thank you so much.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the 72nd and 73rd Constitution Amendment Bill. I welcome it but through you I would like to point out some of the drawbacks in this amendment. The Panchayat system is not new in our country, it has been continuing since ages and I understand that in ancient India, one of the major functions of Panchayat was to make available cheap and quick justice to the villagers. The Panchas used to sit in the Chaupal of the village and the villagers used to settle their petty disputes themselves by holding discussions and the Panchas themselves by holding discussions and the Panch was given great regard. At that time, Panch was called Panch Parmeshwar, i.e. equal to 'God' but today we can see that petty disputes are not settled in villages but they are settled in the courts. This concept of court has been borrowed from the West. I admit that the villagers have

to visit courts several times in connection with settlement of their petty disputes, they have to depend on lawyers and due to it many cases which can be settled easily in village itself, linger on and the people have to wait for the settlement of such cases throughout their lives and in many cases they don't get justice.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I like to submit through you that the cases which can be settled through mutual negotiations should be settled in the way, as is in vogue in Madhya Pradesh, where experiments have been made to settle through negotiations in Lok Adalats and so such a provision should be made in this Bill on these lines through which petty disputes can be settled in the Panchayats in villages. I understand that it would help in providing cheap, and quick justice to villagers.

Sir, I would like to submit one more thing about demarcating the area to be placed under a particular Gram Panchayat. I am saying so, on the basis of my own experience that sometimes when the areas are demarcated to be placed under a particular Gram Panchayat, the influential people, specially those belonging to the ruling party, keeping in view the chances of their victory placed 3-4 villagers under a single Panchayat and when they saw no chances of their victory in a particular village, they placed that village under some other Panchayat. With the result, several villages were used to be placed under one particular Panchayat in one year, and under the next Panchayat in the next year and during the third year, under the third Panchayat. Therefore the demarcation of the Gram Panchayats should be made on a clear criterion.

Sir, an experiment was made Madhya Pradesh where the area under a Patwari has been considered as a unit so that the people belonging both to the ruling party as well as the Opposition may not transfer an area from one Panchayat to the other in view of their chances of victory. Therefore there should

be a clear cut provision in this Bill that no one can transfer the Panchayat area arbitrarily keeping in view his political interests. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of direct election to Sarpanch and Chairman of the Panchayat is concerned, I welcome it and support it. We have observed that when the Sarpanch is elected by the Panches, every sort of tactics is applied to become Sarpanch. At that time horse-trading takes place and both, money power and muscle power are applied and some times the prospective Sarpanch arranges a tour of all the four pilgrimages for the Panchas. So, if the Sarpanch is elected directly then all such drawbacks will be removed.

I would like to submit one more thing, the Chairman of the Madhyavarti, which is called Janpad Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh as also the Chairman of the Zila Panchayat should also be elected directly. It is not necessary to form separate districts areas and to elect members for the Zila Parishads separately. I do not feel it necessary that the members of the Janpad Panchayats and the members of Zila Parishads may elect from amongst themselves the Chairman. Since the Gram Panchayats, are connected with the Janpad Panchayats and the Janpad Panchayats are connected with Zila Panchayats, the Chairman and Sarpanchas of Gram Panchayats should be the ex-officio members of the Janpad Panchayats and the Chairman of the Janpad Panchayats should be the ex-officio members of the Zila Panchayats. I do not feel any necessity for separate elections for them. The Chairmen of Zila Panchayats and Janpad Panchayats should be elected through direct elections.

Sir, I would like to submit one more thing regarding reservation. It has been stated in 243-D(1), that there will be reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I agree with that but it has been said that the reserved seats will be provided to Panchayats serial wise. My submission is that the wards of the Gram Panchayats are generally very small and sometimes there are such wards also, in which no Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people reside. It can be

viewed on the basis of the population. Where such people are in a large number, the reserved seats can be allotted.

Sir, I would like to say one more thing. Arrangements are being made for providing reservation for the Chairmen of Gram Panchayats, Chairmen of Janpad Panchayats and Chairmen of Zila Panchayats. The reserved posts should also be allotted to them keeping in view the population; wherever the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in large number, there these posts should be reserved.

We have experienced one more thing that the B.D.O. get the evaluation of the work which is got done by the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat by a Sub-Engineer. If the Sarpanch connives with the Sub-Engineer, then the work of 10000 can be evaluated as of 20000 and if he does not do so, then howsoever good work that may be, is not evaluated at all. In this way the honest Sarpanchas run from pillar to post to get their work evaluated. Since the evaluation is not done, the Panchayat does not get the further grants in time. Therefore such arrangements should be made through which corruption can be controlled, which is rampant. I think, in each and every Gram Panchayat.

Likewise, sometimes the Gram Panchayats get the work of poor quality done. May be they are elected representatives but no one has the right to get the work done by eating up public money. We have observed that from 1985 to 1988, many Gram Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh got work of such a poor quality done that the buildings collapsed even before their inauguration. Many schools and Panchayat buildings collapsed even before the inauguration. When the notice of recovery was served, they came out with a Court stay and in such cases the development of that Gram Panchayat came to a stand still since the new projects could not be sanctioned. My submission is that stern action should be taken against Sarpanchas, Chairman of Janpad Panchayats and Chairmen and Zila Panchayats Chairmen, who misuse the public

money and provisions should be made so that they can be punished.

I conclude and extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

15.00 hrs

RESOLUTION RE. REVIEW OF DISINVESTMENT POLICY - *CONTD.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up resolution regarding review of disinvestment policy. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh to continue his speech—not there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of sorrow that when we are discussing a very important subject, there is hardly any concern shown to have a really meaningful discussion. I must thank Mr. Rupchand Pal for bringing this resolution which deals with a very very grave issue facing our economy, namely, the disinvestment policy of public sector undertakings in this country.

In this country, we are devoting hours discussing issues like temple and mosque and other issues. But when the country is facing a more serious economic situation, when the very direction of this country, which has been adopted after a great deal of experiments, by persons no less than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his most valued colleagues, a complete new turn has been taken, a complete somersault has been taken with regard to the very direction of our economic policy.

Today, it is no longer a matter of jargon. But we find that more than the views of Parliament of India, more than the views of the elected representatives of this country, the views of a handful of people representing the IMF and the World Bank are prevailing in this country. Today, this Parliament does not decide the economic policy of this country because no such opportunity is being given

to discuss. We are faced with *post facto* situations. Decisions are taken probably beyond even the perimeters of North Block. They are being taken elsewhere. And this country has almost battered away its economic independence, its thought process even for a few millions or billions of dollars - I do not know which, of course, is a borrowed money.

There is a serious feeling. And a feeling cannot be just wished away or cannot be criticised by mere abuses or by some empty slogans that we are hearing these days, namely the very economic independence of this country is at stake. Who is going to decide our economic policy? One of the plans of the present Government's policy is to bring about the privatisation of the public sector, undertakings in this country. Forget about basic commitment to public sector undertakings. Do we believe in the principle of self-reliance or not? I hope that the Minister has not polluted himself by participating himself in anti-national activities. He has to only carry out decisions. And I charge that this Government is indulging in anti-national activities.

• 15.05 hrs

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

They have accepted this policy as dictates of some imperialist agencies., Sir, the question is do we any longer believe in public sector undertakings. I put this question very emphatically and I would request the hon. Minister to answer to this. Do we believe any longer in the principle of self-reliance? We are being told of global competition. I will be very happy if India can compete on her own terms in the world economy and world trade. Can we do it? I am asking the hon. Minister to enlighten me on this point. Let us consider exports. Government is giving so much stress on exports. In which area of export or in which commodity can we compete in the global market? We were told that we had the basic advantages in jute and tea but

even there, we are facing serious competition. And synthetics have come and jute is being replaced. We are having competitors for tea also. In which area shall we compete globally? This obsession of exports at any cost has also threatened the very basic principles of self-reliance. India is such a being market and it can provide a very big market. We can arrange to have or bestow some purchasing power in the hands of our teeming millions. Why should we do so with some foreigners? There is hardly any response. Only the Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh sees great response from the foreign multinational companies. He sees it in his dreams. We are being shown some exchange of talks in the television about the new experiment in Bangalore and Delhi and all that. I think so many times I have heard Dr. Manmohan Singh uttering the same words, from his first Budget speech till two days back, almost like a broken record. He says the same things. But I would like to know in which area we can compete and in which area India is providing such a market. Some foreign companies are showing some interest and more in consumer goods like coca cola, crunch, potato chips and they make some papaddams, cold drinks, sambar power and so on. This is their only interest because they want to utilise the Indian market. Probably, they cannot sell their products in their country or other countries. Their interest is not to strengthen the industrial base of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this Government believes that foreign investments or foreign investors will be motivated by their desire to strengthen India's industrial base or to provide employment to the people of this country or to make as much profit as possible. Now, we are being told of an open door policy adopted by so many South-East Asian countries like Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. We are told that Malaysia has made progress, why cannot India make progress? Of course, they have completely denuded themselves of their economic sovereignty. But Sir, the foreign investors will see to it whether they will oblige Mr. Thungon or Mr. Manmohan Singh or the Thai Finance Minister. There, they will not look at your faces or the dinners in Taj Palace

or Hyderabad House. They will decide it by calculating as to where they will get the highest profits. Therefore the only interest that they would show will be in respect of their own profits. As an Indian, I have expressed my sorry that the Prime Minister of India has to go abroad, to these big countries for the purpose of persuading them and inviting them with almost folded hands, to come and invest in India. He had been to Germany, France and Japan. What response has come from these countries? I would like to know this because this disinvestment in the public sector is one of the main planks of their economic policy. Therefore, I would like to know as to what is the response of the foreign investors. How many new industries have you been able to set up? You have given them all the facilities and benefits. Where is the industrialisation of this country? How can you export more? In which areas, are you going to export more? It is said that it would be done and that there is very good response and so on. I heard the Finance Minister saying these very same things on the TV the other day. I almost felt like switching it off, but I wanted to see the new experiment from Bangalore and Delhi and I wanted to see how they are managing it.

Sir, the same thing is being said again and again for the last 16 months. They keep on saying, 'if we do this and if we do that, something will happen and everything will be done.' I believe that this Government is sometimes quite happy when issues like Ayodhya come up. And probably, they do not mind even natural calamities because these will divert the people's attention from real problems. Sir, unemployment is reaching its peak. What is the crime of the young people of India? What is their crime? They have to remain unemployed without any source of livelihood, as a burden on society, for no fault of theirs. Their only fault is that they are born in India under the Congress Rule! And what is being done? You are singing praises about exit policy, VR scheme, rationalisation, etc. For whose benefit? Has this Government no obligation towards the young people of this country? These young people want to work and what to live a decent life. They are not anti-social and nor do they wish to become

martyrs your new policy. Their parents have a dream that their children will grow up and live a decent life; they will earn a living and look after their parents. Every one does not want to become a Maharaja or a Minister in the Central Government. They wish to lead a humble life in a decent civilised manner. Is it their fault if they are not able to get any work?

Now even the pretence of helping the small scale industries is given up. An industry upto two or three crores of rupees 'investment can be considered a small scale industry! It is a joke. In the name of giving some benefit to the small scale sector, persons who can invest upto two or three crores of rupees will be benefited. How many persons can invest this much money? We are facing many people. So many people-engineers, technicians, diploma holders in different trades - come to us from our constituencies and also from other places. They have a scheme. They want to do something useful for the country. They want to generate resources for the country for which they want a little benefit in the form of some loan or some advance. But, who is looking after them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much money SIDBI has given to how many young entrepreneurs; how they have invested their money; how many industries have they helped to set up and what is the type of people who are getting the benefit. I am sure you are aware that many of the big units, even, multinationals have set up a small scale industry. Now open association is permitted I believe 25 per cent of share holding is done openly. Earlier it was altogether *benami* but now they are participating in it. These multinationals in the name of small scale sector are enjoying the benefits of SIDBI.

I had an occasion to talk to them. You cannot do anything without security. Ask these who can give the security. We have been crying hoarse for years inside and outside but they are growing. Young people are getting frustrated. Why should they have any technical education if they cannot utilise it. That is why they are going abroad, if they can. They will catch the first flight, if they can.

What is the direction of this country? For whose benefit this country is being run? Can you forget people coming out of schools, colleges and universities with high hopes and dreams, which are being shattered? And, if they have to earn their livelihood by questionable means, you cannot blame them.

Therefore, we are saying that it is very easy to give hopes in your election manifesto but has your policy helped in the development of this country; in strengthening the industrial base of the country; in providing jobs to the unemployed people and so on? That is not so. Today, one of the planks of the Economic Policy is people and so on? That is not so. Today, one of the planks of the Economic Policy is disinvestment of public sector, with the real object of privatisation, which they cannot say openly because the Prime Minister has said, "No I do not wish to privatise it" I do not know what is the object of it.

It was said that these shares would be sold to nationalised banks, Mutual Fund bodies and big public corporations etc. But what has happened? Some banks purchased it and even before they could obtain the shares, they sold it to the private persons at twenty times of its value. Therefore, the public sector undertaking did not get the money. Now, banks will have to prove their honesty. The onus is now shifted and the JPC is spending hours and hours on this. I am told they may need another four months because of the magnitude of scam.

Mr. Thungon, this was the contribution. India has got the greatest benefit. We go permanently on the Guinness Book of Record as having allowed the greatest financial scandal in any country in the world to occur. This is our achievement. We know how we are performing in Olympics and this is where we have come to.

Sir, our charge is that when the intention was to raise as much fund as possible, shares were sold for a song. Public were

deliberately left out in the first group of sales. There is no opportunity to do that. We have seen Janakiraman Committee's Report. They had done it even by violating the Government order. There was a system of portfolio investment in which a basket of shares were to be sold. But, they were done without any authority, without being quoted in a stock exchange.

Sir, so far as the second group of sales is concerned, they said they now want ordinary people to participate. This is what the Government had said. What was the condition that they laid down? They said a minimum bid has to be of the order of Rs. 2.5 crore. Only your special friends can have it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): It has been brought down.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Only your special and very favourite friends can provide this money, Mr. Thungon and not ordinary people. According to them, Rs. 2.5 crore is for the common people which the investors cannot do it.

We were told that there is a systemic failure - at least English language has given many loopholes, many leeways. They have used big words like 'systemic failure'. For misappropriating funds, one says, there is a systemic failure.

Sir, I hope, this JPC will come out with real truth. But I must enter my emphatic fiat against this deliberate attempt to favour a few chosen beneficiaries of our public sector industries. They are intended to be given certain special benefits because only those public sector industries which are making profits, their shares will be sold. What is the percentage of shares that will be sold? If these people are able to control the shareholdings, then, the public sector loses its character and status. What was being attempted a few days back? I do not know whether that attempt has been given up.

BHEL's shares and the whole company was going to be taken over by a foreign concern. We were proud of some of these undertakings. When nobody invested in Indian industries after independence, because of these public sector undertakings, we have made a significant progress viz. in coal, steel, oil, natural gas, shipping. No foreign investor, no multi-national, no Indian industrialist, nobody came forward in these areas to invest. We have been able to do it through the public sector undertakings. Its contribution is totally forgotten because this Government has sold itself; they have sold this country and we are told that we are now in a very comfortable position with regard to the Balance of Payments' position. How are we in a comfortable position? Is it by increase of exports? Exports have gone down. Let the Minister deny that. The prices have gone up. I say that this Wholesale Price Index has been doctored. This is my allegation and charge. This has been manipulated for the purpose of utilising the electronic media to tell the people that the prices have gone down. He is not able to say that with regard to the retail prices, Consumer Price Index and so on. Inflation rate is going up. Now, there are no jobs; no opportunities. The Indian industry is not expanding. There is stagnation in agriculture sector. There is stagnation in the industrial sector. Even the small scale industries which were expanding quite satisfactorily, they have also come to a halt because of the policies of this Government.

You are very busy in trying to find out when you will have full convertibility. But by the time we come to full convertibility and he gets a pat on his back from the IMF and other Lords, this country will be finished industrially; and we shall be waiting here for being exploited, for being utilized by foreign investors, if they at all come and also by big monopoly houses.

Therefore, we object to this indiscriminate sale of shares of these public sector undertakings, to the sale of the shares of the persons or bodies or organisations, who cannot have and do not

have the interest of this country at heart. The foreigners' interest can only be in the return, the rate of return or the quantum, of return. The ordinary people are not being given any opportunity to buy shares. If I want to buy shares, I cannot buy 10 shares of any of these big undertakings. Rs. 2.5 crore is the minimum bid at which they are selling away; there is no restriction on their resale.

This is an anti-national act on the part of this Government. I very strongly urge that this Government to see writings on the wall. I am sure, many of my friends sitting on the other side in the Treasury benches, I know, are feeling; they are grumbling what has happened. What direction this country is taking? Who is governing this country?

When we raised this matter, the Prime Minister said, yes, I am prepared to discuss it. Do that by all means. More than ten lakh workers assembled at the Boat Club a few days ago. I asked the Prime Minister, do you ignore their feelings or do you think that they have something to say? Why have they assembled here? Have they come here for fun? They were more than one million workers from all over the country. Of course, we do not expect that the Minister will go and address them, but, at last, he should try to listen to their representatives. What is their feelings? Important policies are being made without consulting the central trade unions. They are busy in privatisation; they are busy in closure; they are busy in implementing the exist policy.

The National Renewal Fund, we are being told, will re-train and re-deploy them. Mr. P.K. Thungon, will you kindly oblige us by telling how many people are re-deployed or re-trained and in which area? Suppose Somebody is working in an electronic factory. Let us take BHEL. In which trade are you re-training a person? Will you give him a job after his re-training?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: It is not sick.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: BHEL is not sick. Very unhappy. Very sorry that

BHEL is not yet sick. This sickness, we have seen. We met the Prime Minister. We were told that our good, affectionate friend, Mr. P.A. Sangma will sit with us, discuss unit-wise. Then we find that the law is changed. All of them, in a package sent to the BIFR. And then recommendations for winding up were coming; unit-wise review had vanished; that has been given up. Now the Finance Minister says that not a paise will be given from the Budget to any public sector undertaking.

Wages are not being paid; salaries are not being paid. There is no money at all even to purchase the raw-material for running them. The National Jute Manufacturers Corporation was the biggest undertaking. They are not regularly getting wages; no work is done there because there is no money to purchase raw-materials for jute. In many undertakings, Government Undertakings, salary is not being paid. Then what is the objects. Do you want that these undertakings to die? Do you want that the profitable ones will be made over? Nobody will purchase shares of non-profitable PSUs.

They will purchase the shares of the profitable Public Sector Undertakings and in that process, you want all these Public Sector Undertakings to die either through BIFR or other methods so that the problem is solved. Thereafter, you want to give the shares of the other profitable companies on a platter to the foreigners and multi-nationals.

We will go on objecting to this. The working classes in this country will not accept this. I can assure my friends here that they are trying to play with fire. If they want to continue with it, they may do so. But we shall never accept it. We shall fight against this policy both inside the House and outside the House, in the factories, outside the factories and on the streets of this country. The working classes of this country and the common people who want the good of this country, will fight and fight till the end, unless the Government sees reason and changes

I again charge them with anti-national activities. It is dangerous. They should cry a halt to it. They have to have a proper discussion on this matter and take everybody into confidence. Parliament should be taken into confidence before they embark on this policy and continue with these dangerous policies so far as this country is concerned.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as compared to the private sector the return from the capital invested in the Public Sector Undertakings is less. Most of the undertakings are running in loss. Therefore, our party feels that in order to bring improvement in the Public Sector Undertakings running in loss, these should be privatised so that they become profitable. We should proceed further in that direction. But as per the newspaper reports and what has just been said by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, the Public Sector Units which are running in loss are being closed down and the Government is disinvesting the shares of those units which are making profit. Names of such units have also appeared in the newspapers. The shares which could be sold for Rs. 750 crores have been sold for Rs. 250 crores and the general public have been deprived of purchasing them. It could be anybody's guess as to who will purchase those shares or who will invest money in the market if the shares are sold fixing them at Rs. 250 crore at the minimum.

In fact the economic policy of the Government should have been based on the principles of 'Swadeshi' and self-reliance. It is the people of India who will have to seek a solution to its problems on its own soil. All this confusion has been created due to our leaning towards foreign debts and acting as per the correctives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. If the Government had to reduce the allocations of these units and sell their shares as per their directives, then the main reason behind running of those units in loss should have been

ascertained. Did the Government ever pay its attention towards the fact that most of the undertakings are running in loss because either the Government appointed defeated politicians as their Chairmen or appointed such bureaucrats as their Chairmen whose only aim is to make money. (*Interruptions*) Say, what do you want to say.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Nothing.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Are you speaking on behalf of Shri Arjun Singh or Shri Narasimha Rao?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I said that on which line are you speaking.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: The line on which you are hearing. (*Interruptions*)

There are two lines on your side. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, no effort was made to make improvements in the management where it was necessary. The Government did not pay attention to the efficiency factor which is necessary for running an industry. These things were ignored while appointing incumbents to prominent offices. When an industry could be run on profit in the private sector, why the same industry runs in loss in the Public Sector. The Government did not appoint skilled and efficient people to important offices. These inefficient people neither understand their responsibility to the nation nor to the industry and to the Government. The Government made appointments to important offices either from a political angle or took recourse to corruption as has been said by several hon. Members.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bharat Heavy

Electricals was one of the best industries in the Public Sector which used to get goods supply orders not only from the country but also from abroad. But due to the policies of the Government now, not only the foreigners but also the people of the country and the Government itself are hesitant to place supply orders with it. There are also talks that the Government is thinking in terms of disinvesting the shares of B.H.E.L. In this regard I would like to ask as to the direction towards which the country is being led by seeking foreign debts, assistance and collaboration?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently I have come to know that one of the hon. Ministers of State had gone to Calcutta where he declared that the industries with an investment of Rs. 3 crores would be put under small scale industry category and they would be extended all such facilities which are available to a small scale industry. In this regard, I would like to submit to the Government that an industry set up by a poor unemployed youth with an investment of a few thousand rupees or rupees one lakh could be considered a small scale industry but how can an industry worth Rs. 3 crore set up by a millionaire who already owns such industries could be called a small scale industry and extend facilities of a small scale industry. In such a situation on the poor unemployed youth cannot stand before competition from big industries. In other words the millionaires, in the name of small scale industry would enjoy the benefits of small scale industries and that the poor youth would be left dumbfounded.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit through you that this party came to power to after making a promise to the people in its manifesto that it would provide jobs to one crore youth every year, but it appears from its policies that not only there will be no new opportunities but also those who are already engaged in small scale industries would be rendered jobless. Therefore, I would like to submit that the Government should give a second thought to all these policies. The industries which need aid and privatisation should be transferred to the private sector but the industries which are making profit

should not be sold. As has been replied in the Question Hour, 5-6 sick units have already been closed down and a more such units are likely to be closed down since the Government is not in a position to run them. These units should be handed over to the private sector or run in profit as per the advice of specialists/exports so as to provide job opportunities to the unemployed youth of the country.

Mr. Chairman Sir, instead of handing over the sick industries to private persons, the Government is creating a peculiar situation in the country by selling the shares of those industries which are running in profit and privatising them. It will increase unemployment, cause price rise and downfall of the country. Therefore, I would like to say that there is a need to have selective approach. Please identify those industries, which need assistance and extend them necessary aid and allow the industries to run which are running smoothly.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the major industries which have contributed to the national economy and the advancement of the country and in which no body was ready to invest in the beginning and which were run by the Government as public undertakings should not be privatised. The Government should not forget all these things.

Sir, with these words I conclude and express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

Sir, there are a lot of speakers on this subject. Can I propose that the time for this Resolution be extended by two hours?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is extended by two hours. Shri Mohan Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks to you and those of my fellow-colleagues who have

brought forward a Resolution before the House in the form of a Private Member's Resolution. We strongly condemn the new policy of the Government stopping or discouraging capital investment in the public sector. Shortly after the Independence, the industrial policy of India was formulated in 1956. When the Congress Party made a resolve of democratic socialism after its Avadi Conference, the Resolution in regard to industrial policy for free India was adopted in this very House. Under the above policy the Government started investing capital in a proper way in the sectors where people were not prepared to invest. Large steel factories were set up in Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur under this very industrial policy. a new experiment of a social control over economy which could be termed as controlled economy was made international standards.

In 1959, a party called the Swatantra Party was formed which favoured full freedom in trade and commerce in the country. It had the objective of handing over the Railways and the Steel factories at Bhilai and Durgapur to the Tatas and the Birlas. It favoured to do everything in the private sector and not in the public sector. The soul of late Shri Rajagopalachari wherever it might be, must be blessing Shri Narasimha Rao because a Prime Minister not in Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's lineage but in the former's own lineage could implement the ideology propounded by him. Though Shri Rajagopalachari wished very much to implement it, he could not.

My hon. friends and leaders including Shri Kalp Nath Rai who were brought up during the socialist movement are sitting here. He told the President of the World Bank with folded hands that his department had implemented latter's instructions and guidelines in letter and spirit. This is what we have come to know through newspapers. He said further that the President of the World Bank should point out if anything was left and he was still prepared to comply with that (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): I would like to tell my hon. friend, Shri

Mohan Singh that I did not say any such thing. I said this much only that we should put the same conditionalities in our country what the World Bank has put on us. On what strength they are talking of conditionalities. For example, they say that no more plants will be set up in the States where existing plants are running in loss. It is one of our conditionalities that we will not set up new projects in the States where existing projects are running in loss. If a newspaper misquote it, one should not accept it. We appreciate your views.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Thank you, I broached this issue for this clarification only, because I was confident that a socialist persons like you cannot make this type of talks with the President of the World Bank. Newspapers have misquoted it. With your clarification your personality has been saved.

Secondly, Shrimati Margret Thatcher propounded a new theory in the World, particularly in Britain. The World Bank treated it as a model and spread it all over the world. But what situation prevails in Britain today? Recently, the British Lord Chancellor of the Treasury, Shri Lamont made a pre-autumn declaration that 11 per cent of the Britain's work force has been rendered jobless. There has been 4% inflation. The economy of England which witnessed industrial revolution first of all, has been shattered after the introduction of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's theory to such an extent that even the factories are going to be closed there. Recently, in a conference of the British Confederation of Industrialists a proposal has been adopted that the British Government should freeze the wage of workers otherwise they are not in a position to run their factories. Today the countries of the European Common Market are levelling allegations against Britain that it alone spends 40 per cent of the funds earmarked under development head of the European Common Market. This is the allegation being made by the European Common Market against Britain. Britain itself has been trapped in its own economic programme and its economic development has when blocked constantly.

Today 30 lakh people are jobless there. It has been mentioned in the declared policy and figures of Britain's labour department in November. It is quite unwise on our part to follow a country which is in trouble due to its own policies. Ours is a developing country with large potentials of development. All the schemes viz the social security and unemployment doles and the assistance given to old people were all based on the basis of funds they amassed from colonial establishments. Gradually, when its colonialism came to an end, a new ideology is emerging in the World that since it was not possible any more to rule a country of the world with the help of army and ruling or looting a country became impossible the affluent countries of the world are formulating a new policy by setting up economic colonialism. But the irony is that the Bush Government has been changed. There were many factors behind it which include the increasing economic pressure and tension in the U.S.A. Inflation is rising in this country also. The rate of inflation in Britain is 4 per cent and it is 3.5 per cent in the U.S.A. Perhaps this 3 per cent is excess there, but when it reaches from 11 to 9 per cent in our country, the hon. Minister of Finance says that the inflation has come down to a single digit. Many countries in the world barring Italy and one small country, dislodge their Governments in case their rate of inflation comes to 3 or 4 percent which is below the single digit. But when the inflation reaches 11 to 9 percent, our Government claims that its economic policies are not bad and it is capable of reducing inflation from 11 percent to 9.5 per cent. That is why I say that India can never make progress and nor can it provide jobs to its youth on the basis of borrowed economic policy, the development of the country should be contemplated on the basis of indigenous ideology and not that of an imported one.

If the Government talks of discouraging investment in the public sector, it does not have good intentions because it itself brought those industries in the public sector which were already sick. Which are the mills of the National Textiles Corporations? Eighty or 85

years ago when spinning mills were themselves sick the industrialists were not in a position to run them, they did not launch any programme for their modernisation, all their machines were old, the Government took them over. The Government has a social objective. While on the one hand, it is the responsibility of the public sectors to increase production in the country, on the other hand, the public sectors have contributed a lot in providing jobs to the youth and effect social changes. This country needed social change. The contribution of Public Sectors was the highest in it. But the Government nationalised 80-85 years old sugarmills. The mills set up as early as 1905, were taken over by the Government in 1965 and without introducing any changes in its functioning, the Government itself says that the Public Sector units are ruined, they are sick and will now be handed over to the private sector. They started a de-investment programme, under which the Government reduced its investments in the public sector upto 30% and handed over the units to the private sector, which in turn would ultimately accelerate privatisation. But, I would like to say here that the Public Sector Undertakings had brought glory and fame to the country. The Indian Railways, undertook turnkey railway expansion project in small countries. Similarly the National Bridge Construction Corporation undertook construction of bridges and buildings in the Arab World and were amply rewarded by the peoples of those countries for their commendable work, but unfortunately, the Government here just casts aspersions and condemns the PSU's. This doesn't behave us.

H.M.T. has played such an important role. Shri Thungon is present in the House. Only three days back Doordarshan showed him presenting a H.M.T. watch to the president. If H.M.T. does a good job, then it is widely publicised on Doordarshan, but when it comes to providing the H.M.T. with investment for expansion, they turn away their face to the other direction. a provision of Rs. 26.50 crore has been made in the current

Budget for the National Jute Manufacturing Corporation, but in the parts 6-7 months, they have provided only Rs. 2.30 crore to the Corporation. The House had approved the amount allocated for the Jute Corporation. The House permitted the Government to provide Rs. 48 crore to improve the lot of the sick jute mills facing closure and also to provide social security benefits to its employees. Unfortunately, the Finance Ministry has not provided a single paisa in the last eight months to the Jute Corporation for the rehabilitation and modernisation of its mills.

Similarly, a provision of Rs. 54 crore was made in the current Budget for the modernisation of the N.T.C. Mills and it was said that the amount is earmarked to modernise the mills and also to provide social security benefits to the more than 80,000 employees of the National Textiles Corporation. However, despite taking the House into confidence in this regard, not a single paise was made available to the N.T.C. Similarly six units of the N.T.C. in Kanpur have closed down in the past eight months. Only the salaried are being given, the money, for which the Finance Ministry, and the Union Government, took approval of the House, with the objective of making these units functional, has not been made available.

The Gorakhpur Fertilizer Corporation's Gorakhpur Unit is closed since the last two years. production has come to a grinding halt. Rs. 50 lakh is spent monthly on salary and allowances. But the Finance Ministry is not prepared to part with the money required to make the unit operational once again. Thus, all the public sector undertakings are facing closure on account of the non-availability of funds, inspite of the fact that the House has approved the amount allocated to them. The Finance Ministry and the centre are not prepared to make the finance available to the units, as a result of which production has come to a grinding halt and most of the units are on the verge of closure. Shri Somnath Chatterjee has correctly observed that the exports have fallen, tea

export has falls by 30% as compared to the previous years, so has the export of steel and iron export has come to a close. The export of leather goods have shown a sharp decline of 22 per cent and the Finance Minister has given a reply in the Rajya Sabha to the effect that 148 export licence holders have failed to keep-up their commitments as they are not getting markets abroad and that the Commerce Ministry is contemplating action against them. The export is continuously decreasing.

You had expected large scale foreign investment in the country, with the introduction of the open market policy. With great fanfare, our own chief Minister of Orissa got the foundation stone of a steel plant laid by the renowned N.R.I. industrialist, Swarj Paul. There is an aura about that name that all the successive Governments, develop a fondness for him and invite him to lay the foundation stone, of some of the other project. Although over four months have passed since the laying of the foundation stone, not a single paisa has so far been spent on the establishment of the plant. The Government of Orissa procured that land from the poor farmers and today the situation is that while the State Government is not in a position to set up the plant, the investors are not willing to do it.

Britain itself is heavily dependent on the U.S.A. and President Bori Yeltsin of Russia recently visited U.K. to seek British assistance for his country's development programmes. The President himself went to the London Stock Exchange and told the industrialists present there that his country is facing bankruptcy and requested them to invest in his country. The industrialists present there bluntly told him that it was impossible for them to set up units in Russia, as they were not even in a position to viably operate their units in Britain itself. What is the situation now? Britain is seeking alms from the U.S.A., while Russia is standing with a begging bowl at Britain's doorstep and India is begging before that Russia. The Indian Government has recently signed a contract with the Russians for the purchase of atomic

and other weapons worth Rs. 2500 crore. Our country is today enlisted among the poorest of the poor countries in the world.

Our Prime Minister made false claims on August 15, from the ramparts of the Red Fort that the whole world is all praise for India. What is this praise for? Not for its industrial development, nor for its economic progress, but because India is the only improvement country in the world, which pays back its debt in time. Is his praise. Something to be proud of? Therefore, I would like to say that if we really want to revitalize our economy, then we will have to shed this policy or feeling of discouraging investments in the public sector and we will have to strengthen the public sector. Only then and then, we would be able to attain the goals of social change, economic development and employment to one and all.

With these couple of suggestion, I support this Resolution and expect the Government to give an indication of its willingness, to change its policy, after one and a half years of bitter ex-periences. Only then, I believe this debate bad arguments and counter arguments, would become a meaningful.

With these words I thank you for providing me time to speak.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Private Member's Bill.

I would like to say that many plans are formulated on the paper and Ministers of the Union Government go on a foundation stone laying spree thereafter and announcements are made to the effect that power houses and other units would be set up, but I find that although foundation stone, one laid all over the country, no money is spent on them further.

In 1989, a Central Minister announced plans for the establishment of a Rs. 4,85.35,000 power grid in my constituency

and the foundation stone for the same was also laid, at the expense of Rs. six lakhs. To date, I have raised this issue several times under Rule 377, and had innumerable correspondence with the Union Government, but so far, the centre has not made available the promised Rs. 4,85,35,000. It doesn't mean that the Union Government is bankrupt, rather it doesn't have the resources, or for that rather the inclination to spend money on power houses etc., it doesn't have the money to spent on unemployed youth or to set up industrial units.

16.00 hrs.

It doesn't have the resources to spend on fertilizer units. I feel that the Union Government has the money for those people with whom it has personal business dealings. Therefore, I would like to say that the Union Government should fulfill the promises it has made. It should make all sick units viable to provide employment to the jobless. The Government doesn't want this to happen, because it wants the unemployment problem to remain as it is, as it would provide it with many excuse at the time of election and also enable it to make toll promises about the unemployment problem. Therefore, through you, I request the Government to make the sick units operational in order to provide job opportunities to the unemployment youth. The Government should make all sick units once again functional, operational and viable to achieve the aforesaid objective. With an increase in the production, there is bound to be a simultaneous fall in the prices. Unfortunately, I find that the Government is least interested in increasing production. The Government fears that if agricultural production goes up, it would improve the lot of farmers while the Government wants the farmers to lead a life penury, dependent on others for their survival. I would like to say that such negative thinking on the part of the Government won't serve any purpose. After 45 years of independence, some sense, same thinking power has dawned upon the people of this country. If the Government continues to harp on its old tune for long, the

people who have been silently tolerating it will... The people of the country will not tolerate it in the days to come. The farmers of the country and the youth of the country will definitely to claim their rights. At present the ruling congress party has a strength of 425 members in the House and is manipulating to acquire the majority but in future this will not be position, it will worsen. This strength will reduce. I would, therefore, like to submit that the Government of India should soon release the money allocated for the farmers. The Government had promised to release that amount. Now the Government should release it soon, so that the condition of the farmers could be improved. The amount that has been allotted for the farmers must be made available to them at an early date so that the industries could also be run properly. Similarly, the amount that has been allotted for power grid should also be released so that more power could be generated to meet the requirement. There is one more problem. Electricity is available in the cities even for misuse but in the villages electricity is not supplied at all. Bihar is the most backward state in this matter. Because of the wrong policies of the Union Government electricity is available only for two-four days in Bihar. I would like to emphasis that the progress of the country can be ensured only when electricity is generated in abundance. I would, therefore, like to submit that the funds that have been allotted for power generation in Bihar should soon be released so that progress of Bihar could be ensured.

Lastly, I would like to submit that the Government should soon release the amount which it had earmarked for Public Sector. It is imperative to do so to encourage the public sector. It is a sorry state of affairs that the Public Sector units which go sick in Indian is hundred owner to private sector. Well, when a person falls ill, he is given medicine and treated. This has been the tradition of the country that a person is treated when he falls ill. But now it has become practice to close down the sick unit. This is the policy being adopted by the Government. In this regard I would like to suggest the Government that if a particular Public Sector is not doing well and has some

problem, then efforts should be made to remedy the things. I would suggest that such a sick public sector unit should not be handed over to private sector. If the Government goes on following this policy then I am afraid that the present Government will also have to be handed over to some one for smooth running. The Government is handing over the public sector units to Private Sector on contract and the Government thinks that by doing so it is doing a nice thing. I warn, if things go on like this then that day is not far away when the present Government will also have to be run by some other agency on contract basis. I would, therefore, like to submit that the amount that has been allocated for the Public Sector should soon be released by the Government.

With these words, I support the Bill and conclude.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views on this resolution. Our country is losing its dignity due to the present policies of the Government. We are citizens of a great country. Policies are made by the Government, keeping in view the interests of the people and the way the people think. In the present context, it is being felt that we cannot run our country with our own understanding and intellect. It seems that we will have to depend on foreign policies and wisdom for economic upliftment of our country. I feel that the whole Council of Ministers including the hon. Prime Minister is unable to comprehend as to where would the economic policies of the present Government lead to us. It has, therefore, become essential for them to seek suggestions from others.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG in the Chair]

We are surprised to see that we have to depend upon the foreign ideology for every matter. Now, the provision of registration has also been withdrawn. Now there is no

need of seeking registration for setting up of any industry. Anybody can set up industries at the place of his choice. The Government has nothing to do with that at all. This is causing economic imbalances. The multinational companies have been given a free hand to set up their business anywhere in India. As a result of this they are selecting the places which suit them and which are most convenient to them. They are just not interested in setting up their business in Rajasthan or in any other hilly areas. The Government is taking every care to provide every possible facility to them. Facilities like air-condition, food, lodging recreation and all other facilities are being provided to them at our cost. In spite of all these things, they have the discretion of retrenching the Indian workers from their concerns. It will also be their discretion to decide whether they want to run their factories or not. They will also have the full right of closing down their industries any time. This situation is similar to the one that prevailed during pre-independence British time and which helped them to rule us for two hundred years. They were working under the policy of divide and rule. We should always keep in mind that in our country there has always been unity among diversity. It will be a mistake to think that the multinationals are setting up their industries in India for the prosperity of our country. Actually, they are interested to set up the industries to serve their own interests. To think that they are coming to foster unity in diversity will be like that of day dreaming and there is no guarantee that they will not again enslave us. We are trying too live in a make belief world. The make-belief world is sure to be disappeared any moment. The dignity of the country is above everything. Similarly, the dignity of the parliament is supreme in the country. Our country may look poor, but as a matter of fact we are not the citizens of a poor country. We have still abundance of wealth in our country. There is a need to explore this wealth. I ask, why the multinational companies are coming to our country? I say, they are coming because the labour is very cheap in India and they feel difficulty in providing even minimum wages to them. In India, even children are traded like commodities even women are sold for

the pleasure of big people. Our Government has decided to disinvest the shares of public sector Companies. The situation has been very shameful and I do not find words condemn the measures taken and the policies adopted by the Government. More than three crore people in the country are unemployed and even then the Government proposed to invite multinational companies to the country. I would like to know why multinational companies are being invited? The proposal would have been meaningful to some extent, if they were trust worthy and had assured that they would provide employment to the unemployed people within two three years. It would have been something different, if they had guaranteed to change the things within three years or promised to bring about improvement in the loan position in the next 3-4 years. They are ready to agree to all conditions dictated by you. Government has bowed down to their conditions. Therefore, they are spoiling the reputation of our country, selling the people and marring the future of our youth by opening wine shops in villages. These things would naturally lead them to wrong path paving way for the multinationals to come. Has the Government ever thought as to who will be benefited, if the people from other country come and deliver lectures in English?

Look at the attitude of rich people. You know that amount worth crores of rupees has been taken out of the country. Whenever there is any untoward incident, some of them would get Italian citizenship some German and similarly others Japanese citizenship. However, we will remain the same as we are at present our position will not change. At present, we have lost everything...*(Interruptions)* Today, every employees has his own problems at his home. Neither any outside person nor the Government can solve their problems. In view of this fact, will a foreigner be able to improve the situation? He will rather try to loot these people. In view of these facts, I am unable to understand as to how does the Government think? No body helps even a poor person living in a jhuggi to ameliorate

his sufferings. If at all somebody helps, then it means he has some self interest in it. I am pained to see that the Government does not understand such a simple fact which an ordinary man understands. Therefore, I would like the Government to convene a meeting of the leaders of all political parties and think over the matter. India has succeeded in coming out of difficult circumstances and is capable to manage things for itself. The people of the country would cooperate in this matter and not the outsiders. Never trust the outsiders. They are plunderers and would plunder all those who come in their way. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRIP.K. THUNSON: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion on this Resolution. About 25 hon. Members have taken part in this discussion.

At the very outset, I would like to express my gratitude to those hon. Members who have given their valuable suggestions in the course of the discussion.

But at the same time, I must also say that some of the allegations that have been levelled against the Government are not fair. For example, our learned hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said that the Government is doing an anti-national act. I would like to refute this allegation with all the strength at my command.

We have brought new Industrial Policy on which discussion have already taken place and I do not want further to go into the details of the new Industrial Policy. Since this Resolution is confined to the disinvestment policy, I would like to deal with the points concerning the disinvestment policy only.

The allegations that have been made by the hon. Members that the new Industrial Policy will not help in that there will be unemployment are not true.

Some of the hon. Members have

suggested that we will have to see that our industries improve and that further employment opportunities generated. That is exactly the motto and the purpose behind the new Industrial Policy.

Sir, Members have expressed that we should compete in the international market. That is exactly what we aim at in the new Industrial Policy, so on and so forth.

As regards the allegation that we are doing away with the self-reliance policy, I would like to elucidate that there was a Short Duration Discussion in Rajya Sabha. There I have made it very clear and before that our Prime Minister has also made it very clear that the mixed economy system will continue in the country. It was also clear that there will be reduced budgetary support to the sick and potentially sick public sector enterprises so that they can further make improvements and do revival; they can revive the industries. It was also very clearly stated that nationalisation will not be resorted to in future. This makes very clear that whatever policy we have been following before the formulation of this new Industrial Policy, we have a little bit of a closed kind of economic policy. I would like to urge upon the Members to keep in mind one thing, that is, as a result of the closed economy or closed industrial policy, what has happened in the former USSR. Our policy enunciation has very clearly pointed out that while we will keep in mind the self-reliance uppermost, the policy which was established or formulated by our founding-fathers like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that policy will continue and within the parameters of our new industrial policy this policy.....

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): Sir, with, your permission I would like to know one thing. The Minister has mentioned about closed economy which I could not follow. Could the Minister explain?

SHRIP.K. THUNGON: We have opened up and we are trying to globalise our economy so that we have more interaction and more openness; we can invite more investment in terms of funds, resource and technology.

That is what I was making out. If the doors are closed if the doors are not allowed to permit flow of funds, naturally that means a closed economy.

Coming to disinvestment, we have disinvested to the extent of Rs. 3038 crores thirty public sector enterprises against the budget of Rs. 2500 crores. In this, a question has, time and again, been raised that this disinvestment was done at low prices. That is what Shri Rupchand Pal has also stated. At one stage, if you remember, it was written in the newspapers and it was said that as if we were forcing the financial institutions and other mutual funds to pay more prices when we started our first tranche disinvestment. But later, on, as the time went on the views got changed in certain sections of our people. We were accused that this disinvestment was done at a throw away price. Shri Sriniballav Panigrahi and Shri Rupchand Pal have also said this. In fact, taking into account the time frame available and the uniqueness of the exercise which was launched for the first time in the country, I believe that the record indisinvestment in 1991-92 should not be taken as an unsuccessful or defective one. Now we have a kind of method to disinvest them through the mutual funds and financial institutions. We have gone by the parameters set by the Controller of Capital Issues, the organization which had a role to play at that time. I am talking about the last year's case. When the CCI was still in existence. We had also employed some consultants. After doing all this exercise, we have sold shares on November-December 1991, which fetched about Rs. 7.65 per share. That was in the first tranche. In the second tranche, when we went for disinvestment in February 1992, each share fetched Rs. 45.25. We could not have gone strength to the public. The time involved in such an exercise, much more so the inability to control the prices are the two reasons to be considered here. We had adopted the route of mutual funds and financial institutions because large amounts of moneys were available with them for purchase of shares. They could not hold the shares and when they offloaded these shares in the market at a profit, such profit will go

only to the people of the country, who have invested their moneys in the mutual funds and financial institutions.

We are gaining through our experience and we are trying to improve. An ordinary applicant would not have the sustaining capacity to get this money locked up for a considerable period. In 1992-93 disinvestment has to be to the tune of 'Rs. 3,500 crore. In 1992-93, based on the experience gained in disinvestment in 1991-92, we had adopted a new methodology. We had also taken into account the views of the hon. Members who are desirous of Government offering its shares directly and not through mutual funds and banks. We have given an advertisement in the newspapers inviting tenders for sale of shares. Bank institutions, mutual funds, registered brokers or any other legal entity or a person acting individually or jointly who were permitted to buy, hold and sell the shares in India, have been empowered to purchase shares of eight companies. I would request the Members to kindly note that we have gone by the advice given and specifically included individuals and private persons to bid for the shares of the company.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who are those advisors?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: They are ICICI, State Bank and others.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: All of them are in the scam. So scam wallahs are your advisors.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: We can deploy those recognised advisors who have experience in that. It may also have to be mentioned here that we have not gone by the principle of bundling the shares of a few companies as was done in 1991-92. It may be recalled that diverse opinions were also expressed regarding this concept. At the time, being a maiden exercise, such a course of action was necessary. The shares of 29 companies have already been listed.

In some cases, trading has also taken place. The stage has been set, therefore, for selling the shares of these companies individually. Hence, we are offering shares of these companies separately. In response to this open advertisement which gave sufficient number of days to the bidders, we got more than 280 bids. The valid bids themselves were more than 250. The referral price this time was decided by a 'crore group' of Secretaries on the recommendations of three Merchant Bankers- again mostly the same advisers we had employed earlier- the Industrial Development Bank, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and SBI Capital Markets Ltd. The views of CMDs and Ministries were also taken into account. Based on the referral price, the shares of eight companies, namely Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., HMT Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., National Aluminium Co. and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. were sold to the extent of 12.86 shares. We collected a sum of Rs. 681.95 crore. Average price for all these eight companies put together comes to Rs. 53 per Rs. 10 shares.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who are the ultimate purchasers?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: They are going to the Stock Exchange.

I am happy to mention here that the sale price of BPCL and HPCL was Rs. 678 and Rs. 557.9 respectively, which compares very favourably with the market price which was prevailing at that time. Market price by itself cannot be taken as prime guidance. It fluctuates, plummets and rises in Indian conditions phenomenally depending upon different factors. RCFL fetched an average price of Rs. 30.35, while SAIL went for Rs. 40 and HZL for Rs. 42.5. I am giving some instances only to prove that Members may appreciate the fact that these average prices do not compare unfavourably with the prices which prevailed in the market. It is not appropriate to take the higher market price and compare it with the referral price and

arrive at a fictitious loss to Government, as one of our hon. Members has done. I would humbly like to submit before the hon. House, such write-ups in the columns do not add lustre to the factual position nor does it lead to common public interest.

I would like to submit to the hon. House that the disinvestment in India is one of its kind. It is a unique endeavour and it should not be compared with what transpires in Europe or USA as the conditions are different. The necessity to go in graded stages is essential. Offloading shares in bulk in the market will only make the market crash. In the advertisement given on 28th November, 1992 - very recently - which is the second tranche in 1992-93, we had reduced the bid minimum to Rs. 10 lakh. This, we hope, would increase not only the number of bidders, but much more importantly, sale prices also. We have to wait and see whether this is borne out by actualities. I would only beseech the Members to bear with the Government and cooperate in the endeavour rather than come up with such statements which would hamper better results in disinvestment.

Before I request Shri Rupchand Palji, I would also like to add that thorough disinvestment we will have wider ownership of public enterprises. Secondly, the accountability of the public sector units will increase. Thirdly, it will work as a barometer of the public sector units performance. Their shares will be listed and their shares would be traded in the stock exchanges; and in the stock exchanges, fluctuations will be there. Some of the companies which are performing better, their values will go up those which are not able to perform well, their values may come down. Therefore, it will work as a barometer for recording the performance of the respective PSUs.

There are so many other points raised like, we have been pressurised by IMF, World Bank, etc., etc., One of the hon. Members, Shrimati Malaini Bnattacharaya Mentioned about a letter of Shri Manmohan Singh. I would like to clarify that hon. Members will remember that just before the

Budget speech there was a furore in this House regarding that letter; and the Finance Minister had very clearly refuted that. I do not have to further explain that.

There were allegations that we are not taking care of the workers. I would like to assure the august House that we are very much concerned; not only concerned, but sometimes we feel pained because the plight of our workers in some sick units is not very good.

Therefore I would like to repeat that we do not want any single worker of ours to be on the road; and for that purpose we have the national renewal fund. So, the allegation that we are not concerned about the workers is absolutely baseless.

Finally, I would like to request the hon. Mover of the Resolution, Shri Rupchand Pal to withdraw his Resolution because we have already considered his view points and other hon. Members view points. In the course of subsequent disinvestment, we will certainly consider the points raised by the hon. Members. Thank you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I have to seek a clarification which is very important. The Minister himself said just now that the sale of the shares has resulted in wider public participation. I would like to know what is the type of public participation which was there, when the first batch of shares - the bunch of shares - was sold? He can give the information.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: When the shares go to the market, the shares are sold to the respective individuals. They are allowed or they have the right to attend the General Body Meetings of the particular company. Therefore the shares will be held by more people, instead of only the Government Directors. There will be Annual General Body Meetings. *...(Interruptions)*

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would like to know by whom the Bharat

Petroleum shares have been purchased. How many shareholders are there? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Though they have gone to the financial institutions and mutual funds, they are going to the stock exchanges; and through stock exchanges they will go to the individuals.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This country has got the experience of the scam. Who is getting those shares?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Representatives of financial institutions and the Mutual Funds will be present in their annual general body meeting. *(Interruptions)* The CMD concerned shall have to answer.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This nothing but misleading the House. *(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister has misled the House. *(Interruptions)* You cannot give us the particulars. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: In this manner, the participation by public in the public sector will be widened.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Theoretically.

16.36

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I am thankful to all the Members who have participated in support of the resolution moved by me. I am very happy that cutting across party lines, all sections even those belonging to the Congress (I) Party, a good number of them have expressed concern over the way this Government is moving in the matter of disinvestment of the public sector undertakings.

I have spoken at length about the motivation behind this move. The disinvestment of central PSU shares that this is a euphemism for privatisation. This is a step towards privatisation. They cannot

do it outright because in that case they will have to face public criticism, the public wrath. The Opposition to this has been demonstrated very recently on 25th of November at the streets of Delhi. This is a lesson to them. But they have not desisted from the way they have been moving.

My second criticism was about the methodology adopted by the. The Joint Parliamentary Committee is investigating the security scam and many things are coming out daily. But if any investigation is done into what has happened in respect of this disinvestment, I do strongly believe that it will make a further bigger scam.

I am referring to the comments made by the Janakiraman Committee about how the multinational corporations, the foreign banks have been using our nationalised banks as the outfits, as the frontal agencies to buy shares. Not only that, but also the given at sub-optimal prices. They were given almost on a platter. It was given as a free gift. I had cited examples. I am not repeating them. The Sale Prize were considered at the book-value. The book-value of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is to the tune of Rs. 242 crore. But its total assets can never be less than Rs. 30,000 crore. It is an engineering giant. Now, first they weakened it by compelling them to borrow from international market - commercial borrowing. They were starved of orders.

Even the Central Government - Government undertakings themselves - were withholding orders to organisations like BHEL. Then, even not satisfied with that, they disinvested the shares. They just presented on a platter as a free gift to those operating behind these frontal agencies.

Now the irony of the situation is that the very persons who had been made the Chairman of the Committee to look into the disinvestment as you know, was engaged in dubious deals. What has come out today? What has come out day before yesterday? He has been operating in the interest of his sons' companies from the office of the public sector undertakings - SAIL, Maruti. He had

taken money. Money had been given by the multinationals. His sons have been working for Siemens who are out to complete but who cannot compete right now with BHEL. They want that Anglo French Company, GEC Alsthom should come who is waiting at the wings to take over. Even now the Minister is assuring the House and is denying the charge that there is no such thing in the name of restructuring. I think arrangements have been made for handing over BHEL to the Anglo-French Company. In the name of revamping ONGC, they are proposing to divide it into three separate companies and handing over a portion of that to private and multinational interest. They are doing it in the name of restructuring. These are all happening. From the very beginning, we have been seeing that this nation is subjected to two-pronged attack. Firstly, some communal forces are out to dismantle the place of worship of a particular community and here, Sir, at the instance of IMF and World bank, this Government is out to dismantle the temples of modern India. This was the language used by Pandit Nehru about the public sector units like BHEL and others. We do not know how far they want to go. At one point, they say that Government control will be there and it will not go beyond 49 per cent. Sometimes, there are other people, all belonging to Government, speaking in different voice. Some say managerial control over these public sector units will continue to be upto 51 per cent. Again, some contradiction is also coming. Even then we have assured that this Government is not going beyond what has already been announced, the hon. finance Minister, while delivering his speech before the World Economic Forum made an announcement about PSU shares worth 1.2 billion dollars would be disinvested when our Parliament was in session he made this announcement outside. We know why they are doing it. It is to bring down the fiscal deficit to a certain level as has been instructed by the IMF and World Bank, to five per cent or even less than that. They are doing it and in the course of doing it, a disastrous path has been adopted and they are causing total deindustrialisation. What will happen to this country? As our leader Somnathji

expressed his concern, what will happen really to the future of this country, if such things go on? the Minister has replied but I am not satisfied with the reply. He said that allegations are not fair. I say that all allegations are fair. It is not only betrayal to the freedom struggle and the nation but also betrayal to their 1991 election manifesto where they had promised that they would set right the aberrations, strengthen the public sector units and provide more employment. But without consulting the Parliament and without taking the nation into confidence, behind the scene, you are doing all these things in a conspiratorial manner and people who are being taken as advisors are persons like Mr. Krishnamurthy. I again demand that a House panel should be constituted and be given the authority to go deeply into what has happened in respect of disinvestment. It will be no less a scam. It may be that it will be a bigger scam...*(Interruptions)*.. I do not want to repeat what I had stated earlier. I am not satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister. I would insist that the Government should accept my resolution and undertake a review by constituting a parliamentary committee to go deeply into what has happened and desist from the disastrous path of deindustrialisation. With these words, I appeal to the other side also to support my resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rupchand Pal, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: No Sir.

SHRI P.K. THUNGO: I have already requested the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution because all his points are considered by the Government *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): There is no review of the policy by the Government. We will not withdraw the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am a Member of this House. I have some voice....*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing go on record.

the vote of the House.

(Interruptions)

The question is:

SHRISOMNATHCHATTERJEE: Why?

"This House calls upon the Government to immediately undertake a comprehensive review of the disinvestment policy of the Government in respect of Public Sector Undertakings."

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are stopping the Minister off and on. You are a very senior Member....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is why I am saying that I have a right to voice my views.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who are in favour may say 'Aye'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am talking to Shri Rupchand Pal.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am a Member of this House and I am the leader of the group to which he belongs. I can ask him to press for the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who are against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Sir, you are not allowing our leader to speak. In that case, we have to walk out in protest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think 'Noes' have it, 'Noes' have it.

SHRISOMNATHCHATTERJEE: 'Ayes' have it. I want a Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG): I asked Shri Rupchand Pal, the mover of the Resolution. Don't be mistaken. do not cow down the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not a question of cowing down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lobbies have been cleared. Since there is no quorum in the House, the House stands adjourned to reassemble on Monday.

SHRI RUCHAND PAL: I am not withdrawing the Resolution.

16.52 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Resolution moved by Shri Rupchand Pal to

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 7, 1992/Agrahayana 16, 1914 (Saka)

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