Tenth Series, Vol. XXIII, No.

Friday, July 30, 1993
Sravana 8, 1915 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)

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Corrigenda
to
Lok Sabha Debates (English Version)

Friday, July 30, 1993/Sravana 8, 1915(Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday July 30, 1993/Sravana 8, 1915 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleague, Shri Nihal Singh.

Shri Nihal Singh was a Member of Fourth and Seventh Lok Sabha during 1967-70 and 1988-84 representing Chanduali constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Nihal Singh, and agriculturist by perfusion, was a well-known socialist leader. He actively participated in the social and political activities.

He passed away on 5 July, 1993 at the age of 63 at Varanasi.

We deeply moum the loss of our friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolence to the bereaved family.

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

11.002 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

SHRI M KRISHNASWAMY (Vandavasi): Shri S.K. Sambantham, Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha has passed away, last week.

MR. SPEAKERL: We have to collect the information.

11.04 hrs

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Joint Ventures with Bangladesh

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

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh joint Business Council has identified some specific areas for technical collaboration and joint ventures between the two countries;

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

(c) the terms and conditions for such collaboration and ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) In the first meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Business Council held in New Delhi on 5th July, 1993, both sides, linter-alia, decided that the areas for greater co-operation by way of investment and joint ventures with buy-back arrangement should be explored and steps taken

in this regard, so that the adverse balance of trade position of Bangladesh could be redressed as far as possible. The areas identified by both the sides were:

Composite Textile Mills,

Electronic Goods,

Leather,

Rubber,

Software,

Dairy Products,

Financial Services Sector.

(c) Approvals for Joint Ventures/wholly owned subsidiaries established abroad are given on the basis of guidelines laid down by the Government. It was also agreed in the above mentioned meeting, that the Council is an ideal forum for inter-action among the business communities of both the counties where problems related to bilateral trade and flow of investment can be meaningfully addressed.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, the reply, it seems that the Government has clearly understood the imporance of resorting to counter-trade witgh Banglesh on a such more higher scale in view of the fact that Bangladesh is our neighbouring country and a member of the less developing and nonaligned nations. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister as to whether the number of items of trade, as agreed upon, may be increased? This is apart (a) of the question, part (b) of the question is, may I know whether national Centre for Trade information is to be set up for the purpose of dissemination of relevant information to the exporters and traders of India and Bangladesh?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, these two suggestions - for increasing the number of items fort trade and enhancing the tade with Bangladesh; and the other for National Centre can be considered, Regarding National Centre, I will have to look into it as to whether so for, such information is available and at what

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: My second supplementary is, may I know from the hon. Minister as to what are the guidelines on the basis of which joint ventures,. wholly owned subsidiaries are established abroad?

The part (b) of my question is about the quantum of trade in terms of rupees effected with Bangladesh during the last three years and the main items of trade

Part (c) In view of the fairly large demand for hills a fish in India, particularly West Bengal, would the Government consider import of hilsa fish from Bangladesh?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHEMED: Sir, the first question that the hon. Member has asked is about the guidelines. The guidelines are common for all the joint ventures abroad. it is a bulky document. I will pass on a copy of the guidelines to the hon. Member.

About volume of trade and the number of items which have been on the import and export list of the two countries, the imports of India from Bangladesh have not been very significant. Last year, the imports from Bangladesh were Rs. 3, 599.279 lakhs. in 1991-92, it was only Rs. 14.6 lakh.

The exports to Bangladesh in 1992-93 were more than Rs. 1,000 crore. In the previous year, it was Rs. 798 crore. So, there is big gap between imports and exports.

The Joint Business Council had met in the first week. They have discussed various measures that have to be taken for improving the situation.

About the hilsa fish, the hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech has already said that

there is going to be a considerable quantity of hills a fish being imported from Bangladesh.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Sir, recently, we have concluded an agreement with Oman to import gas.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I am coming to Bangladesh, Recently, we have concluded an agreement to import gas from Oman by pipeline in the sea to bring it. Is it possible for us to get gas from Bangladesh were it is abundant?

If so what are the reasons for us not get it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : So far as Oman is concerned, there is a specific question which I am gaping to answer.

About Banglesh, a number of filds have been discussed in the joint Council. There has been a sort of interaction and consultations between the two Governments also. I will have to find out as to whether this item has also appread in that.

Dunkel Proposals

\+

*82 . DR. AISM BALA:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the Dunkel propo s:

(b) whether the Government have received any communication from GATT in regard to eliciting India's final view on these proposals;

(c) the latest position in regard to the imposition of Special 301 US Omnibus Trade Act in regard to India ; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to deal with the situation?

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

STATEMENT

The Uruguay Round Negotiations are expected to gather momentum from September onwards. The current expectation is that the Round would be concluded by 15 December 1993. India is seeking improvements, changes and understandings in the areas of textiles, services agriculture and Trade Related aspects of intellectual Properly rights (TRIPs). As the Dunkel proposals are still being negotiated, the question of taking a final view has not arisen.

The US administration named Brazil, India and Thailand as. Priority Foreign Councties in April, 1993 under the Special 301 provisions of its trade laws. No trade action against India has been announced, though an inter-agency team has been established by the US administration to monitor US concerns.

The main area of differences is the issue of patents. Government have communicated to the US administration that Intellectual Property Rights issues including patents are being negotiated in the Uruguay Pound and that these negotiations provide the best mechanism for resolving these issues.

DR. ASIM BALA : After introduction of new industrial and economic policy, simultaneously the Dunkel proposal come into effect. There is a provisions of Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights, that is, patent rights under TRIPS which are entirely different from the present

provisions contaied in the Indian Patent Act, 1970. The licensing have an effect on import, export, price-rise, drugs, health policy and textile policy? The most affected sector would be the agriculture sector, that is, seeds, plant breeders and other things.

I would like to know from the MInister whether the provision that we have at present is goiing to be changed.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, you are knldy aware that the Uruguay Round talks and Dunkel proposals are under the consideration of the Government and I have tried to answer about this in a very brief manner. But as the hon. Membes are aware, this House has discussed about the various provisions of the Draft.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Never, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The porovisions of the Dunkel Draft were never discussed in this House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There was a discussion in this House: I was sitting in the Chair and then the Members sug gested that the matter should be referred to the JPC.

(*Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I did not say that the discussion was concluded. What I submitted was that this House had discussed over it and then the process of consultation by the group of Ministers with the different political parties and different sections of the society is also going on. I wish to submit that so far it is still in the consideration stage. We are negotiating . with the major trading partners about the various provisions w .here we feel that we have to discuss with them and certain provisions have top be amended. At this stage, I am submitting that hte whole country is debat ing on this subject. I am prepared to answer the parti cular poi nts raised by the hon. Member about compulsory licensing and patenting in the agriculrural sector. But what I submitted was that this is under consideration and no decision has so far been taken and if the Draft is accepted as it is for compulsory licensing, then we will have to amend our patenti ng law; that is a different thing. It is still in the process of consultation and consi deration.

DR. ASIM BALA: It is mentioned that US Administration has named our country under Special 301 provisions of its trade laws. Supposing we are not accepting the Dunkel proposals, then will the provision of US tads laws, that is, Special 301 be imposed on us? I would like to have a categorical answer from the Minister. Does it mean that if we accept it, there will be no imposition of Special 301 and if we do not accept it, Special 301 will be imposed?

SHJRI KAMLUDDIN AHMED: Dunkel proposals and Special 301 are different things. Special 30'1 is a sort of unilateral power which the US Government exercises and of are as we are concerned, they have named us but that have not taken any action on that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir. the hon. Minister has replied that

[*English*]

"The US Administration named Brazil, India and Thailand as priority foriegn countries in April 193 under the Special 301 provisions of its trade laws."

The hon. Minister is right that GATT and Super 301 are two different things. According to my information a 15 per cent ban has been imposed on the import of food products from

India in America Under the santions of American 301 they are putting a pressure on our country to sign the Dunkel Proposals, through these restorations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a suggestion about plant breeder's right has been given in the Dunkel Proposal. according to which any new seed can be produced and its commercial and industrial use can be produced and its commercial and industrial use can be done only with the permission of the main seed producer. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister that in an economically backward country like that of ours, where more than 80% of the farmers own less than I hectare of land and depend upon other producers of seed, whether the agriculture and small and marginal farmers of our country will not be affected with the signing of the plant breeder right? I would like to know whether the Union Government has given any favorable indication to GATT in this regard or not?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: There is no negotiation with GATT as such, but multi-lateral negotiations are going on with different signatory countries. So far as plant breeders right is concerned, I would like to make it clear that the farmer will have full right to tulles one part of his crop for seed. There will be no restriction on it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pathak, you please go to your seat. This is no good. You are crossing over and distracting the attention of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker. Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to my question. Please ask him to reply my question regarding the of what is the attitude the union Government towards plant breeder right?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: There is no question of my reply. I have said that we are going to have consultations and now also we had consulations with you

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is right.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): The hon. Minister does not want to reply my question.

[*English*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, being one of the founder members of the GATT, I am sure, our finds on the other side do not want India to get out of it and be isolated in the world. And I have also no doubt that India is again in serious discussion on this issue. But despite that Sir maybe those are only myths doubts do persist in the minds of the people about certain provisions which do need calcifications and strong classifications for the benefit of the people. I would like to refer to only one such issue and seek an answer from the hon. Minister. That concerns the feelings of the people that imports would be treated at par with the working of patents in this country, if we accept the proposal as such. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what we are going to do about it, because if that really happens. industry in the country will definitely suffer. I would like to seek an answer from the hon. Minister. What is our stand on that?

SHRI KAMALDUDDIN AHMED: I request the hon. Member to repeat the subsequent part of the question.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The substance of my question was, 'Will it be so that if we accept the Dunkel proposals as such, then the imports will be treated at par with the working of the patents in the country?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: For patenting, there has to be specific decision. Every import cannot be deemed to be as such because patenting is a different thing under the law.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : No, no. I am talking about the working of patents.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : That is what I am saying. We have a specific patent law. As I submitted just now, if we accept the proposals, we have to amide our patenting Act.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY : Mr. Speaker , Sir, before asking the hon. Minister, I would like to submit to you that you have also held this Department earlier and you are aware of it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Was it good or bad?

SHRI RABI RAY: I am not saying that it was good When he held the Department it might be good. This is the question of future and sovereignty of the country. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that I am thankful to the Congress Members,m as on eyear ago, 250 of the Members of Parliament had given it inwriting that it was a very important question and so nothing should be done against the national interest. Multilateral organisations are very complex things. So, without taking the Parliament in to confidence , nothings should be donein this regard. Is it not true that the former Secretary of the Commerce Ministry had given the statement that the Government of India had decided to sign the Dunkel Proposals? It is not known whether the hon. Minister had approved that statement or not? Was the statement approved by the Government? In reply to my question, we were told that it is being tried to bring such and such changes. My first question was regarding the Statement issued to the Press by a person of the rank of Secretary that they would sign the proposal.

My second questions is regarding the reply given for the question asked earlier that

[English]

"As the Dunkel proposals are still being negotiated, the question of taking a final view has not arisen."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had requested you to ask the hon. Minister to give reply to my question. It was a gladden day in the history of our parliament. When the patent law was passed in 1970. The Patent Law of 1970 is considered a model in the entire world. The future of intellectual property, agricultural, industry of our country is depending upon the Multi lateral trade negotiations today. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that no changes will be made in the patent law of 1970, which is based on process patent, because it will not be in the national interest?

My third question is whether it is true that a special Secretary of Commerce Ministry, whose name I will not mention here, is going to be the Deputy Director of GATT? Is the Government of India committed to look after the interests of the developing countries in the multiilateral trade negotiations underGATT? Has he gone for that and will he safeguard the interest of our country also? Similarly, whether a Joint Secretary of Government of India has been posted in IFFCO, which is an organisation of World intellectual property rights?

My next question is regarding MTO which is 4 times more stringent than the Special 301. They will be fully retaliable. The US Secretary of State Shri Gunther had said that if the Indian Government does not make changes in the patent law of 1970, special 301 and Super 301 will be imposed on it. The Congress Members have also asked whether the 500 page report of the President of America, Mr. Bill Clifton will be submitted to JPC, so that the entire country can consider and take a decision accordingly.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall request that such

matters should be discussed in the House itself.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: I would like to submit that it is the demand of the entire House that this report should be referred to the JPC. It is necessary, because no one is able to understand this 500 page report. The experts in JPC will analyse it. Only then, it will be comprehesible to all. This issue is concerned with the entire House and the entire country.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you refer it to JPC, we will probably be shrieking our responsilit y.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am requesting you, because as there are advisors to advies President Clinton, our Government has no such expert given advice to it. I have already said how the advisers who are there, are talking about? So, it is necessary to refer it to the JPC. Sir, when it will be probed it JPC. the entire pieture will emerge. I, therefore, would like to know the Government's opinion in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If the House decides, I have no objection.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The Standing Committee of the Commerce Ministry is already going into this matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: According to the question, I would like to make it clear that the Government has not taken any decision on the proposal yet and besides this, I would like to assure that the Government will not take any such decision which will be against the national interest.

SHRI RABI RAY: Please answer my question and tell about the patent law of 1970.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I am replying. It is being tried to create an atmosphere inside and outside the House that.. *(interruption)*

SHR RABI RAY: We will work in the national interest inside and outside the House. This is the question of the country. You cannot sell it. *(interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI RABI RAY: You cannot sell the country. We will not allow you to sell the country. You cannot barter awary the country. *(interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This House should be taken into confidence.

(interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: You have not answered my specific question. What are you going to do with the 1970 Patent Laws? That should not be changed.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I am going to answer that *(interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If this subject is imported, I would expect the Members to hear first what the hon. Minister has to say and then react.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir such in atmosphere is being tried to be crated that the government has taken a discussion and for all that it is being said *(interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Ministers are making statements outside the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct. It is not giving importance to the subject. This is confusing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I have said it in cear works *(interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: How is that the Agriculture Minister is telling one thing and the Commerce Minister is telling another thing?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: They are passing comments *(interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: One Minister is making one statement and another Minister is making an other Statement.

MR. SPEAKER: If the House desires, I am really willing to allow a discussion on this topic. The House will consider it in detail and give their views on the different topies clearly.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA; But it should not be at the fag end of the Session.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Another thing which the hon. Shri Rabbi Ray has raised is about the Patent.

[*Translation*]

I am saying it in clear towers that the view points of the Government is this *(interruptions)*

[*English*]

"Products cannot be patented, only the process is patented" *(interruptions)*

SHRI RABI RAY: That is not correct. Both product and process are patented.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Regarding prtect what ever you are saying I am also saying in that context that

[*English*]

The basis of our Patent law is. *(interruptions)*

'Only the process can be patented and not the product". This is the clear view.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY : I had asked you specifically that why you are keeping mum about the statement given by commerce secretary prior to you?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The statements made by the Secretaries are not final, but the statements made by the Ministers and the Cabinet are final.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Minister are making different statements. What about the statements made by the Agriculture Minister?

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I am not aware of the any such statement?

[*English*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I would like to be very precise and to the point.

According to the Statement and I quote that;

"India is seeking improvements, changes and understandings in the areas of textiles,

services, agriculture and trade-related aspects of the Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)".

Sir, in these areas, Dunkel Proposals require magical alteration. But I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to give us some more information and the nature of changes, understandings and improvements that the Government of India is seeking from GATT.

Sir, you have allowed a discussion but we require information. What is the nature of changes that the Government of India is seeking? Let him give some details. Let him educate us.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I am very happy that Mr. Vajpayee is asking for information. In fact, our group of Ministers had invited them to come and give their view about the Draft.

But it was not forthcoming. But now he is asking. I am prepared to share all the material that we have with us, particularly because as learlier submitted, I have tried to give the reply in a brief manner, because this is such a big thing that in one page no answer can be given. There are a number of aspects. As he rightly pointed out about agriculture, about trips, services, compulsory registration, all these things are there, (2) Only recently, the Parliamentary Standing Committee attached to the Ministry of Commerce very elabortely had discussed over this. In this House, there had been a dicussion for four hours. I have requested the other House to allow a discussion on this; that is how the other House is also goig to take up a discussion. Apart from that, only four days back, the Consultative Committee attached to this Ministry had also taken up a discusion on this. So, all these things are there. As I submitted, it is a bulky document and a number of things are attached to this. I am preapred to give all that information that you want.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very important aspect. The House is interested in dicussing it. Probably, the country wantrs to knows as to how we are going to decide. The hon. Member is asking is it possible for the Government to give the intial stand which can be modified later on on certain of the topics so that it can become the basis for discussion.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Initially, we have cirulated a paper. Then a number of apprehensions that the Government had, on those apprehhesions we are taking the views of other signatory countries; we are asking their opinions whether they share the same viesw as we are having. But these are the things that can be discussed in the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We have seen the brief. They have not gvien any details in that breif. What changes are being sought by the Government they are to be given in details; and wihtout the details, we cannot dicuss the proposals nor can we understand the attitude of the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The stand of the Govenment is that they are in the proces of formulting their vies; they will formulate their views after consulting the Members as well as other countries also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is fair enough. But what is the intial retion?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He siad, they are trying for chages. But what are the changes they are trying for?

MR. SPEAKER: If the matter is important, let us discussion it in such a fashion that something should come out of it. Now that you have expressed your concern about this, we would like to discuss it in a proper manner. I would expect the Govenrnent to give the intial reaction which can be modified later on on certain of the topics on which they have formed their intial response; and if they have not formed their reaction on certain of the topics, they may not give; they may just consult and then they they may give it, Let it be cirulated. I will discuss it with

the hon. leaders, of different parties and we will fix up the time for dicussion; we will disucss it.

[Translation]

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this connection I would like to make a suggestion in brief that the Committee of the commerce Ministery may also discuss about the Dunkle Proposals and here in the Parliament also it should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, that is also right.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: They are doing it, they are already seized of it. They will come back with a report. let us go to the next topic. I will allow a discussion on this.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDDHRY : I want to know one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: I will discuss it with you how to do it.

[Translation]

Investment by Commercial Banks in Uttar Pradesh

* 83. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of per capita investment made by the commericial banks in Uttar Pradesh by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan was less as compared to the national average.

(b) if so, the reasons for this shorfall; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to bring the average amount of investment in Uttar Pradesh at par with the national average?

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

STATEMENT

The investments are made by the scheduled commerical banks in the State Government Securities and in other State Level Bodies like State Electricity Board, State Financial Corporation etc. The per capita investment of commerical banks as at the end of 7th Five Year Plan (March 1990) in the State of Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 207 as compared to All India average of Rs. 249.

As regards the deployment of banks credit, the per capita bank credit in Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 60e was at march 1990 as compared to All India average of Rs.1342. The credit deployment depends upon the credit abosrption capacity of the area which is releated to availablity of infrastructure like power marketing network, communication etc. the issues relating to credit deployment in the States are discussed regularly at State Level Bankers Committee Meetings. For the State of Uttar Pradesh, a high level committee has been appointed by Reserve Bank of India to suggest measures for improving credit deployment in the State.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir , the hon, Minister had accepted this fact in his reply to my question that per capita investment made by the Commercial banks in Uttar Pradesh is comparatively less. But in my original question I had asked the reasons for low investment. The hon. Minister has not thrown light on its reasons in his statement laid on the Table of the House Through you, I would like to know the reasons for low amount of per capita investment.

DR. ABRAR AHMED : The hon. Member wanted to know the reasons for

comparatively less per capita investment in Uttar Pradesh. Through you, I would like to reveal that the Banks have given sufficient funds to Priority Sector in Uttar Pradesh.

But for want of the adequate infrastructure especially in big industries much funds has not been given there. Consequently, the per capaita bank credit is very less there. Moreover, the goegraphical conditions and the backwardness of the area have also been the factors. I would like to state one thing very clearly. The intention of the Banks is very clear and it is not the fact that we do not want to grant funds to Uttar Pradesh. We have the target of 40 per cent in the private sectrs and the target achieved all over India in 1991 was 37 per cent. But Uttar Pradesh has been alloted 55 per cent against the target of 40 per cent because adequate funds were demanded for agriculture and small scale industry there and the demand was met.

Not only this the target in priority sector all over the country for agriculture was 18 per cent in 1991 but the target achieved in Uttar Pradesh was 23 per cnet against the target of 12 per cent achieved all over India. The target scheduled for the poor section was 10 per cent and the target of 21 per cent was achieved in Uttar Pradesh against the taarget of 9 per cent achieved all over India. This way, we have give more funds to Uttar Pradesh than the targets fixed for the small scale industries and agriculture in priority sector all over India and the targets which we achieved. But in the absence of sufficient in frastructure in major indusries there, funds could not be sanctioned

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : In his reply to a question the hon. Minister has admitted that a high level committee of th Reserve Bank of India was set up. But he did not say in his reply as to when the high level committee was set up, what was its tenure, by when it will submit its recommendations and what measures will be taken by the Government to meet the shortcomings.

DR. ABRAR AHMED : The Committee to which the hon. Members has referred, was set up on August 16, 1992 and the E.D. of the Reserve Bank of India Shri I T. Vaz is its Chairman. Moreover, it comprises 7 other members. The Committee is likely to submit its report very soon andno time limit has been fixed for it. Yet the matter is being expedited. Moreover, the hon.member has asked another question whether the Government will makes efforts for the investment. The moment the infrastructure is made available for major industries through the Government to Uttar Pradesh or funds are demanded from any quarter, we are ready to grant funds through banks.

[English]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 9 districts were identified for the new econmic policy for establishing growth centres in U.P. All the propsals have been submitted by the UP Government but no action has been taken by the Central Government. These growth centres, on which the Government has to spend about Rs. 30 crores each, those have not been developed as yet. That is one of the reasons why the industries are not coming up in UP. Also the gas wich was required through HBJ Pipeline, that has not been given to UP.

The CD ratio of nationalised banks also is only 40 per cent as compared to 60 per cent. Which is the national average. These are the reasons by UP is lagging.

What has the Government to do about this to improve the CD ratio and also for the development of these growth centres? When are you going to release the money for all these growth centres?

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED : The question of the hon. member has three parts. The first two parts of the question are not related to the Ministry of Finance. The hon. Member has rightly stated in the third part of the question that C.D. ratio of nationalised bank is 7 per cent has compared

to 45.8 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. The reason for decrease in the C.D. ratio as asked in a supplementary question here is that much credit was not given there. But these things are related to the fact as to what is the deposit and how much is the credit. If due to any reasons deposits is increased the C.D. ratio deceases. We are making all our efforts to give maximum credit there and efforts must be a made to raise the C.D. ration there.

Inflation Rate

*84 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been an increase in the inflation rate during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of curency notes in circulation, denomination-wise , in the first and last years of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the purchasing power of the rupee by the end of 1985 and of June, 1993, separately, considering 1960 as base year?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. a moderate increase in inflation rate was observed during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90) as shown below:

Year	*Rate of Inflation (%)*
1985-86	4.5
1986-87	5.8
1987-88	8.2
1988-89	7.5
1989-90	7.4

(b) the number of currency notes in circulation, denomination-wise ,in the first and the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan is presented below:

Number of Currency notes is circulation

(in crores)

Denomination	*1985-86*	*1989-90*
One Rupee	238.0	347.8
Two Rupee	325.0	402.0
Five Rupee	250.6	347.8
Ten Rupee	253.6	351.5
Twenty Rupee	89.2	155.0
Fifty Rupee	86.2	251.1
Hundred Rupee	150.2	237.8
Five hundred		2.5

(c) The purchasing power of Rupee (based on Consumer Price Index Number of industrial Worker with 1960 as base Year) at the end of 1985 and end of May, 1993 of which data is available was as under:

	Purchasing Power of Rupee (in Paise)
December 1985	15.87
May 1993	8.24

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the Seventh Five Year Plan spurt in inflation rate has decreased the purchasing power of the currency, which in turn has hiked the prices of essential commodities enormously. In this context I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how far the Government has been able to implement the measures for increasing the minimum wages of workers and pay of salaried and fixed income groups. If not, the measures the government is going to take for providing relaxation to these major groups of the society.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): As I have already stated in reply to the main question, there is a decline in the rate of inflation and as on 10 th July,1993, Inflation rate has decreased to 5.4. per cent. Another point raised by the hon. Member is regarding the Government's plan to raise wages and pay due to hike in prices, I would like to state that instalements of D.A. are given with pay in accordance with the inflation rate. So the question does not arise here. And at present the Government has no plan to review the minimum wages.

SHRI RAJES KUMAR: The hon. Minister has not replied about the relief measures to be produced by the Government. The second supplementary is whether there has been an increase in inflation rate and whether the main reason for it is getting huge amount of loan from World Bank and IMF. In view of a huge national and international debt, what measures is the Government taking for controlling the inflationtrate. Along with that I would like to know the reason for decrease in purchasing power of rupeefrom 15.67 in 1985 -86 to 8.00 in 1992 -93. what measures does the Government propose to take for increasing production.

DR. ABRAR AHMED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first part of the question the hon.Member presumes that getting loan from IMF may be one of the reasons for decrease in inflation rate. i would like to tell him that it is not so. Inflation rate has decreased due to economic policies of the Government. As the hon. Member has said that purchasing power of rupee had been reduced to 8.24 in May 1993, which was 15.87 in 1985. It is devaluation of rupee. Inflation has not been completely checked but it has been contained. By the term decrease in inflation rate, common man thinks that prices are reducing but it actually means that rate of price hike has been contained. People do not understand it completely.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: What is the rate of inflation.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: The value of rupee, is 8.24 paisa

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: This is the purchasing power of rupee.

DR.ABRAR AHMED : It is related to inflation rate. (*Interruptions*) Inflation rate has not been checked totally but has been reduced. It affects purchasing power. This factor responsible for reduced purchasing power

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The hon Minister has admitted that Inflation and circulation of currency notes increased during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Presuming 1960 as the base

year the purchasing power of rupee on the consumer price index, for industrial worker has declined. It has touched the lowest of 8.24 ,which was earlier 15.57. Industrial workers have suffered a lot due to it I would like to know the views of the Government about the suggestions made by trade unions in this regard.

DR. ABRAR AHMED : Mr. Speaker Sir, what the hon. Member has said is already there. The provision of Dearness Allowance to compensate the loss is already there.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: It is not that. The hon. Minister has received some suggestions. Are you ready to think over them.

[English]

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH : Sir, I would like to know from the hon.Minister as to what steps have been taken by the Government for controlling deficit financing in order to reduce the burden of inflation rate.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have mentioned on several occasions in this House that we have brought down the fiscal deficit of the central Government which was 8.5 per cent in the year 1991 to 5.6 per cent by the end of 1992-93. Never in the history of India, in such a short period of time, there has been such a drastric reduction in the fiscal deficit.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, the reply is a highly speaking one. The Finance Minister knows- and I believe the Minister of State also knows that there are several indices in terms of which the movement of prices in calculated. For instance, there are wholesale price index, consumer price index for middle classes, working classes and agricultural labour etc. Also there are different ways of comparing between different year. All this is known. So, fuller statement should have come. I think he will circulate is to us. in terms of all these , we have to have a picture of what the state of rate of inflation is.

The second thing I want to know is that neutralisation of dearness allowance is taking place among the Government employees and upto a basic pay of Rs. 3,500 there is 100 per cent neutralisation and then dearness alowance is added. But in terms of retirement benefits why is it that these additions to basic pay are not taken into accout whether it is gratuity or any other retirement benefit? Is the Government thinking that it should be done?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Sir, the hon. Member is quite right that there are several ways in which one can compute on the rate of inflation. One can compute it on the point- to point basis. One can compute it on the of average rate of inflation. I can assure this House that you take any index, you can take whatever measure, but that will show a decided improvement in the rate of inflation in the course of last one year.

On the second thing , I do wish to point out that there is such a thing as the paying capacity of the Government. Government sympathises with all our citizens who suffer from the burden of rising prices. That is why upto the basic pay of Rs. 3,500 there is 100 per cent neutralisation for the rise in prices. Today our country's economic position is not such that we can add additional burdens on the government. That will have to wait till the economic situation stabilises and the Government's finance improve.

Foreign Tourist Arrivals

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*85. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

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

(a) whether the number of foreign tourist arrivals has declined during the first quarter of 1993-94 as compared to the corresponding period in 1992-93.

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

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the estimated loss suffered as a result thereof in terms of foreign exchange earnings; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to increase the flow of foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The foreign tourist arrivals excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh declined by 2.2 per cent during the first quarter of 1993 as compared to the same period of previous year.

(c) The marginal decline in tourist arrivals was due to number of reasons including the incidents in Ayodhya and its aftermath, disturbed conditions in some parts of the country and the strikes in natioal airlines.

(d) The loss in foreign exchange earnings as a result of decline in tourist arrivals during the first quarter of 1993 is estimated to be about Rs. 29.05 crores.

(e) The measures initiated to increase the flow of tourists to India include re-assurance campaigns in the overseas markets, strengthening of publicity and promotional efforts and development of tourist attractions and facilities.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Sir , I am satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister for parts (a), (b) and (c). of the question, But I would like to know from the Minister that in her reply she stated that the loss in foreign exchange is more than Rs.29 crore as far as the tourist inflow of the country is concerned. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any concrete steps have been taken in this direction to cope up with these losses and to increase the measures initiated to increase the flow of tourists in India including re-assurance campaign. I want to know from the Minister what are the results of this re-assurance campaign if they have launched to increase the inflow of tourists.

Secondly, I would like to know from the Minister that there are cetain tourist spots in Garhwal hills in U.P. like Ghageria near Badrinath where people go in large number and foreign tourists also come to see the Valley of Flowers and other places. There is no proper information available to the tourists and also there are no accommodation facilities for the tourists. Will the Minister try to give these facilities also.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Sir, to para (a) of the question, we have initiated a series of measures to combat this. Firstly, we formed the Crisis Management Committee which involved the trade and the industry . We invited people from abroad, TV team, journalists and media people to come and see what the conditions in india are and we also briefed all the foreign correspondents based in India to depict a positive image of India Tourism. We also sanctioned an additional sum of Rs. Five crore for launching an effective-assurance campaign in the overses market and as a result of these efforts taken, I am happy to say that advices that were issued by Japan and by America were withdrawn. We were also able to retain the PATA March which was to be postponed and taken to another country. Ultimately it was very successfully held here and my Minister and myself have been abroad to re-assurance the people, and I am glad to say that the figures in the last three months have shown a positive increase

Regarding the tourist spots in Uttar Pradesh it is the endeavour of the Ministry of Tpurism to develop these areas and ofcourse, you know that it is a State subject, we are in

constant touch with the State Government and whatever proposals are brought to the Central Government, we do our best to help them to achieve this targets. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is ungentlemently to keep on saying like this.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : Sir, a large number of foreign tourists, when they enter the country. The basic courtesy and good will which is required at the international airport is lacking here. Will the Minister coordinate and take some steps in this direction also?

Secondly, Sir, the J. & K. tourists inflow is almost negligible. There is no point of foreign tourists going there at this juncture and the inflowm of tourists has increased in Himachal Pradesh Specially in Manali and Simla, and there is a lot of water shortage and there are no proper facilites given by the Tourist Department of the Centre and the State Tourism Depatment. Will the Minister also try to improve these things?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM) (SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR) : We are aware of both parts of the question. Regarding the airports, we have had a series of meetings with the Home Ministry with the Ministry of Finance, the Customs and Immigration, and this is our constant endeavour to ensure that the tourists are not harassed and immigration and customs is made easy for them.

Secondly, there are a certain number of foreign tourists visiting Jammu and Kashmir, not as many as we would want, but it is ture that in Manali and Kulu there is a problem and we have formed a Committee in coordination with the Himachal Pradesh Government to overcome this difficulty.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that he has stated that various tourist attractions and facilities have been developed for attracting tourists for abroad. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much this development of facilities and tourist attractions have taken place in Bihar.

Because in Bihar, there are a number of places like Lord Budha shrines at Bodh Gaya, Nalanda University remains in Nalanda district, Rajgir, Jomri Talaya, Parasnath etc. So, I would like to know what works have been taken up by the Ministry of Tourism for the development of these tourist centres so that all the attractions can be made for the foreigners to come from abroad.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Sir, I am very glad that the hon. Member is very interested in the tourism development of Bihar, but I wish his Government was as concerned. Unfortunately, the utilisation of the funds that are allocated to Bihar are very small and I would ask the Member to please tell his Government to utilise the funds that we are giving. In fact, for the Buddhist shrines which he has mentioned, there was a loan agreement signed by the Overseas Economic Corporation Fund of Japan. But, I am sory to say even for that, out of Rs. 200 crores, only Rs. 22 crores had been utilised. We, in the Department of Tourism, are doing everything for Bihar. We sanction whatever proposals are brough from Bihar, but unfortunately, they are not making serious efforts to utilise the funds.

Exports and Imports

*86. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the country's share in the total world

exports at present;

(b) the details of total imports and exports made during the last six months in terms of rupee and dollar indicating the percentage growth in exports and imports, month-wise;

(c) the details of major items which registered an increase in exports and imports during the above period, month—wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to take any concreate steps to achieve the export target fixed during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far ?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) India's share in world export in January-June 1992 works out at 530.per cent.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Statistical Division, UN, December 1992

(b) Details of imports and exports, etc. during each of the month of December 92 to may 93 are given in statements I & II respectively.

(c) Major commodities/grours which regsstered increase in exports during months od Dec'92 to April'93 the latest month for which such date are available, are Gems & Jewellery. Readymade garments (cotton,) Maufacture of metals, Marine products, Leather & Leather manufacture and Oil meals, Imports of major commodities/groups which increased during these months are Petroleum crude & Products, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones machinery excluding electrical and machine tools and transport equipment's.

(d) and (e). In order to increase exports, the Government have taken major steps for liberalisation of trade which includes provision of exports liked imports, reaction of import licebnsing, removal of procedural irritants through simplification of Policy and procedures and pruning of negative list of exports. In 1993-94 Budget, the system of market determined exchanges rate has been introduced and customs and excise duties on many raw materials and capital goods has been reduced. The interest rate on rupee export credit has been reduced and the interest tax in the case of export credit from Banks has been waived. Banks have been asked to ensrue that a least 10% of their total advances are made available to the Export Sector. Besides, 34 commodities have been identified as "Extreme focus" sector for a special export thrust abroad. Sate Governments are being involved in export promotion efforts.

As a result, Exports have started showing signs of revival, After registering a growth of 3.61% in US terms in 1992-93 (April-March), export growth increased to 28.9% in April 93 and further to 29.6% in April-May 93, over the corresponding periods of provisos year.

Monthwise % growth of imports Dec. 92 - May 93

Month (Rs. Crores)		*% growth over corresponding month of the previour year*	*Month (US$ Million)*		*% growth over corresponding month of the previour year*
Dec. 91	Dec. 92		Dec.91	Dec. 92	
466055	5423.18	16.4	1801.20	1877.71	4.2
Jan. 92	Jan. 93		Jan. 92	Jan. 93	
4160.02	4603.66	10.7	1600.99	1586.95	-0.9
Feb. 92	Feb. 93		Feb. 92	Feb. 93	
4370.63	5040.55	15.3	1687.59	1676.45	-0.7
March 92	March 93		March 92	March 93	
4725.92	5424.77	14.8	1686.06	1720.75	2.1
April 92	April 93		April 92	April 93	
5174.11	5401.35	4.4	1789.64	1725.09	-6.6
May 92	May 93		May 92	May 93	
5202.41	5413.43	4.1	1821.53	1727.97	-5.1

Note: Provisional Data

Month (Rs. Crores)		% growth over corresponding month of the previour year	Month (US$ Million)		% growth over corresponding month of the previour year
Dec. 91	Dec. 92		Dec. 91	Dec. 92	
4014.67	4192.01	4.4	1551.58	1451.58	- 6.5
Jan. 92	Jan. 93		Jan. 92	Jan. 93	
4249.44	4502.68	6 0	1635.40	1552.15	-5.1
Feb. 92	Feb. 93		Feb. 92	Feb. 93	
3916.09	5290.77	35.1	1512.09	1759.67	16.4
March 92	March 93		March 92	March 93	
4784.60	6085.81	27.2	1707.00	1930.43	13.1
April 92	April 93		April 92	April 93	
3960.01	5528.06	39.6	1389.71	1765.56	27.9
May 92	May 93		May 92	May 93	
3701.20	5241.63	41.6	1295.91	1673.13	29.1

Note: Provisional Data

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that our country's share is 0.53 per cent in total world export It is less than half per cent. I would like to know the position of our country among exporter countries today and five years bancl. Have the export from our country increased or decreased?

Along with that the statistics in reply are given in the terms of dollar and rupees, booth are depreciating currency. So, will the hon. Minister provide the statistics of export in terms of international currency SEK.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: The hon. Minister had asked for information for the last 6 months. Complete figires have been presented in this regard. If the hon. Member wants to know in terms of international currency, it will be made available.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker. Sir, during 1992-93 the new import policy was announced for next five years. Under this policy annoùncement was made to years. supply raw material on approximately international prices, provide new equipment's, and rebate in excise duty. Announcement was also made to amend the 'Export promotion capital goods scheme and 'Duty Draw Bank Scheme. Have you reviewed the situation? House steps been taken by the Government to control the adverse impact of this policy on small industries and artisans. Statistics show that gem-ornaments, readymade garments, metallic goods, leather and leather goods are much in demand. These things are manufactured in cottage industries. These goods are made by people living in towns and villages but its maximum profit is earned by traders in cities. I would like to know the plan of the Governments to provide benefit of export to these small and poor people.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: So far as appraisal is concerned I would like to say that his issue was raised in the meeting of Trade Board. There is close coordination with Export Pormotion Council. With regards to the steps taken by the Government and amendments made in the policy, I would like to say that export from our country is increasing and I hope that it will keep on increasing in furture also.

In respect of small industries and artisans, I would like to say that in export there is no dicrimination. They have equal right to export but due to financial constants they are forced to approach big exporters. You have said something about exploitation. It varies from product to product. There are suggestions for improvement in it. The Government is seized of the matter and is taking steps in this regard, but if the hon. Member wants to suggest some more measures I would welcome them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Merger of Vayudoot with Indian Airlines

*87. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government have finally decided to merge the Vayudoot with the Indian Airlines and constituted a common Board of Directors for the two;

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

(c) the accumulated losses incurred by the Vayudoot and its assets and liabilties;

(d) the contemplated reorganised structure of the Indian Airlines following the merger;

(e) the status and pay of the employees of the Vayudoot in the reorgansed Indian Airlines; and

(f) the measures since taken or proposed

to be taken to augment the operational efficiency of the reorganised structure of the Indian Airlins?

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

(b) The decision was taken in order tointegrate the operations of the two domestic airlines in the public sector. It has also been decided that there will be a moratorium on repayment and servicing of dues owed by Vayudoot to its creditors in the public sector for five years and thereafter the liabilities would be discharged in ten annual installments.

(c): As in 3. 03. 1003, Vayudoot's accumulated losses are estimated to be Rs. 181 crores, its liabilities Rs. 183 cores, and the value of this gross block Rs. 31 crores.

(d) Vayudoot would be a distinct Division of Indian Airlines.

(e) Vayudoot employees continue to draw the same pay and allowances as they were drawing earlier.

(f) Indian Arilines is providing increased technical and material support. Besiddes taking steps for qualitative improvement in operational areas, integrated fleet planning and flight scheduling are being considered to provide more viable and coordinated air services. Action has also been initiated to induct modern fuel efficient aircraft to improve reliability and viability of operations.

[*Translation*]

Indo-Oman Agreement

88* SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARN SINGH:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Oman during the recent visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Oman;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Oman was informed about the incentives being offered for foreign investiment under the liberal economic polices in India; and

(d) if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) and (b). Two agreements and an Mou were signed with Oman during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to that country. They are:-

(i) Agreement on Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation. This agreement envisages setting up of a Joint Commission.

(ii) Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Hydrocabrons. This will provide strong impetus to mutually beneficial proposals to promote and facilitate investment proposals in the filed of Hydro-carbons sectors, Fertilizers and other areas.

(iii) Mou on Cooperation in the field of Fertilizers. This was signed subsequent to an agreement initiated between the two countries in March, 1993, for setting up of a proposed joint venture Ammonia -Urea Fertilizer Project in Oman.

(c) The Prime Minister in his various meetings with the Omani Ministers and businessmen had informed them about the many policy initiatives taken by us for attracting foreign investment in India.

(d) The response received from the Government of Oman and the Omani businessmen was extremely positive and the future prospects in this regard are considered promising.

Export of Cotton

*89. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union govt. have liberalised the policy to export cotton and cotton yarn recently?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely effect of this policy in domestic price of cotton, cotton growers and textile industry?

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

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

[*English*]

Indian Airlines

*90. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether the major private airlines in the country are increasingly becoming competitors to handlde the air cargo business and passengers;

(b) the estimated annual loss suffered by the Indian Airlines during 1992-93 as a result thereof;

(c) the reasons, if any, identified for loss of business of the Indian Airlines to the private airlines; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to improve the situation?

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

(b) The Indian Airlins has assessed that about 7 lakh passengers have been carried by air taxi operators in the year 1992-93. Assuming that these passengers would have been caried by Indian Airlines in the absence of air taxi operators, Indian Arilnes would have earned an additional revenue of about Rs. 120 cores. The effect of cargo carriage by air taxies is expected to be marginal.

(c) The reasons identified by Indian Airlines for shift of passengers to air taxi operators include increase in capacity by air taxi operators, flexible tariffs and commission offered by them and capacity constrains of Indian Airlines owing to exodus of skilled personnel and pilots' strike in December January, 1993.

(d) Indian Airlines has taken several steps towards product improvement by offering better ground handling and in-flight service to passengers, change in marketing strategy and inducing better work culture among employees to render more courteous sericve to retain business in an emerging competitive environment.

Private Air Taxi Operators

*91. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND

. TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the date since when the private air taxi operation started in the country;

(b) the names of private air taxi operators and the routes on which air taxis are being operated;

(c) the guildelines issued to the air taxi operators for the operation of air taxis;

(d) whether these guidlines are being strictly followed by the air taxi operators; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to ensure the implementation of these gudlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Private Air Taxi operations commenced from February, 1990

(b) The names of the companies holding Air Taxi operatiors permit as on 26.7.93 are given in the statement attached. Under the Air Taxi guidlines these operators are free to operate chaetered and Non-scheduled services to any airport to which scheduled services operate.

(c) Aeronautical Information Circular N0.24 of 1990 as modified from time to time has bee issued containing guidelines for operations of Air Taxis.

(d) and (e). When deviations are observed the operators are advised to follow the instructions strictly.

STATEMENT

LIST OF AIR TAXI PERMIT HOLDERS

S. No	*Name and Address of Operator.*
1.	M/s India International Airways Pvt. Ltd. 710, Arunachal Building 7th Floor, 19, Barakbamba Road, New Delhi.
2.	M/s Delhi Gulf Airways Services Pvt. Ltd. Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi—110003
3.	M/s U. S. Air Pvt. Ltd., F—44 A Aouth Extn Pt. I, New Delhi—110049
4.	M/s Trans Bharat Aviation Pvt. Ltd. 201, Laxmi Bhavan, 72, Nehru Place New Delhi - 110019
5.	M/s. Continental Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Boeing Terminal Building, Santacruz Airport, Bombay - 400099.
6.	M/s Jagson Airlines, 12—E, Vandana Building, 11, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi—110001

S. No	Name and Address of Operator.
7.	M/s East West Travels & Trade Links, Sophia 18, Kantwadi Road, Off Perry Road, Bandra, Bombay—400050
8.	M/s. Udan Research & Flying Instt. 14 - A Ratlam Kothi, Indore (MP)
9	M/s. Citylink Airways, E-22 Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi - 110057.
10.	M/s. Saraya Aviation Pvt. Ltd. 11, Panchsheel Shopping Centre, New Delhi - 110017.
11.	M/s. Aerial Sevice Pvt. Ltd. Juhu Airport, Bombay - 400054.
12.	M/s. Damania Airways Ltd. 103, Keshva., Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Bombay - 400051
13.	Jet Airways (India) Pvt. Ltd. 41/42, Maker Chambers III, Nariman Point, Bombay- 400029.
14.	M/s. M.G. Express, Corporate Office, Mezzanine Floor, Hemkunt Tower 92, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
15.	M/s. Archana Airways Ltd. 41-A, Friends Colony, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation and Expansion of Airports

*92. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

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

(a) the names of airports in the country where modernisation and expansion work is in progress;

(b) the present position in regard to each of these airports;

(c) the time by which modernisation and expansion work is scheduled to be completed;

(d) whether the Government propose to modernise and expand some more ariports in

the country;

(e) if so, the names of these airports;

(f) the amount allocated for the purpose during 1993-94, airport-wise;

(g) whether there is any proposal to upgrade some airports in the country as international airports; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIAITON AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The requisite information is contain ed in -I

(d) to (f). Particulars of airports where modernisation and expansion works are proposed to be taken up are contained in statement-II.

(g) and (h). Hydarabad airport is proposed to be upgraded to international standards and declared an in International Airport when the requisite facilities are provided there.

Under the model airports scheme space is being earmarked for Immigration and Customs clearance at the airports covered under the scheme so as to facilitate operation of chartered filghts carrying foreign torusts. The airports covered under the scheme, besides Hyderabad, are the following:-

Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna, Guwahati, Imphal, Bhubaneswar, Indore, Nagpur, Coimbatore, Calicut and Vadodra.

STATEMENT - I

On going projects for Modernisation/Expansion of Airports

A. National Airports Authority

Sl. No.	*Airport*	*Scope*	*Provision in 1993-94 (Rs. crore)*	*Target Date of completion*	*Present status*
1.	Agartala	Runway works Navigational Aids	2.79	June 1995	Work in progress
2.	Agra (Civil Enclave)	Navigational Aids	0.504	June 1994	Eqpt. on order
3.	Allahabad (Civil Enclave)	Navigational Aids	0.504	June 1994	Eqpt. on order
4.	Aurangabad	Navigational Aids	0.694	Oct. 1993	Eqpt. on order
5.	Bagdogra	Navigational Aids	0.25	Oct. 1994	Eqpt. on order
6.	Belgaum	Runway works Navigational Aids	1.26	May 1994	Work in progress
7.	Bhubaneswar	New Terminal Building, Taxiway and Apron Navigational Aids	7.16	March 1995	Work in progress
8.	Bombay and Delhi	Modernisation of Air Traffic Services	79.10	O ct. 1995	Work in progress
9.	Coimbatore	Navigational Aids	2.43	Dec. 1993	Installation in progress
10.	Dimapur	Navigational Aids	0.26	Dec. 1993	Dqpt. on order

Sl. No.	Airport	Scope	Provision in 1993-94 (Rs. crore)	Target Date of completion	Present status
11.	Guwahati	Terminal Complex Navigational Aids	9.98	Mar. 1995	Work in progress
12.	Hyderabad	Terminal Complex Navigational Aids	9.99	April 1995	Work in progress
13.	Indore	Terminal Complex Navigational Aids	3.50	Mar. 1995	Work in progress
14.	Jaipur	Terminal Complex Expansion Runway works Navigational Aids	4.43	April 1995	Work in progress
15.	Lucknow	Terminal Complex Runway Works	4.30	Mar. 1995	Work in progress
16.	Vadodra	Terminal complex Runway works Navigational Aids	3.47	April 1995	Work in progress
B. International Airports Authority of India					
1.	Bombay	International Terminal Complex-Phase III other works	28.75	Oct. 1996	Work in progress
2.	Calcutta	New Terminal Complex and other works	27.49	Mar. 1994	Work in progress
3.	Trivandrum	Construction of shoulders on the main runway and other works	14.12	Sept. 1994	Work in progress

[*English*]

Guidelines to Indian Travellers Abroad

*93. SHRI R. DHANUSKOD .ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued guidelines to the Indian travellers abroad advising them not to travel by the concerned local Arilines in the countries visited by them;

(b) whether some foreign Governments have been giving advice to their citizens visiting India not to travel by the Indian Airlines planes within the country because of travel risk involved; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard??

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

(b) Italian Ministry of Touirsm ciruclated a message to their travel agents regarding the state of air transportation in India, warning them about the hazards involved in traveling by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the Italain Government asking them to withdraw the message circuatled to the travel agents.

Pilots of Air India and Indian Airlines

*94. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines and the Air India have reduced some daily flights owing to a large number of resignations their pilots;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Only Indian Airlines has reduced filgihts on 17 routes operated with B-737 aircraft.

(c) Indian Arilines management is engaged in a dialogue with the employees' associations, to settle outstanding issues amicably. Administrative action has also been taken to prevent sudden exodus of pilots from Indian Airlines.

Rangarajan Committee Report

*95 SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the Rangarajan Committee on Public Sector Enterprises disinvestment; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The report of the Rangarajan Committee on Disinvestment of shares in public Sector Enterprises was received by Government of India on 20th April, 1993. The recommendations of the Committee relate to several aspects of disinvestment policy including limits of equity to be disinvested, critera for valuation of shares, preparatory steps and *modus operandi* of disinvesment The major recommendations are listed in the statement attached. The Report of

the Committee is under examination of the Government.

STATEMENT

Summary of the major Recommendations of Rangarajan Committee on Disinvestment of Shares in PSEs

A. *LIMITS OF EQUITY TO BE DISINVESTED*

The committee has recommended that the target levels of Government ownership in respcet of all units reserved for the public should be 51% to enable control over mangement. A target level of 26% of public wonership could be considered on exceptional cases. There should be specific reasons for continued Government ownership of enterprises not reserved for the public sector. In general, the percentage of equity to be disinvested should be under 49% in industries reserved for public sector and over 74% in other cases.

B. *CRITERIA FOR VALUATION OF SHARES*

Among the three criteria viz. net asset value. profit earning capacity value and discounted cash flow value, the discounted cash flow has the greatest relevance, though it is the most difficult to operationalise, Each company would need to be studied carefully with the help of a merchant bauling firm taking into account factors such as value of assets. is market share potential profit erring capacity and the prevailing price in the market for shares of similar enterprises in the private sector.

C. *PREPARATORY STEPS*:

The preparatory steps recommended by the Committee include conversion ino company form, wherever necessary, deciding the desirable level of equity and restructuring the finaNcials with a proer dobt/equity gearing, asessing he ongoing plans of PSEs and examining the scope of issuing convertible bonds as a measure of resource mobilisation for PSEs.

D. MODUS OPERANDI OF DISINVESTMENT

The Committee has recommended that once a reasonable market price is established in a normal trading atmospheres over a reasonable period of time, the fixed price method would be appropriate. In all other cases, the auction method with wide participation may be adopted.

E. STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ENTERPRISE DISINVESTMENT

The committee has suggested that the Government may consider creating a Standing Committee on Public Enterprise Disinvement to recommend enterprise-specific action for reform, restructuring and disivestment as well as monitoring and evaluating the process of implementation.

[*Translation*]

Rekhi Committee Report

96. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rekhi Committee on Indirect taxed has submitted its Report;

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

(c) The action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir, The committee has since submitted an interim Report on Ol. 01.93 and Vol.I of the final report on 24.05.93 which deals with simplification and streamlining of Customs & Central Excise Lams & Procedures.

The tea of the Committee has since been extended till the and of August 1993 by which time the Committee is expected to submit Vol. II of final report which will contain draft of proposed integrated Code of Customs & Central Excise laws.

(b) The Report contains in all 142 recommendations. The main recommendations made in the Report relate to tariff structure (not the rate of duty). valuation, classification, assessment, clearnee, warehansing , export s drawback, MODVAT, appellate machinery, Settlement Commission, bond, refund audit etc. For conveicence of reference, a few copies of the Interim Report and Vol. I of the final Report have been placed in the Parliament house Library.

(c) The recommendations made by the committee are under examination.

Import of cotton

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

(a) the quantity of cotton imported from Pakistan during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been a shortfall in the import of cotton during the first quarter of the current year resulting in shortages and increase in the price in the domestic market, and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to make up the shortfall to stabilise the cotton price?

THE MINSTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY):(a) During the last three years as per information made available by DG, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta, there was import of cotton during the year 1991-92 only under Advance Licencing Scheme, from Pakistan to the tune 31315 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Development of Tourism

98. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATIION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to involve the private sector for the development of tourism infrastructure in the country under the national Action Plan for Tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM. (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b): Yes Sir. The National Action Plan for Tourism envisages private sector (both domestic and foreign) investment in tourism sector. The incentives and concessions announced by the Government of India for the tourism sector are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

FISCAL INCENTIVES/CONCESSIONS GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1. a) Under 80 HHD of Income Tax Act, 1961.

Income attributable to foreign exchange earnings of the hotels 50% is exempted from Income Tax straight away and the balance 50% is also exempt if reinvested in tourism industry.

b) *Approved hotels functional after* 31.3.1990 but before 1.4.1995 are eligible for Tax Holiday deductions under 80 IA.

- The deduction ranges between 30-50 per cent of the profits and is available for ten years.

Exemption from Expenditure Tax for period of 10 years (w.e.f.

1.4.1991) will be granted to new approved hotels in a hilly area, or a rural area or a place of pilgrimage or such other place as Government may specify. These hotels will also be given 50% exemption from Income Tax. This concession would be available to eligible hotels which start functioning before 31.3.1994.

2. DEPRECIATION

- The hotel buildings are eligible for depreciation at the rate of 20% with effect from 2.4.1987 (Assessment year 1988-89). Furniture and fittings used in hotels have been allowed a higher rate of depreciation of 15% against the general rate of 10%.

3. INTEREST SUBSIDY

- Hotel projects 1.3 star category are eligible for an interest subsidy of 3% on the entire loan amount. Hotel projects in specified areas and Heritage Hotels are eligible for 5% interest subsidy. No interest subsidy is available for 4 and 5 Star Hotels and other Hotels in four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

4. LIBERALISED EXCHANGE RATE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LERMS)

- Hotels, travel agents, tour operators and other organisations connected with tourist trade are now covered under LERMS. Authorised dealers release foreign exchange for business visits, participation in conferences, seminars, training, etc. Prior approval of Department of Tourism not necessary.

- Facility to open and operate Exchange Earners Foreign Currency (EEFC) Account extended to hotels, travel agents, tour operators, etc. Under the scheme, 15% of inward remittances in foreign exchange can be credited to this account and utilised for specified purposes.

- The purpose for which EEFC account can be utilised include travel abroad, expenses for foreign hospitality, participation in trade fairs/ exhibitions abroad, advertisement publicity., promotion, market studies, publication of brochures, folders, etc. agency commission, service charges fees payable to foreign technicians and any other payments including imports subject to regulations.

5. IMPORTS

- Capital goods, raw materials, components, etc. can be imported without any restriction except to the extent such imports are regulated by the Negative List of Imports.

- Import of special items required by hotels, restaurants, travel agents and tour operators permitted against a licence on the recommendation of Director General of Tourism. Recognised hotels, travel agents, tour operators and restaurants are entitled to such import licences upto a value of 10% of the foreign exchange earned by them during the preceeding licensing year.

6. CONCESSIONAL CUSTOM DUTY

- Custom duty on specified items

has been reduced to the level and applicable to project import provided the goods imports are required for substantial expansion of the hotel. This includes equipment for Kitchen, health club, laundry, housekeeping, energy saving devices, etc.

- Equipment for Adventure Sports can also be imported on a concessional rate of duty.

- Priority consideration is also given to approved projects in allotment of construction materials, like cement, steel and for telephone, telex, LPG connections.

7. EXPORT PROMOTION CAPITAL GOODS (EPCG) SCHEME

- Import of capital equipment (including spares upto 10%) by Hotels and Restaurants, Travel agents and Tour operations for which payments are received in freely convertible currency, is allowed at a concessional rate of custome duty of 15% subject to an export obligation four times the CIF value of the imports. The obligation is the fulfilled within a period of five years.

Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone

99. SHRI RAM KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the development of the Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for speedy implementation/commissioning of the said zone;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned;

(d) the amount sanctioned and spent thereon so far;

(e) whether in view of the liberalised economic policy, the Government have examined the relevance of Export Processing Zones; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) to (f). Land measuring 360.51 areas has been acquired and an area of 163 acres taken up for development in the first phase which will contain standard Desgines Factory sheds, Gem & Jewellery complex, customs warehouse and developed plots besides an administrative building, service centre, staff quarters etc. Work on essential infrastructural facilities like security compound wall, internal and external roads, power and water supply, street lighting and storm water drains, has been completed.

The Central Government have so far released Rs. 6.02 crores toward acquisition of land and infrastructure development. An amount of Rs. 4.75 crores has been provided for further development of the Zone in the budget for 1993-94. Works in progress include the security wall of the Gems and Jewellary Complex, overhead water tank and staff quarters.

With the Board of Approvals for the Zone having already been constituted, and the zone Administration having given suitable publicity, the zone is now ready to receive project proposals from intending entrepreneurs.

As a part of the liberalisation process, changes have also been effected in the EOU/EPZ Schemes with a view to make them more attractive and relevant in the changed circum-

stances.

[*Translation*]

Bogus Insurance Policies

100. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that bogus insurance policies involving huge amount have been issue by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the year 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount involved therein; 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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (d): The Insurance policies are issued by the Life Insurance Corporation of India(LIC) only on receipt of premium in advance. The LIC have reported that no fake of counter-feit policies have been issued by them during the year 1992-93.

The Corporation has a strong system of internal and external audit. The internal audit and inspection department of the LIC carry out systematic audit and scrutiny of the accounts and business of every office every year. In addition, for the last two years, the LIC have commenced special audit and inspection checks for each Divisional Office at the time of annual closing of books. Thereafter, the accounts are duly audited by a panel of external auditors approved by the Government.

[*English*]

Human Development in India

924. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:
CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNDP in their 'Human Development Report, 1993' has ranked India at 134th position out of 173 countries in terms of Human Development Index (HDI);

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto, and its likely effect on the development programmes of the country; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Union Government to improve our Human Development index?

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

(b) The factors which have been taken into account while calculating Human Development Index are: (i) Longevity (ii) Adult literacy, (iii) Mean years year of schooling and (iv) Real per capita GDP. The progress since independence has been considerable. The literacy rate increased from 18.33% in 1951 to 52.2% in 1991. Similarly, the life expectancy at birth increased from 32.1 years in 1950-51 to 55.9 years in 1990-91. The per capita net national Product at 1980-81 prices increased from Rs. 1127 in 1950-51 to Rs. 2175 in 1991-92. On considering initial low level of development alongwith bigh rate of growth in population over the years the achievement may be considered significant.

(c) Conscious and coordinated efforts are being made in the Eighth Plan to improve Human Development. Human Development will be the ultimate goal of the Eighth Plan. The Plan envisages that employment generation, population control, literacy, education, health, drinking water supply and adequate food and basic infrastructure as the priorities and will remain the primary responsibility of the Government.

Tax on Agricultural Income

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

(a) whether the Raja Chelliah Committee has recommended levying tax on agricultural income;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to implement the said recommendation;

(d) if so, the details of the modalities feawed in this regard; and

(e) if not , the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e): The Committee in its final report has recommended that in the case of person having income from non-agricultural scurces above the exemption level and also income from agricultural sources above Rs. 25,000/- agricultural income in excess of Rs. 25,000/- should be aggregated with non-agricultural income and income income tax should be levied on the total of such aggregated income. The recommendation of the Committee is still under examination.

Silk Projects in Gujarat

926 SHRI N.J.RATHVA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the districts of Gujarat where silk projects are being implemented by the Central Silk Board;

(b) whether the Central Silk Board proposed to implement the silk scheme in other districts of Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the State-wise details of the expenditure incurred so far under the silk scheme by the Central Silk Board?

THE MINSTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Under the World bank & Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project, the Central Silk Board is implementing a pilot sericulture project in Surat and Valsad districts of Gujarat.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Statewise details of the expenditure incurred so far under National Sericulture Project by the Central Silk Board

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure 1989-90 to 1992-93	
*Traditional States**			
1.	Karnataka	1928.02	1989-90 to 1992-93 (upto Dec. 92)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1486.96	- " -
3.	Tamil Nadu	1457.35	- " -
4.	West Bengal	532.08	- " -
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	546.63	- " -
Non-Traditional States			
1.	Kerala	248.76	
2.	Rajasthan	113.23	
3.	Orissa	142.70	
4.	Assam	154.05	

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure 1989-90 to 1992-93
5.	Maharashtra	165.29
6.	Gujarat	99.62
7.	Madhya Pradesh	91.02
8.	Uttar Pradesh	191.98
9.	Bihar	143.17
10.	Haryana	26.72
11.	Punjab	14.49
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18.55

*The scheme implemented in these Traditional States also help to develop sericulture industry in other States.

Special Tribunals for Bank Recovery Cases

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

(a) whether the Government have set up special Tribunals for recovery of dues of banks;

(b) if so, whether these Tribunals have started functioning; and

(c) the number of cases filed before these Tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c): The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Ordinance, 1993 provides for the establishment of Tribunals for expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It has therefore, been decided to establish one debts recovery Tribunal each at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and one Appellate Tribunal at Bombay. The Tribunals are yet to be established.

[*Translation*]

Bank Loan for Various Schemes in Bihar

928. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks in Bihar have not been providing loans under various schemes sponsored by the State Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therfor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (c): Commercial banks are under instructions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to extend loans to the eligible borrowers throughout the country including the State of Bihar on the loan applications sponsored by the State Government Agencies like District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), District Industries Centres (DIC) under the scheme for providing Self Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) like Municipalities and Corporations and District Urban Development Agencies (DUDA) under the Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME). Banks provide loans to the eligible beneficiaries under these schemes, whose projects on scrutiny and appraisal are fond viable and technically feasible by the banks. The progress on the flow of credit is reviewed at the meetings of the District Coordination Committee at the District level and Bankers Committee at the state level for taking suitable remedial measures wherever necessary.

[*English*]

Exemption in Duty

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

(a) whether the Government have withdrawn exemption from countervailing duty on certain items to protect the interests of the domestic producers; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKARAMURTHY): (a) Yes

Sir.

(b) Exemption from countervailing duty of customs on certain goods have been withdrawn by Notifications Non. 129/93-Customs and 130/93-Customs, both dated 11th June, 1993; and Nos. 151/93-Customs and 152/93-Customs, both dated 21st July, 1993. The details of these goods are listed in the statement attached.

Brief description of goods on which exemption from countervailing duty of customs has been withdrawn

1) Acrylic yarn;

2) VCM for PVC;

3) Ethylene dichloride;

4) CNC System for use in machine tools;

5) Components for manufacture of fuel injection equipments;

6) Components for fuel injection equipments for warranty coverage;

7) Sub-components of fuel injection equipments for manufacture of fuel injection components;

8) Ployster fibre for specified use;

9) Specified goods for manufacture of leather chemicals;

10) parts of CNC system for initial setting/assembly/manufacture of CNC system;

11) Parts for manufacture of specified equipments;

12) Specified goods for manufacture of button cells;

13) Components of manufacture of specified textile testing equipments;

14) Specified components for manufacture of arc tube for high pressure sodium vapour lamps;

15) Books in the nature of antiques;

16) Blades/knives for leather shaving machines;

17) Specified parts for the manufacture of motor vehicles;

18) Raw cultured pearls;

19) Specified raw materials for use in leather industry;

20) Specified waste paper/paper board for manufacture of pulp for use in paper or paperboard making;

21) Specified goods for use in leather industry;

22) Components for manufacture of specified medical equipments;

23) Filter paper for manufacture of tea bags;

24) Specified goods for use in specified industry;

25) Specified medical equipments/parts (other than those attracting nil rate of duty);

26) Components for manufacture of specified medical equipments;

27) Specified goods for manufacture of drugs and hormones;

28) parts for manufacture of specified instruments

29) Specified goods for manufacture of high pressure sodium vapour lamp;

30) Specified goods for use in leather industry;

31) Cotton yarn, terry towel fabric and towels;

32) Specified goods for use in readymade garment or hosiery industry;

33) Pulp other than rayon grade wood pulp;

34) Rayon grade wood pulp;

35) Oleopine resin;

36) Oil extracted from oil seeds;

37) Narrow elastic tapes;

38) Sugar;

39) Goods falling under Chapter 25 of the Customs Tariff;

40) Goods falling under Chapter 13 of the Customs Tariff;

41) Goods falling under Chapter 26 of the Customs Tariff;

42) Homeopathic medicines.

[Translation]

RRBs in Bihar

930. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open more Regional Rural banks (RRBs) in Bihar during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the locations of such Regional Rural Banks?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a): No, Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

[English]

World bank Loan

931. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the totals amount of loan received by the Union Government from the World Bank during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the rate of interest to be paid to the World Bank on these loans; and

(c) the other terms and conditions of the loans granted by the World Bank to the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) 9a) The government of India received aid amounting to USD 2184.2 Million & USE 2037.7 Million respectively during the year 1991-92 & 1992-93, on account of World bank loans.

(b) and (c): There is a variable interest rate levied on IBRD loans which is revised semi-annually. This is currently 7.43%. There is no interest on IDA loans. A commitment charge is levied on committed but undisbursed loans. For IDA this is 0.5% & for IBRD 0.75%. A service charge of 0.75% is payable for IDA credits. IBRD

loans are repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 5 years. while IDA loans are repayble in 35 years including a grace period of 5 years.

[*Translation*]

Bank Frauds in Bihar

932. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of frauds, bunglings, lootings, and misappropriation of the amount of the depositors in the nationalised banks in Bihar detected during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the total loss suffered by the nationalised banks as a result thereof;

(b) the names of the places and banks where such cases have come into light and the action taken against the concerned persons;

(c) whether some bank employees were also fond involved in such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (d): The present data reporting system does not generate information in the manner asked for. However, the total number of frauds reported by public Sector banks in India to Reserve banks of India during the years 1991, 1992 and 1993 (upto march) and the amount involved therein are as follows:-

Year	*No. of frauds*	*Amount involved (Rs. in crores)*
1991	1535	62.65
1992	1702	119.79
1993 (upto March)	509	16.43

The amount involved in the cases of frauds do not necessarily represent the actual losses which the banks may have to ultimately suffer. The banks generally have some securities to cover advances made by them. Banks also file civil and criminal suits and seek appropriate relief. Besides, banks take insurance cover.

Available information in respect of employees dismissed/discharged and removed service during the years 1991 and 1992 for their involvement in fraud cases is given from below:

		1991	*1992*
(i)	No. of employees convicted.	82	51
(ii)	No. of employees given penalties (major/minor).	829	849
(iii)	No. of employees (out of (ii) above) dismissed/discharged/removed.	289	275
(iv)	No. of employees against whom prosecution is pending in the Courts.	640	737
(v)	No. of employees against whom departmental proceedings are pending.	1563	1718

Information regarding incidents of robberies/dacoities which took place in public sector banks in the State of Bihar during the years 1991,1992 and 1993 (upto 30-6-93), is given in the Annexe. As per available information. 5 robbers/dacoits were killed and 5 robbers/dacoits were arrested in connection with these incidents. No bank employee has been reported to be involved in these incidents.

STATEMENT

Details of Robberies/Dacoities which took place in Public Sector Banks in the State of Bihar during the years 1991, 1992 & 1993 (Upto 30.6.93)

Sl. No.	*Name of the Branch*	*Date of occurance*	*Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)*
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank			
1.	Between Chapra and Rampur, Distt. Sharan	5.3.91	0.60
2.	Nataul, Distt. Patna	4.7.91	0.27
3.	Between Sueeyadih and Dumri, Distt. Giridh	1.11.91	0.50
Bank of India			
4.	Between Samastipur and Kauwa, Distt. Samastipur	5.4.91	1.00
5.	Bhandra, Distt. Ranchi	8.3.91	0.17
6.	Bharwari	21.6.91	0.85
7.	Bodh Gaya, Distt. Gaya	4.11.91	0.13
8.	Hirapur, Distt. Dhanibad	3.1.91	13.10
9.	Manoharpura, Distt. Bhagalpur	26.2.91	0.25

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch	Date of occurance	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
Canara Bank			
10.	Churi	7.10.91	18.98
Central Bank of India			
11.	Bijaia, Distt. Hazaribagh	15.1.91	0.02
12.	Hethpochara, Distt. Palamu	23.4.91	0.16
13.	Sabra, Distt.Dhanbad	11.4.91	0.19
Dena Bank			
14.	Gaya, Distt. Gaya	13.9.91	1.50
Indian Overseas Bank			
15.	Tarasiladon, Distt. Ranchi	8.7.91	0.86
New Bank of India			
16.	Nariar, Disst. Muzaffarpur	31.7.91	0.55
Punjab & Sind Bank			
17.	Between Punjab & Sind Bank Gaya branch and State Bank of India Gaya Branch.	5.4.91	2.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch	Date of occurance	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
Punjab National Bank			
18.	Amaon, Distt. Rohtas	28.3.91	3.70
19.	Belagunj, Distt. Gaya	11.7.91	1.69
20.	Kako Distt., Jehanabad	29.4.91	0.82
21.	Mehendia, Distt. Jehanabad	15.10.91	1.97
22.	Modangunj, Distt. Jehanabad	3.10.91	0.08
23.	Noorsarai	28.10.91	1.06
24.	Sakhoshra, Distt. Patna	20.4.91	1.00
State Bank of India			
25.	Between Munger and Basudeopur, Distt. Munger	21.2.91	1.00
26.	Between Rosera and ADB Hasanpur, Distt. Samastipur	21.3.91	2.50
27.	Karma Sa, Distt. Hazaribagh	14.11.91	0.30
28.	Manpur Gaya, Distt. Patna	3.12.91	3.16
29.	Rannuchuk, Distt. Bhagalpur	24.1.91	0.11

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch	Date of occurance	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
30.	Topa Colli, Distt. Hazaribagh	13.2.91	1.40
UCO Bank			
31.	Dhankund, Distt. Bhagalpur	20.12.91	0.19
32.	IOC Township, Distt. Begusarai	5.12.91	1.80
33.	Khagaria	27.11.91	4.15
Union Bank of India			
34.	Nehalpur, Distt. Jehanabad	19.8.91	0.33
35.	Surda, Distt. East Singhbhum	5.6.91	0.23
United Bank of India			
36.	Bharwara, Distt. Darbhanga	23.9.91	0.80
37.	Mandar, Distt. Ranchi	10.5.91	3.00
38.	Naur Rural	25.2.91	0.52

1992

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch	Date of occurance	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank			
1.	Gwaso Sheikhpura, Distt. Patna	2.11.92	0.30
2.	Kurtha, Distt. Patna	25.11.92	0.28
3.	Navada Bazar, Distt. Banka	27.3.92	0.95
Bank of India			
4.	Alka, Distt. Giridh	17.8.92	0.18
5.	Aran, Distt. Sahrsa	28.11.92	0.15
6.	Bagru, Distt. Lohardaga	13.3.92	0.25
7.	Bareh, Distt. Navada	1.6.92	4.36
8.	Barkatgaon, Distt. Hazaribagh	11.6.92	1.07
9.	Chuparan	8.1.92	-
10.	Dariyapur Chainpur, Distt. Patna	7.4.92	0.21
11.	Laikdih, Distt.Dhanbad	14.8.92	4.02
12.	Pathaldih, Distt. Hazaribagh	12.5.92	0.24

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch	Date of occurance	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
13.	Ratu, Distt. Ranchi	30.11.92	10.00
14.	Between Seharsa and Sanpura	6.6.92	0.20
15.	Titra, Distt. Siwan	28.8.92	2.65
16.	Useva, Distt. Gaya	14.12.92	-
Canara Bank			
17.	Seraidhella, Distt. Dhanbad	14.5.92	6.06
Central Bank of India			
18.	Andoli, Distt. Supani	20.8.92	0.15
19.	Haaradi, Distt. Supoul	21.10.92	0.25
20.	Ranipokhar, Distt.Vaishali	11.9.92	0.43
Punjab National Bank			
21.	Barari Industrial Estate, Distt. Bhagalpur	21.1.92	0.60
22.	Baroon, Distt. Aurangabad	9.3.92	2.95

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch	Date of occurance	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
23	Bharopatti, Distt. Saharsa	26.9.92	0.21
24.	Imamganj, Distt. Patna	21.5.92	1.16
25.	Karwandia, Distt. Rohtas	9.7.92	0.53
26.	Mahabalipur, Distt. Patna	7.5.92	0.70
27.	Pipra-Khurd, Supaul Distt.	25.12.92	0.07
28.	Puran, Distt. Jehanabad	24.8.92	0.40
State Bank of India			
29.	BCCL Township Branch, Distt. Dhanbad	7.7.92	9.83
30.	Bibhutipur, Distt. Samastipur	17.9.92	0.68
31.	Chapra AD, Distt. Saran	20.4.92	11.45
32.	Dandari (SAB), Disst. Madhepura	20.4.92	0.27
33.	Dighi SA, Distt. Deoghar	31.7.92	0.48
34.	Goraul, Distt. Vaishali	5.3.92	-
35.	RMCC Bariyatu, Distt. Ranchi	4.12.92	3.95

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch	Date of occurance	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
36.	Sarju SA Ranchi, Distt. Ranchi	17.1.92	0.12
37.	Sasaram, Distt. Nokha	03.6.92	4.00
UCO Bank			
38.	Extn. Counter, B.S. City	2.6.92	0.42
39.	Goradhi, Distt. Bhagalpur	13.2.92	0.39
40.	Ratanpur, Distt. Bhagalpur	6.2.92	0.13
41.	Sanhoula, Distt. Bhagalpur	27.2.92	1.50
United Bank of India			
42.	Dehri, Distt. Rohtas	18.5 92	5.47
43.	Between Dhanbad and Bhowrah	21.4.92	4.50
Vijaya Bank			
44.	Between Gaya and Patna, Distt. Patna	24.6.92	40.00
	1993 (Upto 30.6.93)		

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch	Date of occurance	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank			
1.	Agwanpur Ranbigha, Distt. Patna	26.2.93	0.10
2.	Bistupur, Distt. East-Singhbhum	3.5.93	4.77
3.	Sheeyadih, Distt. Giridih	27.4.93	0.70
4.	Pindrahat, Distt. Dhanbad	22.6.93	0.49
Bank of Baroda			
5.	Chhapra	18.3.93	2.00
Bank of India			
6.	Shyamli, Distt. Ranchi	1.3.93	3.17
7.	Fulwaria, Distt. Hazaribagh	11.2.93	0.31
8.	Birda, Distt. Ranchi	12.3.93	0.28
9.	Shamli, Distt. Ranchi	30.3.93	0.32
Punjab National Bank			
10.	Veer, Distt. Patna	18.3.93	0.45
11.	Dhanrua, Distt. Patna	18.3.93	0.60

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch	Date of occurance	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
12.	Sonwan, Distt. Jehanbad	27.4.93	1.00
State Bank of India			
13.	Bhaisadone (SAB), Distt. Palaman	11.1.93	0.36
14.	Bardaha (SAB). Distt. Madhepura	18.3.93	0.16
15.	Shamkauria, Distt. Saran	30.3.93	4.00
16.	Nathpur (SAB), Distt. Purnia	30.3.93	0.01
17.	Patrahatu, Distt. Ranchi	4.6.93	2.63
18.	Amydighi (Chakulia), Distt. Singhbhum	15.6.93	5.04
19.	Maheshmara	29.6.93	0.48
UCO Bank			
20.	Fetehpur, Distt. Bhagalpur	2.3.93	1.50
21.	Magadh Medical College, Gaya	5.3.93	5.50
22.	Pradhankanta, Distt. Dhanbad	27.4.93	0.50
23.	Mesra, Distt. Ranchi	13.5.93	4.02

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch	Date of occurance	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
Union Bank of India			
24.	Bokaro Steel City College, Extn. Counter	6.1.93	1.03
25.	Bajidpur Majhauli, Distt. Muzaffarpur	29.1.93	0.50
United Bank of India			
26.	Dharhara, Distt. Purnia	19.2.93	1.11
27.	Ratna	22.5.93	0.62

[*English*]

World Bank Loans

933. SHRI C.K.KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are likely to receive$3,000 million trade adjustment loan from the World Bank by the end of this month; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b): On 24-6-1993, the World bank extended a loan of US$300 million for External Sector and Investment Liberalisation Programme. it is a fast disbursing single tranche loan meant for balance of payment support to India for liberalisation measures already taken by us. The loan will be utilised by 31-12-1993.

Losses in Mpeda

934. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marina products Export Develop-Development Authority (MPEDA) is bearing heavy losses in handling of frozon storages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the achievement made so far as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) and (b): The frozen storage at Cochin Commissioned under MPEDA on 20.7.1983. The storage had to be shut down due to breakage of floor and some defects in insulation. Even though the intention was to run the storage on 'No-profit No-loss' basis exclusively for the benefit of the seafood industry as a preshipment facility, MPEDA had to incur a loss of Rs. 8 lakhs appom the running of strage due to payment of salary to MPEDA staff stationed in storage, regular maintenance of costly item of machinery equipments, repair works, payment of land rent to Cochin Post Trust premium for fire insurance etc.

(c) and (d): MPEDA gave the facility on temporary basis to Seafood Exporters Association of India (SEAI) in February 1989 at a monthly rent of Rs 21,500. Through negotiation with SEAI it was decided to rent out the facility to SEAI for a period of 3 years with an enhanced rent of Rs. 43,000 per month. A fresh Licence Agreement has been drawn up to this effect. SEAI has now come up with some reservation on certain clauses of the proposed agreement.

MPEDA is persuating SEAI to accept the proposed agreement in the interest of the seafood industry.

Credit Freeze Policy

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

(a) whether the Textile mills are exempted from the credit freeze policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cotton ginning mills and pressing mills located in rural areas are also exempted from credit policy of the Government: and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINSITER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (d): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set out measures for the monetary policy of the first half of 1993-94. The policy measures announced by RBI in April, 1993 aim at reducting the inflation rate while providing a stimulus to industrial recovery and growth of agriculture through adequate credit availability. As there is no credit freeze policy of RBI, the question of exemption of textile mills, cotton ginning mills and processing units etc., therefrom do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Tax Recovery In U.P.

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

(a) the amount recovered in the from of income tax, wealth tax and gift tax_separately in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(b) the names of top twenty tax payers in the State and the year-wise details of the total amount paid by them during this period?

THE MINSITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) (a) The collection of Income tax(including Corporation tax), Wealth tax and Gift tax in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92 and 1992-93 is given below:-

(Rupees in Crores)

	1991-92	*1992-93*
Income tax (incl. Corporation tax)	712	504
Wealth tax	10	17
Gift tax	0.32	0.28

(b) Lists for financial year 1991-92 and 1992-93 are attached

STATEMENT

Top 20 Income Tax Payers for 1991-92

Sl. No.	*Name*	*Tax paid on returned income*
		(Rs. in Crores)
1.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun	12.16
2.	Himalaya Drug Co. (P) Ltd., Dehradun	31.56
3.	Hindustan Filter (P) Ltd., Dehradun	27.66
4.	Bio-Med (P) Ltd., Ghaziabad	13.80
5.	Herbs India (P) Ltd., Dehradun	8.99
6.	Schlumbanger Asia Serice, Dehradun	7.56
7.	Devi Dayal (P) Ltd., Ghaziabad	7.40
8.	Sukriti Vidyut Udyog, Ghaziabad	6.11
9.	Amrit Goods (P) Ltd.. Ghaziabad	5.79
10.	Ulnited Holdings (P) Ltd.	5.07
11.	Dhoul Electroncis	5.01
12.	Garg Associates, Ghaziabd	4.82

Sl. No.	Name	Tax paid on returned income
		(Rs. in Crores)
13.	Kanpur Delhi goods Carrier, Chitambarpur	4.53
14.	V.O. Machinimport	3.71
15.	Hindustan Pipe Udyog, Ghaziabd	3.28
16.	Associated Machineries Manufacturing, Ghaziabad	2.83
17.	Parmargo International Corp.	2.14
18.	Jagar Machinery Mfg. Co.	2.07
19.	Triveni Sheet Glass Works Ltd., Allahabad	1.98
20.	U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd., Lucknow	1.87

Sl. No.	Name	Tax paid on returned income
		(Rs. in Crores)
1.	Renusagar Power Co. Ltd., Renusagar	8.72
2.	O.N.G.C. as agent of M/S. Red Adair & Co.	8.39
3.	Schlumber Aisa Services Ltd.	6.53
4.	Triveni Sheet Glass Works Ltd., Allahabad	6.26
5.	Saipm SPA	4.97
6.	U.P. State Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	3.36
7.	Modi Zerox Ltd.	3.15
8.	U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd., Lucknow	2.80
9.	Permargo International Corporation	2.70
10.	O.N.G.C. As Agent of M/s. V.V.O. Machine Import	2.47
11.	Reading and Bates Exploration Co.	2.46
12.	B.B.L. & Sons, Sahibabad (Non Company)	2.33
13.	Jindal Polyster & Steel Ltd.	1.99
14.	C.G.G. & Co.	1.79

Sl. No.	Name	Tax paid on returned income
		(Rs. in Crores)
15.	Sedco Forex International Drilling INC	1.53
16.	Sh. M.A. Manal, Dehradun	1.47
17.	Himalay Drug Co., Dehradun (Non-Company)	1.29
18.	Himalaya Drug Co. Ltd.	1.18
19.	Nainital Bank Ltd., Nainital	0.99
20.	U.P. Seeds & Terai Development Corpn.	0.83

[*English*]

Outstanding claims Pending with LIC

937. SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of due and outstanding claims pending with various divisional offices of the LIC, division-wise as on March 31, 1993;

(b) break-up of these claims by the financial year in which the claims arose; and

(c) the total number of claims received and the number of claims settled during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b): Statements I and II showing death claims and maturity claims outstanding as on 31st March, 1993, Divisional Office wise and duration wise are attached herewith.

(c): The total number of claims received during 1992-93 and the number of claims settled during that year are given below:-

	Received	*Settled*
Maturity claims	26,61,497	26,51,620
Death claims	1,20,946	1,19,783

STATEMENT - I

Statement showing death calims outstanding division-wise and duration-wise as on 31.3.1993

Sr. No.	*Divisional Office*	*Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims*					
		Less than three months	*Three months to six months*	*Six months to one year*	*One year to two years*	*Over two years*	*Total*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
1.	Ajmer	206	94	118	66	20	504
2.	Amritsar	18	15	15	12	12	72
3.	Bikaner	19	11	19	13	7	69
4.	Chandigarh	24	21	15	26	6	92
5.	Delhi-I	114	69	41	27	9	260
6.	Delhi-II	82	69	41	27	9	260
7.	Delhi-III	45	15	17	3	1	81
8.	Jaipur	85	42	24	19	-	170
9.	Jalandhar	63	26	26	19	8	142
10.	Jodhpur	65	13	8	7	3	96

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11.	Karnal	112	28	18	2	13	173
12.	Ludhiana	35	16	19	15	2	87
13.	Shimla	28	18	18	4	3	71
14.	Srinagar						
Total of NZ 896		437	396	242	91	2062	
15.	Agra	85	52	52	23	6	218
16.	Aligarh	26	18	29	18	3	94
17.	Allahabad	56	20	12	34	13	135
18.	Bareilly	20	11	11	-	-	42
19.	Dehradun	78	45	14	12	4	153
20.	Gorakhpur	30	58	12	7	1	108
21.	Haldwani	17	16	12	-	1	46

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
22.	Kanpur	115	93	42	6	1	256
23.	Lucknow	229	11	12	-	-	252
24.	Meerut	40	30	10	1	5	85
25.	Varanasi	35	25	59	14	17	150
Total of N.C.Z.		731	379	265	114	51	1540
26.	Bhopal	186	55	9	-	-	250
27.	Gwalior	161	28	7	-	-	196
28.	Indore	796	170	91	52	-	1109
29.	Jabalpur	374	50	29	15	-	468
30.	Raipur	549	92	33	-	-	674
31.	Shahdol	240	22	10	-	-	272
32.	Satna	59	10	-	-	-	69

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total of C.Z.		2365	427	179	67	-	3038
33.	Asansol	187	33	48	11	4	283
34.	Burhanpur	28	11	-	-	-	39
35.	Bhagalpur	119	27	-	-	-	146
36.	Bongaigaon	53	16	11	3	2	85
37.	Calcutta (M)	3715	207	128	-	-	4050
38.	Calcutta (S)	1421	238	163	-	-	1822
39.	Cuttack	126	141	29	12	-	308
40.	Guwahati	275	48	23	4	-	350
41.	Hazaribagh	325	41	-	-	-	366
42.	Howrah	803	184	93	6	-	1086
43.	Jalpaiguri	490	30	18	-	-	538

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
44.	Jamshedpur	705	57	-	-	-	762
45.	Jorhat	139	87	7	-	-	233
46.	Muzaffarpur	190	-	-	-	-	190
47.	Patna	278	261	-	-	-	539
48.	Sambalpur	20	29	18	6	-	73
49.	Silchar	142	-	-	-	-	142
Total of E.Z.9016		1410	538	42	6	11012	
50.	Coimbatore	316	75	12	17	1	421
51.	Ernakulam	1195	263	123	80	21	1682
52.	Kottayam	317	77	46	10	1	451
53.	Kozhikode	155	44	30	11	1	241
54.	Madras	1895	223	153	69	13	2353

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
55.	Madurai	305	73	41	21	7	447
56.	Salem	143	9	5	-	-	157
57.	Thanjavur	342	48	11	4	-	405
58.	Trinaleveli	126	46	10	7	-	189
59.	Trivandrum	317	67	64	14	-	462
60.	Vellore	172	26	20	9	1	228
Total of S.Z.4283		951	515	242	45	7036	
61.	Bangalore-I	428	183	39	-	-	650
62.	Bangalore-II	174	21	5	1	1	202
63.	Cuddapah	65	12	6	4	-	87
64.	Dharwad	76	8	6	-	-	90
65.	Hyderabad	215	24	8	1	-	248

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
66.	Musulipatnam	91	19	4	-	-	114
67.	Mysore	245	20	12	-	-	277
68.	Nallore	100	16	4	1	-	121
69.	Raichur	39	9	1	-	-	49
70.	Rajahmundry	133	50	13	5	-	201
71.	Secunderabad	46	8	11	-	-	65
72.	Udupi	335	81	51	28	-	495
73.	Visakhapatnam	146	18	8	7	-	179
74.	Warangal	181	-	-	-	-	181
Total of S.C.Z.		2274	469	168	47	1	2959
75.	Ahmedabad	1768	471	333	184	31	2787
76.	Amravati	460	53	41	32	4	590

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
77.	Aurangabad	301	43	25	9	3	381
78.	Baroda	887	280	104	51	7	1329
79.	Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-	-	
80.	Bombay-I	1753	527	185	80	51	2596
81.	Bombay-II	701	121	119	45	20	1006
82.	Bombay-III	6624	957	1482	533	734	10360
83.	Bombay-IV	1348	529	446	179	186	2690
84.	Gandhinagar	325	49	15	5	1	395
85.	Goa	142	61	29	12	2	246
86.	Kolhapur	265	72	26	10	1	374
87.	Nagpur	1070	198	75	41	1	1395
88.	Nasik	391	92	39	37	5	564

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
89.	Pune	674	202	195	59	17	1147
90.	Rajkot	190	61	9	8	2	270
91.	Satara	39	23	5	3	-	70
92.	Surat	1386	350	225	154	39	2154
93.	Thane	334	75	36	35	15	495
Total of W.Z.		18658	4164	3389	1477	1119	28807
Total of All Dos.		51223	9792	5625	1998	1179	69817

STATEMENT - II

Statement showing outstanding maturity calims division-wise and duration-wise as on 31.3.1993.

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Ajmer	1629	128	80	2	-	1839
2.	Amrtisar	299	67	20	-	-	386
3.	Bikaner 222	16	26	7	-	271	
4.	Chandigarh	417	84	47	18	-	566
5.	Delhi-I	2152	269	38	-	-	2459
6.	Delhi-II	929	378	70	13	-	1390
7.	Delhi-III	345	23	-	1		369
8.	Jaipur	424	64	27	10	-	525
9.	Jalandhar	519	109	56	5	1	690
10.	Jodhpur	374	108	84	9	-	575

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11.	Karnal	780	36	18	-	-	834
12.	Ludhiana	573	151	40	13	-	777
13.	Shimla	264	21	7	1	-	293
14.	Srinagar						
Total of R.Z.*		8927	1454	513	79	1	10174
15.	Agra	954	59	43	1	-	1057
16.	Aligarh	339	-	-	-	-	339
17.	Allahabad	122	58	32	-	-	212
18.	Bareilly	186	27	3	-	-	216
19.	Dehradun	720	194	31	4	-	949
20.	Gorakhpur	275	73	16	1	-	365
21.	Haldwani	61	16	4	-	-	81

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
22.	Kanpur	506	236	102	-	-	844
23.	Lucknow	656	42	-	-	-	698
24.	Meerut	700	100	50	-	-	850
25.	Varanasi.	181	112	42	38	7	380
26.	Bhopal	42	17	5	1	-	65
27.	Gwalior	32	19	29	7	1	88
28.	Indore	88	61	55	18	2	224
29.	Jabalpur	41	33	18	10	2	104
30.	Raipur	32	15	8	3	2	60
31.	Shahdol	31	15	7	-	-	53
32.	Satna	1	6	5	6	-	18
Total of C.Z.		4967	1083	450	89	14	6603

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
33.	Asansol	44	46	46	22	8	166
34.	Berhampur	9	1	3	-	-	13
35.	Bhagalpur	13	9	18	-	-	40
36.	Bongaigaon	17	9	9	7	1	43
37.	Calcutta (M)	227	101	42	12	-	382
38.	Calcutta (S)	71	6	5	-	-	82
39.	Cuttack	24	17	37	15	5	98
40.	Guwahati	139	42	28	10	3	222
41.	Hazaribagh	18	15	2	1	-	36
42.	Howrah	47	10	4	21	8	90
43.	Jalpaiguri	16	13	10	-	-	39
44.	Jamshedpur	55	-	-	-	-	55

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
45.	Jorhat	17	12	11	12	2	54
46.	Muzaffarpur	26	3	1	-	-	30
47.	Patna	41	37	8	-	-	86
48.	Sambalpur	1	16	14	4	-	35
49.	Silchar	19	5	4	2	1	31
Total of E.Z.784		342	242	106	28	1502	
50.	Coimbatore	96	46	37	21	25	225
51.	Ernakulam	116	38	24	11	8	197
52.	Kottayam	43	15	14	5	2	79
53.	Kozhikode	89	39	36	11	7	182
54.	Madras	133	70	67	60	16	346
55.	Madurai	145	74	69	39	35	362

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
56.	Salem	61	42	20	11	13	147
57.	Thanjavur	72	27	54	39	1	193
58.	Tirunelveli	79	30	40	38	10	192
59.	Trivandrum	53	28	30	9	2	122
60.	Vellore	108	18	17	13	10	166
Total of S.Z.:		995	427	408	252	129	2211
61.	Bangalore-I	80	14	41	20	3	158
62.	bangalore-II	84	27	23	13	18	165
63.	Coddapah	29	11	17	9	2	68
64.	Dharwad	151	77	78	49	26	381
65.	Hyderabad	59	33	48	8	6	154
66.	Musulipatnam	101	77	98	60	38	374

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
67.	Mysore	212	48	9	-	-	269
68.	Nellore	61	48	39	35	11	214
69.	Raichur	51	29	42	44	17	183
70.	Rajahmundry	91	47	43	35	27	243
71.	Secunderabad	49	24	38	30	7	148
72.	Udupi	77	29	32	21	22	181
74.	Warangal	152	27	26	7	3	215
Total of S.C.Z.:		1273	553	587	365	200	2978
75.	Ahmedabad	239	81	118	37	2	477
76.	Amravati	59	12	11	5	2	89
77.	Aurangabad	62	29	30	12	12	145
78.	Baroda	162	61	68	40	29	360

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One.year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
79.	Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
80.	Bombay-I	224	137	96	193	142	792
81.	Bombay-II	52	22	39	24	4	141
82.	Bombay-III	384	151	198	178	82	993
83.	Bombay-IV	140	58	73	48	34	353
84.	Gandhinagar	55	31	28	3	11	128
85.	Goa	9	9	7	2	2	29
86.	Kolhapur	34	22	18	7	1	82
87.	Nagpur	54	24	30	16	6	130
88.	Nasik	113	78	91	69	20	371
89.	Pune	79	29	38	12	13	171
90.	Rajkot	82	32	38	92	19	263

Sr. No.	Divisional Office	Durationwise analysis of outstanding calims					
		Less than three months	Three months to six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years	Over two years	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
91.	Satara	28	9	12	5	-	54
92.	Surat	155	81	80	82	44	442
93.	Thane	58	28	18	5	4	113
Total of W.Z.:		1989	894	955	830	427	5133
Total of All D.Os.:		6935	3198	3018	1954	933	16038

HBA to Employees of Banks

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

(a) the existing limit of the amount of House Building Advance and advance for purchase of land made available to the employees of public sector and other banks;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the above limit in view of the abnormal rise in the prices of land and the cost of construction;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) (i) The existing limits of the amount of House Building Advance admissible to various categories of employees of public sector banks for the purchase of land and construction of house thereon, are as under:-

Sl. No.	*Cadre*	*Amount of Advance (Rs)*
1.	Sub-Staff	1 lac
2.	Clerical	1.5 lacs
3.	(a) Officers JMGS-I	2 lacs
	(b) Officers MMGS-II and above	2.5 lacs

(ii) The amount of advance admissible of such employees of the public sector banks for enlarging existing accommodation is 50 times the monthly pay (including special allowance, if any) or Rs 60,000/- or estimated cost of construction, which ever is the least.

(b) to (d):- The above limits have been prescribed only three years back and, therefore, there is no proposal at present with the Government to increase these limit of house Building Advance further.

Income-Tax Exemption to Investors in national Savings Scheme, 1987

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

(a) whether the investors in Jeevan Dhara and Jeevan Akshaya policies of LIC were allowed to withdraw their investments before October , 1992 and these withdrawals were exempted from income-tax;

(b) whether the facility and concession was also made applicable to the investors in National Savings Scheme, 1987;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to offer similar facilities to the investors in the National Savings Scheme, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEHKARA MURTHY): (a) When the tax deduction under section 80 CCA

was withdrawn, a special provision was made in the section so that the investors in Jeevan Dhara could received the surrender value of the Jeevan Dhara Policy without the amount being chargeable to tax.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Jeevan Dhara involved a long-term commitment for which the investment was to be made in regular instalments and tax concession was allowed in respect of the instalments paid in any particular year. Since the tax deduction under section 80CCA was withdrawn, people who had contracted to pay instalments of Jeevan Dhara over a long period were denied the benefit of section 8- CCA. Therefore, to compensate them, they were allowed to receive the surrender value without the amount being chargeable to tax.

On the other hand, the National Savings Scheme and the Jeevan Akshay Policy involved one time payment for which the tax concession under section 80 CCA was available on the year of the investment. The taxpayer having already availed of the tax concession in respect of investment in the National Savings Scheme or the Jeevan Akshay policy, there was no justification for exempting from tax the amount received on withdrawal.

(d) In view of the above, reply to this part of the Question does not arise.

Development of Pilgrim Centres and Picnic Spots

940. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to develop pilgrim centres and picnic spots in the country for promoting national unity and integrity;

(b) if so, the names of such centres/spots identified in each State and Union Terriroty; and

(c) the amount, if any, allocated for each of these centres/spots during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b); The Committee on pilgrim Tourism has identified the following pilgrim centres and circuits in the country:

1.	Assam	Kamakhya
2.	Bihar	Eodhgaya and patna Saheb
3.	Gujarat	Dwarka, Palitana and Odwade (near Vapi)
4.	H.P.	Paonta Saheb and Jawalaji
5.	J&k	Mata Vaisho Devi
6.	Kamataka	Sringeri and Gulberga
7.	Kearala	Guruvayur
8.	M.P	Ujjain

9.	Maharashtra	Shiroi(Nasik), Nanded and Jyotibah (in Kohlapur dist.)
10.	Orissa	Jagannath Puri
11.	Rajasthan	Ajmer Shareet
12.	Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram
13.	Uttar Pradesh	i) Badrinath-Kedarnath-Gangotri-Yamunotri?
		(ii) Barsana-Nandgaon-Gokul-Mathura Brindavan Gowardhan.

(c): Central financial assistance of Rs. 436.34 lakhs was sanctioned during 1992-93 for providing tourist infrastructure at these centres. However, the Central Department of Tourism has yet to receive project proposals along with the detailed estimates from state Governments for the year 1993-94.

Export of Textiles

941. DR.K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the import of yarns of all Varieties itemwise in the year 1992-93;

(b) the export potential of cloths in the international markets, and

(c) the details of export in synthetic and cotton products during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) A statement giving Details for the first quarter of 1992-93 is attached.

(b) and (c): The exports of synthetic and cotton textile products during 1992-93 have been as follows:

Rs. crores (Provisional)

i)	Cotton textiles (Fabrics, made-ups & yarn)	4868.68
(ii)	Manmade fibre tex-tiles (Fabrics, made-ups & Yarn)	1438.50
(iii)	Cotton Garments	6544.37
(iv)	Synthetic Garments	8791.28

There is some scope for further increasing our exports of of textile products in the international markets.

STATEMENT

A Statement showing the import of various types of yarns during 92-93 (upto 30.6.92)

Articles/Description of Commodity	*Value (Rs.lakhs)*
Silk Yarn (other yarn under this category)	664.84
Yarn Spun from Silk waste (not put-up for retail sale) and other yarns under this category	218.82
Silk yarn and yarn spun from silk waste (not put-up from retail sale silk) and other yarn under this category.	5.64
Yarn of carded wool (other yarn under this category)	49.08
Yarn of combed wool (other yarn under this category	3.25
Yarn of wool or fine animal hair (other yarn under this category)	174.36
Yarn of Coarse Animal hair (other yarn under this category)	2.86
Cotton sewing thread (other yarn under this category)	2.32
Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread) and other yarns threads/under this category	18.67
Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread) and other yarns/threads under this category	11.98
Yarn of other vegitable textile fibres. Paper Yarn (other yarn under this category)	26.12
Synthetic Filament yarn (other than sewing thread and other types of yarns under this category)	2617.81
Artificial Filament yarn (excluding sewing thread) and other yarns under this category	1288.48
Man-made filament yarn (other than sewing thread) and other yarns under this category	58.25
Yarn (other than sewing thread) man-made staple fibre (and other yarn under this category)	1.77
Rubber thread and Cord and other thread under this category	42.32
Matelised yarn (other yarn under this cagegory)	23.74
Compound yarn and strips etc (other yarn under this category)	2.05
Artificial yarn, strips etc. (other yarn under this category)	44.00

(Source: D.G.C.I. & S. Calcutta)

Border Trade with China

942. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing trading posts between India and China at present;

(b) the details of items which are being exported and imported at these trading posts; and

(c) the balance of trade in rupee terms during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMLUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c); Border trade with China resumed only last year. At present, the border trade with China is across Lipulekh pass with Indian trade trade mart located at Dung on Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh and Chinese trade mart at Pulan in Tibet Autonomous Region of China. Border was opened for trade from 15.7.92 to 7.10.92. During this period, goods worth about Rs. 16.5 lakhs were traded. The trade was only in barter mode. The main items of imports and exports in the border trade were:

	Imports		*Exports*
1.	Raw wool	1.	Textiles
2.	Sheep	2.	Misri
3.	Goats	3.	Blankets
4.	Yak tails	4.	Raw wax
5.	Borax	5.	Dry Fruits
6.	Salt	6.	Aluminium utensils

Economic Coorperation with Israel.

943. SHRI KODAKANI GOWDANA SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum of Understanding on Economic Coorporation has been signed recently between India and Israel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The two countries have agreed to cooperate in the following areas:-

(i) Promotion of trade, economic and technical cooperation;

(ii) Encouragement and facilitation of contacts between the public and private sector organisation of the two countries in areas such as industry, agriculture, solar energy, research and development, natural resources, tourism

and transport.

(iii) Encouragement for establishment of Joint Ventures and projects in the area of agriculture, agro industry, telecommunication, medical equipment, non-conventional energy and computers.

(iv) Encouragement to public and private sector organisations to participate in international fairs held in each others country and exchange of visits of delegations.

(v) Promotion of third country ventures in trade and industrial sectors.

This MOU signed on 17th May, 1993 envisages holding of further consultations from time to time to give effect of this cooperation.

PDS Items Smuggled to Bangladesh

944. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI CHAND KHANDELWAL;
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI Y. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that large quantities of PDS items are smuggled across the border to Bangladesh and Myanmar;

(b) if so whether the Union Governmnet have discussed the issues with the north eastern States;

(c) if so, the details of the discussions held; and

(d) the concreat steps taken to check illegal smuggling of PDS items from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) (a) : Smuggling of PDS items across the borders of Bangladesh and Myanmar is a cause of concern to Government.

(b) : Yes Sir.

(c): During the discussions, decisions were taken for invoking action under the Essential Commodities Act by the State Governments and stopping up the vigilance by Customs and BSF authorities.

(d): All concerned agencies are action in a fully integrated manner to stop the menace of smuggling.

Interest Rates on Agricultural Credit

945. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest rates on agricultural credit and othere types of rural credit are proposed to be increased as reported in the press;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the financial institutions are contemplating to increase the rate of interest on the loans provided for agriculture production in the country

(d) if so, the reasons therefor

(e) whether the Government have issued the directives tune these financial institutions also in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (f). The interest rate structure for advances of Scheduled Commercial Bank, including agricultural advances and rural credit, were revised by Reserve Bank of India with effect from 24.6.1992. The present rates of interest are given in the statement attached. The lending rates, which are considered appropriate, are determined by Reserve bank of India after taking into account a number of factors including the rate of inflation, the pace of monetary expansion, the cost of raising resources by banks and their profitability. The structure is under continuing review and appropriate changes are made as warranted by emerging developments in the country. Government does not issue any directive in this regard.

STATEMENT

Interest rate structure for agricultural advances and rural credit by scheduled commercial banks with effect from 24.6.1993

		Size of Limit	Rate of Interest (% per annum)	
1.	a)	upto & inclusive of Rs. 25,000/-	12.0	
	b)	Over Rs. 25,000/- & upto Rs. 2 lakhs	16.0	(Fixed)
	c)	Over Rs. 2 lakhs	16.0	(minimum)
2.		Lending rate for commodities coming within the purview of Selective Credit Control (SCC)		
		Loans/adances/cash credit/overdrafts against commodities subject to SCC	16.0	(minimum)
3.		DRI advances	4.0	
4.		For term loans to agriculture, small scale industry and transport operators upto two vehicles, the following rates will apply:		
	i)	Over Rs. 25,000/- and upto 25,000/- Rs. 2 lakhs	15.0	
	ii)	Over Rs. 2 lakhs	15.0	(minimum)

Export of Mango

946. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of mangoes exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, year-wide;

(b) whether it is also fact that the Pakistan is steadily increasing their export orders and over-taking this country during these years; and

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

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

(a) *Year*	*Quty (MTs)*	*F.E.earning (Rs. lakhs)*
1990-91	19380	3122
1991-92	23104	3546
1992-93	27000	4800

(b) and (c). The export of mangoes from Pakistan has been steadily increasing. To increase the exports of mangoes from India, Agricultural and Processed Food products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has taken various steps which include promoting increased production and productivity, improved quality, developing infrastructure, improved packaging, organising mango Festivals etc.

[*Translation*]

Setting up Industries by big Industrialists

947. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to impose ban on the big industrialists on setting up of industries in other countries;

(b) if so, the details there; and

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

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

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

Carpet Industry

948. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan of the Government to promote carpet industry in the country;

(b) the total number of carpet factories in the country and the number of factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 out of those;

(c) the total number of workers engaged in the carpet industry and the number of workers below the age of 18 years out of them, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the exploitation of the workers engaged in carpet industry particularly of children below the age of 18 years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Government is running an extensive carpet weaving training programme to augment availability of skilled work force in the carpet industry. For conducting the research and development and its dissemination to the industry, an institute of Carpet Technology is being set up and for overall export promotion of carpets, the carpet Exports promotion Council has been established.

(b) The handknotted carpet weaving sector is an unorganised and dispersed cottage base industry where the carpet weaving is pursued in the homes of the artisans having a limited number of looms. Such units are not covered under the provisions of Factories Act, 1948, which applies to units with ten or more people and using power or twenty persons without power. However recently the Govt. of U.P. have made it applicable to units employing less than five persons with use of power or ten persons without aid of power.

(c) In the absence of comprehensive countrywide census of the carpet sector, the state-wise figures are not maintained. However it is estimated that the total work force in the carpet industry is to the tune of approximately 1.5 million.

(d) To check the exploitation of workers engaged in the carpet industry particularly of children below the age of 18 years, the Govt. has taken following steps:-

i) Stepping up the enforcement of the Child labour (P&R) Act., 1986 and other legislation's.

ii) Coverage of families of Child Labour under the income/employment generating programmes.

iii) Formal and Non-formal education of child labour and stepping up programmes of adult education for the parents of the working children.

iv) Setting up of special schools for the child workers, were provision of education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care etc., will be made.

v) Creation of awareness through social activists and by other means.

vi) A sample study was got conducted through National Council of Applied Economic Research in the Carpet belt of Eastern Uttar Pradesh to estimate the size of the Child Labour problem.

vii) A limited census of Carpet Weaving looms was got conducted through the Commissioner of Handloom, Govt. of U.P. in three districts of Eastern U.P. to facilitate proper enforcements of the relevant laws.

[*Translation*]

Companies Referred to BIFR

949. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies/undertakings which were referred to the Board of Industriial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for certain package assistance a long time back have not been given any economic assistance by the said Board;

(b) if so, the details of the companies/undertakings which were referred to the above Board;

(c) whether the working and production of these companies have been adversely effected and their reputation has suffered from public and commercial point of view as a result of delay in taking a decision;

(d) whether the Government propose to take some steps to revive these companies so as to improve their management and to make them profitable; and

(e) if so, the details thereof

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a): The Board for Industrial had Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) does not provide any economic assistance for revival of sick industrial companies. The assistance is, however, extended by banks, financial institutions, State Government, etc. for revival of such companies.

(b) and (c): The references registered with the BIFR are processed as per the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Spection Provisions) Act, 1985, and reasonable opportunity is even to all concerned at the various siages of inquiry. The registration and disposal of cases with BIFR year else as under;

YEAR	*REGISTERED*	*FINALIDISPOSET*
1987	318	26
1988	298	25
1989	200	15
1990	152	8
1991	155	9
1992	177	7
1993 (upto June)	72	8
	1366	100

(d) and (e) : Government have already initiated action on compretem sive amendments to the sick Industrial Comperies Special provisions) Act, 1985 in order to detect sicknes at it incipient stage, to enhance the effectiveness of the BIFR, and to remove certain ambiguities inherent in the Act.

Joint Vdntures in portugal

950. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Portugal has invited the Indian investors for setting up joint ventures in that country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to encourage the Indian investors for setting up joint ventures in Portugal;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES , CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IS THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) At the first meeting of Indo-Portugal joint Business Council held in Lisbon recently, Portuguese industrialists invited Indian investors to set up joint ventures in their country.

(b) It is a part of Government's policy to strengthen bilateral economic cooperation..

(c) and (d): Some potential areas identified for enhanced coorperation on both sides include tourism, ship building, ship repairs, fisheries, textiles, footwear, tele-communications, pharmaceuticals, construction and consultancy services.

[*English*]

Nationalised and Regional Rural Banks in Gujarat

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

(a) the number of licences issued by the Reserve bank of Indian (RBI) to open branches of the nationalised and Regional Rural Banks in Gujarat during Eighth Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the proposals for opening branches of the above banks pending clearance with RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b): Under the Branch Expansion Policy 1990-95, Public Sector banks (excluding RRBs) have been allotted 65 and 54 centres for opening of their branches in Rural and Urban /Metropolitan areas of Gujarat State. No specific quota has been allotted to individual Indian Schedule Commercial bank (excluding RRBs) on All India bais for opening of branches at semi-urban centres and the banks are free to open branches at the centres of their choice. On the bais of allotments made, banks has been advised by Reserve bank of India (RBI) to approach their Regional Offices concerned for issue of licences after finalising the necessary arrangements such as, premises, infrastructural facilities etc. The Regional Offices of RBI will issue licences to banks on the basis of allotments made as and when approached by banks in the matter. In view of this , there are no proposals pending at the RBI level in respect of semi-urban centres.

Smuggling of ARMS Through Gujarat

952. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale smuggling of deadly arms/weapons to India by Pakistan through Gujarat sea route;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) to steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop such smuggling?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (c): Government are aware of the threat of smuggling of deadly arms/weapons into India through Gujarat sea route. All concerned Central Government and State Government agencies are alert and acting in a fully integrated manner to enforce surveillance.

Development of Tourist Centres in Sundarbans

953. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal regarding development of international tourist centres in Sundarbans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

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

Tourism Action Plan

954. SHRI S.B. SIDMAL:
DR. D.VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

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

(a) the progress made so far in implementation of the national Action Plan for Tourism; and

(b) the impact thereof on the increase in the number of foreign tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a): A number of steps have been taken to implement national Action Plan for Tourism which include:

(1) Identification and development of pilgrim centres and pilgrim circuits

(2) Identification and extension of financial assistance for celebration of fairs and festivals

(3) Fesibility studies are being made to develop convention centres

(4) paying Guest Accommodation is being registered

(5) A number of identified Golf Courses are being given financial assistance for upgradation

(6) Some areas have been declared as special tourism areas and state Governments are taking further necessary action.

(7) Overseas marketing and Promotion have been further strengthened.

(8) Provision of financial assistance to State Government for development of Tourism Infrastructure including setting up of tented accommodation for low budget tourists and for adventure tourism.

(b): There was increase in tourist trafic by 14.9% upto november, 1992. Thereafter, tourist arivals have shown decrease due to law and order problems at some places in the Country.

Detection of Tax Evasion

955. DR. A.K. PATEL;
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to up date its technology for detection of tax evasion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) (a): Up gradation of technology for detection of tax evasion is a continuos process. The income Tax Department, therefore, constantly endeavors to upgrade investigative techniques to counter innovative methods of tax evasion.

(b): In recent searches it has been found that a large number of business houses maintain accounts on computers. Therefore, investigating officers are being imparted technical skills and knowledge through training programmes especially designed in this behalf so that they can read data. In Bombay each Investigation Unit has been equipped with advanced P.C.System to facilitate retrieval and processing of data on floppies and cartridges seized in search and seizure operations. Memoranda of understanding have been entered into with NIC to assist the Investigation Wing at Bombay in retrieval and processing of complicated data seized in connection with the banking and securities transactions irregularities.

Arrangements have also been made to render similar assistance in case such a need arised in other cases. The Central Board of Direct Taxes has also constituted a Committee recently to prepare a manual for search parties who encounter computers during the course of search.

Cess on Export of Cotton

956. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA
SHRI NITISH KUMAR.

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to levy cess on the export of cotton and cotton yarn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the prices of these items will increase in international market as a result of this decision;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government propose to give the benefit of the cess levied on the export of cotton to the cotton growers; and

f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY) (a) to (f) In respect of cotton yarn, a proposal affecting the competitiveness of such exports in the international market and to utilise the resources raised through such a cess help the hand loom sector is under preliminary examination.

Enquiry into TU-154 Crash

957. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government ordered an enquiry to investigate the circumstances leading to TU-154 aircraft crash on January 9, 1993 at Delhi;

(b) if so, the composition of the enquiry committee;

(c) the date by which the enquiry is likely to be completed; and

(d) the loss suffered by the Government as a result of the accident?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b): Air Marshal J.K. Seth was appointed as Court of Inquiry to investigate this accident.

(c): The inquiry has already been completed.

(d) : Indian Airlines will not have bear damages for the loss of the aircraft since it is the responsibility of the lessor the insure the aircraft. Compensation payable by Indian Airlines to passengers for loss of baggage and medical expenses are reimbursable to Indian Airlines by its Insurance Company.

Balance of Trade

958. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has any improvement in the balance of Trade for the year 1992-93 as against the previous years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap in our trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):(a) and (b) The trade deficit in 1992-93 is provisionally estimated at US $ 3305 million. This is higher than the trade deficit of US $ 1610 million in 1991-92 but lower than the trade deficit of US $ 5932 million in 1990-91.

(c) The trade deficit in 1992-93 appears large compared to 1991-92 in view of the drastic import compression resorted to during 91-92 due to balance of payments crisis. To bridge the trade deficit the strategy is to increase exports, for which Govt. have taken major steps for liberalisation of trade of which include provisions, such as, exports liked imports, reduction of import oicensing strengthening of export incentives, removal of procedural irritants through simplification of policy and procedures and pruning of negative list of exports,. In 1993-94 Budget, the system of market determined unified exchange rate has been introduced, custom and excise duties reduced on raw materials and capital goods and interest rate on rupee export credit has been reduced. Besides, 34 commodities have been identified as Extreme Focus Sectors for a special export thrust abroad. The EXIM Policy 1992-97 has been amended to include a scheme of export oriented units for agriculture and allied products. The State Governments are also being involved in export promotion efforts.

Conference of State Labour Ministers

959. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI SWAMI SURESHAHAND:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI SANDIPA BHAGWAN THORAT:
SHRI SURENDRAPAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of State labour Ministers was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of the subject discussed and recommendations made therein: and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA) (a): Yes, Sir. The Conference of State labour Ministers was held on 7th and 8th July, 1993 at New Delhi.

(b): A Statement is attached.

(c): Broadly, these conclusions have the acceptance of the Ministry of Labour, subject to maters with financial implications having to be gone into in detail.

The following subjects were discussed in the 42nd labour Ministers' Conference held on 7-8th July, 1993 in New Delhi

(1) ESI Scheme

(2) Child Labour

(3) Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers

The following recommendations were made by the Conference:- ESI Scheme

(i) There is an urgent need to increase the ceiling of expenditure on Medical care, if possible, to Rs.500/- per Insured person per annum from the existing limit of Rs. 345/-

(ii) The ESI Corporation should charge a normal rent from the State Governments for the use of its buildings.

(iii) All ESI medical and para-medical vacancies should be filled up with in six months.

(iv) The record of ESIC as well as on State Governments should be improved and discrepancies in the number of insured persons should be sorted out bilaterally between ESIC and the concerned States to facilitate release of assistance to the States.

(v) State Governments may consider opening of personal ledger Accounts as an option of there are difficulties in prompt release of funds for the running of ESI Scheme.

Child Labour

(i) State Government should ensure strict enforcement of the legal provisions relating to child labour.

(ii) State Government should contribute more effectively towards implementation of the National policy on Child Labour by focussing of general development programmes towards the families of working children and by striving for achieving Universal Primary Education.

(iii) There should be a uniform implementation of minimum wages by removing existing differentials between adult and child wages in order to discourage employers from employing children. This should be achieved through necessary legislative amendments by the Central Government.

(iv) The 10 States/Union Territories which have been identified for elimination of child labour within a specific time-frame should ensure necessary action towards the achievement of this goal.

(v) There should be a greater involvement of the trade unions employers organisations and NGOs in the implementation of programmes for child labour.

Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers

State Government should furnish their comments to the Central Government on the draft Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers circulated during the Conference.

[*Translation*]

Leprosy Eradication Programme

960. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given by the World bank during the current year for the Leprosy Eradication programme being carried out in the country;

(b) how these figures compare to preceding three years; and

(c) the amount of money provided to different States by the Union Government during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) A project for Leprosy Eradication has recently been approved by the World bank for assistance of SDR 60 million. The project is not yet effective, therefore, no aid has been received so far.

(b) and (c) does not arise.

Wage Board for the Journalists

961. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA;
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national Union of journalists demanded immediate constitution of a new Wage board for working journalists;

(b) whether the National Union of Journalists has also criticised the contract system of appointment; and

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

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

(c): The matter regarding constitution of Wage Boards for journalists and other newspapers and news-agency employees is under consideration of the Government. The issues related to the contract system of appointment will be referred to the Wage Boards, as and when constituted.

[*English*]

Changes in Garment Quota policy

962. DR. C. SILVERA
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed any task force with a view to suggest changes in garment quota policy; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b): Government have appointed a Task Force to make recommendations for formulation of new long term Export Entitlement Distribution policies in respect of Textiles and Garments, including Knitwears, beginning 1.1.1994.

The terms of reference of the Task Force are:

(a) To make an evaluation of the working of the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for the past few years in respect of Fabrics, Made-ups, Yarns, Garments and Knitwear.

(b) To make recommendations to the Government for formulation of the new long term policies beginning 1.1.1994.

Hijacking of Indian Airlines planes

963. PROF ASHOK ANAND RAO DESHMUKH:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA;
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA;
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

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

(a) whether only the Indian Airlines planes have been hijacked in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b): The demand made by hijackers included the following:

In the hijacking which took place on 22.1.93, the hijacker had demand release of Kar Sevaks arrested in connection with Ayodhya incident, lifting of ban on RSS, VHP and Bajrang Dal and early construction of temple at Ayodhya.

The hijacker of Indian Airlines flight IC-439 of 27.3.93 had demanded that the flight should be taken to Islambad or Lahore. He conveyed a message that the wanted to invite attention to his Memorandum dated 28.1.93 addressed to the High Commissioner of Pakistan in Delhi and also to the damaged cause to the secular image of the country by persons in pursuit of narrow self -incerest.

The students who hijacked flight No. IC-436 on 10.4.93 had demanded postponement of examination, grant of more funds to their college, investigation of corruption charge against the Principal of the college and introduction of post-graduate course.

The hijacker of Indian Airliens flight No. IC-427 of 24.4.93 had demanded that the aircraft should be taken to Kabul.

(c) and (d): Apart from reiterating existing security instructioins fresh guidelines have been issued for security screening of disabled persons/passengers. An Inter-Disciplinary Group has also been set up to review the existing security system comprehensively with a view fo making it more efficient.

Export of Fish

964. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fish collected from various States for export purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the total quantity of fish exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the export of fish?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IS THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Export details are not compiled state-wise.

(b) Export of marine products during the last three years were:

Year	*Quantity (MTs)*	*Value (Rs. crores)*
1992-93	208602	1767.43
1991-92	171820	1375.89
1992-93	139419	893.37

(Source : MPEDA, Cochin)

(c) The following strategies are being adopted to boost export of marine products:

(i) Development of deep see fishing and diversified fishing for stepping up export production

(ii) Stepping up production by culture fisheries;

(iii) Induction of new technology and value addition

(iv) Modernisation of processing facilities, quality up gradation and waste reduction; and

(v) Agressive market promotion measures.

Treating of D.A. as Basic 'Pay"

965. SHRI V.S.VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long pending demand to treat a portion of dearness allowance as "Pay';

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) (a) to (e): On a demand raised by the Staff Side of the national Council (JCM), the question of treatment of a portion of dearness allowance as dearness pay for certain purposes is under consideration of the Government.

International Services of Air India and Indian Airlines

966. SHRI E. AHAMED:
SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

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

(a) the details of the international routes on which the Air India and the Indian Airlines suspended their services during the last three years which have not been restored so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal to resume services on some of these routes during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Air India and the Indian Airlines propose to introduce their services to some new international air routes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) (a): The information is given below:-

Indian Airlines

Bombay - Male.

Delhi - Karachi.

Delhi - Lahore.

Trichy - Colombo.

Bombay - Colombo.

Delhi - Kabul.

Delhi - Bangkok.

Air India

India - Netherlands - Inida.

India - Iraq - India

India - Australia - India.

India - Iran - India.

(b) and (c): Air India has not immediate plans to resume any of the suspended services. Indian Airlines proposes to resume services on Delhi - Bangkok and Trichy-Colombo routes in 1993-94. The resumption of Indian Airlines suspended services on other routes will depend on commercial and operational considerations.

(d): The services on Delhi-Kabul and India Baghdad routes can not be restored at present due to unfavorable conditions in these countries, The services on other sectors can not be resumed now on commercial considerations.

(e) and (f): Indian Airlines proposes to airlines Delhi with Tashkent and Madras with Kualalumpur. Air India proposes to introduces a new service to Johanesburg and Durban vis Dar-Es-Salaam. Besides, additional flights to Gulf Countries are proposed to be operated jointly by Air India and Indian Airlines.

Relaxations Regarding Restricted Area Permits

967. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have made relaxations regarding the restricted area permits for foreign tourists visiting the North-Eastern States in a attempt to improve tourism in the area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b): Ministry of Tourism takes up relaxation of Restricted Area permits with Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time with a view to open more areas for foreign tourists visiting the North-Eastern States to promote tourism in these areas. Recently a number of places have been opened in the North-Eastern States of Arunachal pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram.

[*Translation*]

NRIs Deposits in Indian Banks

968. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount deposited by Non-Resident Indians(NRIs) in Indian Banks upto June 30, 1993; and

(b) the details of increase in the deposited amount and the withdrawals therefrom during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b) : Data on outstanding balances under Non-Resident Indian deposits are available upto the end of April 1993. According to these data . the total NRI deposits under Foreign Currency Non-Resident(FCNR) and Non-Resident External Rupee (NR(E)R) schemes amounted US $ 8241 million (Rs.25793 crores) at the end of April 1993. These data refer to deposits in all commercial banks including

foreign banks. During last financial year i.e. 1992-93 net inflows (inflows-outflows) ever FCNR and NR(E)R) schemes amounted to US $86 million (Rs. 248 crores) and US $29 million (Rs.78 crores) respectively. The deposits under the FCNR scheme formed around 65% of the total outstanding NRI deposits at the end of April 1993.

Losses Incurred by NIC

969. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI
SHRI NITISH KUMAR
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered by the National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC) during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to reduce the loss being suffered by NIC Mills; and

(d) the details of action plan formulated by the Government for modernisation of textile mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b): NIC mills have been incurring losses due to, inter-alia, old and obsolete machinery, low productivity, low capacity utilisation unsatisfactory management, lack of work culture, over staffing at various levels etc. NTC incurred net loss of Rs. 314 crores in 1991-92 and Rs. 442 crores (Provisional) In 1992-93.

(c) and (d) : Government have approved a Turn Around Strategy for NTC involving, inter-alia , selective modernisation, financial and managerial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus workforce under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

[*English*]

Indo-China Collaborations

970. DR.KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new areas has been identified between India and China to set up joint collaborations;

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

(c) whether any agreement has been made between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IS THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) to (d) : during the meeting of India-China Joint Group on Economic Cooperation, Trade , Science and Technology held in Beijing on 4-5 Jan., 1993, the following areas of cooperation were identified;

(i) To explore possibilities for establishment of joint ventures.

(ii) To explore possibility of bilateral cooperation in iron ore mining, railways, communication aviation, water conservancy construction, iron and school processing.

(iii) To participate in tenders for projects to be financed by World Bank, SADB or other international financial institutions in either country.

(iv) To explore the possibility of jointly participating in third country projects.

(v) To explore the possibility of export of

consultancy services from India.

(vi) The items of export and import interest for each country were identified and included in the trade protocol for the calendar year 1993.

Wasteful Expenditure in Banks

971. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an alarming rise in the wasteful expenditure in the public sector banks in the last few years;

(b) if so, whether a study was conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount of wasteful expenditure noticed; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a): Data in regard to the operating expenses of public sector banks excluding the cost of deposits and borrowings and establishment expenses are furnished below:-

	(Rs. in Crore)
1989-90	1754.20
1990-91	2033.41
1991-92	2278.34

Such operating expenses include expenditure on postage, telegrams telephones, rents, taxes, insurance etc.

(b): Reserve bank of India have not conducted any study on wasteful expenditure in banks.

(c) Does not arise.

(d): Instructions have been issued to public sector banks to minimise expenditure on POL, furniture, entertainment and traveling allowances etc.

[*Translation*]

Export of Adulterated Tea

972. SHRI KESHRI LAL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tea exported during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaint form the foreign buyers regarding adulterated tea being exported/despatched by certain exporters from the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(d) whether any action has been taken by the Government against those exporters who were involved in such malpractices;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the steps taken or propose to be taken by the Government to check this malpractice in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER

AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER IF STATE IS THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):(a) A statement is annexed.

(b) to (f) Tea Board had received complaints from Embassy of India, Moscow and a foreign buyer regarding supply of inferior equality teas to Russia by a few Indian exporters. The Indian parties involved viz. M/s Amusar Impex Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta, M/s Indian Tea Produce Company Calcutta M/s Krishna Exports New Delhi and M/s Dolphin International Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, who have been issued with show cause notices by the Tea Board under the provisions of Tea(Distribution & Export) Control Order 1957.

In addition to the above Embassy of India, Moscow has also reported that one packet with brand name 'Royal Splendour' with the address of PS Enterprises, Coonoor containing inferior quality teas has been located in Moscow. The Brand name 'Royal Splendour' with the address of P.S. Enterprise is actually owned by M/s Ratan Exports & Industries Ltd., Calcutta. Board has asked clarifications from M/s Ratan Exports & Industries Ltd. who bold the exporter Licence. Board has also requested Indian Embassy, Moscow to send the complaint, if any, of the importer along with a packer of tea in order to process the case further.

To ensure that such incidents do not occur in future Tea Board has issued Circular to all Tea Producers Associations/ Traders Associations suggesting that reputed inspection agency with the consent of both exporters and importers may be engaged for checking the quality and obtaining approval of the consignments before they are actually exported to the Russian / CIS markets.

STATEMENT

Export of Tea From India

(In Mill Kgs)

Country	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1992-94 (April to May)*	*1992-93 (April to May)*
Russina Fedn.			67.27	12.98	0.42
Kazakhsthan			9.45	0.73	0.25
Ukrain			0.98	0.04	-
Azerbaijan			0.01	-	-
Other CIS			0.03	0.01	-
Total CIS	@ 112.85	@107.59	77.74	13.76	0.67
U.K.	21.85	24.16	29.83	0.37	0.51
Ireland	1.97	2.64	2.70	NEG	0.10
Netherland	1.54	4.65	3.28	0.07	0.16
Poland	9.08	11.62	23.83	4.55	8.45
U.S.A.	2.13	3.17	4.06	0.35	0.61
Canada	0.66	0.47	0.98	0.04	0.14

(In Mill Kgs)

Country	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1992-94 (April to May) *	1992-93 (April to May) *
Iran	11.05	17.56	18.55	0.01	-
Saudi Arabia	4.36	3.91	5.33	1.21	0.92
Syria	0.28	NEG	0.28	NEG	0.28
A.R.E.	7.78	8.12	13.27	0.72	1.86
Tunisia	0.72	1.85	2.50	0.02	0.01
Japan	2.74	1.82	3.18	0.25	0.25
Pakistan	0.25	0.40	1.87	0.08	0.95
Others	22.91	28.59	24.37	4.13	1.56
Grand Total	199.17	216.45	211.77	25.56	16.50

@ Relate to erstwhile USSR

* Relate to the figure of shipment Licences issued export to tea.

Welfare scheme for the Workers

973. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any new scheme for the labourers working in Beedi, Cinema, Mica, Iron, Manganese and Cement industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of labourers are likely to be benefited through this scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGAMA) (a) and (b): A group Insurance Scheme under the Social Security Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.1992 to cover unorganised beedi workers in the age group of 18-60 having identify cards and who are not beneficiaries under the Employees ' Provident Fund Scheme. Around II lakh beedi workers are expected to be covered under the scheme during this year.

(c): Does not arise.

Recruitment of SCs/STs in Public Sector Banks

974. SHRI KRISHNA DUTT SULTANPURI:
PROF.K.V.THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recruitment of SCs/STs in the public sector banks during the last one year;

(b) the number of posts lying vacant;

(c) whether the percentage of recruitment of SCs/STs in the above banks if far below the prescribed limit; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b): The details of recruitment of SC/ST in the public sector banks during the year 1992 and backlog vacancies after such recruitment as on 1.1.1993 are as under:-

Category	*Recruitment*		*Backlog*	
	SC	*ST*	*SC*	*ST*
Officers	199	110	116	-75
Clerical	1659	812	581	528
Sub-Staff *(Including Sweepers)*	1704	542	444	601

(Data Provisional)

(c) and (d): As on 1.1.1993, 25763 Officers, 64744 clerks and 56533 sub-staff in the public sector banks belonged to the scheduled Castes category. The corresponding figures for the Scheduled Tribes were 7410, 20037 and 11357. In percentage terms 11.03% officers; 14.40% clerks and 27.61% sub-staff belonged to the SC category. The corresponding figures of Scheduled Tribes were 3.17, 4,46 and 5.55. It would be seen that even on the total strength of officers and staff in the public sector banks, the percentage of SC and ST in the different category is not very adverse. The Small lag in the representation of SCs and STs in the Officers cadere generally is owing to the following factors:-

i) The number of posts in existence on the date of nationalisation of the public sector banks viz. 19th July 1969 and 15th April 1980 did not attract any reservations;

(ii) Only 25% of the posts in the officers cadre are filled by direct recruitment and 75% are filled by promotions;

(iii) The reservations in promotions from clerical to the officers cadre were introduced in the public sector banks whith effect from 1.1.1978 only, therefore, promotions before that date did not attract any reservations; and

(iv) In the initial years when enough SC/ST candidates of suitable equality did not become available, several posts had lapsed both in the recruitment and promotion channels; The adverse position of representation of STs in all the cadres of the bank is, besides the above factors, due to the non-availability of STs in certain pockets and their reluctance to move out of their aroas of domicile.

However as would be observed from the figures in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, the backlong as on 1.1.1993 though not very substantial when spread over 28 public sector banks, to the extent of availability of vacancies, it would be generally taken care of during the recruitment process of 1993. Several steps have been taken to ensure that the backlog does not accumulate and is kept within limits. There are, inter alia, as under:-

a) Special recruitment drives have been carried out during the years 1989, 1990 and 1992 and a substantial backlog has been cleared;

(b) The recruitment and representation position of the SC and STs in the public sector banks is being reviewed through a comprehensive proforma by the Boards of Directors of each of the public sector banks every year and the position is being reported to the Government;

(c) The banks have been advised of a revised format of the indent to be placed by them on the BSRBs/Employment Exchanges to ensure that the total backlog is taken into account at the time of indenting for fresh recruitment;

(d) Pre-recruitment training is being imparted by all the banks to the candidates appearing for the BSRB xaminations;

(e) Centres are being established for examination nearest to the areas of concentration of the ST population; and

(f) Banks have been advised to hold training workshops for the personnel working in their SC/ST cells to make them fully aware of the need for implementation of the reservation policy.

[*English*]

Upgradation of cities

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to upgrade/reclassify several cities in various States including Jamnagar city in Gujarat;

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

(c) the basis for this upgradation/reclassification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) (a) to (c): The upgradation/re-classification of cities/towns for purpose of grant of HRA/CCA to Central Government employees is done on the basis of final population figures of a decennial census. The Government has recently upgraded those cities/towns which fulfil the requisite population criterion for upgradation to the next higher class, as per final population figures of 1991 census. A list of cities/towns so upgraded is . I vew in the Statement attached.

Jamnagar does not qualify for upgradation to B-2 class for the purpose of HRA, as its population in its Municipal area is below 4 lakhs, which is the requisite criterion for upgradation of a city to B-2 class.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of city/ town	State	Class to which upgraded	
			For HRA	For CCA
		ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Visakhpatnam (UA)		—	B-1
2.	Vijayawada (UA)		—	B-1
3.	Warangal (UA)		B-2	B-2
4.	Rajamundri (UA)		—	B-2
5.	Gudur		C	—
6.	Sangareddy		C	—
7.	Siddipet		C	—
8.	bellampalle		C	—
9.	Mancheryal		C	—
10.	Nirmal		C	—
11.	Sircilla		C	—
12.	Palwancha		C	—

Sl. No.	Name of city/ town	State	Class to which upgraded	
			For HRA	For CCA
13.	Miryalaguda		C	—
14.	Suryapet		C	—
		BIHAR		
15.	Dhanbad (UA)		—	B-1
16.	Jamshedpur (UA)		—	B-1
17.	Buxar		C	—
18.	Jahenabad		C	—
19.	Nawada		C	—
20.	Bagaha		C	—
21.	Madhubani		C	—
22.	Lakhisarai		C	—
23.	Phusro (UA)		C	—
24.	Jhumritalahya		C	—
25.	Ramgarh Cantt. (UA)		C	—

Sl. No.	Name of city/ town	State	Class to which upgraded	
			For HRA	For CCA
26.	Saunda		C	—-
27.	Adityapur		C	—-
		GUJARAT		
28.	Bhavnagar		B-2	—-
29.	Surendranagar		C	—-
30.	Keshod		C	—-
31.	Veraval		C	—-
32.	Ajnar		C	—-
33.	Deesa		C	—-
34.	Himatnagar		C	—-
35.	Unjha		C	—-
36.	Dabhoi		C	—-
37.	Ankleshwar		C	—-

Sl. No.	Name of city/ town	State	Class to which upgraded For HRA	Class to which upgraded For CCA
		HARYANA		
38.	Faridabad Complex		B-2	B-2
39.	Panchkula		C	—
40.	Bahadurgarh (UA)		C	—
41.	Narnaul		C	—
		KARNATAKA		
42.	Balgaum (UA)		—	B-2
43.	Mangalore (UA)		—	B-2
44.	Ramanagara		C	—
45.	Nipani		C	—
46.	Gokak		C	—
47.	Chintamani		C	—

Sl. No.	Name of city/ town	State	Class to which upgraded	
			For HRA	For CCA
		KERALA		
48.	Kochi (UA)		—	B-1
49.	Kozhikode (UA)		—	B-1
50.	Thiruvananthapuram (UA)		—	B-1
51.	Kannur (UA)		——	B-2
52.	Kasargod		C	——
53.	Kanhangod		C	—
54.	Payannur		C	—
55.	Taliparambu		C	—
56.	Vadakara (U.A.)		C	—
57.	Ponnani		C	—
		MADHYA PRADESH		
58.	Bhopal		B-1	B-1
59.	Raipur (UA)		B-2	B-2

Sl. No.	Name of city/ town	State	Class to which upgraded	
			For HRA	For CCA
60.	Tikamgarh		C	—
61.	Shahdol (UA)		C	—
62.	Ambikapur		C	—
		MAHARASHTRA		
63.	Nagpur		A	A
64.	Kolhapur		B-2	B-2
65.	Aurangabad		B-2	B-2
66.	Amravati		B-2	B-2
67.	Virar		C	—
68.	Nalasopara		C	—
69.	Panvel		C	—
70.	Hingoli		C	—
71.	Ambejogai		C	—
72.	Osmanabad		C	—

Sl. No.	Name of city/ town	State	Class to which upgraded	
			For HRA	For CCA
73.	Buldana		C	—
74.	Malkapur		C	—
75.	Pusad		C	—
76.	Kamptee		C	—
		NAGALAND		
77.	Kohima		C	—
78.	Dimapur		C	—
		ORISSA		
79.	Cuttack (UA)		B-2	B-2
80.	Bhubaneshwar		B-2	B-2
81.	Bhawanipatna		C	—
82.	Sunabeda		C	—
83.	Bargarh		C	—
		PONDICHERRY		
84.	Pondicherry (UA)		—	B-2

Sl. No.	Name of city/ town	State	Class to which upgraded For HRA	For CCA
		PUNJAB		
85.	Ludhiana		B-1	B-1
86.	Gurdaspur		C	—
87.	Fazilka		C	—
88.	SAS Nagar (Mohali)		C	—
89.	Sangrur		C	—
90.	Barnala		C	—
91.	Mansa		C	—
92.	Faridkot (UA)		C	—
93.	Malout		C	—
94.	Ferozpur		C	—
		RAJASTHAN		
95.	Kota		B-2	B-2
96.	Ratangarh		C	—

Sl. No.	Name of city/ town	State	Class to which upgraded	
			For HRA	For CCA
97.	Nawalgarh		C	—
98.	Dhaulpur		C	—
99.	Hinaun		C	—
100.	Gangapur city (UA)		C	—
101.	Makrana (UA)		C	—
102.	Baran		C	—
		UTTAR PRADESH		
103.	Kanpur		A	—
104.	Lucknow (UA)		A	A
105.	Agra (UA)		B-1	—
106.	Varanasi		B-1	—
107.	Meerut		—	B-1
108.	Moradabad (UA)		B-2	B-2
109.	Ghaziabad (UA)		B-2	B-2
110.	Aligarh		B-2	B-2

Sl. No.	Name of city/ town	State	Class to which upgraded	
			For HRA	For CCA
111.	Rudrapur		C	—
112.	Chandpur		C	—
113.	Kairana		C	—
114.	Pilkhua		C	—
115.	Noida		C	—
116.	Sikandrabad		C	—
117.	Sahaswan		C	—
118.	Shahabad		C	—
119.	Gangaghat		C	—
120.	Kannauj		C	—
121.	Auraiya		C	—
122.	Mahoba		C	—
123.	Bhadohi		C	—
124.	Mawana		C	—

Sl. No.	Name of city/ town	State	Class to which upgraded For HRA	For CCA
		WEST BENGAL		
125.	Durgapur		B-2	—
126.	Alipurduar		C	—
127.	Jangipur		C	—
128.	Rajpur (UA)		C	—
129.	Contai		C	—
130.	Haldia		C	—
131.	Katwa		C	—
132.	Suri		C	—
133.	Bolpur		C	—
		TAMIL NADU		
134.	Coimbatore		B-1	—
135.	Panruti		C	—
136.	Vriddhachalam		C	—
137.	Puliyangudi		C	—

Setting up of Hotels

976. SHRI ASHT BHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA:
SHRI SURAJ BHANU SOLANKI:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) the number of hotels of each category, State/Union Territory wise;

(b) the details of the proposals for setting up of hotels pending with the Government for approval, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the steps being taken for expeditions clearance of all these proposals; and

(d) the time by which all these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a): A statement is attached.

(b) to (d); Setting up of hotels is an ongoing activity, primarily in the private sector. The project proposals made in accordance with the requirements in this regard, are cleared as and when received.

STATEMENT

Categorywise Hotel Project Approved in 1992-93

Calender Years	*1992*		*1993*	
Category	*Project*	*Rooms*	*Projects*	*Rooms*
1- Star	4	62	4	103
2-Star	32	986	16	565
3-Star	46	2225	26	1419
Heritage	6	110	5	121
4-Star	3	284	1	104
5-Star	4	519	3	406
	95	4186	45	2718

STATEMENT

Liste of Approved/Classifed Hotels - State/Category wise as on 30.6.1993

S. No.	State/U.T.	@	1	2	3	H	4	5	5-D	Total
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38	3	29	7	-	2	2	1	82
3.	Assam	4	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	11
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Bihar	3	-	4	6	-	1	1	-	15
6.	Chandigarh	4	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	11
7.	Daman Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
8.	Delhi	-	7	8	9	-	8	6	11	49
9.	Goa	4	4	10	4	-	-	2	4	28
10.	Gujarat	12	1	6	5	-	2	1	-	27
11.	Haryana	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	4	2	1	3	-	-	12
13.	J & K	1	-	2	4	1	2	3	-	13
14.	Karnataka	12	5	4	4	-	1	4	-	30

S. No.	State/U.T.	@	1	2	3	H	4	5	5-D	Total
15.	Kerala	9	17	24	9	-	-	2	-	61
16.	Lakshadweep	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	5	2	1	-	1	1	14
18.	Maharashtra	44	18	55	18	-	14	10	8	167
19.	Meghalaya	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
20.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
21.	Orissa	2	-	4	-	-	1	1	1	9
22.	Punjab	-	-	9	5	-	1	-	-	15
23.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
24.	Rajasthan	1	3	14	7	15	4	2	4	50
25.	Sikkim	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
26.	Tamil Nadu	44	26	14	16	-	5	4	1	110
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10	6	18	34	1	4	6	1	59
28.	West Bengal	3	3	4	4	-	3	3	2	22
		199	97	226	122	19	55	49	34	801

N.B. @ - To be classified
H - Heritage

[*Translation*]

Regional Rural Banks

977. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing 196 branches of Regional Rural banks are inadequate;

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India had set up a Committee in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Committee has submitted its reports to the Government; and

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a): The existing 14539 branches of 196 Regional *Rural banks (RRBs) covering* 397 out of 478 districts in the country can be considered as adequate to meet the Banking requirement of rural population.

(b) to (e); Reserve bank of India (RBI) has not set up any Committee to consider adequacy of RRBs. However, the question of restructuring of RRBs has been engaging the attention of Government Reserve bank of India.

[*English*]

Promotion of Tourism in Cooperative Sector

978. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for promotion of tourism in cooperative sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether any assistance is proposed to be provided to cooperative tourist societies to develop tourism;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a): No proposal has been received from any State Government.

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

(d): There is no scheme at present, to provide central assistance to cooperative tourist societies.

(e) and (f): Does not arise.

Patents of Seeds and Saplings Under Dunkel Proposals

979. DR. CHATTARAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any suggestion from the Indian agricultural as scientist rgg regarding protection of the patent of seeds and saplings;

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

(c) whether it is fact that India is one of the leading countries of the World in regard to the production of seeds and saplings; and

(d) if so, the reasons for accepting the

Dunkel proposal according to which only imported seeds will be used for agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

The Standing policy planning Committee of ICAR, constituted a sub-committee in March 1990 to study various aspects of gene patenting, breeder's rights and collaboration with private and public sector industry. In its report submitted in 1991, the Committee recommended inter-alia that keeping in view the importance of hybrid research and likely investment by the private sector in these areas it was desirable to consider granting plant breeder's rights in case of parental lines of hybrids.

India produced approximately 56-59 lakh quintals per annum of certified/quality seeds over the period 1988-89 to 1990-91. There is not provision in the Dunkel proposals which requires countries to import seeds. The Dunkel proposals are still being negotiated and has not been accepted by the Government.

House Maids and Agricultural labour to Gulf Countries

980. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of India Agricultural labour and Indian house-maids are working in Gulf countries;

(b) whether Government have imposed any ban on sending house-maids and agricultural labour to Gulf countries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to enforce the ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Regulation of Functioning of Private Air Taxis

981. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:
SHRI G. DEVARRAYA NAIK:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

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

(a) whether the Government regulate the functioning of the private air taxis in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private air taxi operators are not allowed to publish their flying schedule;

(d) if so, the reasons for discrimination with private airlines operating in the country; and

(e) the time by which they are likely to be permitted to publish their flying schedules in accordance with the open sky policy?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Air Taxioperations are governed by guidelines issued under Aeronautical information Circular No. 24 of 1990 and instructions issued by the DGCA from time to time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d): Since the Air Taxi Operations are on non-scheduled/charter basis, the operators are not entitled to publish flight schedules.

(e): After repurt of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 for which a Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Indo-Czech Foreign Trade

982. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the main items of trade between India and Czech Republic;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps or set up any Committee to ascertain the potentiality of import-export between India and Czech Republic; and

(c) if so, the details thereof the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRACTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The main items of trade between India and the Czech Republic against Liquidation of Non Convertible Rupee Balances are: export from India-animal food, finished leather, cotton yarn, ready-made garments including hosiery and knitwears, woollen carpets, jute manufactures, and sugar, import into India, iron and steel items, metal scrap, machine tools machinery diesel engine sets and transport equipments.

(b) and (c) Besides normal diplopmatic channels bothe sides have held mutual consultations, inter-alia, on measures to promote import-export between India and the Czech Republic. An India delegation visited the Czech Republic in early march, following which the Minister if Industry and Commerce of the Czech Republic led a delegation on an official visit to India.

The following specific measures may be mentioned as having been taken:

(i) signing of a framework bilateral agreement on trade and economic cooperation.

(ii) provision of normal international trade practices, including hard currency payments, internationally competitive terms and prices, and counter-trade etc.

(iii) Mutual Most-Favoured-nation treatment.

(iv) Agreement on promotion of direct business contacts, joint ventures and cooperation in various areas of economy.

(v) agreement on import by the Czech Republic of goods from India potentially worth several hundred crores per annum utilidsing their Rupee balance held in India.

The two Government have also agreed in principle to set up a Joint Committee with the broad objective of institutionalising a regular consultative mechanism for promotion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation in various sectors.

[*English*]

Adventure Tourism in Himachal Pradesh

983. MAJOR D.D.KHANORIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any plan to explore the vast potential of the adventure tourism in Himachal Padesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated during the current financial year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c): Exploration of the potentialities and provision of infrastructure facilities for development of adventure tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. Financial assistance is rendered to the States by the Central Government in this regard on specific proposals depending upon the merits items priority and availability of funds.

Levy of Consignment Tax

984. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have fixed the guidelines for levy of consignment tax in various States: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Textile Products and Garments

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

(a) whether some developed countries are demanding that India should liberalise the import of textile products;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government;

(c) whether the Government have assessed the impact of impact on domestic market;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of domestic manufactures if import of textile products is allowed under liberalised scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IS THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (e) In the course of negotiations on textiles in the Uruguay Round requests for market access on textiles items have been made by the principle industrialized countries. India has responded that the ability to consider these requests would be contingent on very substantial improvement in market access for in Indian textiles and garments and also on improvement in the balance of payments situation. It some market access has to be provided as a result of negotiations, the interests of domestic manufactures can be protected through appropriate tariffs on imports.

Possession of Companies Shares by Bank Officials out of Promoters Quota

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

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to all the officials of the nationalised banks asking them to declare possession of companies shares allotted to them out of promoters quotas which is against the SEBI guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(c) : All the public secotr banks have been advised to issue suitable instructions to their employees (officers & worken) Prohibiting them from investments in the acquisition of shares/ debentures, etc. in their name or in the name of the spouse or of their close relatives including children/brotheres/sisters/father/mother/step-mother/step-children wholly dependent on the employee, out of the quota reserved for the friends and associates of the directors of the company. The banks have been further advised to obtain a special return from all their officers and employees indicating their moveabkle, imovable and variable property including liquid assets like shares, debentures etc.

The public sector banks have been further advised that while issued the instructions, it may be made clear that such acts of investments in shares/debentures etc. out of the quotarserved for friends and associates of the promoters as also out of the employees' quotas and quotas ment for relatives if applied and accepted without permission, whale be deemed as violative of provisions contained in Conduct Regulations, the First Bi-partite Settlement as applicable officers an workmen employees respectively. Such mis-conduct on the part of officer employees/workmen employees would be viewed seriously and world entail disciplinary action.

Domestic Price of Silk Yarn

987. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the prices of indigenous silk yarn in the last few years;

(b) if so, whether this is partly due to the increased flow of imported duty free silk yarn to the domestic market; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stabiles the prices of indigenous silk yarn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Prices of indigenous raw silk had increased substantially during the period September, 1991 to march, 1992. however, commencing from September, 1992 they have shown a downward trend.

(b) The downward trend in the prices of indigenous raw silk is partly attributed to the increased availability of raw silk on account of increase in indigenous production and partly due to availability of low priced imported silk in the country.

(c) The steps being contemplated by the Government to stabilise the prices of indigenous raw silk include reintroduction of preshipment inspection for silk textile products, review of the Advance Licensing Scheme for these products and stepping up vigilance to check alleged smuggling of raw silk into the country.

World Bank Assistance for N.T.C. Mills

988. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation (NTC) has approached the World bank for assistance for the revival and modernisation of NTC mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response from the World Bank thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c): The World Bank has been approached to fund the modernisation

programme of NIC to improve present levels of utilisation and productivity by inducting sophisticated production technology to maximise contribution level on existing product mis and explore production of high value products.

Revival/modernisation of Textile Mills

989. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and consumption of textiles in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of textile mills in the country and the number of mills sick or closed out of them State-wise;

(c) the main reason for closure of these mills and the steps taken by the Government for revival and modernisation of these mills;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide any financial assistance to States for revival of these sick or closed mills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The production of Fabrics in the Country from Mill Sector, handloom Sector and Powerloom Sector during the year 1992-93(p) is 494 Million Sq. Mtrs. and the per Capita availability is 23.38 Mtrs. The State-wise Statistics are not maintained.

(b) There are 1142 Cotton/Man-made Faibre Textile Mills in the Country as on 31.3.93 . As on 12.7.93. 247 mill are registered WITH Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). As on 31st may '93 one mills is reportedly closed under the I.D. Act and 22 mills are closed being under Liquidation.

(c) Mills have been closed due to non-viability. Government have set up Nodal Agency/ BIFR to evolve and manage rehabilitation package in respect of closed/sick mills. Govt. have set up a Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme under the aegis of Industrial Development bank of India to extend Modernisation assistance through replacement/renovation of equipment/ machinery etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Facilities Given by Air India to Passengers

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

(a) the facilities being given by the Air India to their passengers while traveling by their flights to different countries;

(b) whether the Air India have chalked out plans for improvement in facilities to passengers: and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c): Air India provides the following "on board" facilities to its passengers:-

(1) Food - (In-flight meal service)

(2) Passengers amenities-like give away items, toys for children and wheel chair for handicapped.

(3) In-flight entertainment.

Air India has taken in hand a plan to improve inflight services by providing better meal service, upgrading inflight entertainment programmes and by refurbishment of cabin interiors.

Export of Textiles

991. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has advised the textiles exporters in general, and terry-towel exporters in particular to improve the per unit realisatioin with a view to avoid complaints from importing countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b): Exporters of Cotton terry-towel were advised in a meeting held in Bombay in January, 1993 to make efforts to realise higher unit value in respect of export of terry-towel. It was pointed out to the exporters that realisation of higher unit value was necessary for improving foreign exchange earnings and also to avoid possible complaints from foreign countries especially EEC about dumping of low priced items by India. The exporters appreciated this point and offered to intensify their efforts to realise better price for their terry-towel exports.

Production, Import and Consumption of Rubber

992. SHRI K.M.MATHEW:
SHRI P.C.THOMAS:
SHRI T.J.ANJALOSE:
PROF. K.V.THOMAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of natural rubber imported, produced and consumed in the country during each of the last three years separate separately;

(b) the estimated production and consumption of rubber during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to import rubber to meet meet the domestic demend during the above period:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to control or stabilise the price of rubber in the country due to excess import?

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

(In Tonnes)

Year	*Imported* by STC	*Imported* by the rubber goods manufacturers directly Yfor export production under the Export Incentive Scheme	*Production*	*Comsumption*
1990-91	31,699	20,243	3,29,615	3,64,310
1991-92	Nil	14,500	3,66,745	3,80,150
1992-93	Nil	16,498	3,93,490	4.14.105

(b)	*Year*	*Production*	*Consumption*
	1993-94	4,40,000	4,51,000
	1994-95	4,85,000	4,90,000

(c) & (d) In order to meet the demand-supply gap during 1993-94 loan production season, the rubber goods manufacturers have been allowed to import 10,000 MTs of natural rubber. It is too early to indicate the position in respect of 1994-95.

(e) As no excess import of rubber is allowed, the question of instability in the price of rubber in the country does not arise.

Business Performance of LIC

993. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the business performance of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) January, 1993 to June, 1993, State-wise; and

(b) the business likely to be done during the remaining period of the current year, State-wise?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b): The requisite information is contained in the enclosed Statement I and II.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise new business completed (Individual Assurance) From january, 1993 to June, 1993

State	*Policies*	*Sum Assured*
		(In Crores)
Delhi	143271	794.84
Himachal Pradesh	32319	128.58
Punjab, Chandigarh	115229	562.17
Jammu & Kashmir	28637	118.94
Haryana	67287	289.94
Rajasthan	250015	987.08
Madhya Pradesh	270287	1073.47
Uttar Pradesh	557944	2158.06
Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram	115508	501.15
West bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Sikkim	432138	1420.47
Bihar	242141	901.44

State	Policies	Sum Assured (In Crores)
Orissa	138205	474.27
Kerala	273091	949.42
Tamil Nadu	567656	1869.54
Andhra Pradesh	535662	1830.09
Karnataka	371234	1181.69
Gujarat, Div Daman	441938	1707.71
Maharashtra	685885	2856.11
Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23117	108.68

STAETMENT - II

Statewise New Business (Individual Assurance) likley to be completed during the remaining part of the Current Financial Year, I.E. July, 1993 to March, 1994.

State	Policies	Sum Assured (In Crores)
Delhi (U.P.)	297194	1639.55
Himachal Pradesh	65963	274.24
Punjab, Chandigarh	226124	1152.05
Jammu & Kashmir	46479	213.84
Haryana	137625	589.28
Rajasthan	487428	1959.61
Madhya Pradesh	515746	2074.84
Uttar Pradesh	1187198	4683.04
Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram	242316	1006.52
West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Sikkim	878149	2892.06
Bihar	493407	1953.91

State	Policies	Sum Assured (In Crores)
Orissa	260659	902.20
Kerala	497122	1807.21
Tamil Nadu	1024570	3503.06
Andhra Pradesh	1091059	3777.49
Karnataka	752511	2475.67
Gujarat, Div Daman	804283	3146.98
Maharashtra	1349512	5691.04
Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46465	232.80

[*Translation*]

Child Labour

994. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar of voluntary organisations was held recently with a view to improve the plight of child labour;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA) (a) to (c); A one day workshop was held on 17th May, 1993 wherein NGOs were informed regarding the ILO's International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour. NGOs were invited to take up action oriented programmes under IPEC.

[*English*]

Cases Under Customs Act

995. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases registered under the Customs Act, 1962 during the year 1992;

(b) the number of persons convicted for the violation of this Act during the above period; and

(c) the amount recovered as a penalty from the convicts in this regard?

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

Unemployment Due to Drought in Rajasthan

996: SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of LOBOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the additional number of people rendered jobless due to drought in the country especially in Rajasthan:

(b) the additional employment schemes implemented to provide employment to the people who become unemployed due to drought: and

(c) the funds spent on such schemes during ther last three years and the number of additional employment days thus created?

THE MINSTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (P.A.SANGMA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchasing Centres of JCI

997. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices and purchasing centres of the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) in West Bengal;

(b) whether the existing purchasing centres are considered to be sufficient to cope with the need of the Jute growers;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to open some new purchasing centres in areas where production of raw jute is of large quantum;

(d) whether some JCI offices have been closed down last year; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps

taken by the Government to reopen them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) JCI operates 76 Departmental Purchase Centres and 40 Sub-centres in West Bengal.

(b) and (c): The existing Purchase Centres of JCI and its cooperative agents are spread over all the major jute growing areas to purchase the entire quantity of raw jute that is offered for sale at Minimum support price in the eventuality of fall in prices of raw jute below support levels.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Bank Dacoities in Panjab

998. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of banks robberies in Pubjab during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount involved in these robberies;

(c) the amount recovered so far; and

(d) the preventive measure taken or proposed to be taken to minimise such cases in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABHAR AHMED) (a) to (c): Information as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), regarding indigents of dacoities/ ronneries which took place in public sector banks in Punjab, amount involved therein and the amount recovered, during 1991, 1992 & 1993 (upto June) is given bellow:

Year	*Total No. of incidents*	*Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)*	*Amount recovered (Rs. in lacs)*
1991	18	65.70	4.01
1992	3	3.73	-
1993 (upto June)	-	-	-
Total	21	69.43	4.01

(d): All the bank branches in Punjab have been declared as high-risk branches and provided with security accordingly. Moreover, all currency chest branches in Punjab are being guarded by the Indo-Tibetan Border police.

[*Translation*]

Income from Lotteries

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has issued any instruction or circular regarding income tax assessment on the income through lottery business:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to earn more revenue through fast growing lottery business in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) (a) No, Sir;

(d) does not arise;

(c) under the Income-tax Act, 1961, income from any business has to be computed in accordance with the provisions of Part D Chapter IV (sections 28 to 44D) which are quite comprehensive and are applicable to all types of business and hence it has not been considered necessary to issue any special instructions regarding the assessment of persons engaged in lottery business; and

(d) instructions already exist for effective monitoring of the assessment of the persons engaged in or connected \with the lottery business so that such persons are brought within the tax net. Also under the provisions of Section 115BB of the Income-tax Act. flat rate of tax at 40 per cent of income by way of lottery winnings has been provided for, with effect from assessment year 1987-88. Further, under Section 194B of the Income-tax Act, tax is deductible at source at the same rate from the winnings from lotteries exceeding Rs. 5,000/-.

Branches of Nationalised banks in U.P

1000. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of nationalised banks working in Rampur district of Uttar Pradesh till March 31, 1993;

(b) whether the Government have received proposals for opening more branches particularly in the rural area of the said district; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a):- The total number of branches of nationalised banks functioning in Rampur District of Uttar Pradesh as on 31st March, 1993, is 59.

(b) and (c): Under the new branch licensing policy of Reserve a Banks of India (RBI), the banks have to forward their applications through the concerned State Governments after obtaining approval from the District Administration for Apennine branches in rural areas. As regard semi-urban centres, RBI has allotted a specific quota to individual Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) for opening their branches at the centres of their choice during the period ending March 31. 1993. No proposal for opening of a bank branch at any centre in the District Rampur, Uttar Pradesh has been received by RBI.

Chit Fund

1001. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI G.M.C.BALAYOGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that lakhs of People are being cheated by chit funds;

(b): if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to make some amendments in the Central Chit Fund Act, 1982 to safeguard the interest of investors; and.

(d) if not, the other steps propped to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b): Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have received some complaints regarding non-payment of deposits and irregularity in conducting chits.

(c) and (d) : The Central Chit Funds Act, 1982 is a comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of chit fund business. The validity of the Central Chit Fund Act had been challenged by means of writ petitions and appeals in different High Courts. The appeals and some of the writ petions have been heard by the Supreme Court and it is reported that the Court has in a recent judgement upheld the validity of the Act. It is expected that with this judgement irregularities in the chit fund business will decline. However, the responsibility for implementation of the provisions of the Act rests with the States/ Unions Territories.

[*English*]

Import of Gold and Silver

1002. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of gold and silver imported during each of the last six months;

(b) whether domestic consumption and import of gold and silver are steadily increasing; and

(c) if so, the details of the gold and silver proposed to be imported during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a): Total quantity of gold and silver imported during the last six months under the Schemes for import of gold and silver as passengers' baggage is as under:

Month	*Gold*	*Silver*
January '93	16,677.24 Kgs	-
February '93	12,616.76 Kgs.	1,59,403.84 Kgs
March '93	11,017.88 Kgs	4,88,884.99 Kgs
April '93	13,139.64 Kgs	4,07,405.43 Kgs.
May '93	7,545.12 Kgs.	2,43,803.49 Kgs
June '93	4,915.11 Kgs	2,59,220.46 Kgs.

(b): No information is available with the Government regarding domestic consumption of gold and silver. However, the figures of import of gold and silver during last two months indicate a declining trend.

(c): The import of gold and silver being by individual passengers, it is not possible to provide a figure of their future imports.

Development of Tobacco Industry

1003. SHRI RAM SINGH KESHWAN:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formu-

lated a long term perspectivtive plan for the development of tobacco industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any new strategy is being considered by the Government to boost export of value-added tobacco in the world market and identified new market for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b): Government had constituted a Committee to work out a long term strategy fro FCV tobacco. The Committee submitted its report in 1990 which, inter-alia, contained the following recommendations, which are being acted upon:-

- As long as there is an export demand India should continue to produce tobacco.
- To bring about stability in production, the Board should should effectively direct its annual exercise of production planning.
- It is necessary to empower the Board to seize and confiscate unauthorised stocks and to prosecute law breakers.
- Tobacco cultivation in light soild should be encouraged.
- There is need for elimination of saline and low lying londs from tobacco.
- To ensure planting is done as per licences, there should be crop inspection by Board staff.
- Tobacco varieties resistanct to pasts and diseases should be evolved.
- There is need for improvement in outing process to reduce cost.
- Tobacco Board field staff should play an important role in esteem sion activities.
- Inadequacies in the are auction system should be rectified.
- There is need for restricting the number of buyers on the auction floor.
- There is need for efforts to improve exports.
- There is need for giving long term credit to certain hopeful markets for tabacco.
- Counter trade should be used as a means for boosting exports.

(c) and (d): Steps taken to boost export of value-added tobacco to existing and new markets include:-

- Sending trade delegations to identified markets of FCV tobacco and products.
- Participation in International Exhibitions.
- Aggressive publicity in overseas markets
- Pursuing with Governments through Joint Committee meetings etc. to import Indian tobacco and products.
- Inviting delegations from tobacco organisations of identified markets

to familiarise them eight the Indian tobacco industry, the quality of Indian tobacco and holding discussions with Indian exporters.

- Promoting Export Oriented Units for export of pigarettes and cut tobacco.

- Permitting foreign investment in cigarette industry mainly for export of cigarettes and value added products.

- Permitting cigarettee manufactures to import various items with a view to onable them to undertake product developments.

- Conductiny special studies for improving packaging of Hookah tobacco paste and Beedies and advising exporters to adopt these improved packaging methods.

Loan from and India Consortion

1004. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRSAD MEHTA:
SHRI ANAND RATNA MURAYA:
SHRI R. SURENDRA REDDY:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by the Aid India Consortium during the last three years;

(b) whether the Aid India Consortium has agreed to grant 17 4 billion dollar loan to India recently;

(c) if so. the assistance agreed by the each member country and nature thereof;

(d) the details of the terms and conditions thereof;

(e) whether a large chunk of aid pledged in the past remains unutilised;

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

(g) the manner in which the Government propose to utilise this fresh loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The Members of Aid India Consortium had pledged a total assistance to US $ 6.5 billion, US $ 6.7 billion and US $ 7.2. billion for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, respectively.

(b) to (d). At the Aid India Consortum Meeting held in Partis obn 1-2 July, 1993, the Members of the Consortoum have indicated and aid commitment of US $ 7.4 billion for 1993-94, h fast disbursing component is US $ 1.96 billion. These are only indicative figures, and will have to be translated into mutual agreements. The details of terms and conditions of such assistance are known only after the said agreements are finalised with the respective donors.

(e) and (f). It is estimated that a total cumulative amount of Rs. 87853 cores of committed foreign assistance remained unutilised at the end of 1992-93. Most of external assistance is tied to specific projects and the disbursements are, therefore, linked to the project implementation schedules. The pace of actual implementation varies from project to project. However the loan amount not utilised during a particular financial year does not normally lapse and is carried forward for utilisation in the subsequent years. Among the major factors utilisation in the subsedquent years. Among the major factors responsible for slow utilisation are inadequate

counterpart finding, procurement dealys, deficiencies in contract supervision and operational complexities of the planning process and resource transfers.

(g) The entire external loans will be utilised for various developments activities according to the terms and conditions of loan agreements mutually agreed to with the donors.

[*English*]

Impact of Regional Trade Blocs on Tourism Industry

1005. DR. D. VENKATESHWARA RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMHAIAH:

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

(a) whether the Government have evaluated the likely impact of the emerging regional trade blocs like to Europoan Economic Community and the American-Canada-Mexico alliance on the growth f the tourism industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GULAMNABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Trade Blocks do not normally affect the flow of tourists. tourist traffic is esstially influenced by the attractions, accessibility as well as availability of adequate tourism, infrstucte in the destianation countries.

(c) Our overseas publicity efforts have been stepped up. A trade delegation led by Minister also recently visted several European countries to reasures the travel trade and the torists about being a satge and attractive destination.

Disbursal of Consumer Welfare Fund

1006. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any changes in the rules for disbursal of Consumer Welfare Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received some suggestions in this regard from the working group constituted by the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution to suggest improvement in the rules;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposed to incorporate these changes in the rules; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Finance has received a copy of the Report of the working Group constituted by the Central Cosumer Protection Council to suggest guidelines for utilisation of the Consumer Welfare Fund, from the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution.

(d) The details of the amendments to the Consumer Welfare Fund rules, 1992 proposel by the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs 7 Public Distribution on the basis of the Report of the said working Group are given in the statement attached

(e) and (f) The matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Civil sup-

plies, Consumer Affairs & public Distribution and the Ministry of law.

STAETMENT

(1) *Rule 2 (b)*

The word "consumer" occurring in the first line may be dropped.. Instead of the words "volunatary consumer association". the words "any agency/Organsation engaged in consumer welfare acitvites including village/mandal/samiti level co-operative of consumers especially women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes", may be substituted.

Period of five years occurring in the fourth line may be changed to three years.

The words "any industry" as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 may be amended as 'small and cottage industries engaged in production of mass consumer goods" with the further stipulation that established industries should be excluded.

The words "to be" appearing after the word 'Bureau" in the sixth line may be replaced by the words "as being" and the comma occurring after the words 'Industrial Disputes Act'" should be deleted.

The category of 'State Governments' should also be included under applicants.

(2) Rule 3:

The words 'proper officer" may be replaced by words "competent authority'.

(3) Rule 5:

A provsion may be made to enable inviting representatives of the concerned State Governments and a nominee of the consumer organisations who would be the representative of the Consumer Corordination council (CCC), a resource body of the leading consumer organisations in the country; as special invitees to the meetings of the Committee.

(4) Rule 6:

The needing may be changed to "Procudure for Cocedure of Business'.

(5) *Rules 8:*

Clause (d) may be modified as "for making available grants for providing legal services to parties sin a consumer dispute on a selective basis".

[*English*]

Revival of Jute Milis in West Bengal

1007. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any money has been released by the Government for revitalising sick jute mils, particularly in the nationalised sector in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the quarty of money relased so far in the current financial year; and

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to release money for spare parts of the machnines, raw material and to meet some of the workers demands of the National Juste Manufactues Corporation (NJMC) in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 16 corers has been released, so far, during the current financial year to meet the working capital requirements of National Jute manufactures Corporation from the ouytlay of Rs,. 26. 25 crores that has been provided in the budget for the remburesement of its cash losses. An outlay of Rs. 40.0 croers has also been provided in the

budget for 1993-94 to meet the modernisation requirements of NJMC.

[*Translation*]

Cotton Prices

1008. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cotton bales exported during 1992-993;

(b) whether cotton prices increased in the country after the report;

(c) if so, the extent to which the prices increased; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the domestic prices of cotton bales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Out of the total quota of 17.055 lakh bales released during the cotton years 1992-93, the quntity shipped (exported) as on 16th July, 1993 is 11.340 lakh bales.

(b) to (d). With the cautious policy on exports and timely market interventions by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) the prices of different varieties of cotton have remained well above th MSP levels i.e., in the range of 25 to 50%. A close wath was kept on the general cotton situation and the movemnt in cotton pores in determining the need, quantum and timing of releases of cotton for exports.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Airport at Ajmer, Rajasthan

1009. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to construct on airport at Ajmier with a veiw to provide air serice from there and whether the Government have received any memorandum from the State Government in this regard;

(b) if so, the scheme of the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the National Airports Authority has conducted any survey to select a suitable location for constructing an airport at Ajmer; and

(d) if so, the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OFR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). The National Airports Authority (NAA) has no plan at present to construct an airport at Ajmer. Government of Rajasthan has a plan to construct an airstrip there.

The State Government has requested NAA to sned a technical team for selection of a sutiable site for constuction of the airstrip. The technical team from NNA visited Ajmer in Janyary, 1993 and has selected a site. Details of the proposed site have been forwarded to Collector, Ajmer.

[*English*]

Nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh

1010. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks which were proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years as per the targets fixed and the locations thereof;

(b) the extent of target achieved in this regard; and

(c) the names of the nationalised banks the branches of which have been opened during the above period alongwith their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b). No State-wise or Year-wise targets have been fixed for opening of bank branches by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(c) The names of the nationlised banks which have opened branches in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years alongwith their locations is given in the statement attached.

Branches of banks in Madhya Pradesh opened from 1.4.1990 to 31.3.1991

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Centre
	DIST. BETUAI	
1.	State Bank of India	Deshawadi
2.	State Bank of India	Nanda
	DIST. CHHATARPUR	
3.	State Bank of India	Ragauli
	DIST. JHABYA	
4.	Bank of Baroda	Suota
	DIST. PANNA	
5.	State Bank of India	Jaswantpur
6.	State Bank of India	Murrach
7.	State Bank of India	Tikaria
	DIST. RAIGARH	
8.	Punjab National Bank	Kesla
	DIST. RAIPUR	

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Centre
9.	Central Bank of India	Toresingha
	DIIST. RAJNANDGAON	
10.	Dena Bank	Amatela
	DIST. RATLAM	
11.	State Bank of India	Basindri
12.	State Bank of India	Kunda
	DIST. SHAHDOL	
13.	Central Bank of India	Kanadikhurd
14.	Central Bank of India	Rajauli

Branches of Banks in Madhya Pradesh opend from 1.4.1991 to 31.3.1992

	BASTAR	
1.	State Bank of India	Tadoki
	DIST BHOPAL	
2.	State Bank of India	Bhopal
3.	State Bank of India	Bhopal

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Centre
4.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Bhopal
5.	State Bank of Indore	Bhopal
6.	Central Bank of India	Bhopal
7.	Central Bank of India	Bhopal
8.	Corporation Bank	Bhopal
9.	Dena Bank	Bhopal
10.	Punjab National Bank	Bhopal
	DIST. BILASPUR	
11.	State Bank of India	Balgi
	DIST. CHHINDWARA	
12.	State Bank of India	Chaisra.
	DIST. DURG	
13.	Dena Bank	Durg
14.	Dena Bank	Jamui

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Centre
	DIST. GWALIOR	
15.	Allahabad Bank	Gwalior
16.	Central Bank of India	Gwalior
17.	Punjab National Bank	Gwalior
	DIST. INDORE	
18.	State Bank of India	Indore
19.	State Bank of Indore	Indore
20.	State Bank of Indore	Indore
21.	Bank of Baroda	Indore
22.	Punjab National Bank	Indore
	DIST. JABALPUR	
23.	State Bank of India	Jabalpur
	DIST. PANNA	
24.	State Bank of India	Hardwahi
25.	State Bank of India	Krishnagarh

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Centre
	DIST. RAIPUR	
26.	Allahabad Bank	Raipur
27.	Bank of Baroda	Raipur
28.	Punjab National Bank	Raipur
29.	Dena Bank	Tabibandh
	DIST. REWA	
30.	Union Bank of Indiai	Rewa
	DIST. SAGAR	
31.	Allahabad Bank	Sagar
32.	Bank of Baroda	Sagar
33.	Punjab National Bank	Sagar
34.	Union Bank of Indiia	Sagar
	DIST. SHAHDOL	
35.	Central Bank of India	Kotma
	DIST. UJJAIN	
36	Allahabad Bank	Ujjain
37	Punjab National Bank	Ujjain

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Centre
	Branches of banks in Madhya Pradesh from 1.4.1992. to 31.3.1993	
	DIST. BHOPAL	
1.	State Bank of India	Bhopal
	DIST. BILASPUR	
2.	State Bank of India	Bilaspur
3.	State Bank of India	Manikpur
	DIST. DURG	
4.	Canera Bank	Bhilainagar
5.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Bhilainagar
6.	State Bank of India	Durg
7.	State Bank of Indore	Durg
8.	Union Bank of India	Durg
	DIST. EAST NIMAR	
9.	State Bank of India	Khandwa

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Centre
	DIST. GWALIOR	
10.	State Bank of Patiala	Indore
	DIST. INDORE	
11.	State Bank of India	Indore
12.	State Bank of Patiala	Indore
13.	Dena Bank	Indore
14.	Union Bank of India	Indore
	DIST. JABALPUR	
15.	Dena Bank	Jabalpur
16.	State Bank of India	Kanti (Murwara)
	DIST. MORENA	
17.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Porsa
	DIST. RAIPUR	
18.	State Bank of India	Chivarakota
19.	UCO Bank	Labhandih

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Centre
20.	Union Bank of India	Raipur
21.	State Bank of India	Urla
	DIST. RAISEN	
22.	State Bank of India	Dhandhia
23.	State Bank of India	Simariya Khurd
	DIST. SAGAR	
24.	State Bank of India	Sagar
25.	State Bank of India	Sagar
	DIST. SATNA	
26.	Bank of Baroda	Satna

[*Translation*]

D.A. to Government Employees

1011. SHRI ANAND RANTNA MAURYA:
SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:
SHRI SIRBALLAV PANIGARAHI:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one more installment of dearness allowance is due to the Central Government employees since July 1, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to resolve other problems such as pay revision, merger of deaness allowance with pay and appointment of a new pay commission before releasing this installment of Dearness Allowance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(f) the time by which D.A. is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) (a), (b) and (f). In accordance with the existing formula, based on the recommendations of the 4th Central Pay Commission, one additional instalment of dearness allowance, due to the central government employees from Ist July, 1993, will become payable with the salary for the month of September, 1993.

(c) to (e). On the basis of the demand raised by the Staff Side of the National council of the JCM, the question of merging a portion of dearness allowance with basic pay is under consideration.

At present, there is no proposal to appoint a Pay Commission.

Release of D.A. has no nexus with the merger of a portion of D.A. with basic pay or setting- up of a Pay Commission.

[*English*]

Investigations into Operations of Private Air Taxi Services

1012. SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIAITON AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have intimated investigations into the operations of some private air taxi services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the investigations are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). Investigations are conducted in the event of accidents or incidents involving air safety. Operational safety aspects of air taxi services are also mongered by Safety Audit Teams constituted by DGCA. An illustrative list of punitive action taken against air taxi operators is given below:-

(i) Air Taxi operator's permit of M/s India International Airways was temporarily suspended for failure to report on accident promptly.

(ii) Certificate of Airwrthiness and Registration in respect of F-27 aircadft VT-ROY of Continetal Aviation was concelled for forwarding wrong information.

[*Translation*]

World Bank Loan to NTPC

1013. SHRI CHINMAYANDSWAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned a Plan of Rs. 3600 crores to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions laid down by the World Bank; and

(d) the proejcts for which the loan is proposed to be utilised?

THE MiNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER (DR. ABAR AHMED) (a) and (b). The World Bank on June 29, 1993 approved a loan of US $ 400 million, in their first series of further operations to support NTPC's investment program, which are likely to be considered by the Bank at intervals of 18 to 24 months for a total of about US $ 1.2 billion.

(c) The loan is repayable in 20 years with a moratorium period of 5 years at a variable rate of interest, which is revised semi-annually.

(d) The project aims at generation of capacity additions of NTPC's least cost investment programme of new coal and gas based power stations, support to NTPC to undertake joint venture operations and Environmental Strengthening as also resettlement of project affected persons. The first two power stations in NTPC's investment program for which Bank finance has been requested are Stage II expansation of Rihand and Vindyachal Thermal Power Plant.

[*English*]

Fereezing of Assets of Pan American World Airways

1014. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pan American World Air-ways has filed a suit worth $ 3.7 million against India in a bankruptcy court in New York to recover its assets frozen by the government; and

(b) if so, thedetails thereof?

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

(b) Steps have been taken to defend the suit in the Bankruptcy Court, New York. Meanwhile an offer form PAN AM for out of course settlement is under consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

IMF Loan

1015. SHRI VILAS MUTEMWAR:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn any loan from the Intrantillnal Monetary Fund (IMF) recently; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan and the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). During the our rent FY 1993-94 an amount of SDR 231 million (Rs. 1029.48 Crores) has been drawn from IMF understand by Arrangement on 21.6.93. This drawal was the last trench of Standy Arrangement entered into with IMF on 31.10.91 for a 20 months period. for an amount of SDR 1656 million.

The conditions of IMF borrowings are contained in FMs letter of intent and Memorandum of Economic Policy dated 27th August, 1992 and 2nd June, 1992, both of which have been laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Export of Handlooms and Handicrafts Products

1916. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries importing handlooms and handcarfts products from Bihar;

(b) whether there is any scope for increasing the export of such items from that State; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in that direction during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) EEC Member States, USA, Canada and Japan are the major impotance of handloom and handicrafts products from Bihar.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a scope for increasing exports of Bihar's handloom and handicrafts products, particularly Madhuani paintings and tribal Jawallery.

(c) Government have been taking a number of steps to boost exports of handloom and handicraft products from the country, including Bihar, such as sponsoring Buyer Seller Meets, Particialtion in faris in major markets, reasing, adverstiments in foreign trade magazines, product, product development and quality upgradation through appropriate training programmes.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Rice Export Prodcution Council

1017. SHRI BALARAJ PASSI:
PROF. PREM DUMAL:
PROF. UMMEREDDY VENKATESHWARLU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Export Promotion Council for rice;

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be set up;

(c) the quntity of rice likely to be exported per annum by the said Council and the contries to we rice is proposed to be exported; and

(d) the total foreign exchange earning likely to be eaned per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The matter is under Government's consideration.

(c) and (d). It is expected that around 8 lakh MTs of rice valued at about US$ 370 million will be exported from India in 1993-94. The major markets for Indian rice are Arabia, U.K., U.A.E., Jordan etc.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance to Government of Karnataka to Celebrate Maha Mastakabhisheka

1918. SHRIMATI CHADRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIAITON AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance sought by the Government of Karnataka to celebrate Maha Mastakabhisheka to Lord Bahubali at Sravandable gola during December, 1993;

(b) whether the Union Government have sacntioend any amount towards improvment of roads, constrction of Yatri Niwas, Motals, etc, at Sravanaablegola; and

(c) the details of the amount released or proposed to be released during 1992-93 and 1993-94, separately?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIAITONM AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Government of Karnatataka have sought fiancial assistance of Rs. 75.13 lakhs is connection with Maha Mastakabisheka Festival.

(b) An amount of Rs. 49.13 lakhs have been sanctioned for construction of Yatri Ninwas and public Convenieces at S:avanabelagola.

(c) The details of the amount released/ proposed to be releaed are as under:-

S. No.	*Purpose*	*Amount released in 1992-93 (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Amouny proposed to be released in 1993-94 (Rs. in lakhs)*
1.	Construction of Yatri Niwases	20.00	20.90
2.	Provision of Public convensionces	6.23	2.00
3.	Advertising and publicshed	Nil	10.81

Cultivation of Rubber in West Bengal

1019. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2985 on December 16, 1992 and state;

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to cultivate rub rubber in the available land in th district, Jaipaiguri, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likelty to implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLES COSUMBER AFFARIS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COIMMEE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The Rubber Board had undertaken a survey of land suitable for growing rubber in the State of West Bengal and found that selected area in Jalpaiguri distgrct are sutiable for ruber plantation. The Rubber Boardhas, therefore, started a Regional Research Station in an area of 47 hectores at Grass more (Jalpaiguri distort of West Bengal) for condting location specific studies. The entries area has been planted where studies of nutritional requrement and multi-disciplinary evaluation of clones are in progress. At present there is no scheme to undertake large scae culivation of ruber in the available land in the district of Jalpaiguri. However, in addition to the Regional Research station, the Rubber Board has opened an office of Field Officer at Siliguri to assist the new entrepreneurs with the technical merial and financial assistance for taking up rubber cultivation.

[*Translation*]

Cooperative Banks

1020. SHRI BRAHAMAND MANDAL: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the categories and number of cooperative banks functioing in the country and the total capital invested in these banks; and

(b) the number of the above banks running in profit and the number of the banks incurring losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Categeries and the number of Cooperative Banks functioning in the country and their paid up capital are given in the Table below. The number of banks running in profit and also the number of them incurring losses as on June 1991 (lavest available for 261 banks are also indicated therein::-

Category	*Total No. of banks*	*Table Number of Banks Making Incurring Profit Insess*	*Paid up capital (Rs. in lakhs)*	
State Cooperative Banks	28	28	-	22376
Distt. Control Cooperative Banks	352	215	46	93356

[*English*]

Export of Leather and Leather Goods

1021. SHRIMATI KRISHNEDRA KUMAR (DEEPA)
PROF. PREM DHUMAL

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the qunatum of leather and leather goods exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last two years as against the target fixed;

(b) the names of counteis to which the leather goods have been exported on a large scale during each of the last two years;

(c) whether there is any plan under consideration of the Government to boost export of the leather and lether goods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) the vlaue of export and hance foreign exchange earned of leather and leather products during each of the last two years as against the target fixed, is indicated below:

Year	*Target (Rs. Cr.)*	*Exports (Rs. Cr.)*
1991-92	3500	3076
1992-93	4253	3692

(Sources CLE, Madras)

(b) Germany, the USA, the rest-while USSR (Now CIS), the UK and Italy are the leading markets to which leather and leather production were exported in a large scale during each of the last two years.

(c) and (d). Government have taken a number of promotional measures to promote exports of leather and leather projects which, it interalia, include;

(i) duty-free import of leather in raw, semi fiancised form to supplement domestic avaiability of leather;

(ii) Import of other raw materials, consumable, accessories, chemicials and capital goods with concessional duties;

(iii) Strengthening desing and development programmes;

(iv) Augmeting man-power training both within the country of or extra outside;

(v) Establishing industrial estates and promting common facility centres;

(vi) Improving quality of Indian products and making them more competitive in the world market; and

(vii) A national Leather Development Programme (NLDP) with assistacne from UNDP has also been launched for an intergrated development of the industry. the Programme aims removing the critical gaps in the industry and strengthening it to face the challengs in the international markets.

Coverage of Beedi Workers of Andhra Pradesh Under Keep Scheme

1022. SHRI DATTARAYA BANDAKU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beedi workers covered by the EPF scheme in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Provident Fund deducted from the wages of beedi workers are being prooley credited to the Provident Fund Account;

(c) whether a large number of beedi workers in Andhra Praesh have not been include in the Provident chceck this malpractice?

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check this malparactice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR ((SHRI P.A. SANGAMA) (a) 3, 46.942 (As on 31.03.1993).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The position of coverage of beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh under the Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act is satisfactory.

[*Translation*]

Import of Herbs

1023. SHRI RAMESHWAR PTIDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of import of herbs by the herbal madcien manufactures, the total exports made and the foreign exchange earned there from during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have removed 'crude drugs' from the GL and permitted only users to import herbs;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have received any representation from the tradrs against the above decision;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) As per data available , the total value of herbs imported and exported during the last three years is given below

Value (s. Coes)

Year	*Import*	*Export*
1990-091	4.12	Not available
1991-92	4.71	129.98
1992-93 (Upto 30.6.92)	1.14	38.18

(b) and (c). Under the current Exaim Policy, import of specired crude durgs is allowed by manufactues of Ayurvedi and Uani medicines without a lices subjcets to Acutal User condition. The acual user condition. The Actual User condition has been imposed with a view to prevnting misutilisation of imported 'crude drugs' for the manufacture of consumer item other than to Ayurvedic and Unani medics.

(d) to (f). Representations have been received from the tadrs seeking withdrawl of the Actual User condition on the ground that they have been importing and supplying the crude drugs to the manufactures in samall quantities. Due to dual use of the ra material for production of Auyruvedic and Unani medcines, as well as consumer goods it cannot be allowed to be imported freely.

Introduction of 'Business Class' in A-320 Aircaft

1024. SHRI R SRUEDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has dicided to introduce 'Business Class' in A-320 Aircraftr on some domestic croules;

(b) if so, the routes on which the new class is proposed to be introduced:

(c) the extra fare proposed to be charged and the extra facilities to be provided in the new class; and

(d) the estimated revenue likely to be earned by the Indian Airlines by introducing he new class?

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

(b) Indian Airlines proposes to introduce Business Class on all these sectors were A-320 aircraft is being operated

(c) The fare charted on the new class is 25% higher than the economy class fre. Better inflght serves and ground handling facilities are provided to Business Class passgeners.

(d) It is estimated that the additional revened like to be eayned may be Rs. 289. 60 lakhs for aircraft power annum

Co-Ordination of National and International Flight of Air India and Indian Ai r Lines

1025. SHRIMATI PRTIBHA DEV PATIL: Will the Minister of ACIVIL AVATION ND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vommittee was constitute was constituted to co-ordinate the ntional and international filgiht of the Air India and the Indian Airrlines;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by he said committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Committee recommended joint operations of flight by the two airliens on speciafied sectors in the Gulf region. Government have aproved such operation and it has been decided that revenue would be shared between the two airlnes broadly in the propration of the available seat kilometres (ASKMs) offered by the aircraft of each carrer.

Environment Pollution due to Adventue Tourism

1026. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOHII: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted for giving permission to undertake adventureous tours in the Himalayan region;

(b) wthether the Govemment are aware that the Himalayan region is facing envuromental pollution due to adventure tourism; and

(c) if so, the steps taken during the last three years to check environmental pollution in the region?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIASTION AND TOURISM (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government has laid down action conditions including specification of rites the followed in Himalayam region. Foreigners have to obtain prior permission in writing from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Clean up campagins for collecting garbage accumulated in the Himalyan Region have been launched by voluntary organisations, Border police Force and other institutions. Special expeditions were sent earlier to clean the garbaghe, to the extent possible, from the frequently used routes.

A code of conduct has been prescribed by the Indian Mountainerring Foudations regarding manegment and diposal of garbage. Government has also made policy statement for having a strict regaualtion of the tourist activities in sensitive areas like that of the Himalyan Region.

Settlement Commission Regarding Indirect Taxes

1027. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a larege amount of Government revenue in indirect taxes is locked up in the court cases;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to form a Settlement Commission for these cases; and

(c) the time by which the Settlment Commission is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) Over Rs. 2, 500 crores if indriect tax revnue is ocked up in cases pending before the Supreme Court and High Courts

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government propose to set up a Settlement Commission to deal with cerain types of cases of evasion of duty by assesees.

(c) No time limit can be indicated to set up the proposed Settlement Commission.

Export of Agro-Based Products

1028. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agro-based products

being exported from the country especially from West Bengal;

(b) whether any target has been fixed for export of agrocbased products during the Eighth Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the export and achieve the target of these agro-based products during the eighth Pan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES , CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) agro-exports cover a wide range of items like tea, coffee mrine products, rice, speices, cashew tobacco, furits and vegetables, etc. The details of statewise exports of agricultural commodites is not mainained. However, the main items which are exported from West Bengal are tea and marine products.

(Rs. Crores at 1991-92/Prices)

Item (1)	1992-93 (2)	1993-94 (3)	1994-95 (4)	1995-96 (5),	1996-97 (6)
(A) Plantation Crops (i.e. Coffee/Tea)	1484	1529	1573	1620	1666
(B) Marine Products	1492	1621	1760	1913	2077
(c) Agricultural commodities (like tobacco, oil cakes, spices, cashew kernals, cotton, rice, meat, processed foods, fruits and vegetables, sugar, etc.	5448	6066	6749	7497	8321
Total:	8484	9216	10082	11030	12064

In the EXIM Policy 1992-97, special attention is being paid to the growth of exports in the agricultural sector The establishment of export oriented units (EUa) in this sector is specially encouraged. Units engaged in agriculture, floriculture, horticulture, etc., can now avail of the benefits of duty-free imports even if they export only 50% of their production. they can sell the remaining 50% in the domestic market as against the limit of 25% for non-agricultural sector., Centrail inputs and materials required by the agricultural sector. Certain inputs and materials required by the agricultural sector, such as edible was for waxing fresh fruits and vegetabels, grape guard paper, dripping oil for treatment of grapes etc., have been removed from the negative list of imports so that they can new be freely imported without a licence. The Union Budget of 1993-94 and had proposed a package of special incentives for augmenting the export potential of the agricultural and allied sectors.

The policy initiatives referred to above are expected to give an impetus to agricultural exports.

Complaints Against Banks

1029. SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received against the nationalised banks during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof, bank-wise and year-wise

(c) the nature of complaints received generally; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check those complaints?

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

Fake Passports and Visas

1030. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of fake passports and visa detected during each of the last two years;

(b) the measurers taken to deal with the problem;

(c) whether in view of the above cases the Government have increased or propose to increase surveillance at the airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Letter Received from Members of Parliament

1031. MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final reply is given to the letters from Members of Parliament to his Ministry and its subordinate offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of letters received from the Members of Parliament between July 1, 1992

and March 31, 1993 and the number of letters to which a final reply has not been given so far;

(e) whether the Government have fixed responsibility on any officer in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof??

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

(c) Does not arise

(d) 909 letters were received out of which final replies are still to be sent in 181 cases.

(e) and (f). No, Sir. The cases are such that a lot of information need to be collected and analysed and factual status ascertained from different sources before a final reply can be given.

Regional Tribunals for Six Companies

1033. SHRI SHIBU SOREN:
SHRI SIMON MARNADI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up five regional tribunals (Panchats) for the sick companies;

(b) if so, the time by which these tribunals are likely to be set up, the details of their obejctives and jurisdiction;

(c) whether any committee was set up in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the main recommendations of the committee and the time by which the recommendations are likely to be implemented; and

(f) whether the Government propose to amend the company law and to are to streamline the functioning of Central Board of Direct Taxes; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS DR(DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (g). A Committee on Industrial Sickness an Corporation Restructuring was appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Omkar Goswami in May, 1993 which submitted its report in July, 1993. The recommendations of the Committee interalia include:

(i) Early detection of sickness

(ii) changes in the Companies Act, 1956 to facilities restucturing.

(iii) amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to enable restructing of the work-force.

(iv) amendment of the Urban Land (Ceilling & Regulation) Act, 1976 to improve generation of internal resources of sick companies,

(v) amendment of taxation laws to faciliteis mergers amulgenation of companies,

(vi) changes in Foreign Exchanges Regulation Act, 1973 to attract foreign capital and equity,

(vii) empower Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for speedier restructuring, winding up and sale of assets of companies; and

(viii) setting up of five Recovery Tribunals for spidery satisfaction of interests of secured creditors.

The recommendations are under consideration of Government.

[*English*]

Beedi Workers of Andhra Pradesh

1034. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the cess collected from beedi manufacturing factory units in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the amount released therefrom during the said period for their welfare;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce pension scheme to beedi workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statement Referred to in Answaer to Part (a) of Lok Sabha unstarred Uestion No. 1034 for Answaer on 30th July, 1993

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Sl. No	*Year*	*Cess collection in Andhra Pradesh*	*Amount released for Hyderabad region*
1	1990-91	2,13,73,885	1,67,67,000*
2.	1991-92	2,17,14,033	2,07,17,00
3.	1992-93	2,21,5236	4,41,91,000

* Hydrabad Region covers the states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Expenditure incurred on various welfare schemes as per column 4 above meant for beedi workers, refers to both the States jointly, since separate budget allocations in not made.

Losses in Cooprative Banks in Up

1036. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many cooperative banks in Uttar Pradesh are running in losses due to their heavy administrative expenditure;

(b) if so, the details of such banks and the losses suffered by them during each of the last three years;

(c) the amount of administrative expditure of such banks; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to check these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ASBRAR AHAMED): (a) Out of the total 57 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in Uttar Pradesh as on 31.3993, 28 are running in losses. The administrative expenditure is one on the factors for causing losses to the Cooperative banks, *besides* other factors which as lower interest spred, high overdues/bad debts, etc.

(b) The details of loss making DCCBs are as under:

Year	*No. of reporting DCCBs*	*No. of loss making DCCBs*	*Amount of loss (Rs. in lakhs)*
1989-90	57	13	429
1990-91	54	16	966
1991-92 (lastest available)	57	28	1448

(c) The details of administrative expenditure (cost of management) of DCCBs during the last three years are as under:

Year	*Reporting DCCBs No.*	*out of 57 DCCBs in Uttar Pradesh Cost of management (Rs. in lakhs)*
1989-90	57	46
1990-91	44	36
1991-92	44	36

(d) In order to check the losses of the Cooperative Banks, National banks for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has taken various measures such as detailed examination of financial/administative expenditure incurred by State Cooperative banks (SCBs) DCCBs during their inspections, empahsising the need for reduction in expenditure during Annual Action Plan discussions, rationalisation of interest spead avaiale to cooperative banks etc. Recently, the State Cooerative Banks (SCBs) have been advised by NABRARD TO prepare action plan for improving the financial position of SCBs/DCCBs under institutional strengthening programme.

[*English*]

Helicopter Service to Tourist Spots in Uttar Pradesh

1037. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:
SHRI BARIRAK PASSI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to provide helicopter service for Mussorie and other places of tourists and pilgrim importance such as Badrinath and Kedranath shrines of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which the service is likely to be provided;

(c) the names of the agencies allowed to perate such airlink services;

(d) whether the Government have ensured all security aspects for safe pilgrimage, particularly in view of failure of such services to Vaishno Devi in Jammu and Kashmir, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government have any comprehensive trousim promotion package for Garhawal region during the current fiancial year,

if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):(a) to (c). A proposal has been received from M/s. U.P. Air Services who have bee issued 'No Objection Certificate' for Air Taxi Operators Permit recently to operate helicopter services to Badrinath /Kedarnath/Gangotri/ Yamnotri. The requisite permit may be given to the after completion of the precribed secutiny.

(d) Director General of Civil Aviation has issued detaild instructions to th operatives to ensure safety of operations in hilly areas.

(e) In order to encourage tourism in Garhwal region, India Tourism Development Corporation (I.T. D.C), in collaboration with Garhawal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., have drawn up plans to promote Delhi/Kedranath/Badrinath and Delhi/ Rishksh/Cangotri/Kedranath/badirngath tours. These packages will be marketed by Ashok Tours and Travel (I.T.D..C.) through its offices in India as well as tour operators aborad.

The Department to Tourism have sanctioned financial assistance to the following projects;-

1.	Tented accommodation at Nand-Prayag	Rs. 6.58 lakhs
2.	Construction of tourist lodge	Rs. 10.36 lakhs at Augustmuni 1992-93
3.	Construction of tourists lidge at Helang	Rs. 10.41 lakhs
4.	Printing of publicity material	Rs. 10. 00 lakhs 1993-94

In addition, Indian Institute of Skiling and Mountaineering is imparting training in sking to the instructors of the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam.

Renovation of Sugar Mills Under BIC

1038. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to renovate and to increase the crusing capacity of sugar mils (Gaur Bazar, Katkaina, Pandrauna and Anand Nagar) of Kanpur Sugar Works and Hathwa Sugar Works running under the British India Corporation (BIC); and

(b) if so, the amount likely to be spent thereon and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Holding of Exhibition of Indian Production at Oman

1040. SHRIMATI VSUNDHRA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to hold an exhibition of India products at Oman;

(b) if so, the main idea behind the proposed exhibtition;

(c) whether the Government propose to exhitrit India handicrfts/handloom products in that proposed exhibution; and

(d) if so, the list of items produced in

Rajasthan proposed to be exhibited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES ,AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). No, Sir. However, India Trade Promotion Organisation is supporting an Indian Trade Fair 'INDEXPO' 93" being organised by M/s Siver Star Copration, LIC (a private N.R.I. Company) at Muscat (Oman) during November 6-12, 1993. The objective of the fairs is to promote Indian exports to the Sultanate of Oman and its neighboring countries. Any product of India origin (including handicrafts/handlooms) can be displayed at this exhibition.

Construction of Aerodromes

1041 SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the matter of construction of the airdrome at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the time by which the same is likely to be completed and air filghts to and from Jabalpur likely to commerce;

(c) the details of other aerodromes being constructed in the country; and

(d) the time by which the construtionwork at each of these airdromes is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The National Airports Authority has cleared the project for upradation of Jabalpur Airport for jet operations by extending the runway, constructing a new terminal bulding and provision of appropriate navigational aids. Land for extension of the runway has been acquired and survey conducted by National Air ports Authority reveals that earth filling would be highly cost intensive. State Government have been requested to take up earth filling work under Jawahar Rozgar Jojana

(c) and (d). Now new airport at present is under construction.

No Development Zone on Beaches

1042. SHRI RAMCHANRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reduced the limit of no development zone on certain beaches from 500 meters to 200 meters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of beaches where such relaxation has been given;

(d) whether the Government have considered the likely impact thereof on environmental condition at the beaches; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e). A notification under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 has been issued in February, 1991 declearing coat al stenches as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and regulating activities under the GRZ. Under this regulation areas upto 200 meters from the high tide line is earmarked as 'no development zone" and development between 200 and 500 metres is permissible under certain conditions. certain issues arising out of the implementation of the regulation relating to the hotel and tourism industry had been referred to an Expert Committee whose report has recently has submitted.

Funds from Japanese Market

1043. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) propose to raise funds from the Japanese market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(DR, ABRAR AHMED): (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it does not have any immediate plan to raise funds from the Japanese market.

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

[*Translation*]

Development of Handicrafts in Gujarat

1044. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to taken measures for the development of handicrafts particularly in the Tribal area of Gujarat

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has already approved some proposals in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government is taking several measurers for the development of handicrafts particularly in the Tribal areas of Gujarat which incudes establishment of craft Development Centres, assistacne in marketing by way of organisinising market meet programmes, holding of exhibitions, conducting of survey and studies and desingm assistane etc. These measures are implemented directly by the Government and also through other agencies such as State and Central Corporation, Apex Cooperative Societies and Voluntary agencies etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The proposals approved for the year 1992-93 are indicated in the enclosed statement

STATEMENT

Sl No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount released	Purpose	
1.	Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Ahmedabad		Rs. 72,000/-	Market Survey under drought relief.
2.	Shrujan Trust, Ami Bang, Sumarsar, Kutch (Gujarat)		Rs. 3,75,000/-	Setting up of Craft Develop ment Centre in Tribal area of Gujarat.
3.	Shrujan Trust, Kutch	Rs. 60,000/-	Training in soof embroidery.	
4.	SEWA, Ahmedabad.	Rs. 52,250/-	Training in patch work.	
5.	-do-	Rs. 1.99 lakhs	For holding two exhibitions.	
6.	Shrujan Trust, Kutch	Rs. 3.18 lakhs	For holding four exhibitions.	
7.	Gujarat State Handicrfts Corporation.	Rs. 3.50 lakhs	For holding nine exhibitions.	
8.	Gujarat Rajya Handloom Audyogic Sahkari Federation Ltd., Ahmedabad.	Rs. 1.51 lakhs	For holdiing two exhibitions.	
9.	Gujarat Sheep Wool Development Corporation, Ahmedabad	Rs. 2.95 lakhs	Training in carpet weaving.	

Non-Utilisation of Foreign Loans by A.P.

1045. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has spent only Rupees 1,600 Crores out of the estimated cost of Rupees 4, 460 Crores on the various projects financed by the various international financial institutions;

(b) whether the State Government has to pay committment charges for the delay in he execution of projects; and

(c) if so, the commitment charges accrued to be paid by the Andhra Pradesh Government till 31st March, 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ABRAR AHMED): (a) No Sir, there are projects with aid commitment of US$ 751.2 million from international agencies for the State of Andhra Pradesh only of which disbur-statements of US$ 370.76 million had taken place by the end of May.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Cars by NRIs

1046. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of cars by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) on their return (T.R.) is perfectly legal;

(b) if so, whether the Enforcement Directorate had sent notice to such persons days after such import;

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

(d) whether the Government have also received complaints against some officers of Directorate regarding harassment by them to such importers; and

(e) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI M.V. CHADRASEKARA MURTHY): (a) A person of Indian origin coming to India for permanent settlement after staying abroad for two years is eligible to bring foregin exchange he has earned abroad.

(b) and (c). Notice has been given to importers of cars where investigation revealed that foreign exchange for the purchase of cars had been arranged through illegal transfer of funds from India.

(d) and (e). Some complaints were received. Necessary enquiries have been initiated.

[*English*]

Losses suffered by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot on account of Demestic Services

1047. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the Indian Arilines and the Vayudoot during the last three years on account of domestic services;

(b) the sterps taken to metutalise these losses; and

(c) the slary bills for the India Arilines and the Vayudoot employees during the above period in relat on to the cost of operation i e wages, fuel, maintenance, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The net loss suffered by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot during the last three years on account of domestic sercies is as given below:

(Rs. in crores)

	1989-90	*1990-91*	*1991-92*
Indian Airlines	50.60	103.06	199.66
Vayudoot Ltd.* (*provisional)	38.02	37.07	30.59

(b) Some of the important steps taken by India Airlines for neutralising the loses are the following;

(i) Monitring the perforce of flights with special attention to uneconomic services;

(ii) Changes of aircraft;

(iii) Reduction in frequencies

(iv) Re-reputing and withdrawal of services.

The important steps taken by Vayudoot are

(i) Number of stations on the network reduced and the frequency of services brought down.

(ii) Route fares increase dupto 60% depending on market acceptability;

(iii) Cost contral measures taken.

(c) The salary bills for Indian Arilnes and Vayudoot employees during the above period in relation to the cost of operations are as under:-

	1989-90	*1990-91*	*1991-92*
Indian Airlines	12.7%	14.3%	12.8%
Vayudoot	13.16%	14.36%	19:76%

Deposit in NRI Accounts

1048. SHRI SYED SHAHABHUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstaidng deposists in foreign currency non-residents and non inresident external accounts with public sector banks on the last working day of March 1993;

(b) the total amount of loans taken by the NRIs against their fixed deposits during 1992-93;

(c) what at the rupee value of the balance in these deposits is adjusted according to the change in the rate of exchange; and

(d) whether the repayment of the deposit on maturity is made in termas of the principal amount and the accorded interest in the original currency of change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The outstanding depositing in FCNR and NR (EXT) Rupee Accounts with public sector banks as on 26.3.1993, the last Friday of March 1993 was Rs. 20 9955 crores.

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

Agriculture Labourers

1049. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
SHRI RAM SINGH KAZHWAN:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural labourers in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of unemployed among them, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce any special scheme for improving the condition of agricultural labourers;

(d) if so. the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the Trend of increasing unemployment among agricultural labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and b). A Statement is attached

(c) to (e). The Government have taken several steps to ameliorate the conditions of agricultural labour. These include the improvement of infrastructural facilities for diversification into non-farm activities, increasing employment opportunities through schemes like Intergraed Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Roagar Yojna, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA) etc. and better implementation of the existing labour legislations including the Minmum Wages Act, the Contract Labour (R&a) act, 1970, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen's act the Equal Remuneration Act, the Workemens Compensation Act, etc. in their application to agricultural labour. The 8th plan is also laying considerable stress on creation of employment opportunities in the farm and non-farm Sectors in rural areas.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	StateU.T.	No. of Agricultural Labourers (1991 Census)	Unemployment rate as per usual Status in Rural Areas (43rd NSS Round of Employment Survey 1987-88.	
			Male	Female
	INDIA			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74,597,744 (Excluding J & K)	2.8	3.5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11,625,159	2.5	4.5
3.	Bihar	9,512,892	2.6	0.8
4.	Gujarat	3,230,547	2.4	1.7
5.	Haryana	8,96,782	6.5	4.3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	58,668	4.5	0.9
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	1.8	1.9
8.	Karnataka	4,999,959	1.6	1.3
9.	Kerala	2,120,452	12.5	25.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,863,029	0.9	1.2

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	No. of Agricultural Labourers (1991 Census)	Unemployment rate as per usual Status in Rural Areas (43rd NSS Round of Employment Survey 1987-88.	
			Male	Female
11.	Maharashtra	8,313,223	2.1	1.2
12.	Manipur	47,350	0.9	1.8
13.	Meghalaya	89,492	-	-
14.	Nagaland	7,233	No survey	
15.	Orissa	2,976,750	3.8	5.4
16.	Punjab	1,452,828	2.9	7.4
17.	Rajasthan	1,391,670	3.0	1.8
18.	Sikkim	12,851	3.3	4.5
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,896,295	4.0	4.5
20.	Tripura	187,538	2.8	5.8
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7,833,258	1.8	1.2
22.	West Bengal	5,05 5,478	3.0	10.6
23.	A & N Islands	4,989	2.7	7.7

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	No. of Agricultural Labourers (1991 Census)	Unemployment rate as per usual Status in Rural Areas (43rd NSS Round of Employment Survey 1987-88.	
			Male	Female
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,054	-	-
25.	Chandigarh	1,642	3.7	-
26.	D & N Haveli	6,233	0.9	-
27.	Delhi	25,195	5.7	-
28.	Goa	35.284	6.2	13.8
29.	Daman and Diu	1,199	6.2	13.8
30.	Lakshdweep	-	11.4	60.9
31.	Mzoram	9.527	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	77.203	6.1	9.0

Note: The male and female unemployment rates express the percentage of unemployed males and females to the correspouding male and female labour force (employed and unemployed together).

Inter-State Movement of Cotton

1050. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHJRAO GUNDEAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILLES be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are free to send cotton from one State to other throughout the country;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to grant permission in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Activities of Coffee Board

1051. SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposed under consideration of the Government to minimuse the activites of the coffee Board in the country and allow Coffee growers to sell their produce themselves both in domestic and international markets openly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES , CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). At present there is no specific proposal under consideration of the Government to further minmse the activities of the Coffee Board in the country and alow coffee agroulers sel their produce themselves both in domestic and international markers openly. However, the Board had taken a decision in the interest of the growers during last year to grant 30% Internal Sale Quota to the coffee growers for the seasons 1992-93 which is being implemented. No decision has et been the to deposal coffee meant for export as Internal Sale Quota is considered adequate outlet for the present.

ESI Scheme

1052. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
DR. VSANT PAWAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the aims and obejctives of the ESI scheme and the extent to wghic the assume have bee achieved;

(b) whether the propose for which ESI scheme was lanched has not been acheved and there is need for repining and resorgansing it;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make the scheme successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The objective of the ESI Scheme interalia is to provide for certain benefits to he employees in the case of sickness, maternity, and employment injury. The working of he ESI Scheme is generally satisfactory. However, the government has received seporaclic complaints about importer./indeaute medical care under he. ESI Scheme. As th responsibility for adiministration of medical care under the ESI Activates on the State govt. he comments , as and when received, aer forwarded to the concerned State Governments for suitable remedial action. The ESI Scheme has to a faris extent acheived the obective for which it was farmed. Therefoe the question of replaning re-planing the Scheme does not airse.

Export of Foodgrains

1053. SHRI VIHAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of foodgrains including wheat has been achieved more than the target fixed for he current year;

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

(c) whether there is any surplus quantity of fooidgais in the country during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the produrment made by the Government and its various agencies so far, item -wise and agency wise;

(e) the country's share in the World export of agriculture foodgrains item at present;

(f) whether the Government propose to export these item including wheat in view of and

(g) if so, the price available for the above items, item wiuse and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES , CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The likely production of foodgrains durig the current year is 181.20 million tonnes against the targetr of 183.00 million tonnes against the target of 183.00 million tonnes

(b) the targets of production item-wise and state wise are at Anexhure -I and the prodution estitmates item-wise and State wise are at Annexdure-II

(c) and (d). Farmers are free to sel their project is the public procuriment agenc or it the open market, as is advantage to the, as such procurements of food-grants under price support scheme is totally voluntary and no targers for procurment if foofgrain weat pady and grants) are dexk Statement wishing juaties on foodgrains procured (wheat paddy, rice including paddy in tems of rise as well) and coparse gains-agency -wise are at anmnexureous III., IV and V.

(e) India's share of export of agro-based commodities is less than 1% of the World trade of about US$ 300 million.

(f) and (g). No decision to export of wheat and rice as been taken by the Government form the Central pool., However, a contact has been signed between FCI and Nepal Food Corporation for export of 30000 MTs of rice top Nepal concessional rate. As regards exports from the open market, export of wheat products upto a maximum of 1.0 lakh tonnes had been rice is permissible subject only to Minimum Export Price (IMEP)_ restrictions. export of non-basmati rice is allowed subject to MEP. Ceiling as may be prescribed by Government. Govenment has also allowed Maharashtra Government to export 2.0 lakh tonnes of Non-FAQ (below specifications) Jowar for cattle feed purpose only. Besides, a combined ceiling of 50000 tonnes has been released for coarse grains namely, Jowar, Bajra Ragi, Maize and Barely.

STATEMENT-I

Statements showing the Targets of Production of food Grains item wise and State wise for 1992-93.

State/UT	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Coarse Cearls	Cearls	Pulses	Food-grains	Barley
An dhra Pradesh	108.00	0.01	11.00	2.00	6.10	1.74	1.17	22.01	130.02	7.25	137.27	-
Arun achal Pradesh	1.50	0.03	0.00	-	0.45	—	0.20	0.43	2.20	0.04	12.96	-
Assam	31.02	1.20	0.00	-	0.13	—	0.03	0.20	32.42	0.53	32.93	-
Bihar	66.00	39.00	0.05	0.10	12.00	0.82	0.83	114.53	119.33	0.95	120.48	0.73
Goa	11.46	-	0.00	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	1.41	0.00	1.41	-
Gujarat	9.46	16.30	4.70	14.13	5.50	0.37	0.31	25.10	50.60	5.91	54.81	-
Haryana	11.00	65.00	1.30	6.00	1.30	-	-	8.06	92.06	6.51	98.54	1.26
Himachal Pradesh	1.30	5.40	0.00	-	5.73	0.05	0.01	6.26	12.96	0.11	-	1.37
Jammu and Kashmir	6.50	3.00	0.00	0.05	5.35	-	0.01	5.56	15.06	0.25	15.31	0.01
Karnataka	26.00	1.00	17.36	2.05	7.00	12.74	1.05	40.14	47.14	5.75	72.81	-
Kerala	11.00	—	0.00	—	—	0.02	0.02	0.04	11.04	0.20	11.24	-
Madhya Pradesh	58.80	56.00	19.15	1.30	14.50	—	1.35	37.68	152.48	29.48	181.16	1.38

State/UT	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Coarse Cearls	Cearls	Pulses	Food-grains	Barley
Maharashtra	27.00	9.00	61.50	11.10	1.00	1.41	1.20	76.28	112.28	17.85	130.13	
Manipur	3.35	0.11	0.00	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	3.65	0.02	3.67	
Meghalaya	1.30	0.03	0.00	-	0.22	-	0.03	0.25	1.60	0.03	1.63	
Mizoram	0.65	0.04	0.00	-	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.79	0.01	0.80	
Nagaland	1.60	0.02	0.00	-	0.15	-	-	0.15	1.77	0.09	1.84	
Orissa	63.00	0.75	0.30	0.10	1.20	1.15	1.51	5.43	69.18	11.21	80.14	

State/UT	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Barley	Coarse Cearls	Cereals	Pulses	Food-grains
Punjab	64.00	120.00	0.00	0.12	4.79	—	—	1.01	5.91	189.91	1.43	191.44
Rajasthan	1.45	41.43	3.50	15.76	11.39	—	0.17	4.40	35.22	78.10	16.21	94.30
Sikkim	0.25	0.21	0.00	—	0.55	0.04	—	0.01	0.60	1.05	0.15	1.20
Tamil Nadu	61.00	—	6.85	3.50	0.50	3.64	1.05	—	15.54	74.54	4.09	80.63
Tripura	5.00	0.05	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	5.05	0.05	5.10
Uttar Pradesh	100.00	203.50	5.30	8.6 9	15.50	1.11	1.45	7.95	40.69	344.19	26.65	370.84
West Bengal	103.00	6.60	0.00	-	1.10	0.17	0.10	0.23	1.60	111.20	2.21	113.41
A & N Island	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.30	0.02	0.32
D & N Haveli	0.20	-	0.00	-	-	0.04	0.01	-	0.05	0.25	0.04	0.29
Damand and Diu	0.02	-	0.00	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03
Delhi	0.00	1.10	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.10	1.21	0.00	1.21
Pondicherry	10.00	0.00	0.02	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.09
All India	772.52		570.00	130.00	65.00	95.00	25.00	10.0017.50		342.5 1685.02	145.001830.00	

Progressive Procurement of Wheat during 1993-94 Marketing Season

State/U.T.	Total Procurement 1992-93 (Apr-Mar)	Open Market Price (Rs. per Qtl.) Min.	Max.	Marketing Season 1993-94 Progressive arrival	Weekly increase	Progressive procurement	Weekly increase	As on	Corresponding position 1992-93 Weekly Increase	Progressive procurement	Weekly Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13
Gujarat	-	-	N.R.	-	-	91	-	17/05	-	-	-
Haryana	137	1923	330.00	359.00	3512263	-	3454458	-	09/07	1555564	1372162
Himachal Pradesh	-	330.00	375.00	1633	-	1133	-	14/06	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	134	320.00	595.00	639850	-	236690	-	29/06	42167	-	134
Punjab 4487695	4488407	330.00	359.00	6671080	14784	6491876	9770	19/07	5107	264	22156
Rajasthan	22305	330.00	500.00	583215	-	495918	-	30/06	11371	-	22305
Uttar Pradesh	496803	330.00	370.00	2126789	2273	2126789	2273	20/07	490157	180	490157
Chandigarh	-	356.00	362.00	24706	737	2083	-	20/07	24647	1242	-

State/U.T.	Total Procurement 1992-93 (Apr-Mar)	Open Market Price (Rs. per Qtl.) Min.	Max.	Marketing Season 1993-94 Progressive arrival	Weekly increase	Progressive arrival	Weekly increase	As on Progressive arrival	Corresponding position 1992-93 Weekly Increase	Progressive procurement	Weekly Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13
Delhi		340.00	526.00		19586	-	28/06	145295	-	-	-
All India	6379572				14388742	17794	12828624	12043	7478873	23578	6372363	180

* Actual Arrival not reported, quantity occured treated as arrival.

Position as on 23/07/93

Figures in tonnes

Agencywise Breakup of Procurement of Wheat 1993-94 Marketing Season

State/UTF.C.I.	State Govt.	C.S.C	Co-Op.	Agro Industries	State ware-housing Corpn	Upbhok Sahkari Sangh	Total	Coarsegrains
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	-	-	-	91	-	-	91	-
Haryana	550515	757863	-	1565719*	250087	330274	3454458	356
Himachal Pradesh	1133	-	-	-	-	-	1133	-
Madhya Pradesh	38015	-	38570	160105	-	-	236690	-
Punjab	2106207	766837	1709383	1909449	-	-	6491876	-
Rajasthan	495918**	-	-	-	-	-	495918	1004
Uttar Pradesh	218671	590824	134343	759172	212429	-	11250 2126789	43
Chandigarh	2083	-	-	-	-	-	2083	-
Delhi	19586	-	-	-	-	-	19586	-
All India	34321280	2115524	1882296	4394536	462616	330274	211250 12828624	1403

*Includes 243614 tonnes procured by CONFED

* 243614

** Includes 184626 tonnes procurred by Rajasthan Kray Vikary Sahakari Sangh as sub-agents of FCI.

STATEMENT-IV

Statement showing Break up of procurement of Rice and Paddy during 1992-93 Marketing season

(Fig. in tonnes)

State/U.T.	Rice					Paddy				Total in terms of rice.
	F.C.I.	St. Govt.	CSC	Co-Op	Total	F.C.I.	St. Govt.	C.S.C.	Co-Op	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. CONTRIBUTING TO CENTRAL POOL											
Andhra Pradesh	3307832	-	-	-	3307852	-	-	-	-	-	3307832
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	593	-	-	593	593
Assam	8566	-	-	-	8566	-	-	-	-	-	8566
Bihar		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	880180	-	-	-	880180	40771	-	-	2500	43271	909027
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	108951	-	-	-	108951	28	-	-	-	28	108979

State U.T.	Rice					Paddy				Total in terms of rice.
	F.C.I.	St. Govt.	CSC	Co-Op	Total	F.C.I.	St. Govt.	C.S.C.	Co-Op	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madhya Pr.	663892	-	-	-	663892	-	-	-	35879	35879	687811
Maharashtra	66352	-	-	-	66352	-	-	-	2719	2719	68282
Orissa	363755	-	-	-	363755	122	-	9517	-	9639	370181
Punjab	2741301	-	-	-	2741301	1579027	518515	568467	553853	3239862	4901209
Rajasthan	21298	-	-	-	21298	-	-	-	-	-	1186181
Uttar Pradesh	-1186181	-	-	-	1186181	-	-	-	-	-	1186181
West Bengal	162630	-	-	-	162630	-	-	-	-	-	162630
Chandigarh	29807	-	-	-	5403	-	-	-	-	-	29807
Delhi	5403	-	-	-	5403	-	-	-	-	-	5403
Pondicherry	86	-	-	293	379	8164	-	-	137	8301	6024
Total (A)	8360053	1186181	-	293	9546527	1628705	518515	518515	595088	3340292	11773625

State/U.T.	Rice					Paddy				Total in terms of rice.
	F.C.I.	St. Govt.	CSC	Co-Op	Total	F.C.I.	St. Govt.	C.S.C.	Co-Op	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. Hot Contributing to Central Pool											
Gujarat	-	-	18470	-	18470	-	-	-	-	-	18470
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1811582	-	1811582		1231876
Total (B):-	-	18470	-	18470	-	-	1811582	-	1811582		1250346
Total (A+B)	8300053	1186181	18470	293	9564997	1628705	518515	2489566	595088	5151874	13023971

Andhra Pradesh

Crop	Rice	Paddy	Toal rice
Kharif	2222369	-	2222369
Rabi	1085463	-	1085463
Total	3307832	-	3307832

Tamil Nadu

Crop	Rice	Paddy	Total rice
Kuruvai	-	585010	397807
Samba	-	1226572	834069
Total	-	1811582	1231876

STATEMENT V

Statement showing Agencywise procurement of coarsegrains

Procurement as on 23.7.1993

Rabi Coarsegrains (Barely) during current 1993-94 Rabi Marketiing Season (April-March)

States *Agencies:-*	*HAFED*	*FCI*	*RKVSS*	*Total*
Haryana	176	180	-	356
Rajasthan	-	-	1004	1004
Uttar Pradesh	-	43	-	43
Total	176	223	1004	1403

SAFED: Haryana Agri Federation

RKVSS: Rajasthan Kray Vikray Sehkari Sangh

Kharif Coarsegrants during 1992-93 Kharif Marketing season (Oct -Sept).

State	Maize	Jowar	Bajara	Total			
	SGA	FCI	SGA	FCI	SGA		FCI
Maharashtra	5335	-	768569	-	10760	-	784664
Andhra Pradesh	-	6782	-	605	- -		7387
Madhya Pradesh	4633	-	856	-	880		6339
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	1235	1235
Total	9968	67782	769425	605	11640	1235	799655

A: State Government Agency.

STATEMENT - II

Statement showing production estimates of foodgrains items wise and stateswise for 1992-93

State/UT	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maizd	Ragi	Small Mill	Barley	Coarse Cereals	Cereals	Pulses	Food Grains
Andhra Pradesh	8695	8	943	123	808	146	68	-	2088	10791	768	11559
Assam	3363	105	0	—	13	—	6	—	119	3487	56	3543
Bihar	3541	3500	2	5	1383	63	40	42	1535	8576	819	9395
Gujarat	830	1475	389	1623	557	25	23	—	2617	4922	587	5509
Haryana	1869	7000	47	739	58	—	—	110	954	9823	383	10206
Himachal Pradesh	108	561	—	—	679	8	10	44	732	1401	13	1414
Jammu & Kashmir	588	361	—	8	457	—	6	7	478	1427	23	1450
Karnataka	2759	144	1651	234	902	1570	68	-	4425	7328	639	7967
Kerala	1032	—	22	—	—	1	1	—	4	1036	18	1054
Madhya Pradesh	5432	5570	1517	136	1357	4	244	95	3555	14355	3236	17605
Maharashtra	2278	730	6528	1511	200	192	97	2	8530	11538	2051	13589
Orissa	5662	36	19	6	250	237	40	-	552	6250	1058	7308

State/UT	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maizd	Ragi	Small Mill	Barley	Coarse Cereals	Cereals	Pulses	Food Grains
Punjab	7025	12350	—	9	424	—	—	140	573	19948	90	20038
Rajasthan	190	4850	387	2806	1005	—	12	466	4676	8716	1744	11460
Tamil Nadu	6800	—	865	261	74	338	100	—	1638	8438	441	8879
Uttar Pradesh	9609	19600	443	966	1708	197	337	700	4351	33560	2513	36073
West Bengal	11270	550	—	—	130	15	5	12	162	11982	195	12177
Others	1550	150	3	4	174	18	31	3	233	1933	58	1991
All India	72601	56990	12796	8431	10170	2814	1088	1621	36920	166511	14692	181203

STATEMENT - III

Statment showing progressive procurement of kharif cereals during 1992-93 marketing season (Oct. - Sept.)

(Figures in Tones)

State/U.T.	Total Procure-ment 1991-92 (In terms of Rice)	Progressive Procurement 1992-93					Position as on	Corresponding position 1991-92				
		Rice (levy)	Paddy	1992-93 Total in terms of Rice	Increase over Pry. week	Coarse grains		Rice	Paddy	1991-92 Total in terms of Rice	Increase over pry. week	Coarse grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Contributing to Central Pool												
Andhra Pradesh	2260863	3307832	-	3307832	34553	7387	21/07	2249023	-	2249023	10978	-
Arunachal Pr.	119	-	593	395	-	-	30/06	-	179	119	-	-
Assam	5755	8566	-	8566	-	-	30/06	5747	-	5747	-	-
Bihar	0	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	918894	880180	43271	9090207	-	1235	31/05	884221	51364	918464	-	-
Himachal Pr.	0	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	114983	108951	28	108979	888	-	19.07	110867	-	110867	325	-

State/U.T.	Total Procure-ment 1991-92 (In terms of Rice)	Progressive Procurement 1992-93					Position as on	Corresponding position 1991-92				
		1992-93						1991-92				
		Rice (levy)	Paddy	Total in terms of Rice	Increase over Pry. week	Coarse grains		Rice	Paddy	Total in terms of Rice	Increase over pry. week	Coarse grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madhya Pradesh	404126	663892	35879	687811	-	6369	30/06	393859	14194	403322	-	-
Maharashtra	52159	66352	2719	68282	-	383293	18/07	48828	2022	50264	392	-
Orissa	265922	363755	9639	370181	2995	-	07/07	245334	10286	252191	5316	-
Punjab	4248605	2741301	3239862	4901209	-	-	17/07	2163963	2925151	4114064	-	-
Rajasthan	19876	21298	-	21298	-	-	31/05	19848	-	19848	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	830735	1186181	-	1186181	-	-	31/05	830735	-	830735	-	-
West Bengal	79407	162630	-	162630	-	-	30/06	73200	-	73200	-	-
Chandigarh	24126	29807	-	29807	-	-	31/05	24126	-	24126	-	-
Delhi	5011	5403	-	5403	-	-	31/05	5011	-	5011	-	-
Pondicherry	5283	379	8301	6024	-	-	09/07	535	5600	4343	-	-
Total (A)	9235864	9546527	3340292	11775625	38436	398284	7055297	3008796		9061324	17011	-

State/U.T.	Total Procurement 1991-92 (In terms of Rice)	Progressive Procurement 1992-93 Rice (levy)	Paddy	1992-93 Total in terms of Rice	Increase over Pry. week	Coarse grains	Position as on	Corresponding position 1991-92 Rice	Paddy	1991-92 Total in terms of Rice	Increase over pry. week	Coarse grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B. Not Contributing to Central Pool												
Gujarat	11022	18470	-	18478	-	-	31/05	8626	-	8626	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	2672	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	997232	-	1811582	1231876	-	-	31/05	14337	1411342	974050	-	-
Total (B):	1010926	18470	1811582	1250346	-	-	-	22963	1411342	982676	-	-
Total (A+B):	10246790	9564997	5151874	13023971	38436	398284	7078260	4420138	10044000	17011	-	-

	Market Arrivals of Paddy						Paddy Purchased by Millers								
	Punjab			Haryana			Punjab			Haryana			Uttar Pradesh		
Marketing Season	Progressive	Inc. Pry.	Over Week	Progressive	Inc. Pry.	Over Week	Porgressive	Inc. Pry.	Over Week	Progressive	Inc. Pry.	Over Week	Progressive	Inc. Pry.	Over Week
1992-93	8013791	-	-	2303531	-	-	4773929		-	2260260	-	-	2620545		-
1991-92	7873978	-	-	2192239	-	-	4948827	-	-	2140875	-	-	2038634		-

In addition 401371 tonnes of jowar of lower specification has been purchased by way of price support to farmers @ Rs. 215/- per quintal by Maharashtra Government.

Debt Servicing Burden

1054. DR. ASIM BALA:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHKYA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI AJOY MUKHOP ADYAY:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA::
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current position of foreign debt, source-wise, and the approximate amount of foreign debt likely to be increased during 1993-94;

(b) the current level of debt serving burden on the country;

(c) the percentage of the annual budget, Gros Domestic Production and exports spent on debt serving;

(d) the impact of growing debt on the economy of the country and the reasons for such heavy increase in foreign loans; and

(e) the action plan of the Government to repay the loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FIANCE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) As per the latest available data the position of country's non-defense external debt outstand source-wise as on 31.3.3 is given below:-

	Source	U.S.$ Million
(i)	Multilateral	24898
(ii)	Bilateral	15629
(iii)	IMF	4799
(iv)	Export credit	2998
(v)	Commercial Borrowings	11606
(vi)	NRI & FC (B&C) Deposits above one year maturity)	5971
(vii)	Short term debt	4453
	Total	70354

The likely increase in foreign debt during 1993-994 will depend on a number of factors such as out own loan requirements, international aid climate and likely debt service payments to be made etc. It is therefore not possible to estimate precisely the likely increase in foreign debt during 1993-94.

(b) The debt servicing payment on the above debt is estimated to be US $ 6.57 billion

during 1992-93.

(c) The bebt service payment is 16 percent of our annual budget 1992-93, 3 percent of Gross Domestic Production 1992-93 and 25.6 percent of country's exports and invistiable earnings.

(d) External assistance has played an important role in the planned development of the country and has increased the capability of the economy to service its debt.

(e) The loans are being repaid on due dates according to the terms and conditions of each loans agreements.

[*Translation*]

Development of Tourist Sports

1055. SHRI GABHAJI:
MANGAJI THAKORE:
DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:
SHRI G. MADEGOWADA:

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

(a) the amount of financial assistance sanctioned and released by the Union Government for the development of tourist spots during each of the last three years, tourists spot-wise;

(b) whether in some cases the entire sanctioned amount has not been released;

(c) if so, the broad reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount of financial assistance proposed to be provided for development of tourist spots in the country during 1993-94 and 1994-95 alongwith the names of he tourists posts and the amount earmarked for each?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The Central financial assistance sanctioned for the development of tourism to all the States and union Territories during the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1990-91	2768.40
1991-92	3575.51
1992-93	2271.93

Nealry 50% of the sanctioned amount is released as first installment. Thereafter funds are released on the basis of progress made on each project.

(d) An amount of nearly Rs. 30 croers has been earmarked for the development of tourist spots in the country during 1993-94. The amount will be sanctioned to the States depending upon receipt of project proposals alongwith detailed estimates. No funds have been earmarked for 1994-95 as yet.

[*English*]

Foreign Loans

1056. SHRI RHJESH KUMAR:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in the Government loans and the extent of foreign loans in terms of foreign exchanges according to the lastes position;

(b) the percenrage of foreign loans spent of refunding the loans and the percentage of income form export spent in the payment of foreign loans; and

(c) the details of the proties, if any of reduce

the Government expenditure and the details of the secotrs identifed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) As per the latest available data, he total non-defense external debt outsinding on India including NRI deposits ad short-term debt, is estimated to be US$ 70.35 bullion as at the end of 1992-93. The external debt outstanding as increased by 4 percent on dollar terms over the previous years 1991-92

(b) Foreign loans are being repaid mainly out of country's exports ad invisible earnings. As such, the debt sevice payment is estimated to be 25.6 per cent of our exports and invisible receipts during 1992-93

(c) Government have taken a number of steps to bring about improvements in revenue receipts and domestic savings eliminate inessential and low priority expenditure, closely monitor administrative expenditures and exercise careful scrutiny of all ongoing programme so as to ensure that it does not exceed budgetary targets. Details of there important measures taken in this regard are contained in the finance Minister's Budget speech.

[*Translation*]

Import Licences to Exports

1057. DR. PARSURAM GANGWAR:
SHRI CHIMAYANAD SWAMI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to issue import licences to exporters for bulk import on the basis of their production programme;

(b) whether the Government have also laid down any terms and conditions for issue of such licences;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of applications received and licences issued by the Government so far;

(e) wthether the Government are aware that some licences have been issued to such exporters who have not fulfilled their exports obligations;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES , CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The terms and conditions and details for issue of import licences on the basis of production programme are given in Chaptter VII of the Export & Import Policy, 1992-97 and Handbook of Procedures, Vol.I, 1992-97k as amended vide Ministry of Commerce Notification No. 6 (RE)/92-97 dated 9/6/1993 and Public Notice No. 138 (PN)/92-97 dated 9/6 1993, respectively.

(d) Under Duty Exemption Scheme separate data for the number of appications received and licences issued on production programme is not maintained.

(e) to (g). Licences on production programme are not issued to the exporters who are defaulters in their earlier export obligations.

[*English*]

Economic Reforms Programme

1058. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINACNE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Economic community (EEC) has pleased any note on India's economic reforms programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ARBAR AHEMED): (a) No, Sir. The Asia Directorate of the Commission of Eruopean Communities has disclaimed knowledge of any official memorandum of public document on India's economic reform programme

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

Shares of Indian Arlines and Air India

1059. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have disinvested some shares of he Indian Arilines and the Air India recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria followed for determining the prics of their shares; and

(d) the procedure followed for salse of these shares?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Production and Export of Spices

1060. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of species produced in the country during 1991-92 and 1992-93, State-wise;

(b) the value in terms of rupee and dollar of the spices exported by the country during 1992-93, country -wise;

(c) the targets fixed for export of species for 1993-94 and the achievement made so far during the first quarter of the current financial year;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for providing incentives to the exporters of species; and

(e) if so, the details therof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The details are given below:-

The details are given below:

States	Production in M.T.	
	1990-91	1991-92
Andhra Pradesh	509060	424400
Andaman and Nicobar	1100	1970
Arunachal Pradesh	5350	1100
Assam	12700	12500
Bihar	150000	10500
Gujarat	179860	78100
Haryana	19050	4400
Himachal Pradesh	840	200
Jammu and Kashmir	600	400
karnataka	98580	81590
Kerala	102470	51510
Madhya Pradesh	127230	38600
Maharashtra	114300	75700

States	Production in M.T.	
	1990-91	1991-92
Manipur	4180	2800
Meghalaya	32390	2800
Mizoram	11900	2800
Nagaland	1600	300
Orissa	1863380	143400
Pondicherry	110	110
Punjab	13500	4200
Rajasthan	275131	166789
Sikkim	19800	3250
Tamil Nadu	85610	85210
Tripura	4750	3800
Uttar Pradesh	49670	19700
West Bengal	64940	58950

Note: 1. Production figures for the year 1992-93 are not available except in case of Small Cardamom (4250 MT) and Large Cardamom (3550 MT).
2. Production figures in case of Ginger and Garlic are not available for 1991-92.

(c) *The estmated valaue in terms of rupees and dollars of total spices from India during 1992-93, country-wise is given below:-*

Country	Value	
	Rs. in crores	$ million
USA	119.36	40.85
UAE	24.27	8.31
United Kingdom	28.44	8.02
Srilanka	19.82	6.78
Japan	18.82	6.78
Germany	16.37	5.60
Singapore	12.29	4.21
USSR/CIS	11.83	4.07
Pakistan	10.53	3.60
Canada	10.33	3.54
Saudi Arabia	9.71	3.32
Bangladesh	7.19	2.46

Country	Value	
	Rs. in crores	$ million
France	6.37	2.18
Netherlands	5.64	1.98
Mexico	5.64	1.93
Italy	5.41	1.85
Malaysia	5.26	1.80
Poland	3.79	1.30
Korea South	3.56	1.22
Australia	3.48	1.19
Morocco	2.55	0.87
Others	56.39	19.80
Total	382.06	130.77

Source: Estimated based on shipping bills passed by customs/export returns/DECI&S Calcutta.

(c) The target for export pf spices for 1993-94 and the acheivement upto June, 1993 is given below:-

	Qty (MT)	*Value Rs. in crs.*	*$ Million*
Target for 1993-94	1,50.000	500.00	160.00
Achievement during April-June, 1993-94	40.181	114.07	36.97
% Achievement	27%	23%	23%

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) a number of schemes are being implemented for providing incentives to the expoters of spices. these are:-

(i) The Spices Board is providing grant-in-/aid upto Rs. I lakhs to species exports for setting up of a Qualiy Control Laboatory;

(ii) To create a brand image for branded consumers packs of spices and specie products abroad, the Spiceds Board is providing an interest free loan upto 50% for he approved cost.

(iii) In additional, normal market development schemes like Trade Fairs, Trade Information Service etc. are available to exporters.

[*English*]

Minimum Wages

1061. SRI HARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a demand from some Trade Unions for lining of automatic increase of minimum wages to price increase;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government have finalised a proposal to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to(e). There have been present demand form Trade Unions for linking increase in the minimum wages with the price increase. This issue was also discussed in the labour Ministers's Conference i its 30th Sessionheld in July, 1980. As per the recommendations of the Confene, the Central Government have already made a provision for variable Deaness Allowance linkiled to consumer Price Index Number, in the Minimum rates of wages notified for he Scheduled employments under its sphere. The Central Government have also written to all State Governments/Union Territory Administations to provide for variable Dearness Allowance linling to Consumer Prices Index Number in the minimum rates of wages notified for scheduled employments under State sphere, Besides, the Central Government is also considering a proposal to amend to Minimum Wages Act, 1948 providing for the revision of minimum wages once in two years, unless the minimum rates of wages have a veriable component linked to Consumer Price Index Number.

[*English*]

On-Going Projects with Foreign Assistance

1062. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of on-going and yet-stat projects in the country aided by the World Bank and International Development Association;

(b) the reasons for delay in utilisation of the aid in on-going projects; and

(c) the stops taken to avoid the delay in utilisation of aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The names of projects currently under implementation and projets due to become effective with aid for the World Bank are annexure.

(b) the major reasons for delay in the utiliisation of aid under some extrenally aided proejcts include inadequate provision of counterpart funds, procurement delays, problems in

land acquisition , savings due to exchange rate fluctati & project specific issues.

(c) Steps taken to avoid delay in utilisation of aid include strengthening of the counterpart funds through the mechanism of advance additional central assistance to states,. a decision to pass on 100% of aid received in all sectors as additional central assistance to states intensified menitering of proejcts & cancellations and redeployment of loan and credits of projects where necessary.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Projects
1.	Periyar Vaigai
2.	Upper Ganga Modernisation
3.	Gujarat Medium Irrigation
4.	A.P. Composite
5.	Bihar Tubewells
6.	National Water Management
7.	Upper Krishna II
8.	West Bengal Minor Irrigatiion
9.	Punjab Iirrigation III.
10.	Dam Safety
11.	Watershed Development Rain-fed areas
12.	National Agriculture Extension III
13.	National Agriculture Research II
14.	West Bengal Social Forestry

S.No.	Name of the Projects
15.	National Dairy
16.	National Seeds III
17.	National Sericulture
18.	Wateshed Development (hills)
19.	Watershed Development (Plain)
20.	Andhra Pradesh Cyclone
21.	Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development
22.	Maharashtra Forestry
23.	Shriimp and Fish
24.	Upper Indravati
25.	Indra Sarovar
26.	Farakka II
27.	Chandrapur Thermal
28.	Kerala State Power
29.	Combaiined Cycle

S.No.	Name of the Projects
30.	Karnataka Power
31.	National Capiital Power
32.	Talcher Thermal
33.	Karnataka II
34.	Maharashtra Power
35.	Northern Region Transmission
36.	Private Power Utilities
37.	Private Power (BSES)
38.	Power Utilities Efficency Improvement
39.	Oil India Petroleum
40.	Dudhichua Coal
41.	Coal Mining and Quality Improvement
42.	Western Gas
43.	Petroleum Transport
44.	Gas flaring reduction

S.No.	Name of the Projects
45.	Railway electification
46.	National highways
47.	Gujarat rural roads
48.	Telecome XI
49.	Railways modernisation'
50.	States road
51.	National highways II
52.	Tamil Nadu Water Supply
53.	Kerala Water Supply
54.	Bombay Water Supply
55.	Madras Water Supply
56.	Bombay Urban Development
57.	Gujarat Urban Development
58.	Uttar Pradesh Urban Development
59.	Tamil Nadu Urban Development

S.No.	Name of the Projects
60.	Hyderabad Water Supply
61.	Maharashtra Rural Water
62.	Cooperative Fertilizer
63.	Cement Industry
64.	Industrial Finance (SAIL)
65.	Export Development
66.	Electronics
67.	Technology Development
68.	Cement Industry Restruction
69.	Petrochemicals
70.	Industrial Pollution
71.	Population IV
72.	Population V
73.	Population VI
74.	Population VII

S.No.	Name of the Projects
75.	Tamil Nadu Nutrition'
76.	ICDS I
77.	Child Survival and Safe Motherhood
78.	Vocational training
79.	Technician education I
80.	Technician education II
81.	Nathpa Jhakri
82.	Rubber
83.	Bihar Plateau
84.	Rajasthan ADP
85.	Powergrid systems development
86.	Social Safety not
87.	Renewable resources development
88.	Maharashtra composite III
89.	Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclemation

S.No.	Name of the Projects
90.	NTCP Power Generation
91.	Jharia mine fire control
92	Karnataka Water Supply
93.	AIDS Prevention and Control
94.	Population VIII
95.	ICDS II
96.	Leprosy Eradication
97.	Basic Education I
98.	External Sector Investment Liberalisation Programme Loan

Interst of Foreign Loans

1063. SHRI RAMA KRISHAN KONATHALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to pass on the same rate of interest as charged by the World ban and International Development Association to the State Governments for the World Bank and I.D.A. assisted proejcts in the States;

(b) whether this would incerases the resources of the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the amount of interest likely to be saved by Andhra Pradesh during 1993-94 in respect of World Bank and I.D.A assisted projects?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Discussions with World Bank for Revival of Sick Industries

1064. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
SHRI MRUTYUNAYA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have held discusisons with the World Bank in regard to reviving the isck industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Government have sought the assitance of World Bank for restructuring and rationalisation of some public sector enterprces.

(b) Discussions with the World Bank are going on in this regard.

Air Travel Facility to Foreign Tourists

1065. SHRI URPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIAITON AND TOURSIM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign tourists/travvelers have to wait for many days at air ports in the country for geeting seats in the filghts in spite of reservation of seats in advance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;;

(c) the number of foreign tourists/trellers who could not get seats in the respective filghts at th Palam Airport, Delhi in May and June, 1993 while they had reserved these seats in advance; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d). No specific cases has come to the notice of Indian Arilines.

[*English*]

Mishanding of Baggage.

1066 DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instance of mishandling of baggege by the employees of he Indian Ariliens during the last three years, region -wise and year-wise;

(b) the total amount of compensation paid to the customers as result thereof during the above period, region-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to check recurrence of such cases furture?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATIONA ND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 3027 baggage mishandlign cases were reported on Indian Ariliens network in he last three years, Regionwise details are given in Annexurl.

(b) the amount of comesation paid by Indian Air lines in the last three years region-se is given in Amneure II.

(c) The following steps have been taken to streamline baggage handling;-

-Indian Ariliens has introduced baggage matching system at base stations

-Security staff has intensified vigil at the loading/unloading points

-Registered baggage is being delivered to passengers after matching the baggage counerfils with the bagage tags.

-All bagage mishanaliny cases are immediately reported to Indian Ariliens Regional Security Department for investigation and remedial measures.

-The regional baggage cells have been provided with CRT to immediately intiate follow up action in the case of reported mishandling of baggage.

STATEMENT-I

Statistics of Mishandled Passenger Baggage Complaints in 1990, 1991 and 1992.

	1990	*1991*	*1992*	*Total*
Delhi	154	248	233	635
Bombay	340	480	345	1165
Calcutta	198	138	251	587
Madras	238	227	175	640
Total	930	1093	1004	3027

STATEMENT-II

Statistics of Compensation paid for Baggage Mishandling in 1990, 1991 and 1992.

	1990 (Rs.)	*1991 (Rs.)*	*1992 (Rs.)*
Delhi	77,918.40	3,00,118.00	1,60,722.07
Bombay	1,30,442.85	2,89,384.30	3,18,707.00
Madras	2,06,089.58	3,73,462.19	6,13,119.20
Calcutta	2,71,172.48	12,01,503.12	12,25,797.72

Export of Sports Items

1067. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sports items exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years;

(b) the countries to which these apprts item are exported;

(c) whether there is a great demand for these items aborad; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to promote the export of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) Details if sports items exported and foreign exchange earned there from during each of the last three years are as follows:

Details of sports items and foreign exchanged earned therefrom during each of the last three years are as follows:-

(F.E. earned equalent to Rs. in lakhs)

		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Inflatable Balls (includes balls, Rugby balls etc.)	2345.61	2613.48	3717.70]
2.	Bladders: (included in inflatable balls)	249.22	197.18	
3.	Hockey Sticks:	219.22	186.63	180.12
4.	Protective Equipment	161.12	176.27	1275.82
5.	Cricket Bats	224.70	337.56	617.27
6.	Cricket and Hockey Balls	224.70	239.00	311.45
7.	Protective Equipment for Hockey	752.54	899.94	135.09
8.	Rackets	399.93	79.34	86.30
9.	Sports Badges and Insignias	149.62	188.70	139.78
10.	Indore Games Including Carrom Boards and Chess	255.62	550.94	642.60
11.	Boxing Equipment	239.58	351.23	391.19
12.	Other Sports Goods (includes Health and leisure equipment, camping equipment, fishing tools, Footballs gloves etc.)	1424.31	1425.93	1637.93
	Total :	6674.00	7246.00	9381.03

(Source: The Sports Goods Export Promotion Council)

(b) These items are exported mainly to the following countries:

Australia, U.K.., Germany, , USA, New Zealand, France, Holland, Belgium Canada, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other countries of West Asia and Latin America.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Market development measures abroad, like participation in trade fairs/exhibitions, sponsoring of market study teams, etc. and product development efforts in India for Indian Sports Goods to be competitive in world market in terms of price and quality, have been taken up to promote the export of Sports Goods.

[English]

Spanish assistance for Development of Beach Resorts

1068. SHRI ANANTRAOLDESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take Spanish assistance for development of beach resorts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed or proposed to be signed between India and Spain in the field of tourism;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD):(a) and (b) . No, Sir. There is no such proposal

(c) and (d). The Government of India is considering to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with spain in the field of tourism. However, the reaction of the Spanish side is awaited.

Savings Bank Scheme

1069. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the savings under the Savings Bank Scheme is coming down;

(b) if so, the trend shown in this regard during the last three year;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures the government contemplate to encourage small savings in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to(c) The amount of deposits in saving bank accounts in public sector banks and private sector banks outstanding as on last Friday of March 1991, 1992 and 1993 were as follows:

(Rs in crores)

Year ended	*Public Sector Banks*	*Private Sector Banks*
March 1991	45223	2220
March 1992	51110	2578
March 1993	52390	2694

Thus, deposits in savings banks accounts have shown increasing trend during the last three years.

(d) Banks have various schemes, particularly in short them deposits, which are likely to attract public for making deposits therein.

[English]

Computerisation in Banks

1070. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the public sector banks have achieved total computerisation of bank services;

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

(c) whether computerised banking services of these banks is available in all their branches of the country;

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

(e) whether this total computerisation is likely to lead to reduction in staff strength and in future recruitments in all categories;

(f) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to avert such a situation;

(g) whether the government propose to ask private sector banks to achieve total computerisation of bank services; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Some public sector banks have taken up total computerisation of their service s at selected branches.

(b) As on 30. 6. 1993, the following public sector banks had taken up local computerisation at 28 branches located in different parts of the country.

1. State Bank of India of India

2. State Banks of Hyderabad

3. State Bank of Indore

4. State Bank of Mysore

5. State Bank of Saurashtra

6. Allahabad Bank

7. Bank of Baroda

8. Bank of India

9. Bank of Maharashtra

10 Canara Bank

11. Central Bank of India

12. corporation Bank

13. Dena Bank

14. Indian Bank

15. Oriental Bank of commerce

16. Punjab National Bank

17. Union Bank of India

18. UCO Bank

19. Vijaya Bank

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The existing agreements of the banks with their employees unions do not permit total computerisation at all their branches.

(e) and (f) As per the 1983 agreement between the Indian Banks' Association and Bank Employees Association, there shall be no retrenchment of staff as result of introduction of machines computers. Future recruitment is likely to be affected by computerisation. However, the matter will be under review.

(g) and (h) Reserve Bank of India have not issued any such directive to private sector banks. However, guidelines issued by RBI for the setting up of new banks in the private sector recommend full use of modern infrastructural facilities in office equipment, computers, tele-

communications, etc.

[*Translation*]

Exemption of welfare Committees / Organisations from Tax on . Lotteries

1071. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Welfare Committees / Organisations have been exempted from taxes on lotteries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some welfare Committees / Organisations have not fulfilled the required conditions in this regard;

(d) whether Government have reviewed the working of welfare Committees / Organisations granted such exemption; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURHTY):(a) to (e) As names of the Welfare Committees / Organisations in respect of which information have been sought are not given, it is not possible to reply this Question.

[*English*]

Opening of New Institute of Hotel Management

1072. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a new institute of hotel management under the national Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) Government have sanctioned a Woodcraft Institute at shillong in the State of Meghalaya with effect from the academic session 1993—94.

Discontinuation of Service Area Approach Scheme of Banks in Kerala

1073. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union government to discontinue the Service Area Approach Schemes followed by banks in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any directions in this regard has been given to the banks by the Union Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) No, proposal from the government of Kerala has been received by Reserve Banks of India (RBI) to discontinue the Service Area Approach (SAA). Only certain operational difficulties on account of Service Area Approach have been brought to the notice of RBI .(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Grounded Aircraft

1074. DR. DRUPASINDHU BHOI : will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) Whether some aircraft of the Indian Airlines, the Air India and the Vadudoot have been grounded;

(b) if so, the number of aircraft of each of these airlines that have been grounded;

(c) the date since when each of these aircraft has been grounded; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MIINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :(a) to (d) No aircraft in the fleet of Air India and Indian Airlines has been grounded except for a few required to undergo mandatory and routine maintenance checks.

In the operational fleet of Vayudoot, 2 hs—748 and 4 DO—228 aircraft have been on ground for long periods as per details given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

List of Vayudoot aircraft grounded for long periods

Sl. No.	*Type of Air Craft*	*Regn. No.*	*Date from which grounded*	*Reasons*
1.	HS-748	VTDXO	7.6.92	Grounded due to paucity of resources to carry out check II.
2.	HS-748	VTDXR	25.10.92	
3.	DO-228	VT-ETQ	31.7.90	Want of spares/ engines
4.	DO-228	VT-EJV	21.5.91	-do-
5.	DO-228	VT-EIP	13.1.93	-do-
6.	DO-228	VT-EJW	6.3.93	-do-

Credit for Priority Sectors

1075. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to grant more credit for priority sectors;

(b) if so, whether any concrete directives have been issued to banks in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action initiated by the banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks are required to lend at least 40% of their net bank credit to priority sector. There no proposal to enhance this target.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Production of Cotton

1076. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cotton produced in the country during the last three years state—wise;

(b) the percentage of exports to the total production of cotton; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production of cotton in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY): (a) State—wise production of cotton for the last three years was as under:—

(Qty. in lakh bales of 170 Kgs each)

State	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Punjab	17.25	23.71	23.00
Haryana	11.50	14.06	14.00
Rajasthan	9.50	10.23	11.00
Gujarat	15.00	15.16	20.50
Maharashtra	15.00	12.48	20.00
Madhya Pradesh	16.00	8.94	9.00
A.P.	18.75	18.82	18.00
Kamataka	8.00	8.25	8.00
Tamil Badu	5.00	5.75	5.50
Others.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total	117.00	119.00	130.00

b) The percentage of exports to the total production of cotton were as under:

(Units lakh bales)

Year	*Production*	*Export*	*Percentage*
1990-91	117.00	11.90	10.17%
1991-992	119.00	0.77	0.65%
1992-93	130.00	17.885 (Released)	13.73%

(c) The matter regarding the production of cotton rests with the Ministry of Agriculture which is operating an Intensified Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) to increase the production of cotton. Under this cheme 40 districts have identified in cotton growing states for augmenting cotton production by was of distribution of breeder and foundation seeds, distribution certified seed, integrated pest Management etc.

Waiving off Loans

1077. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the States have requested to waive off the Central Government loans given to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to accept their request; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b) The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh Mizoram and Goa have requested for waiving off their UT period loans. The government of Jammu & Kashmir have also requested for making a special reference to the Tenth Finance commission to suggest remedial measures, preferably write off of loans.

(c) and (d) Government of India, as a sequel to the recommendation of the Rangarajan Committee which went into the financial problems of Special Category States to suggest durable solution, has agreed to write off a part of the UT period loan of Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 11.14 crores) and Mizoram (Rs. 10.00 crores) and also the hiring charges for helicopter by Arunachal Pradesh amounting to Rs. 15.05 crores. The terms of reference to the Tenth Finance Commission include assessment of debt position of the States as on 31st March. 1994 and for suggesting such corrective measures as are deemed necessary keeping in view the financial requirements of the Center. This will cover the request of the J&K Government.

Accident of Swati ' Aircraft

1078. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :
SHRII BRAHMANAN MANDAL :
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :

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

(a) whether a Swati aircraft manufactured by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited crashed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this aircraft had completed the prescribed training flight;

(d) if not, the reasons for its induction in public service without completing the training flight;

(e) the particulars of persons killed in the accident;

(f) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the crash; and

(g) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A Swati aircraft belonging to M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. was involved in an accident at Haridwar while undergoing a production test flight on. 3. 6. 93.

(c) and (d) The aircraft was undergoing production test flight and had not been inducted in service.

(e) The Pilot—in—Command, Capt. Kamindra Singh, who was the sole occupant on board, died in this accident.

(f) and (g) An Inspector of Accidents has been appointed to investigate this accident and the report is awaited.

[*English*]

Delay in Payment of Claims to Export under International Price Reimbursement Scheme.

1079. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in the payment of claims of Indian exporters under the international Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS) causing sharp slump in engineering exports;

(b) if so, the details of the unsettled pending claims as on May 31, 1993 with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to settle these claims expeditiously and also to ensure their quick settlement in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). There has been no decline in export of engineering items during 1992-93 or April-May, 1993 as compared to export during the corresponding period in the preceding year. There has however, been a shortage of funds to finance the International Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS) which has led to delay in payment of claims under the Scheme. As on 31.5.1993, there were claims worth Rs.236 crores pending payment for want of funds. To meet the situation, the Government has initated several measures, including providing additional funds for the Scheme

False Insurance Clamis

1080. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:
SHRI G. DEVARYA NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of settlement of false insurance claims by the officials of the New

India Assurance Company have come to the notice of the Government during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alowgwith the value of each such claim, and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Promotion of handloom Sector in Himachal Pradesh

1081. MAJOR D. D. KHANORIA : Will the Minister TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has submitted any scheme to the Union Government for augmenting the production of handloom cloth and the Welfare of the Weavers in the State, and

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

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

(b) During the year 1992—93, on the basis of proposals received from the State Government releases were made to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh under the following Schemes:

	Scheme	*Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)*
1.	Margin Money for Destitute Weavers.	2.20
2.	Project Package Scheme.	43.66
3.	Integrated Handloom Village Development	5.00
4.	Worksheet-cum—Housing.	11.20
5.	MDA/Rebate	24.43
6.	National Design Collection.	2.25
	Total	88.74

Export of UN embroidered Silk Garments

1082. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in announcing long term Garments Export Entitlement Policy, beginning from 1994 under various systems is affecting the exports of silk unembroidered garments;

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government thereto;

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

announced?

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

(c) The Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for 1994 is likely to be announced shortly.

Handloom Development Centre

1083. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up 3,000 handloom development centres in the country;

(b) if so, whether 500 quality dyeing centres are also being set up in certain areas; and

(c) if so, the cost involved and the details of the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) and (b) Government have drawn up a tentative proposal for setting up of Handloom Development Centres and quality dyeing centres in areas of weavers concentration during VIII Plan period.

(c) The proposal is at a tentative stage.

Agricultural Loan to Farmers in Gujarat

1084. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of agricultural loans given to the farmers of Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the recoveries made up to the year 1992—93 and the amount outstanding; and

(c) whether fresh loans are proposed to be given in 1993—94 to enable the farmers to recover losses, irrespective of recoveries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) Institution group—wise achievement in respect of agriculture and allied activities under Annual Credit Plan drawn by Reserve Bank of India under Service Area Approach to rural lending in Gujarat is as under :—

(Rs. in Crores)

Institutions	*ACP 1990—91 March-91*	*APC 1991—92 March-92*	*APC 1992—93 (Upto Sep-1992)*
1. Commercial Bank	235.09	267.99	173.85
2. Coop. Banks	328.56	474.48	411.48
3. RRBs	18.30	23.08	17.59
4. Others	4.19	1.33	0.18
	586.14	766.88	603.19

(b) The recovery position of direct agricultural advances of all Scheduled Commercial banks in the State of Gujarat for the period ending June 1989, 1990 and 1991 (latest available) is

indicated below:

(Rs. crores)

	1989	*1990*	*1991*
1. Demand	349	446	510
2. Recovery	204	214	301
3. percentage of recovery to demand	58.5	48.0	59.1

(c) As regards giving fresh loans to farmers during 1993—94, no fresh instructions have been issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). However, standing instructions to banks have been given to ensure timely and adequate flow of credit to farmers for agricultural purposes. The defaulter borrowers are not eligible for fresh loans. If the non—payment of installment is on account of reasons beyond the control of the borrows i.e. for reasons such as natural calamities, like floods droughts, hailstorms etc. suitable postponement/ reschedulement, could be granted to the borrowers in affected areas where annewari declared by State Government is six annas or less by the financial agencies on a case by case basis.

Inflation Rate

1085. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:
DR. K. D. JESWANI:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of wholesale and consumer price indices of essential commodities during the last six months;

(b) the weekly rate of inflation on point to point basis during the above period;

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

(d) whether the prices of essential commodities and other items are going up day—by—day and the people are loosing the purchasing Power; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to bring down the rate of inflation and price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The wholesale and consumer price indices of essential commodities during the last six months are given below:

Month	WPI of Essential Commodities	Month	CPI of Essential Commodities
Jan. 93	230.5	Oct. 92	238
Feb. 93	232.1	Nov. 92	237
March 93	232.9	Dec. 92	235

Month	WPI of Essential Commodities	Month	CPI of Essential Commodities
April 93	233.2	Jan. 93	234.
May 93	237.2	Feb. 93	235
June 93	242.2	Mar. 93 *	234

* Latest available.

(b) Weekly rate of inflation on Point to Point basis during the last six months are given in the statement1.

(c) The rate of inflection has actually come down from 7. 7 per cent at the beginning of January, 1993 to 6.1 per cent as on 26 June, 1993.

(d) The rate of inflation in essential commodities is currently around 3. 8 per cent. Prices of 14 commodities / Products in the food articles group have shown an absolute decline during the last on year

(e) Government have taken the following steps to check the increase in prices and bring down the rate of inflation :

— Strict control on fiscal deficit.

— Liberalized trade policy and reduction in tariffs espcieally in basic raw materials so as to reduce input costs.

— Augmenting PDS supplies and importing essential commodities wherever necessary.

— Tight monetary Policy to control inflationary expectations.

Weekly rate of inflation on point to point basis during the last six months.

Week ended (date)	*Annual rate of inflation on point to point basis (per cent)*
2.1.1993	7.7
9.1.1993	7.4
16.1.1993	7.3
23.1.1993	7.6
30.1.1993	7.6
6.2.1993	7.6
13.2.1993	7.4
20.2.1993	7.7
27.2.1993	7.4

Week ended (date)	*Annual rate of inflation on point to point basis (per cent)*
6.3.1993	7.1
13.3.1993	7.1
20.3.1993	7.1
27.3.1993	7.0
3.4.1993	6.8
10.4.1993	6.7
17.4.1993	7.1
24.4.1993	7.0
1.5.1993	6.9
8.5.1993	6.8
15.5.1993	6.9
22.5.1993	6.1(P)
29.5.1993	6.3 (P)
5.6.1993	5.8 (P)
12.6.1993	6.3 (P)
19.6.1993	6.1 (P)
26..6.193	6.1 (P)

P= Provisional.

Export Target

1086. SHRI K. M. MATHEW : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the break—up of the export target, percentage and performance fixed for granite blocks, granites and iron ore after the removal of the excise duties on these items for the current years;

(b) the performance in terms of rupee as well as percentage achieved so far;

(c) whether the performance till now warrant the removal of subsidies;

(d) if so, the details thereof: and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES. CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (e) The export target fro iron ore and granite for 1993—94 and their performance during April '93 along with percentage of performance vis—a— vis target is given below:

	Target (1993—94) (Rs. crores)	*Performance April '93 Rs. crores)*	*%age of Performance*
1. Iron ore	1590.33	135.31	8.54
2. Granite	600.00	32.00	5.33

Separate export targets for granite and granite blocks are not fixed.

Export duty on granite and iron ore was abolished in the Budget for 1993—94. There is no excise duty or export subsidy on iron ore or granite.

[*Translation*]

Capital Growth Rate and Savings

1087. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline in the capital growth rate during 1990—91 and 1991—92;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to increase the rate of savings in this regard?

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

(b) The annual rate of growth of gross capital formation at current prices during 1990—91 and 1991—92 was 12.9 per cent and 11.2 per cent respectively.

(c) Savings are influenced by a number of factors including the rate of growth of income and the rate of inflation. The economic reform measures initiated by Government particularly those relating to the fiscal and financial sector reforms are expected to increase the levels of productivity and incomes and, thereby, savings. The rate of inflation has already come down.

[*English*]

Allocation of Export Quota.

1088. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation of India has been given order to export Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco to Russia during the last year;

(b) the details of the traders/companies who are given export order from out of export quota offered to STC;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to allocate export quota to the growers society from out of export order given to STC this year to clear the tobacco stock with them;

(d) whether the Government have received any request from the Andhra Pradesh Tobacco Growers Society to allot a part of export order given to STC units to dispose of the tobacco purchased by it from the farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

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

(b) and (c) STC exports Tabacco like any other exporters and does not get any special quota from Russia. From time to time STC has been able to obtain orders for small quantities of tobacco through M/s Sojuzplodo—import, Moscow and this has been in open competition with other exporters.

During 1992—93 STC secured order for 240 tons fro Russia and it was fulfilled through the following associate suppliers of STC:

(i) M/s Tobacco Enterprises of India, Gurtur —120 Tons

(ii) M/s Deccan Tabasco Enterprises, Guntur —80 Tons

(iii) M/s Sundaram Tobaccos, Guntur —40 Tons.

In case STC is able to obtain larger orders from Russia this year, STC would be willing to consider passing on some quantity to the A.P. Tobacco Growers Union even though the Union had declined to execute such orders offered by STC in 1991—92 The union is also free to compete with private exporters for orders from Russia.

(d) and (e) The Government does not allocate any quota. The desire of the Union in getting Russian orders has been conveyed to the Russian authorities as will as STC.

[*Translation*]

Recovery of EPF in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh

1089. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether several companies in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh are not depositing the amount of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner;

(b) the number of such companies in the year 1992—93 in the above States; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to recover this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Production of Raw Jute

1090. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:
SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Wiill the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of raw jute produced in the country during last three years, State—Wise;

(b) the quantum of raw jute purchased by the JCI, cooperative societies and other agencies during the same period, State—wise;

(c) whether the Government are aware that jute growers are facing difficulties due to low jute market price during the last year

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to provide funds to JCI to purchase large quantum of jute during the ensuing season to save the interests of jute growers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to declare minimum statuary price of jute before the ensuring jute season?

THE MIINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) to (e) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The State-wise figures of production and procurement of raw Jute by JCI and its cooperative agencies during the last 3 years are as follows:

Quantity in lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each

State	*1990-91*		*1991-92*		*1992-93*	
	Production	*Procurement*	*Prodcution*	*Procurement*	*Production*	*Procurement*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	10.80	1.01	10.00	0.61	9.10	1.69
Bihar	11.50	0.71	10.00	1.60	7.70	0.79
Meghalaya	0.50	0.01	0.65	0.05	0.50	0.14
Orissa	4.50	0.09	4.00	0.14	3.50	0.06
Tripura	0.70	0.02	0.85	0.16	0.50	0.10
Uttar Pradesh	0.50	-	1.00	-	0.50	-
West Bengal	54.00	6.40	55.50	3.53	42.20	6.51
Andhra Pradesh	6.00	0.28	6.00	0.06	4.50	0.08

State	Quantity in lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each					
	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Production	Procurement	Prodcution	Procurement	Production	Procurement
Other States	1.50	-	2.00	-	1.50	
Total	90.00	8.52	90.00	6.15	70.00	9.37

(c) to (e). JCI is provided with adequate funds to conduct price support operations during the current jute season aslo in the eventuality of fall in price fo raw jute below support levels in order to protect the interests of the jute growing farmers.

Government has fixed the Minimum Support Price for TD-5 grade of raw jute grown in Assam at Rs. 450 per quintal for the 1993-94 jute season.

Subsidy on Diesel Fuel Deep—Sea Fishing Vessels.

1091. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has been giving subsidy on diesel fuel deep—sea fishing vessels;

(b) whether any step has been taken by the MPEDA to give special emphasis on deep—sea fishing units which are recognized as sick units;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total assistance provided to such units in deep—sea fishing sector through oil subsidy scheme during each of the last three years, State—wise?

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

(b) High Speed Diesel Prices Reimbursement Scheme is implemented as the export linked subsidy scheme. Under this scheme, sickness of the unit is not recognised as one of the criterial for providing the subsidy assistance.

(c) Details of assistance to fishing units recognised as sick units are not complied by MPEDA. Total assistance given to deep sea fishing vessels under the Scheme during the last three years is as under:

Years	*No. of vessels*	*Subsidy assistance released (Rs. lakhs)*
1991—92	36	91.30
1992—93	55	113.87
1993—94 (April June)	24	36.20
		241.43

State—wise breakup of the above figures is not maintained.

Development of Coffee Industry

1092. SHRIMATI MEHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI RAM SINGH KESHWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a long them perspective plan for the development of coffee industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any strategy is being considered by the Government to boost export of value—added coffee in the world market and identified now market for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) and (b) Coffee Board have formulated a Coffee Development Plan which has the following salient features :—

— Production target by 2000 AD —2,20,000 tonnes

— Export Target —1,32,000 tonnes

— Domestic Consumption —88,000 tonnes

To achieve the above production target the following programmes have been envisaged;

— To bring 61,000 ha. under Water Augmentation programme.

— By introducing high yielding disease resistant seed material like Cavern under replantation programme on an area of 50,000 ha.

— By inducing the planters to adopt intensive cultivation of area of 40,000 ha.

(c) and (d) In the new Export Import Policy for 1992—97 necessary provisions have been made for the 100% Export Oriented Units for import of raw materials vis. , raw coffee at cheaper prices for manufacture of soluble coffee and reexport in order to be cost effective to compete in the international market.

(ii) The Coffee Board has also taken steps this year to introduce certain new grades of lower types of coffee into the export market which were not sold in export auctions hitherto to enable to meet the requirements of soluble coffee manufacturers so that they may be able to compete in the international market as the value addition is higher in soluble coffee.

(iii) The export performance of value added coffee (soluble coffee and roasted seeds) during the last three years shown tremendous inroads to new markets which include U. K., Canada, U. S. A., Austria, Baharain, Jordan, Taiwan, Afghanistan, Ploand, Portugal France Japan, Netherlans, Czechoslovrkir and South Korea.

Modernisation of Cotton Industry.

1093. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have finalised an action plan for modernisation of cotton ginning and pressing industry to improve the quality- of fibre ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the action plan;

(c) the time by which the action plan is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the extent to which it will be helpful to the cotton industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) to (d) The Government has drawn up an Action Plan for the improvement in ginning and pressing industry. A long term programme of education, training of management practices, preparation of maintenance manuals is to be taken up in this direction. Similarly, installation of pneumatic succession system for conceying kapas through heaps to gin has been contemplated and a few ginneries in the country has been identified for modernisation. This would help cotton industry to improve efficiency and the quality of product. No specific time — frame has been fixed for implementation of the plan.

Export of Potato

1094. SHRIMATI GEET MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from Members of Parliament and peasants organisations for export of potato;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

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

(b) and (c) India is not exporting potatoes in large quantities mainly, because of non—availability of internationally acceptable varieties and restrictions on movement of potatoes from west Bengal due to disease problems. Export of potatoes to Mauritius has started after India signed an MDU in June 92 with Mauritius in respect of phytro sanitary conditions for import of potatoes from India.

[*Translation*]

Export of Groundnut, Sesame and Edible Seeds by Farmers.

1095. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of seeds being exported by India at present;

(b) the percentage share of seeds in our total export during each of the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to allow farmers to export their groundnut (H. P. S.) sesame and edible seeds directly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) During 1991—92, the export of seed items (which are being exclusively as seed forms was Rs. 20. 6 crores. Besides, the export of HPS Groundnut and the combined export of sesame & Niger seeds, (which are not being exclusively used as seed forms), were Rs. 7. 39 crores and Rs. 101. 19 crores respectively in the comparative period.

(b) The percentage share of seeds which are being exclusively used as seed form in our total export during the last two years is as under:

Year	*Percentage*
1990—91	0.06
1991—92	0.04

The figures for 1992—93 are not yet available.

(c) to (e) The export of sea same seed and safflower seed are freely allowed The export of HPS groundnut is allowed freely subject to registration with Indian Oil and Produce Exporters Association (IOPEA), and export of sunflower seed is allowed freely subject to registration with IOPEA and an export ceiling of 50, 000 MTs. The export of edible seeds is allowed subject to licensing.

[*English*]

Loan Given by Nationalised Banks in Maharashtra

1096. SHRI MANIKRO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given by the various branches of the nationalized banks in the State of Maharashtra during the last two years for building of houses, setting up for industries/ trading in grains for purchasing of vehicles; etc;

(b) whether the loan has been recovered; and

(c) if not, the time by which the outstanding amount is proposed to be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The present data reporting system from banks does not generate information in the manner asked for. The advances granted to small scale industries, housing for certain categories and transport operators coming in the priority sector lending of banks for the country as whole including the State of Maharashtra are as under

(i) Disbursal of advances of scheduled commercial banks as on last Friday of June 1990 and June 1991 (Latest available)

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

	June 1990		June 1991	
	No of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount
Small Scale industries	26243	365.61	27870	667.31
Housing	1407	1.86	1392	1.49
Transport Operators	7882	51.66	7240	46.78

(ii) Advances outstanding in respect of public sector banks as on last Friday of March 1990 and March 1991 (latest available)

	March 1990		March 1991	
	No. of A/cs	Amount A/Cs	No. of	Amount
Small Scale Industries	157432	2593.66	152009	2868.89
Housing	4551	11.61	4633	9.59
Transport Operators	57872	249.45	59556	249.65

(b) and (c) The banks provide loans to credit worthy borrowers for taking up economically viable activities. Repayment schedules are fixed taking into account the sustenance requirements, surplus nearing capacity, the break—even point, the life of the assets, etc. The banks have been impressed upon to institute a viable recovery system with a view to help recycling the scarce resources of the banks to the needy and productive sectors of the economy on the one hand and to improve the profitability of the lending banks, on the other hand.

Import of Textile Products and readymade Garments

1097. SHRI GEORGE FEERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to liberalise the import of textile products and readymade garments in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) In the course of negotiations on textiles in the Uruguay Round request for market access on textiles items have been made by the principal industrialized countries. India has responded that the ability to consider these requests would be contingent on very substantial improvement in market access for Indian textiles and garments and also on improvement in the balance of payments situation. As of now there is no specific proposal under Government's consideration to remove restraints on imports of textiles products or readymade garments into the country.

Indian Banks Abroad

1098. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Indian banks had to close down their operation at some centres abroad due to non—viability;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor in each case;

(c) whether the Government propose to make an assessment of the working of Indian banks functioning abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) Some Indian banks have closed or have decided to close some of their branches abroad with a view to reduce operational costs including staff expenditure and to improve their viability. In particular, State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and Bank of India have reviewed their operations in the United Kingdom and have decided to close/ merge some of their branches there for the above reasons.

(c) and (d) RBI have already undertaken an exercise to examine the working of Indian banks' branches abroad and make necessary structural changes wherever necessary taking into consideration operational and other factors.

Sub Regional PF Office at Mysore

1099. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a sub—regional Provident Fund office at Mysore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) to (c) A reference has been received by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for opening of a Sub—Regional office of EPF at Mysore. The Organisation is in the process of evolving fresh norms for opening of Sub- Regional offices. Therefore, no dicision in the matter can be taken till the revised norms become operational.

[*Translation*]

Projects Running with Foreign Collaboration

1100. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to scrap all such projects which were started with international collaboration and are not viable at present:

(b) if so. the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the new projects on which balance amount sanctioned for such projects would be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not decided to scrap any externally aided project on account of non viability.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Moratorium on Debt Repayment of Loans

1101. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States have sought a three year moratorium on the debt repayment and rescheduling of outstanding loans;

(b) if so, the particulars of those States indicating the amounts due from them, due date for re—payment etc., State—wise and the reasons for which relaxation has been sought; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of the requests of these Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b): (i) Government of Assam has requested in their memorandum to Finance Minister that the State's loan repayment liabilities in 1993—94 and 1994—95 as also the balance of defaulted repayment for 1991—92 be allowed to be liquidated over a period of 6 years, which substantially reduces repayment liabilities pending provision of relief by the Tenth Finance Commission.

(ii) Government of J&K has requested for placing a moratorium on the recovery of all Central dues during the current financial year until a solution is found to their financial problems.

(iii) Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested that the repayments due during 1993—94 should be suitably rescheduled till the Central Government takes a favorable decision relating to

repayment remodeling of small savings loans. They have also requested that if for some reasons, it is not possible to defer the repayment of interest amounting to Rs. 430. 18 crores, then atleast the amount of principal which is Rs. 282. 70 crores should be rescheduled so as to be recovered in equated quarterly installments over the period of next three years commencing from 1994—95.

(iv) The State Government of Punjab has requested for moratorium on the recovery of special plan loans given to them in the previous years in the three years from 1993—94 to 1995—96.

(v) Government of Gujarat has requested that the repayment of Central loans against net small savings collections should be kept in abeyance till a decision is taken on the recommendation of the Committed on Austerity set up by the National Development Council under Shri Biju Patnaik to treat Central loans against net collections of small savings as loans in perpetuity.

(vi) Sixteen MLAs of Manipur have requested the Government of India to grant 5 years moratorium to the State Government on the repayment of loan to the Central Government.

(c) Such requests have not been agreed to by the Central Government in view of its financial constraints. The resources of the Central Government take into account repayments of loans and to the extent they are reduced, the ability of the Center to provide plan assistance to States will also get reduced.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Bank Branches in Rural Areas of Rajasthan

1102. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India for opening the bank branches in rural area under bank branches expansion programme;

(b) the details of the branches of public sector, commercial and regional rural banks recommended by the Government of Rajasthan to be opened in rural areas during the last two years and the current year so far and the details of the branches of the above banks opened in Rajasthan during the above period, along with their locations;

(c) whether Government propose to review its policy for opening bank branches in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) Under the extent policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), opening of additional branches in rural area are considered on two counts viz. :

(i) Service area allocated to a bank branch may be found to be unmanageable due to large number of villages allotted, number of constituents to be catered to and long distance / difficult terrain involved in servicing the area;

(ii) The increase in business of a rural branch justifiably warranting an additional branch which could be viable.

Under the new policy hilly l tribal areas and sparsely populated resins would preference for opening of new branches, It is left to the judgment of the individual banks to assess the need on the above basis. for additional rural branches in the respective service areas of their rural branches. The centres so identified by them should have the their rural branches. recommendations of the concerned lead banks as also the State Governments.

(b) Government of Rajasthan has recommended 114 centres for opening of branches of commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks under the Branch Expansion Programme 1990—95. details of these centres is given in the statement I. Of these, 8 under—noted centres have been considered suitable for opening of branches and the concerned banks and the State Government have been advised accordingly.

District	*Name of Center*	*District*	*Name of Center*
Siker	Badalwas	Bikaner	Khara
Churu	Binasar, Halidch Hardas ka Bas and Ganedi	Nagaur Jaipur	Barangana Jetpur Ind l. Area
Udaipur	Badi		

The other centes could not be considered as they did not conform to Service Area Norms.

The details of the branches opened in Rural Areas of Rajasthan during the year 1990—91 to 1992—93 (April—March) are furnished in statement II.

(c) and (d) The Narasimham Committee has recommended the formation of rural standing subsidiaries which could handle rural banling in a more efficient and cost affective manner. A decision in this regard has not yet been taken.

STATEMENT - I

Statement showing centres recommended by DIF for opening branches of Public Sector Commercial Banks and RRBs in rural areas in Rajasthan during the last two years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	District
1	Beawar Khas	Ajmer
2.	Srinagar	"
3.	Gugara	"
4.	Dadiya	"
5.	Didwa	"
6.	Gulgawa	"
7.	Badan-Bada	"
8.	Bir	"
9.	Jeawana	Alwar
10.	Baneda	Bhilwara
11.	Mahuwa Khurd	"
12.	Ladpura	"

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	District
13.	Kachhola	"
14.	Kotari	"
15.	Tikad	"
16.	Amargarh	"
17.	Rampura Kagucha	"
18.	Mandapam	"
19.	Sahzipure	Sriganganagar
20.	Lakhinya	"
21.	Rawala	"
22.	Satipura	"
23.	Hakambed	"
24.		"
25.	Ghamurwari	"
26.	Sahib Singhwala	"
27.	18-LLW	"

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	District
28.	Pratappura	"
29.	Hanipura	"
30.	27 PS	"
31.	Bindadwal	"
32.	IMRN	"
33.	66 MP 66	"
34.	10 K 10	"
35.	Narwa-Khichama	Jodhpur
36.	Paota	Jaipur
37.	Jaitpura-Inclarea	"
38.	Tathed	Kota
39.	Fatehpur	"
40.	Taleda	Bundi
41.	Hindoli	"
42.	Saleda	Udaipur

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	District
43.	Thur	"
44.	Kherwada	"
45.	Kailashpuri	"
46.	Sisarama	"
47.	Amberi	"
48.	Sultana	Jaisalmer
49.	Pithla	"
50.	Binagar	Churu
51.	Barsinghsar	Bikaner
52.	Khara	"
53.	Hathi Deh Mar Dakh Ka Was	Sikar
54.	Dudawa	"
55.	Badalas	"
56.	Sewad Bedi	"
57.	Dujod	"

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	District
58.	Sihot Bedi	"
59.	Ganedi	"
60.	Khudi-Chhothi	"
61.	Mau	Sikar
62.	Putholi	Chittorgarh
63.	Matajiki	"
64.	Sukhwada	"
65.	Chanderiya	"
66.	Ancal Kera	"
67.	Nevaria	"
68.	Rashmi	Chittorgarh
69.	Gangnar	"
70.	Bhaiharod-Gard	"
71.	Arned	"
72.	Bhupal Segal	"

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	District
73.	Dungala	"
74.	Bhadesar	"
75.	Padihara	Churu
76.	Charves	"
77.	Ketada	Udaipur
78.	Dhariyawad	"
79.	Jhalod	"
80.	Bado	"

Regional Rural Banks

Sl.No.	Name of the Centre	Districtg
1.	Makadwall	Ajmer
2.	Kotari	"
3.	Rasad-pura	Bhilwara
4.	Datada	
5.	Tikad	

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	District
6.	Barkheda	Bharatpur
7.	Hardwarigarh	Sriganganagar
8.	Gumawala	"
9.	Gavindhpur	"
10.	Gandeli	"
11.	Pandusar	"
12.	Jhadasar	"
13.	Ratnewala	"
14.	3 N D 3	"
15.	Ajeetpura	"
16.	Indrapura	"
17.	Morjani Sikhkan	"
18.	Jhalamand	Jodhpur
19.	Ramnagar	Jaipur
20.	Jhakhmud	Bundi

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	District
21.	Dehit	"
22.	Khunta	Udaipur
23.	Dardi	"
24.	Bhin-Bhinyali	Jaisalmer
25.	Bal-Rai	Peli
26.	Sinthal	Bikaner
27.	Banuda	Sikar
28.	Kolida	"
29.	Tarpura	"
30.	Shahpura	"
31.	Sarbadi	"
32.	Ariya Banth	Chittorgarh
33.	Sankhawali	Jalore
34.	Bhaleri	Churu

STATEMENT-I

Rural Branches of Banks in Rajasthan Opened From 1.4.90 to 31.3.91

Sr. No.	*Name of Bank*	*District*	*Centre*
1.	Allahabad Bank	Chittaurgarh	Carmadi Chere
2.	Bank of Rajasthan	Dauas	Chatra
3.	Punjab National Bank	Jaisalmer	Sam
4.	State Bank of Bikaner	Jalor	Baschhawari
5.	Bank of Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Prithipura
6.	Allahabad BankJodhpur	Baroo	
7.	State Bank of India	Kota	Gedepan
1-4-1991 to 31-3-1992			
1.	Bank of India	Chittaurgarh	Berno
2.	Bank of Baroda	Udaipur	Bukhar

Rural Branches of Banks in Rajasthan Opened From 1-4-1992 To 31-3-1993

S. No.	*Name of Bank*	*District*	*Centre*
1.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Alwar	Bhiwadi
2.	State Bank of India	Bikaner	Baresagar
3.	State Bank of Bikaner &Jaipur	Bikaner	Khara
4.	Marwar Gramin Bank	Jalor	Boongri
5.	Marwar Gramin bank	Jalor	Golesan
6.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Jalor	Sankhwali
7.	Punjab National Bank	Sikar	Badalwas
8.	Punjab National Bank	Sikar	Hardas Ka Bas
9.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Udaipur	Badi

[*English*]

Irregularities in Valuation of Processed Textile.

1103. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a number of irregularities noticed regarding the valuation of processed textile in Surat and Bombay in Central Excise matter;

(b) if so, the number of show cause—cum—demand notices issued in last one year in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to shift the excise duty on textile to yarn stage; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 199 Shon cause—cum—demand notices have been issued during 1992—93 in this regard.

(c) and (d) The question of shifting the additional excise duty on fabrics to the yarn stage was discussed in the inter—State Council meeting held in October, 1990. Subsequent to the meeting, some of the State Government have expressed strong reservations.

[*Translation*]

Unemployed in West Bengal

1104. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed BEs, Diploma holders and those who have ITI certificates in West Bengal; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (P. A. SANGMA): (a) As per the information received from the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, the number of unemployed engineering degree holders and diploma holders in West Bengal at the end of 1992 was estimated to be 550 and 2963 respectively. Estimates of unemployed I. T. I. certificate hollers are not available. However, there were 32.8 thousand I. T. I. certificate holders (all of whom were not necessarily unemployed) at the end of 1990 on the live register of employment exchanges in West Bengal.

(b) Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Plan emphasis the need for a high rate of economic growth combined with the faster growth of sectors, sub—sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Development of rule non—farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing sector, expansion of housing facilities and revamping growth of the services and informal sector activities for faster of training systems to introduce greater flexibility and responsiveness to labour market trends and larger involvement of users of the systems output and to provide opportunities for up gradation of skills of the employed workers and also for the development of enterpreneurship for the actual and potential self—employed are the basic elements of the employment oriented growth strategy envisaged in the plan. These efforts will also generate employment opportunities for the educated including the B.E.'s, diploma holders and those who have I. T. I. certificates.

[*English*]

Recovery Suits Filed by Nationalized Banks.

1105. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of suits filed by each nation-

alized bank for recovery of their outstanding loans and the total amounts involved therein;

(b) whether all these cases are proposed to be transferred to the special Tribunal constituted for recovery of dues of banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) :(a) Details of Recovery suits filed by 28 Public Sector Banks as reported by RBI are given in the Statement attached

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Ordinance, 1993, only the cases in which the amount of debts is not less than Rs. 10 lac due to any bank or financial institution or to a consortium of Banks or Financial Institution will get transferred to the reported debts Recovery Tribunals

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	(Amount in Lakhs) No. of Accounts	Amount
1.	State Bank of India	60893	22705.00
2.	State bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	8731	2261.00
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	13739	6949.00
4.	State Bank of Mysore	42931	4615.00
5.	State Bank of Patiala	3782	2000.00
6.	State Bank of Saurashtra	2405	925.00
7.	State Bank of Travancore	51313	3683.00
8.	State Bank of Indore	1252	1109.00
	Sector Totals	185046	44247.00
	Nationalised Banks		
1.	Bank of Baroda	8205	6000.00
2.	Allahabad Bank	75300	10940.00
3.	Bank of India	13567	9647.00

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	(Amount in Lakhs) No. of Accounts	Amount
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	24712	8674.00
5.	Canara Bank	57000	17687.00
6.	Dena Bank	20375	9534.29
7.	Indian Bank	17116	12095.00
8.	Indian Overseas Bank	36092	19933.00
9.	Central Bank of India	74798	60200.00
10.	Union Bank	22464	6414.77
11.	Punjab National Bank	21675	21754
12.	United Bank of India	52152	37832.00
13.	UCO Bank	71418	37906.00
14.	Syndicate bank	68345	21817.00
15.	Andhra Bank	3029	8930.00
16.	Corporation Bank	4760	2887.00
17.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1319	1402.00

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	(Amount in Lakhs) No. of Accounts	Amount
18.	Punjab and Sind Bank	9449	7327.00
19.	New Bank of India	9016	2330.00
20.	Vijaya Bank	35921	6782.03
	Sector Totals	626733	310092.09
	Grand Totals	811779	354339.09

[*Translation*]

Narcotics Seized

1106. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contraband marijuana weighing over 10,000 Kg. worth Rs. 1000 crores and 850 gm. of herin had been seized in May last in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details of the persons apprehended, smugglers gang unearthed in connection therewith, indicating their modus operandi; and

(c) the effective steps taken to curb such activities?

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

[*English*]

Reduction of fares of air services.

1107. SHRI RAM. CHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the hike made during the last two years in the fares of air services which are being operated for important tourist places of Northern India with a view to attract more tgourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Customer Services Commitee

1108. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee on customer services was constituted by the Reserve Bank of India

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main recommendations of the committee;

(d) whether the recommendations have been implemented;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the recommendations are proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) constituted a Committee in September, 1990 under Chairmanship of Sh. M. N, Goiporia, the then Chairman, State Bank of India to study the current state of customer service in banks and to suggest measures to improve performance in this area.

(c) to (f) The Committee had made wide earning recommendations (97 in number) covering—(I) improvement of customer service by enlarging the scope of teller services, extending banking house of non—cash transactions devising appropriate procedures to render uninterrupted service during business hours, extending facilities for exchange of multitude and soiled notes, ensuring nomination in al accounts; (II) opening of specialised branches focusing on interaction bank employees more responsive and customer friendly by job role by employees organisations; (IV) technology up gradation and continuous review of systems and

procedures in tune with the changing increasing savings bank interest rates, and (VI) compensating customers for delay in collection of cheqes, payment by mail transfer telegraphic transfer, etc.

RBI have already issued necessary instructions for implementation of the recommendations so far accepted.

Wages to Child Labour

1109. SHRI N. J. RAGHVA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to provide equal wages to the child labourers and the adult labourers;

(b) whether this issue was raised in the meeting of the State Labour Ministers held in July, 1993;

(c) if so, the time by which this issue is likely to finalised;

(d) the other issues raised at the same meeting;

(e) the details of the issues raised/ recommendations made in the same meeting; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (f) The main proposals endorsed by the Conference (July 7—8, 1993) pertain to better implementation of the National visions regarding prohibition and regulation of child labour, greater emphasis on programmes on universal primary exaction and for adult and child labour under Minimum Wages Act 1948 a:.d involvement of trade unions, employers and NGOs in programmes. The Central Government genrerally agrees with the proposals as endorsed by the Confernce. Deletion of the provision enableing fixation of differential wages for adult and child labour would require amendment of the Act and at this stage no likely time frame can be indicated.

Production and Export of Meat.

1110. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total export of the meat and meat products during each of the last three years, country—wise;

(b) whether the Government have fixed any target for the export of meat products during 1993—94;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the exports of meat and its products during the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Information on Country-wise export of meat and meat products from India for the last three years is given in the Annexure.

(b) and (c). Target for the export of meat and meat products during 1993-94, has been fixed at US$ 115 million.

(d) Some of the steps which are being taken to increase the export of meat and meat products are:

(i) The procedures for export of meat and meat products have been simplified in the Exim Policy 1992-97.

(ii) Financial assistance is being extended by Agricultural and Processed Food

Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for developmental scheme viz.up gradation/ modernisation of slaughter houses, purchase of refrigerated trucks, publicity and promotion etc.

(iii) To facilitate improvement in quality, standards for import of Raw Meat (chilled/frozen) have been notified.

STATEMENT

Export of Meat and Meat Products from India for the Last three Years

		Value : US in million	
Country	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*
Bahrain (IS)	1.868	2.880	1.950
Jordan	3.428	5.075	8.573
Kuwait	1.641	2.739	3.312
Malaysia	32.282	42.204	32.103
Mauritious	0.970	0.919	2.009
Oman	4.496	6.353	5.723
Qatar	0.178	0.268	0.403
Saudi Arab	4.213	4.616	6.457
Singapore	0.206	1.421	0.877
U.A.E.	24.956	22.450	21.936

Country	Value : US in million		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Yemn Republic	2.236	3.721	4.312
Others	0.689	0.953	1.096
Total	77.935	93.600	88.749

Source : DGCI&S

Conversion Rate

1990-91	1 US$	=	Rs. 17.943
1991-92	1 US$	=	Rs. 24.652
1992-93	1 US$	=	Rs. 28.963

World Bank Assistance for Rubber Cultivation

1111. SHRI P. C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rubber Board have suggested that the extent of land entitled for subsidy for rubber cultivation under the World Bank aided be increased;

(b) whether the World Bank aided scheme envisages such subsidy;

(c) if so, the present limitation as to the extent;

(d) whether limiting extent of subsidy as per Rubber Board will make implementation of the scheme difficult and impracticable;

(e) whether the Government propose to restore the earlier rules regarding extent of land for the purpose of subsidy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The Rubber Development Project proposed to be implemented with the World Bank assistance as approved by the Government envisages that subsidy to the rubber growers be limited to the first 2 ha. in traditional areas and the first 5 ha. in the non—traditional areas.

(d) to (f) Some representations have been received proposing that entitlement to subsidy should be restored as per the earlier scheme. These are being examined on merits.

Cultivation of Opium

1112. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the reported acreage for cultivation of opium in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the State—wise acreage reported, year—wise;

(c) the acreage under illegal cultivation of poppy detected, year—wise;

(d) the quantity of illicit opium seized by the authorities, year—wise;

(e) whether the opium producing States have set up special courts for the trial of offenses relating to traffic of narcotics; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b) There has been some decline in the area licensed for poppy cultivation during last three years in poppy growing States as is indicated below :

Area licensed in hectares

Name of State	*1990—91*	*1991—92*	*1992—93*
Madya Pradesh	7067	6947	6857
Rajasthan	4814	4560	4391
Uttar Pradesh	2879	2707	2497
Total	14760	14214	13745

(c) Area under illegal cultivation of opium poppy which was detected and destroyed during last three years was as follows :

Year	*Area in Acres*
1990	59
1991	46
1992	19

(d) Quantity of illicit opium seized during the last three years was as follows :

Year	*Quantity of illicit opium seized (in kgs.)*
1990	2114
1991	2145
1992	1918

(e) and (f) No special court for trial of narcotics cases has been set up in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh In Rajasthan, a special court has been set up at Jodhpur to try narcotics cases of that region.

[*Translation*]

Cotton Monopoly Scheme in Maharashtra

1113. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of TIXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to grant time extension to type " Cotton Monopoly Scheme" launched by Maharashtra Government in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) to (c) Maharashtra Government has requested the Government to extend the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Scheme for a further period of 10 years. The request of the Maharashtra Government is under consideration of the Government of India.

[*English*]

Closure of Jute Mills

1114. DR. ASIM BALA :
DR. P.R. GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of TIXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate amount of loss foreign exchange incurred due to closure of jute mills in the country during the last three years, State—wise;

(b) the number of employees rendered jobless due to closure of these mills, State—wise; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to tackle the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) No information is maintained on the loss of foreign exchange due to closure of jute mills, since foreign exchange earning depends on orders received and serviced.

(b) the State—wise number of employees affected due to closure of jute mills as on 9. 7. 93 is as follows :

U. P	1040
Tripura	1300
Bihar	1300
Andhra Pradesh	6190
West Bengal	37804
Total	47634

(c) Government have taken several measures for the revival of the jute industry including creating of jute Modernisation Fund, establishing Special jute Development fund, prescribing compulsory packaging of specified commodities in jute, purchasing B. Twill bags on cost plus basis, encouraging diversification through financial, fiscal and marketing support etc. Government have also set up the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction for determining and enforcing the preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures for revitalising sick industrial companies, including jute mills.

[*Translation*]

Bank of Loans

1115. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector and commercial banks provide loans at confessional rates of interest to certain categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rules and criteria followed in this regard; and

(c) the details of the loan amount given at confessional rates during the last two years, bank—wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) :(a) and (b) Public Sector and other commercial banks provide credit facilities at rates of interest prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to beneficiaries under their priority sector lending. Details about rates of interest on loans are given in the statement. Lending rate structure is linked to the size of loans, and for small loans, the rates of interest are lower. Recognising the need for a significant support to the export sector, the rate of interest for that purpose has also been kept lower than the rate for the general category of borrowers.

(c) RBI 's information system does not generate the data in the manner called for. However, latest available data in respect of credit outstanding in accounts upto the limit of Rs. 25,000/—indicate that the bank credit in such accounts was Rs. 23,551 crores in March, 1990 which increased to Rs. 27, 812 crores in March, 1991.

STATEMENT

		Agriculture SSI and SRTO upto 2 vehicles	*For others*
(a)	Upto and inclusive of Rs. Rs. 25. 000	12. 0	12. 0
(b)	Over Rs. 25, 000 and upto Rs. 2. lakh	15. 0	16. 0
(c)	Over Rs. 2. lakh.	15. 0 (Minimum)	16. 00 (Minimum)

Exports:—The confessional reties depends upon nature of credit facilities and also unsafe period of the deports the details are as under:—

EXPORT CREDIT

1 Pre—Shipment Credits		
(i)	(A) Upto 180 days	13.0
	(B) Beyond 1990 days and upto 270 days	15.0
(II)	Against incentives receive lie from Govt. covered by RGGC guarantee (upto 90 days)	13.0
2. Post—Shipment Credits		
	(I) Demand bills for transit period (as specified by FADAI)	13.0
(ii)	Usance bills:	
	For total period comprising usance period of exports bills, transit period as specified by YEDAI and grade period whereever appliable	13.00
	(A) Upto 90 days	13.00
	(B) Beyond 90 days and upto six months from data of shipment.	16.00

Tourism Potential

1116. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
MAJOR D.D. KHANORIA:
SHRIPANKAJ CHOWDHRY:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM
SHRI SHIBU SOREN:
SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government have made any detailed assessment of tourism potential in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof giving the estimated earnings in terms of rupee and dollar and the number of Indian and foreign tourist arrivals per year, state—wise;

(c) the tourism infrastucture and facilities proposed to be developed in each of the above States;

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon during 1993—94 and 1994—95, State—wise; and

(e) the tourism projects undertaken by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation in each of the above States during 1991—92 and

1992—93 and the propose ones during 1993—94 and 1994—95?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Though surveys are often conducted for the assessment of tourism potential of different centres and States, projections of tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings are not worked—our state—wise.

(c) and (d) The development of tourism infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of State/ UE Governments. However, financial assistance is provided by the Central Government on the basis of specific proposals received from the State/ UT

for pre-page:

Governments, their relative merits and availability of resources. During 1992—93, the Central Government sanctioned Rs. 111. 94 lakhs to Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 97. 34 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 153. 31 lakhs to Rajasthan and Rs. 39. 07 lakhs to Madhya Pradesh for the development of tourism in the respective States. No prior allocation is made for 1993—94 and 1994—95.

(e) The tourism projects undertaken by the India Tourism Development Corporation during 1991—92 include conversion of the traveller's Lodge at Manali in Himachal Pradesh to a 3—star hotel Jaipur Ashok in Rajasthan. There are no projects proposed for 1993—94 and 1994—95.

[*English*]

Bonded Child Labour

1117. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children in bondage in the country, State—wise;

(b) the steps taken or being taken to get these children freed from bondage and to rehabilitate them suitably;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news—item titled "80 m children still bondaged" appearing in "Hindustan Times' dated the 16, June, 1993; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, no distinction has been made between adult and child bonded labour. However, some instances of employment of children as bonded labourers have been reported by a few State Governments. The Government is in the process of monitoring the information on Bonded Child Labour on regular basis. The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Mah rashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have reported 20, 1, 75 and 43 children respectively. The children have been released and restored to their parents.

(c) and (d) In view of wide variation in the statistics reported by the Government and those relapsed by some Voluntary Organisations, the Government have appointed a Committee to have a fresh look into the definition bonded labour as per the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and if necessary, draw up a workable definition of bonded labour. Meanwhile, it has been impressed upon the State Governments that identification of bonded labourers must be a continuing process.

[*Translation*]

Private Sector Banks Question

1118. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:
SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for opening the banks in private sector cleared by the Government so far and proposed to be cleared during the current year;

(b) the details of the business house companies which have submitted the proposals in this regard;

(c) the details of the places where these banks are proposed to be open

(d) whether any commitment has also been made in this regard with the Asian Development Bank; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Proposals for opening of banks are cleared by Reserve Bank of India and not Government. Reserve Bank of India have given in principle approve to the Housing Development Finance Corporation and Unite Trust of India to start new Banks in the country.

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India received 137 references, of which 11 were proposals made in the prescribed application form. These proposals, were from the following companies/organisations/individual. Indicated the statement is also the proposed Headquarters of the proposed bank:

Name of the Company/Organisation	*Proposed Headquarter of the Bank*
1. Housing Development & Finance Corporation Limited	— Bombay
2. Unit Trust of India	— Ahmedabad
3. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited	— Bombay
4. Export—Import Bank of India	— Bombay
5. PSB Finance & Investment Ltd.	— Chandigarh
6. 20-th Century Finance Corporation Ltd	— Bombay
7. Padmaja Financial Services privet limited	— Madras
8. SRT Ltd.	— Delhi
9. Bonnett, Coleman & Co. Ltd	— Bombay
10 ITC Ltd	— Gurgaon (Haryana)
11. Dr. Jayanta Madhab	— Secunderabad

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Private Airlines

1119. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:
SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence carried out investigations against some private airlines to find our as to whether they had adhered to proper procedure while importing aircraft in recent months;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any irregularity has been noticed in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

The doubt regarding import of second hand aircraft by private taxi operators was referred to the Director General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, who has since clarified that import of such aircrafts are covered by public Notice No. 10—ITC (PN)—1992—97 dated 30th April, 1992.

(c) to (e) In view of (a) and (b), (c), (d) and (e) do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Merger of Urban Co—operative Banks

1120. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to merge the urban cooperative banks running in losses with those banks which are earning profits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) considers the question of merger of weak Urban Cooperative Banks which have no prospect of becoming viable, with strong Urban Cooperative Banks in consultation with Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the respective States on an on—going basis. During the year 1993, six such banks were amalgamated or were in there process of amalgamation. Government had issued orders of moratorium in respect of these banks on the recommendations of RBI. Particulars of these banks are given below:

	Name of the weak bank (Transferor Bank)	*Name of the Bank taking over (Transferee Bank)*
1.	Swastik Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd. Bombay	Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Pune.

	Name of the weak bank (Transferor Bank)	Name of the Bank taking over (Transferee Bank)
2.	Kolhapur Sakhakari bank Ltd., Bombay	Solapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Solapur
3.	Barsi Central Urban Co—op. Bank Ltd., Barsi, Dist. Sloapur	Osmanabad Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Osmanabad.
4.	Punjab Urban Co—op. Bank Ltd., Pune.	Sangli Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd., Sangli.
5.	Dhule Urban Co—op. Bank Ltd., Dhule	Jalgaon Janta Sahakari Bank Ltd., Jalgaon.
6.	Nagpur Urban Co—op. Bank Ltd., Nagpur	Saraswat Co—operative Bank Ltd. Bombay.

[English]

Reservation for Ex-Servicemen in Indian Airlines

1121. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines follows the directives of the Government with regard to reservation for ex—Servicemen for recruitment in clerical and allied categories;

(b) if so, whether the quota for the current year has been filled up; and

(c) if not, the backlog in this regard and the reasons for not filling up such vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines follows Government directives with regard to reservation for recruitment of Ex—Servicemen for posts in Group "C" (clerical categories) and Group "D" (Loaders, peons security guards etc.)

(b) The number of vacancies reserved for Ex—Servicemen in the year 1992 were 78 Group "C" and 131 in Group "D". Out of these, 34 posts in Group "C" and 28 posts in Group "D" were filled by ex—servicemen.

(c) Vacancies reserved for Ex—Servicemen are not carried forward; therefore, The concept of backlog is not applicable. The reasons for not fillings up all the vacancies are non—availability of candidates with required qualification and sufficient number of candidates not being able to qualify the written test.

Export of Agricultural Products

1122. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA) : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated target set for exports of agricultural and allied commodities during 1992—93 and what was the actual achievement stating the earnings in terms of foreign exchange and the short—fall, if any, in the anticipated target; and

(b) the anticipated export target set for agricultural and allied commodities for 1993—94 stating the manner in which the target is

proposed to be achieved and the anticipated percentage of growth in terms of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE(SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The target was US$ 2000 million, the achievement was US$ 1946 million.

(b) The target fixed for 1993—94 is AS$ 2255 million, a growth rate of above 15% on the provisional export figures for 1992—93. government is giving special attention to the growth of exports in the agricultural sector. Towards this end in view, EXIM Policy 1992—97 has been further liberalised, import duties on certain inputs and materials required by the agricultural sector have been lowered and made freely improbable. Various incentives have also been included for the agricultural sector in the 1993—94 budget. These changes are expected to give an impetus to agricultural exports.

Closure of Jolly Grant Airfield

1123. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Airports Authority have raised come objections for continued operation of flights from Jolly Grant Airfield, Dhradun;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is the only aerodrome functioning in hilly districts of Utter Predesh;

(d) whether closure of this aerodrome is likely to have serious adverse effect on tourism in the area; and

(e) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the objections of the National Airports Authority and ensure continued functioning of the Aerodrome?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have been advised that at the Jolly Grant Airfield, high tension lines parallel to the runway, a road running close to the airfield and resettlement of There Dam outs close to the airfield are hazardous to flight operations.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The State Government have been requested to release additional land and safeguard the operational zone of the airfield even if it requires shifting of road, transmission line or people who may have been settled too close to the runway.

Recognition of Export Houses

1125. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has changed a major element of the criteria for recognition of export houses, trading houses and star trading houses under the export and import policy;

(b) if so, the details of major changes that have been introduced to recognise export houses;

(c) the extent to which it has been welcomed by the industrialist and

(d) the extent to which it will be helpful to the export and import earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER

AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRINUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The major element of change in recognition criteria is from net foreign exchange earnings (NFE) to FOB value of past exports. The new criteria for recognition of export house, trading and star trading house are given in Chapter XII of the Export & Import Policy, 1992—97 as amended vide Ministry of Commerce Notification No. 3 (RE) / 92—97 dt. 31. 5. 93.

The details of major changes to recognise the export house are as under :—

(i) The average FOB value of physical exports in the preceding three licensing years should be Rs. 10 crores or the FOB value of physical exports during preaching licensing year should be Rs. 15 crores.

(ii) Physical exports of products covered under Chapter VIII of the Export & Import Policy, 1992—97 are counoted at 50% of the actual aFOB value of such exports.

(iii) Double weightage is given to the physical exports of products manufactured by Small Scale Industries, handloom and handicrafts, sports goods, hand—knotted carpets, and silk products; and

(iv) FOB value of exports made by subsidiary company of the exporter whether in domestic tariff area or situated in Export Processing Zones or as an Export Oriented Unit, is counted towards export performance of the parent company of the purpose of eligibility.

(b) to (d) The changed criteria have been welcomed by the trade and industry. This will encourage the exporters to achieve higher export performance in order to be eligible for grant of export trading star trading house, status.

Foreign loans

1126. SHRI PRABHUDAUYAL KATHERIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan received by India from other countries and the World Bank from 1990 to 1993;

(b) the names of the countries which provided loans, amount—wise;

(c) the names of the projects for which allocation has been made from this loan along with the amount of money allocated to each for the project;

(d) the total amount of assistance provided to foreign countries by the Government during the last three years;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to lessen the burden of foreign loans; and

(f) the amount of foreign loan to which each citizen of the country is indebted as on June 30, 1993 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (c) Information regarding amount of loan and projects for which loans were received upto 1991—92 is given in the External Assistance Brochure for 1991—92 published by the Ministry of Finance, copies of which are placed in the Library of the House. Donor—wise utilisation for the year 1992—93 is given in the statement attached.

(d) Total amount of assistance provided to foreign countries by the Government of India was Rs. 104 crores, 159 crores and 102 crores in 1991—92 and 1992—93 respectively.

(e) Government has already introduced a programme of economic reforms aimed at short terms stablisation combined with longer term restructuring. These reforms would improve the economic condition of the country and revitalise our growth process, including our export earning capacity, so as to enhance our capacity of repay the loans and to ensure that this debt servicing burden does not exceed the capacity of the economy to service such loans.

(f) As per the latest available data, the per capita non—defense foreign debt is estimated to be US $ 80 at the end of March 1993.

Utilisation of Loans During 1992-93

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Country/Institution	
	Government Account	
'A'	*Multilateral*	
1.	I.B.R.D.	1973.53
2.	I.D.A.	3407.30
3.	I.F.A.D.	8.27
4.	A.D.B.	748.71
5.	O.P.E.C.	10.15
'B'	*Bilateral*	
6.	Austria	13.67
7.	Belgium	11.42
8.	Denmark	0.64
9.	France	350.81
10.	Germany	893.08

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Country/Institution	
11.	Italy	10.80
12.	Japan	1327.46
13.	Netherlands	13.24
14.	U.S. Aid	68.46
15.	Swwden	66.35
16.	Switzerland	45.74
17.	Saudi Fund	2.25
18.	U.S.S.R. (Erstwhile)	34.75
19.	Kuwait Fund	5.59
20.	Australia	2.91
	Total	8995.13

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Country/Institution	
	Non-Government Account	
1.	A.D.B.	289.60
2.	Germany	188.95
3.	France	3.30
4.	I.B.R.D	605.21
	Total	1087.06
	Grand total	10082.19

Deposits in Banks

1127. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the securities scan incident, deposits of public sector banks have been adversely affected; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to reactor credibility of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): ... and (b) No, Sir. The aggregate deposits of public sector banks as at the end of December 1990—9 and 1992 have been showing an increasing trend as may be seen from the figures given below.

	Deposits (Rs. in crores)
December 1990	161944
December 1991	189835
December 1992	220597

[*English*]

Export if Handicrafts

1128. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of TIXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are good prospects for increasing the exports of handicrafts to Mexico and Venezuela; and

(b) If so, the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of handicrafts items to these countries?

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

(b) The Government sponsored a sales cum—study team to Venezuela and Mexico during March, 93 to explore possibilities of enhancing export of handicrafts to these countries. The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts has been entrusted with the task of pursuing the opportunities and overcoming the constraints identified by the study team.

The Constraints identified are gaps in communication and transportation facilities etc. and the opportunities for participation in various trade events and activities have been identified.

Unemployment Insurance Scheme

1129. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA ... Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to st...

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Unemployment Insurance Scheme in the country;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Euro Issues by Scici

1130. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Shipping Credit and investment Company of India (SCICI) propose to raise resources through Euro issues as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated may 22, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount

proposed to be raised;

(c) The long—term effects of such plans of SCICI; and

(d) The rate of interest proposed to be paid by SCICI on overseas funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (c) An approval in principle, has been granted by the Government of India to the Shipping Credit and Investment mobillising resources in the international market by issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) . The deatailed parameters of the FCCE issue, including the amount likely to be raised, and other terms and conditions, are yet to be finalised by the Company for further consideration and final approval by the Government of India.

Agreement with Consortium of European Banks to finance Purchase of A—320 Aircraft.

1131. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has signed an agreement with the Consortium of European Banks to finance the purchase of six A—320 aircraft.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Airlines has started the conversion of commanders and co—pilots in right earnest to prevent shortage of cockpit crew; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The main terms and conditions are given in the statement

(c) and (d) Conversion Training of commanders and co-pilots is a continuous process. Efforts are being intensified to train pilots so as to prevent shortage of Commanders.

STATEMENT

Amount of Loan	:	US$ 192 million.
Rate of Interest	:	In respect of UK portion LIBOR+ 50 Basis Points.
	(ii)	In respect of French portion LIBOR + 55 Basis Points.
	(iii)	In respect of German portion Aircraft No. 1 to 4 — 9. 17% per annum Aircraft No. 5 to 6 9. 19% per annum
Repayment Terms	:	In 20 half yearly rental installments commencing after six months from the delivery of each aircraft.

Guarantee	By Govt. of India to a maximum extent of 30% of the outstanding principal amount and 100% of the interest amount.

Loan from Japan

1132. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstiarred question No. 4978 on April 2, 1993 and state:

(a) whether Japan has given its decision to provide annual loan to India for 1993—94;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas identified where this said is likely to be utilised?

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

(b) The Japanese ODA Loan of Hen 119, 640, million to India during the financial year 1993—94 covers the following six projects:

S. No	*Name of the Project*	*Amount (million)*
1	Anpara Thermal Power Project (stage V)	17,638
2.	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Project	27,069
3.	Faridabad Thermal Power Station Project	23,436
4.	Bridge across the River Yamuna near Naini Project	10,037
5.	Four—laning of National Highway No. 5 Project	11,360
6.	Small—scale Industries Development Programme (Stage IV)	30.000
	Total	119,640

(c) This loan covers projects in power, transport and small-scale industries sectors.

Construction Work of Mini at Mysore

33. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA BS. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up the construction work of Mint at Mysore;

(b) if so, the amount spent so for;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent during 1993-94; and

(d) the time by which the Mint is likely to start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) :(a) There is no proposal with the Government to set up a Mint at Mysore.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Joint Venture Bank for Export Processing Zones

1134. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exporters of the Export Processing Zone (EPZs) have been experiencing difficulties in securing loans from banks;

(b) whether they had approached the State Bank of India for opening a joint venture bank exclusively for EPZs;

(c) if so, the action taken by the State Bank of India thereon;

(d) whether the exporters of Export Processing Zones in Madras have also been pursuing with other nationalised and private banks for a joint venture bank refinanced by IDBI exclusively for EPZs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) :(a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does Not arise.

Branch Offices of National Handloom Development Corporation

1135. PROF. ASHOK ANNANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TIXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is Branch Office of the National Handloom development Corporation in each state;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to open such a Branch Offices in Union Territories including Delhi where only temporary office is functioning presently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. Lucknow has Regional Offices / Branch Offices / yarn Service Centres in almost all the states except Aruncahal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Comolaints Regarding Recruiting Agents

1136. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received regarding frauds committed by registered recruiting agents during each of the last two years;

(b) whether such complaints are examined properly;

(c) if so, the number of persons punished during the said period;

(d) whether the punishment is merely confined to the suspension of the registration; and

(e) the details of other action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) the number of complaints received during 1991, 1992 and 1993 (upto March is 54, 69 and 27 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Registration Certificates of 10 Recruiting Agents were suspended.

(d) and (e) The complainst received against registered Recruiting Agents are enquired into as per the procedures and guidelines prescribed and appropriate action taken under the provisions of the Emigration Act, 1993.

Interest subsidy Advances

1137. SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL: Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes of the public sector banks for providing interest subsidy advances, bank—wise; and

(b) the quantum of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) Banks provide loans for viable aches on rates of interest which are prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In case of Differential Reserve Bank of India (RBI) scheme, the credit requirements or the weaker section are given at a rate of interest of 4% only. The scheme is meant to assist such persons in their efforts to improve the local conditions through small productive endeavors.

The amount of advances including number of accounts outstanding as at the end of March 1991, 1992 and 1993 in public sector banks under DRI scheme are given below:

Years ended	*Total advances under DRI No. of Accounts*	*Amount outstanding*
March 1991	35.11	620.84
March 1992	32.02	727.24
March 1993	29.58	704.60

Production and Import of Cassia.

1138. SHRI P. C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and production of cassia, State—wise and the quantity imported under restricted imports during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to include cassia in OGL for import purposes;

(c) if so, the total quantity of cassia proposed to be imported during the current year under OGL and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The total estimated market requirement of Cassia and Cinnamon is about 3,000 MT whereas the domestic production of these items is around 350 MT per annum. Cassia is not produced in the country on commercial scale. The quantity of cassia imported during the last three years is as under

Year	Quantity imported
1990—91	571 MT
1991—92	1242 MT
1992—93*	1125 MT

* Provisional

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the gap in the demand and availability, Cassia has been made freely improtable by all persons w. e. f. 16. 7. 1993. Actual imports of cassia under O. G. L. will depend on market demand and price consideration.

(d) At prevailing market prices of cassia in the country, farmers of this commodity are understood to be getting a reasonable return for their produce.

Reservation for SCs/ STs in Banks

1139. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding reservation for SCs/ STs in the public sector banks during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has also given a judgment in this regard;

(d) if so, whether all the above banks have implemented the judgment; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (e). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court delivered on 10th August 1990 in the writ Petition filled by Syndicate Bank SC/ST Exployees Association Versus Union of India and Others. The Superme Court had, inter alia, directed that public sector banks should provide reservation for SC/ST in promotion within their officers Cadre(Group A) even when these posts are filled on the basis of selection with retrospective effective from the date reservations were introduced in promotions in public sector banks and for all grades of officers. Later, however, the Honable Supreme Court was pleased to clarify its order dated 10th August, 1990 through its order dated Ist April 1991 that its judgment of 10th August 1990 would be applicable only to the SC/ST employees of Syndicate Bank and not to other banks. Represetations have been received from the SC/ST employees of some other public sector banks for extension of similar benefits to them. In view, however of the order of the Honorable Supreme Court dated 1st April 1991 its judgment dated 10th August 1990 is not applicable to the other public banks.

In the mean time, the Department of Personnel & Training has issued fresh instructions on 1st November 1990 to the effect that there is no reservation in promotions based on selection method within Group A. The public banks, including Syndicate Bank have been advised of these instructions of the Department of Personnel & Training on 4th December, 1990. The Syndicate Bank SC/ ST Employee Association

had filed a contempt petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the officers of the bank and Ministry of Finance (Banking Division) for circulating and the instructions of the Department of personnel & Training dated 1st November, 1990. The Honorable Supreme Court, however, after hearing the argurhents of the petitioners was pleased t dismiss the contempt petition on 19th July 1993.

Pending Tax Cases

1140 . SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have moved the Supreme Court for Consolidation all pending tax c_ses before it;

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

(c) whether any progress been made in the finalisation of the cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the tax administration has gone for computerisation; and

(f) if not, the time by which it is likely to be computerised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) (a) and (b) Requests have been made from time to time for bunching up of pending tax cases involving common issues for the purpose of expediting disposal thereof.

(c) and (d) Cases involving four different issues, one relating to Income tax and three relating to Central Excise, were bunched and decided by the Supreme Court Recently.

(e) and (f) Computerisation in Income tax Department has been introduced in selected areas of work and in the remaining areas of work, is being introduced in a phased manner. In the Central Excise and Customs Department, the Department of Ravenue has signed a Memorandum of understanding with the National Informatics Center to implement Central Excise computerisation for all Collectorates. The Computerisation project is in an advance stage of implementation and application softwares are being tested for the above purpose.

International Air Fares

1141. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to increase international fares by 15 per cent from mid—June this year with respect to all passengers flying by Air India;

(b) if so, the details of the revised fare structure; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Government have approved an increase of 15% in international fares ex—India effective from 16. 6. 1993. This increase in uniformly applicable on all international fare types to all destinations outside India in respect of all airlines.

(c) The increase is mainly to reduce the disparity between inbound and outbound fares.

Bounded about

1142. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY :
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR :
SHRI G. M. C. BALAYOGI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to

state:

(a) the number of bonded labour identified by the Government, State—wise;

(b) the number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated during each of the last three years, State—wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to launch any special scheme for the release of bonded labourt;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount allocated for the rehgabilitation of released bonded labour during the Eighth Plan period?

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

(c) No, Sir. A special Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour is already n operation.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) An amount of Rs. 10 crores has been earmarked for the Eighth Plan period in the Central Sector for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of BL. released as on 30.3.92	No. of BLs. identified during last three years			No. of BLs. rehabilitated during last three years		
			1990-91	'91-92'	92-93	1990-91	'91-92'	92-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36289	1856	124	355	1128	356	905
2.	Bihar	12986	133	-	386	40	30	71
3.	Karnataka	62708	-	-	-	815	243	1283
4.	Maharashtra	1382	41	-	-	81	-	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	12804	315	80	108	975	421	157
6.	Orissa	49971	108	15	-	473	115	12
7.	Rajasthan	7478	126	56	122	54	60	231
8.	Tamil Nadu	3886	323	456	84	468	281	695
9.	Uttar Pradesh	27489	1230	-	-	893	351	70
10.	Kerala	823	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Haryana	544	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2,51,424	4132	731	1054	4927	1857	3424

[English]

Exploitation of Child Labour

1143. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH:
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foreign buyer have threatened to boycott the import of Indian carpets in case the exploitation of child labour iis not stopped in the industry;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon;

(c) whether this move has led to decline in carpet export from India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to solve the problem?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Externally Aided projects

1144. SHRI V. SOBHAN ADRESSWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the total number of externally aided projects running behind schedule. State—wise;

(b) the reasons for delay in the completion of these projects, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure their timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) A state—wise list of externally aided projects which have received on extension beyond their scheduled closing dates is at annexure.

(b) The major reasons for delay in the utilisation of aid under some externally aided projects included inadequate provision of counterpart funds, procurement delays, problems in land acquisition, savings due to exchange rate fluctuations & project specific issues.

(c) Steps taken to avoid delay in utiliisation of aid include strengthening of the counterpart funds through the mechanism of advance additional central assistance to states, a decision to pass on 100% of aid received in all sectors as additional central assistance to states, intensified monitoring of projects& cancellations in & restructuring of projects where necessary.

STATEMENT

ANNEXURE

LIST OF EXTERNALLY AIIDED PROJECTS BEHIND SCHEDULE

ORISSA

1. Upper Indravati

2. Toolroom & Trainiing Centre

MAHARASHTRA

1 Maharashtra Comcodite III

2. Trombay IV

3. Chandrapur Tharmal

4. Bombay Urban

5. Ujjamo Hydro Electric

6. Ghatghar Pump

7. Nhava Sheva Port Project

TAMIL NADU

1. periyar Vaigai

2. Tamil Nadu Water Supply

3. Integrated Semitation & Water Supply

4. SIDCO

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Upper Ganga '

2. Anpara Thermal III

3. Tourism Development

4. Anpara Transmission

5. Basti District Hospital Project

WEST BENGAL

1. West Bengal Minor Irrigation

2. Kolaghat TPS Fly Ash

3. Population IV

4. Teesta Canal Hydro Electric

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Indra Sarover

2. Madhya Pradesh Rural Water Supply

3. Indore Habitat improvement

4. Rewa Hospital Project

GUJARATH

1. Gujarath

2. Gujarath Urban

KERALA

1 Kerala Water Supply

2. Kerala Rainfed Farming Development Project

3. Kerala Fisheries Development Project Stage—II

KARNATAKA

1. PIDOW

2. Toolroom & Training Centre

3. Raichur Hospital Project

4. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage—III

BIHAR

1 Toolroom & Training Centre

2. Eastern Gandak Hydro Electronic

3. Tourism Development

ANDRA PRADESH

1. Vishkapatnam Slum Improvement

2. Hyderbabad Habitat Improvement Phase—III

3. Nagarjuna Sagar Power Project

4. Srisailam Hydro Electric

5. Ramagundam Thermal Power Project Stage—II

ASSAM

1. Lower Barpani Hydro Electric

2. Assam Gas Turbine

RAJASTHAN

1. Indira Gandhi Nahar.

[*Translation*]

Air Taxi Services

1145 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
SHRI S.B. THORAT:

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

(a) the names of air taxi services which are operating in the country with the number of aircraft, the sectors of operation and the date of commencement of the operation;

(b) whether these service have been approved by the Government;

(c) the tarms and conditions of the approval;

(d) the exact legal provision under which regular scheduled operation has been approved;

(e) the legal and operational distinction between regular airlines and the air taxi operation;

(f) whether some more proposals for operating air taxi services are under consideration of the Government;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h)the time by which the decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): A statement is attached.

(a) List of Companies having air taxi operators permit as on 26.7.93, the aircraft endorsed in the permit and other details are given in the statement. Under the Air Taxi guidelines these operators are free to operate to any airport to which scheduled services operate.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Aeronautical Information Circular No. 24 of 1990 gives the guidelines under which Air Taxi Operations can be undertaken.

(d) and (e). Under Section 18 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 only the Air Corproations, namely Air India and Indian Airlines and their associates can operate scheduled air transport services. Air Taxi services are in the nature of nonscheduled and/or charter operations which are permitted under Rule-134(3) of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(f) to (h). 23 more companies have obtained "No Objection Certificate" to operate Air Taxi Services. Conversion of "No Objection Certificate" into "Operator's Permit" depends on the ability of the party to fulfill all the requirements for issue of the permit.

STATEMENT

List of Air Taxi Permit Holders As on 26.7.93

S. No.	Name & Address of the Operators	Date of Issue of Permit	Base of Operation	Aircraft Endorsed in the Permit/Seating Capacity of Aircraft	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	M/s. India International Airways, 710, Arunachal Building, 7th Floor, 19, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	28.2.90	Delhi	i) HS-125 Regn. VT - EQZ 7 Seater ii) Bell Jet Ranger VT-ERQ 9 Seater	(Met with *accident*
2.	M/s. Delhi Gulf Airways Services, Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi-110003	8.3.90	Delhi	i) Ecrueil AS-350B VT-EHP 4 Seater	—
3.	M/s. U.B. Air Pvt. Ltd., F-44 A South Extn. Pt. I, New Delhi - 110049.	30.3.90	Bangalore	i) Bell 47G VT-EAA Seater. ii) Dornier VT-EPV 19 Seater	— Met with accident
4.	M/s Trans Bharat Aviation 20 Laxmi Bhavan, 72, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.	17.6.91	Bombay	i) F-27 VT-ERZ 47 Seater	
5.	M/s. Continental Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Boeing Terminal Building, Santacruz Airport, Bombay - 40099.	17.6.91	Bombay	i) F-27 VT-ERZ 47 Seater	

S. No.	Name & Address of the Operators	Date of Issue of Permit	Base of Operation	Aircraft Endorsed in the Permit/Seating Capacity of Aircraft	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
6. *	M/s. Jagson Airlines 12-E, Vandara Building, 11, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110001.	13.3.92	Delhi	Dornier-228 (2 Nos) VT-ESO VT-ESS	
7.	M/s. Easter West Travels & Trade Links, Sophia, 18, Kantwadi Road , Off Parry Road, Bandra, Bombay-400050	26.2.92	Bombay	Boeing-737 (8 Nos) 125 Seater F-27 MK-500 (2 Nos) 47 Seater	VT-EWA/VT-EWB/ VT-EWC/VT-EWD/ VT-EWF/VT-EWI/ VT-EWH/VT-EWJ VT-CWE/VT-EWG
8.	M/s. Udan Research & Flying Instt. 14-A Ratlam Kothi,	17.2.92	Indore	i) Cessna-172 (2 Nos) 4 Seater. ii) Cessna-152 VT-ESV 2 Seater.	VT-ESX/VT-ESW
9. *	M/s. Citylink Airways E-22 Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar New Delhi-110057.	12.3.92	Delhi	BAC-1.11 YR-BRI 119 Seater.	

S. No.	Name & Address of the Operators	Date of Issue of Permit	Base of Operation	Aircraft Endorsed in the Permit/Seating Capacity of Aircraft	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
10.	M/s.Aerial Service Pvt. Ltd. Jhhu Airport, Bombay-400054.	4.1.93	Bombay Delhi	Beechcraft Jet Model-400 (2 Nos) VT-TEL/VT-OAM 8 Seater.	
11.	M/s. Saraya Aviation Pvt. Ltd. 11, Ranchsheel Shopping Centre, New Delhi-110017.	22.2.93	Delhi	Beechceraft Baron B-58 VT-SSM 5 Seater	
12.	M/s. Damania Airways Ltd., 103, Keshava, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Bombay-400051	9.3.1993	Bombay	B-737-200 (2 Nos) 125 Seater.	VT-PDA/VT-PDB
13.	Jet Airways (India) Pvt. Ltd. 41/42, Maker Chambers 111 Nariman Point, Bombay-400029.	4.5.1993	Bombay	B-737-300 (Nos) 114 Seater	VT-JAA/VT-JAB VT-JAC/VT-JAD
14.	M/s. MG Express, Corporate Office, Mazzainine Floor, Hemkunt Tower, 92 Nehru Place, New Delhi.	5.5.1993	Delhi	B-737-200-Adv. 107 Seater	VT-MGA/VT-MGB

S. No.	Name & Address of the Operators	Date of Issue of Permit	Base of Operation	Aircraft Endorsed in the Permit/Seating Capacity of Aircraft	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
15.	M/s. Archna Airways Ltd., 41-A, Friends Colony (E), Mathura Road, New Delhi.	5.5.1993	Delhi	L-410 UVP E90 VT-ETA 17 Seater	

x OP-Eration Suspended Temporarily
* Operation Suspended Temporarily

[*English*]

U.T.I.Corporate Plan

1146. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India (UTI) has finalised a corporate plan for 1993-94 that will seek to converti it into a 'Competitive, diversified financial conglomerate' over the next five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AMHED): (a) Yes, Sir. The UTI has prepared its corporate plan for 1993-94

(b) The Corporate Plan prepared by UTI for 1993-94 envisages UTI as a competitive, diversified financial sector conglomerate to serve the emerging needs of the Indian economy in the liberalised era. The corporate plan includes the introduction of innovative schemes targeted at special societal docel needs, Non-resident Indian and Foreign institutional investor oriented product marketing, the up-gradation of investor services by phased shifting to a personalised service for each individual investor, the automation of accounting work, instituting mechanisms for independent exposure monitoring and strengthening the Research and Development set-up for the analysis of equity a capital market trends. UTI also proposes to set up a network of offices at selected financial centres in the world as a step towards globalisation. UTI envisages raising its inevitable resources to about Rs. 48,000 crores by the end of June, 1994.

Families Financed Under IRDP in Gujarat

1147. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families financed under the Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP) in Gujarat during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount distributed during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATEIN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The number of families financed and the amount disbursed in the State of Gujarat under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during the last three years is as under:

Year	*No. of families financed*	*Amount disbursed*
1990-91	72426	2793.47
1991-92	72326	2925.55
1992-93	61836	2738.28

(provisional)

[*English*]

Role of financial Institutions

1148. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed or propose to review the functioning of Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India and Industrial Financial Corporation of India in view of the changed economic policies and down grading of public sector investments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the role envisaged by the Government for the above financial institutions in view of changed economic polices and liberalisation?

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

(b): Does not arise.

ITDC and HCI Hotels

1149. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:
SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:

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

(a) the details of the India Tourism Development Corporation and the Hotel Corporation of India hotels in each State/Union Territory;

(b) the total revenue earned and profit/loss earned/suffered by each of these hotels during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or propped to be taken to improve the functioning of hotels which are running in losses?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b): Necessary information is given at statement I and II.

(c): The steps taken by ITDC and HCI to improve the functioning of the hotels which are running in loses include product improvement, effective sales promotion, reservation tie ups with foreign travel agencies, participation in travel fora, grater thrust on advertising, special packages targeted at domestic as well as international tourist market, strict control over expenditure, training of manpower etc.

STATEMENT - I

(Provisional) in reply to Part (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1149 for 30.7.1993

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Hotels	Turnover			Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Prov)	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Prov)
	Bihar						
1.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna.	56.64	98.21	110.67	(-) 43.08	(-) 29.56	(-) 18.03
2.	Hotel Bodhgaya Ashok	39.91	68.49	80.46	(-) 12.58	6.11	9.65
	Jammu & Kashmir						
3.	Hotel Jammu Ashok	66.12	63.09	51.37	1.87	(-) 19.05	(-) 22.33
	Karnataka						
4.	Hotel Ashok Bangalore	491.45	593.18	706.87	(-) 66.91	(-) 85.01	(-) 24.30
5.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	182.43	220.26	252.31	35.21	57.64	65.83
6.	Hotel Hssan Ashok	52.84	65.00	76.85	6.99	12.61	17.23

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Hotels	Turnover			Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Prov)	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Prov)
	Kerala						
7.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	337.78	381.57	438.52	9.03	2.14	16.30
	Madhya Pradesh						
8.	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok	36.45	47.53	53.27	(-) 9.73	(-) 3.19	(-) 4.15
	Maharashtra						
9.	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok	85.08	100.42	86.76	6.79	7.34	(-) 8.00
	Orissa						
10.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneshwar	75.96	92.04	81.56	(-) 28.89	(-) 30.42	(-) 39.40
	Rajasthan						
11.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok	109.17	130.91	170.72	2.64	(-) 7.05	(-) 2.06
12.	LVP Hotel, Udaipur	117.62	162.42	195.37	30.55	51.87	67.17
	Tamilnadu						

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Hotels	Turnover			Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Prov)	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Prov)
13.	Temple Bav Ashok Beach Resort Mamallapuram	42.23	50.26	53.97	(-) 4.42	(-) 7.29	(-) 4.08
14.	Madurai Ashok	68.38	73.26	90.56	(-) 0.14	(-) 7.03	1.73
	Uttar Pradesh						
15.	Hotel Agra Ashok	136.39	158.45	169.22	(-) 3.96	3.60	(-) 6.27
16.	Hotel Varanasi Ashok	149.59	190.13	194.21	(-) 9.70	3.56	(-) 8.92
	West Bengal						
17.	Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	722.30	718.96	748.78	2.68	(-) 4.05	(-) 33.94
	Delhi						
18.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	1823.69	1980.35	2309.25	(-) 40.36	(-) 87.90	74.08
19.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	560.61	541.40	607.61	10.42	(-) 77.61	(-) 42.87
20.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	303.52	314.56	333.57	(-) 13.26	(-) 38.11	(-) 39.45
21.	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	178.62	179.14	154.71	(-) 52.47	(-) 82.88	(-) 121.20

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Hotels	Turnover			Net Profit/Loss		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Prov)	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Prov)
22.	Qutub Hotel, New Delhi	261.32	231.30	269.11	8.30	(-) 4.58	0.62
23.	Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi	738.12	819.82	1090.58	(-) 21.97	(-) 63.38	64.54
24.	Ashok Yatri Niwas	467.00	482.80	427.27	90.83	43.78	(-) 4.56
25.	Samrat Hotel, New Delhi	600.01	660.93	797.88	(-) 235.33	(-) 224.89	(-) 154.24
	Himachal Pradesh						
26.	Hotel Manali Ashok	-	-	23.06	-	-	(-) 12.85

STATEMENT - II

1990-91 and 1991-92 in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 1149 for 30.7.1993

Name of the Hotel	*Revenue Earned*			*Net Profit/Loss*		
	89-90	*90-91*	*91-92*	*89-90*	*90-91*	*91-92*
			(Rs. in lakhs)			
Maharashtra						
1. Centaur Hotel, Bombay Airport	1255.22	1297.68	1285.26	217.51	82.38	198.88
2. Centaur Hotel, Juhu Beach,	950.67	1163.28	1225.56	(-)292.06	(-)241.36	(-)271.34
Delhi						
Centaur Hotel	729.03	750.82	828.31	(-)186.61	(-)243.16	(-)216.75
J & K						
Centaur Lake View Hotel, Srinagar	166.97	78.17	141.06	(-)361.37	(-)480.37	(-)443.90

N.B. Profit and loss account for the financial year 1992-93 is yet to be finalised.

[*English*]

Balance of Trade with Pakistan

1150 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have accorded the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Status to Pakistan without any reciprocate action on the part of Pakistan;

(b) whether the Indo-Pakistan trade has been consistently in favour of Pakistan during the last few years;

(c) if so, whether any effort has been made bilaterally for balancing the trade;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the next meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Commission on Trade is likely to be held?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d): In the second and third meeting of the Sub-Commission on Trade of Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission held in August, 1987 and July, 1989 respectively, India reiterated that Most Favoured Nation (MFN) treatment should be accorded to Indian exporters by Pakistan in accordance with their obligations under GATT in order to facilitate free competition with other countries in items being imported by Pakistan. Further, India offered to send delegation to Pakistan in the field of tea and textile machinery/ components. It also suggested cooperation in the field of automotive components. In the third meeting of the Sub-Commission on trade of Indo-Pakistan Joint commission held in July , 1989 it was agreed to set up the joint business Council and also to exchange delegations between the two countries to promote trade in a wide range of products as well as participation in trade fair.

(e) No date, however, has so far been fixed for holding the next meeting of the Sub-Commission on trade.

Economic Liberalisation

1151. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic liberalisation strategy has shown the expected results;

(b) if so, the details of the achievements made with a view to improve the financial system and for stricter fiscal discipline;

(c) if not , the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the target in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have also taken initiatives to ensure the maximum participation of States in the economic reforms; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). The objective of economic liberalisation is to stabalise the economy and to put it on a path of high, sustainable labour intensive growth. The various macro-economic measures taken as part of economic strategy during the last 2 years have yielded positive results;

(i) Annual rate of inflation which had peaked at over 16 per cent in August, 1991 has come down steadily to less than 6 per cent;

(ii) Foreign currency reserves now stand at over dollar 6.5 billion;

(iii) Overall economic growth which had declined to 1.2 per cent in 1991-92 has recovered to about 4 per cent in 1992-93.

(iv) Rising fiscal deficit ion the past had created many problems such a high rate of inflation, large current account deficits and had aggravated the problem of external debt. Recognising these problems Government have been able to reduce the fiscal deficit from a high of 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to about 5.6 per cent in 1992-93.

(v) Far reaching reforms have been initiated in the field of both direct and indirect taxes.

(vi) Trade and industrial policy regimes have been deregulated.

In order to restore the health and long term viability of the banking system, (RBI) has put into operation new accounting and prudential norms relating to income recognition provisioning and capital adequacy in line with the accepted international standards. Further, the proportion of banks funds preempted through the statutory liquidity ratio has began to reduce.

These measures are expected to bring about a perceptible improvement in the performance of the economy.

(d) and (e): The process of economic liberalisation initiated by the Central Government will have beneficial effects on the entire economy of the country. Though State Governments are at liberty to decide their own economic and industrial policies, Central Government at the meeting of the National Development Council held in May, 1993 have urged the States to exervise fiscal discipline and also to take measures to generate more resources for development. The entire process of restructuring and its successful Implementation would require active cooperation from the State Governments.

Foreign Loans

1152. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take any further loan from external sources in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details of talks held with such agencies and outcome thereof?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). While it is the policy of the Government to reduce reliance on external borrowings by stepping up growth in exports and invisible earnings and by increasing non-debt creating flows of capital on the from of foreign equity, the gap between investment requirements and domestic resources availability for various project and non-project requirements of the economy as to be bridged by inflow of capital from abroad. Negotiations with foreign donors for fresh loans are a continuous process. The details of such negotiations are known only after the agreements with the donors are finalised.

Impact of Convertibility of Rupee on Foreign Debt

1153. SHRI RAMCHANORA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the effect of the full convertibility of the rupee on country's indebtedness and the payment of interest on the foreign debts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the government propose to take to reduce country's burden in the repayment of foreign debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINSTER OF STATE IS THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The Government has assessed the impact of the unified exchange rate regime which was announced by the Government in February this year. This does not tantamount to full convertibility of the rupee. The new exchange rate system under which exchange rate has been unified, does not involve any change in the amount of debt in foreign currencies. Any increase in the annual debt service burden in rupee terms as a consequence of the change in the exchange rate would be more than compensated by the annual gross flow of external borrowings which are larger than the annual debt service liabilities. The exchange rate of the rupee has been fairly stable at Rs. 31.3 to the Dollar.

(c): The Government is keeping a close watch on the external debt situation with a view to keep it with in prudent limits. The stabilisation-cum-structural reform programme being pursued by the Government would enable the economy to utilise external loans most efficiently and would enhance the ca acity of the economy to repay the loans through higher exports and invisible earnings. Besides, the Government has liberalised the foreign investment regime substantially so as to attract non-debt creating flows of capital in the form of foreign equity and portfolio investment.

Agreement Between India and Japan for supply of Iron ore

1154. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India have suffered loss of 1600 crore rupees as a result of the supply of iron ore by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) under an agreement concluded with Japan; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Gatt Code for Software Import

1155. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the major information Technology industry association such as NASCOM, as well as Department of electronics have suggested to use GATT Code on custom tariff for computer software import;

(b) whether the Government proposes to accept the GATT code; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Government has already accepted the GATT Code on Valuation since 1988.

(c) Not applicable in view of reply at (b) above.

12.00hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think, it is my duty to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that all

the leaders of the parties had a meeting in the Chamber of the Speaker to discuss as to how we should conduct ourselves after 12 O'clock in the after noon every day. it was by broad broad agreement—I am using the words "broad agreement"—decided....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Loucknow): Very broad agreement.

MR. SPEAKER : It should not be very broad. It can be broad only. It was decided that every day the Zero Hour activities and maters under rule 377 should not be continued for more than half-an-hour. It should be possible for us to discuss urgent import iced of public interest by using others devices, call-attention motion or short duration motion. If there are issues which need the attention of the Government very urgently, they would centainly be allowed to raise in the House, in the from of call-attention motion and the reply to the call-attention motion will be given by the Ministers and each and every Member whose name finds place in the call-attention motion notice—five members are allowed—will be allowed to ask question for two minutes. In that way within 10 minutes time, the question should be over . Within 15 minutes time, the call -attention whole be over and if possible we can have to call-attention motions, every day. If we have a method of this kind, it becomes possible for the members to pinpoint the responsibility of the Government and get a response which is really useful.

It was also decided that there are certain important issues which need discussion and those important issues should be allowed to be discussed in the House in the form of short duration discussion . At least two issues of this nature should be allowed to be discussed every week so that there would be a proper response from the Government.

This is to utilise the time of the House in a proper manner. This is really to get the relief and it was agreed between the members. I have said that this matter, I will raise in the Zero Hour itself in the House so that the Members can explain their point of view.

This is how Mr. Nitish Kumar derails everything and he takes pleasure in that I am trying to see that this Hour is properly utilised so that if you agree, we follow this . If you do not agree, well we shall have no objection to continue the method which we had been doing earlier.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): You have already consumed five minutes of Zero Hour!

I have one submission to make. The call-attention rules should also be changed. *Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr . Finance Minister , you wanted to make a statement.

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Alleged Impropriety of using the information re: establishment of industrial to wnship in India combining Japanese high technology and India's skilled manpower

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have received copy of a letter dated 29th July, 1993 addressed by Shri Chandrashekhar ji to the hon. Speaker in which it has been alleged that I had made a wholly erroneous statement in the debate on the Motion of No-confidence regarding establishment of a Japanese industrial township in India.

Sir, as desired by you, I seek the indulgence of the House to clarify the position.

The issue of the establishment of an indus-

trial township in India combining Japanese high technology and India's skilled manpower has been under discussion since 1989. At the 19th meeting of the India-japan Joint Study Committee held on 27-28 November, 1990, it was agreed to recommend to the Government to set up a joint Indo-Japanese sub-committee to supervise the preparation of a feasibility study for the proposed industrial township. The then prime Minister, Shri Chandra Shekhar approved this proposal on file. On 7th December, 1990 there prime Minister's office, conveying the Prime Minister's approval indicated the members of the Indian Team and further asked Secretary Industrial Development to pursue the proposal for preparation of a feasibility study.

In further pursuance of this matter, a joint Indo-Japanese Industrial Model Township Committee was set up. On 2nd April, 1991, Additional Adviser (Industry & Minerals) of the Planing Commission wrote to the ministry of Finance suggesting that the Japanese Government should be approached for grant of funds for the proposed feasibility study. The Ministry of Finance in turn wrote to the Japanese Embassy on 3rd May, 1991 for consideration of the project and 'in principle' approval. This was followed by a further letter on 11th June, 1991 enclosing the details of the proposal for the feasibility study. All these developments took place when the Chandra Shekhar Government was in office. *Interruptions*)

This study is now in progress and we are yet to receive the feasibility study.

Hon. Members will recall that during my intervention in the debate on the No Confidence Motion, I had referred to the fact that this proposal had been approved when Shri Chandra Shekhar was the prime Minister. My intention was merely to clarify that the preparation of the feasibility study had the approval of the Chandra Shekhar Government *Interruptions*)

Please listen to me Until this day we have not received the feasibility report. Therefore, the question of a final decision on the establishment of model industrial township will arise only when we have got the feasibility report.

During the debate on the No Confidence Motion, Shri Chandra shekhar stated that he had all along been opposed to the Japanese model industrial township proposal. Yet he approved the proposal for a feasibility study and his Government asked the Japanese to finance this study. I leave it to the hon. Members to draw whatever conclusions they can from this information. it is true that since the feasibility study is still not available, Shri Chandra Shekhar ji cannot be accused of approving the proposal for the establishment of the industrial township. I have no hesitation in admitting this fact. (*Interruptions*)

However, by the same logic, the allegation made by Shri Chandra Shekhar ji in the debate on the No Confidence Motion that during his visit to japan last year, prime Minister Shri Narasimha Rao signed an agreement with Japan to get the city, is also totally erroneous. No such Agreement was signed by the prime Minister Shri Narasimha Rao during his visit to Tokyo. The fact of the matter is that so far we have not gone beyond what was decided upon in this matter when Shri Chandra Shekhar was the prime Minister. Therefore, his criticism of our Government on this matter is wholly misplaced. Since this could have misled the House, I was obliged to intervene the way I did.

have great regard and respect for Shri Chandra Shekhar ji. It was never my intention to hurt Shri Chandra Shekhar's feeling by what I said . I am sure my statement today will convince him of that .

My I add that, in my view, Chandra Shekhar ji took a very good decision when he approved the proposal for the feasibility study. If the feasibility study establishes that the proposal is viable and falls within the framework of our nationally approved policies, it would certainly further Indo-Japanese relations and foster co-

operation in attracting Japanese investment in India. Howevér, any decision in this matter can be taken only after the receipt of the feasibility study.

I learn that yesterday some members questioned the propriety, I believe Shri Vajpayee raised that issued, of my using the information I got as a bureaucrat for purposes of debate in the House. I should like to emphasise that in commenting on the issueds relating to the establishment of the model industrial township with Japanese assistance, I have made use of information available to me as Finance Minster and that too only to rebut a wholly false allegation about the conduct of the Government of which I am a member. Hence, there can be no question of any impropriety on my part on this account.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Sir, by way of clarification, I just want to ask one question.

MR. SPEAKER: Such matters should not be prolonged.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmadabad): Mr. speaker, sir, the people of villages of Gujarat have been staging agitation at Ferozeshah Kotla Ground for the last two days. They apprehend that the Sardar Sarover Narmada Project will not be completed. On 31st march, the Government decided not to take loans from the World Bank for this project. When I drew the attention of the hon. Minister to wards the aspirations of the people of Gujarat, he assured that the project would definitely be completed and in case the loan is not available from the World Bank, we would complete it positively in all respect by taking funds from the Central Government or the State Government. But later on the Ministry of Environment raised hue and cry and the Government had to give up this idea. Today the people of the whole Gujarat apprehend as to what will be the future of such a plan in which the interest of lakhs of farmers of Gujarat is involved and is aimedo at supplying water to Run of Kuchh and on which thousands of crores have already been spent.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the aspiration of the people of Gujarat are being neglected in the name of Environment and Tribals. The Government is well-versed with the political atmosphere of Gujarat. if once an agitation is launched people would not siquietly and it would create a great problem for the country. The hon. Minister is here. On 31 March he had submitted that a decision would be taken within fourteen days. What is your reaction regarding that. Once again, I am presenting the demand of the Gujarat people before you and would like to know whether this project would be completed or not. People would not make compromise on any thing else. So the Central Government should assure the people of Gujarat, Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan that the projects started by the Government would be completed in time.

[*English*]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, today, I am standing before you with a heavy heart.. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me . Please allow me to speak..*(Interruptions*) Please listen to me. This is about the life of a lady member of Parliament. This is a very important issue. This is about the life of a lady Member of this House..*(Interruptions*).. With a most heavy heart I am standing before you; thank you very much for allowing me to raise this important issue, Sir.

One of my colleagues from this side is brutally beaten by the police of the friends of my colleges on that side. Hon. Member of parliament Mamata Banerjee was leading a peaceful political march in her home State. She was brutally beaten by the police there. The only reason as far as I know, to the best of my knowledge, is that she does not belong to the comrads of the ruling party She was on fast yesterday in the hospital. We the women Members of parliament of the Congress Party wanted

to raise that hot issue on the floor of the House yesterday; but unfortunately we were not albe to raise this issue because one ex-prime Minister , better to say the prestige of one ex-prime Minister and one leader of a small group of this House got priority than the life of a lady parliamentarian in this House. I am so sorry to say.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, if you speck turn by turn only then it would go on record. If all the people speak at a time it would become impossible to record it. Please speak only when I allow you, otherwise nothing would go on record.

[*English*]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): A judicial inquiry should be order on this issue. We demand a judicial enquiry Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let Somnathji speak.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK(Bolangir): We are so obedient to you always Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to be obedient to me; you should be obedient to the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE(Bolpur): Sir, we are always soory, if any hon. Member of this House is unwell; and if a lady member is stated to be unwell, we wish her complete recovery and speedy recovery. The question is, ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, it is very difficult, we did not interrupt her. Many things have been said. But, the next day's newspapers of Calcutta, who were openly supporting her have said and her own doctors stated that she had no injury; she was perfectly all right; she had not suffered anything. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I never interrupted her. *(Interruptions)Sir*, Idid not Interrupt them. (*Interruptions*) I did not say anything; I have said what appeared in the paper. If they do not allow me to continue., I can only say that Ideny the allegation made against the West Bengal Govemment.

(Interruptions) I expressed by hope; I have conveyed my best wishes for her recovery; and I repudiate all the allegation made against the West Bengal Government. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I got in touch with the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal to find out what the facts are ; and I was also given to understand that it was not only the gherao of the writers Building, but another areas also, there are large number of people who have been arrested. he said that he would be able to supply me the information. If I get the information in time, it is all right , but otherwise, I am definitely thinking of going to Calcutta and discuss those matter with him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KIRPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all , I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak because this is my maiden speech in this House. I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you during this zero hour towards the kidnapping of an ex MLA of Bihar Shri pankaj Kumar Sinha, by terrorists of kashmir. Shri Sinha, along with his family had gone to Kashmir. He was kidnapped 14 days back. Today there is a news items in the daily news-paper 'Jansatta' that the kashmir terrorists have threatened to kill the ex-MLA This is a very unfortunate situation. Today, if someone goes to Kashmir, he does not feel himself secured there. Even to day the same situation is going on. The whole family of the ex-MLA is very much worried about him.

The State Government had provided information in this regard to the Central Government. The Central Government had given assurance that it would try its level best to liberate him but

"Mujahiden" which is a terrorist organisation of kashmir has warned that if their demands were not met within a week they would kill the ex-MLA. Through you, I would like t submit to the Government of India as well as to the Minster of Home Affairs, who is now present in this House that all out efforts should be made to save the life of the Ex-MLA who belongs to Congress it self. *Interruptions*)

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, sir, there is no railway link connecting district Bijnor of Uttar Pradesh with any other district headquarters. Since 1985 a coach was used to be attached from their for Lucknow and Allahabad. That arrangement went very well till now, but I do not know as to what has happened that the Nauchandi Express has been extended up to Saharanpur on the initiative of a political leader while the residents of Saharanpur say that they don't need any other train and even then the Nauchandi Express has been extended upto Saharanpur and five coaches were attached from Devband while there was no need to attach these coaches. On the other hand one coach which used to attached from Bijnor station has been with drawn Through You, I would like to inform the Government that there is a wide spread resentment among the people of Bijnor over the step taken by the Government The people are very munch agitated.

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair]*

The agitation is going on. The people are sitting on hunger strike and the people experiencing a lot of problems as a result of this steps. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways that if any untoward incident takes place, the Government would be solely responsible for it because the Railway Department is under the Central Government. I, therefore, would demand that the coach should be reattached. If it is not possible, then one of the two trains preferably Janta Express starting from Dehradun should be diverted from Najidabad to Gajraula. It is not done and the coach is not attached, then I would also sit on hunger strike along with the other people within a few days. *Interruptions*)

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I would not like to take much time. I am raising a very important issue and hope that all the members of this August House would be unanimous on it. the terms of improvement of . I am expressing the opinion of the whole House that it was very unfortunate that leader Aung San say Jailed in our neighboring State Myanmar has been extended by one year. It is a matter of great concern. Our country has a glorious tradition. We are a democratic Country in the World and we have always supportred the countries fighting for democracy. The foreign policy of our country is based on it. We work for rebooting the democratic right to the people in the world. Our representatives went to Austria to participate in the Human rights conference there It is a matter of great regret that her period of improvement has been extended by one year. I would like to know from the Government of India in this regard

Hon. Chavan Sahib and hon. minister of Parliamentary Affairs Shri V.C. Snukla are present here at the moment. I would like to know why is the Government of India keeping quiet over the issue of extending the period of her detention by one year.

I want to raise the most important issue. American President Clinton gave a statement against the detention of Aung San Suu Kyi. It was propagated in the world that her detention had been extended. She should have been released within four years. State Law and orders Restoration Council is the name of the Government there. Thus, Sung San Suu Kyi who secured 80 per cent votes has not not been allowed to become the Prime Minister for the last five years and Mr. Clinton is supporting her.

I would like to submit to Chavan Sahed and Shukla Saheb that we are the people who believe in freedom and democracy, when Chinton

is taking initiative, why then the Government of India is keeping quiet. I would like Chavan Saheb to be concerned about the present case of detention in Burma, which is a friendly country of India. Democracy is being murdered there. The person who enjoys the mandate of the people to become the prime Minister is not being allowed to assume that office. our Government should raise a voice against her detention. This is in the interest of the House and is according to the policy of non-alignment and freedom. The Government should raise its voice against the extention of the period of her detention and make a statement *Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MRUTYANJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, this is a very serious matter when the nation shocked because of scames like that of harshad Mehta scam. it is very importer and worth notice that while the majority of the country including the toning masses contribute to the national property of the country, the toiling nasses are ignored and millionaires become more richer an get benefit worth millions in the country whereas black money and illegal assets are increasing in the country. They are not detected and apprehended. so, if the mill onaires are nationlised , it will definitely strengthen the economy of the country, I wish the Government to take specific steps in this matter.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Sir, there are about 70 cashew factories in Kerala under the Kerala Cashewnut Development Corporation lying closed for the last ten months. In Adoor and Quilon parliamentary constituencies, which are the main centres of this industry, more than one lakh people who were fully dependent on this industry are starving nowdays due to the closure of these factories and they are not even in a position to sent their children to schools *Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Suresh, do not read. Reading is not allowed. And kindly complete within a minute.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: The financial problem of the Corporation is the main reason for their inability to collect and store sufficient cashew (raw) during the last season and as such there was acute shortage. *Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Suresh, you please conclude. You cannot take so much time. please do not read. Just give the substance.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: I will conclude in just one minute Sir. I submit that to save the current problem, the Corporation has to import more than 15,000 tonnes of raw cashew from foreign countries immediately., As the financial condition of the Corporation is not not so sound, the Corporation approached the nationalised banks such as the State banks of India and the State Bank of Travancore but they are not taking any favourable steps to release the funds. To overcome the present crisis and unemployment, the Government if India should intervene in the matter and ensure that the necessary funds are released to the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation immediately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy please. You please be very brief.

SHRI B.N. REDDY: Sir, in Amaravathi which is situated 30 kilometers away from Guntur in Andhra pradesh, atrocities were committed on a mother aged 40 years and her two grown up daughters, aged 22 and 20. On 16th July 1993, the sarpanch and his followers numbering about 20 raided the house of Shri Puli Narasimia Rao at 11.00 p.m. and dragged his wife and daughters into the street stripped them of their clothes and paraded them naked, assaulting and abusing them in a most vulgar language. While this incident is shocking by itself, this heinous crime was committed in order to wreak vengeance on Shri Puli Naresimha Rao for leaving the Congress party and for owning allegiance to the

Telugu Desam Party. This is most detestable. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.N.REDDY: This outrage against women has reused the conscience of te entire people of the State and thousands of men women have gone on dharnas and protest marches in Amaravathi, Guntur and other places, I am also shocked to observe that his crime was committed precisely on the day when the Chif Minister of the State was camping in Guntur. This shows how free the Congressmen feel to commit any crime against their political opponents *Interruptions*)

Sir, I demand that the Home Minister should come forward immediately with a statement about this outrage and take immediate action against the culprits. I hope this august House and the hon. Deputy speaker would join me in condemning this ghastly humiliation of women.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I want to know whether the Home Minister will visit Andhra Pradesh, We demand that he should visit the State. When he said that he would visit Calcutta, he should also visit Andhra Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

DR.LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir there were incidents of bomb-blasts on 19th, 22nd and on 25th in Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Predate. This is for the first time after independence that there has been a series of bomb-blasts consequently, life of people is not secure and people are panicky. The Government has, of course initiated action. It is feared that foreign elements are involved in the incident. The Government should make a statement in the House in this regard. An incident has taken place in the constituency. The daughter and the wife of Narsinghrao have been stripped off and paraded in the market... *Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Balayogi please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI S.M.LALJAN BASHA: This is a serious issue. It is a matter of shame for all of us. The man who has done it is Sarpanch belonging to Congress party...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot speak now. I have called Mr. Balayogi. How can you go no speaking without giving any notice? Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: The Government should keep a vigil on such incidents. Attention of the entire House should be drawn to this fact. The Government should also note that the person responsible for it is the Sarpanch who is a number of the Congress Party. The culprit should be awarded stringement. possible punishment. The incident took place on 17th when the C.M. was on to tour that area. The Sarpanch belonging to the Congress party has become so daring that he strips of women. The Government should have an eye on it. This is the most important matter. This is not the case concerning a particular person. The men of the B.J.P. have also visited that area and have noticed as to what had happened there but ones Congress minister has visited that place. It is unfortunate that now days women are stripped off and paraded. There women were sripped off and parades is the bazar. The culprit is a sarpanth belonging to the Congress party. The minister gives him shelter for as many as ten days in his house and then the culprit is arrested. He holds a press Conference for an hour in the office of the S.P. itself. He is a culprit of such a horrendous tragedy. The man who holds a press Conference

there for an hour is a Sarpanch and a member of the Congress party. You know the way the Congress party functions there...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What is the hon. Minister of Home Affairs doing?

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): All the Congress Chief Ministers are in Delhi bribing the Members. it is disgusting.

[*Translation*]

SHRI S.M.LALJAN BASHA: The Sarpanch belonging to the Congress Party is responsible for that. They arrest the culprit after ten days. This is a very serious matter. Three women were stripped off and paraded.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Does the minister not consider it serious enough for his response? why is he not responding? (*Interruptioins*)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have brought this matter to the notice of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, would you like to respond?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): i will collect the information and then if necessary, I will make a Statement.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): No, mere Statement will not do. You have to go there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI S.M.LALJAN BASHA: Mere statement will not do. you have to go there. There can be nothing more shameful than stripping off women and parading them.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, if he can go to Calcutta, why can't the go to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: Do you have any objection to my going to Calcutta?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: you are most welcome. We shall give you a red carpet welcome which you deserve but we shall be very happy if you go to Andhara Pradesh also. Please do not discriminate the two States. you are the home Minister of India and not the Home Minister of Congress. your Chief Ministers are busy bribing people. (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please allow other Members to participate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Sir, the Amrawati area of the South is called the area of 'Dasi' where women are parades naked.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already told this. Why do you want to repeat?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shri Balayogi.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Speaker has made it absolutely clear that Zero hour should he over by 12.30 hours. This was broadly agreed by everybody. So, cooperation of Members is very essential.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ballayogi, you must keep in mind that during Zero Hour you can only raise a matter of public importance of recent occurence. You should also keep in mind that you have to finish within one minute so that other members can also participate.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Last month, on 23rd and 25th June, a major fire accident took place in my Parliamentary constituency of Amalapuram, that is in the villages Chintalanka, Ulavalapalli and Inivallai mandal.

Nearly 107 houses have been destroyed in the fire accident. Out of that Ninetyone families belonged to the weaving community and rest of them belonged to BC, SC, ST and minorities. Nearly properties worth Rs. 15 lakh have been damaged in the fire accident. Must of the weavers have lost their looms, house-cum-workshop sheds etc.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Prime Minister and the Textiles Minister, though you, to kindly help the weavers, BC, SC, ST and minorities, by providing financial assistance from the Prime Minister's national Relief Fund and other Funds.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government owes all the responsibility for Uttar pradesh since there is a President's Rule there. The central Government is responsible for mentaning law and order situation there. There is a President Rule in Uttar Pradesh and the law of the Jungle prevails there. Two dozen persons have been killed there in fake-encounters within the span of two months.

Sir, everybody is aware of the incident that occurred at 8 o 'clock on the 28th in Karchhana Tehsil in Uttar Pradesh. The Janata Dal leader Amar Sanjeevan Yadav was going with some money on a bicycle to a clinic in connection with the treatment of his sister.. (Interruptions)...He was caught on the way by police and was murdered. he was murdered in Karchhana at 8 O'clock in the morning and ever since the incidents of murders of political persons have been taking place.

Sir, through you I demand a statement by Government on this matter.

The former leader of the opposition Shri Revti Raman Sing is sitting on Dhahran in karchhana. Therefore, through you, we demend that the Government should take immediate action in this regard... *Interruptions*) Youth are being killed there and supporters of Janta Dal are being killed by singling them out. Therefore, through you, we demand a statement on this issue from the Government.....

(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, jolly Grant Air field is the only Airfield in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. Presently a daily vayudoot flight operates between Dehradoon and Delhi. From the Statement given some days ago by the national Airport Authority people are afraid that Government might close down this airfield. This is causing a great concern and resentment among the people of Garhwal region.

Sir. Dehradoon is one of the main cities of Uttranchal region where important offices like Indian Military Academy, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Forest Research Institute and of Surveyor General are located. This Vayudoot service is not only beneficial for the tourists visiting main pilgrim centres of Garhwal like Badrinath. Kedarnath and Hemkund Sahib but also for the local traders. If this service is discontinued it will be harmful for the tourism as well as the locals (*Interruptions*)

I, therefore, request the Government not to close down this air field should ratter work should be undertaken for its expansion is a time bound manner so that bookinh could also be

opereted from there. This will prove a milestone in the regional development. I hope that the Government will expedite it... *Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly imagine, if you are in this Chair, could it be possible for you to accommodate each and every one? I have some limitation.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Speaker has given a little liberty viz. up to 1 o'clock, particularly for today. it should not become a precedent.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very tragic incident. It took place at Mughalsarai railway station. A senior police Officer of Punjab. S.P. (Vigilance) shri Anoop Singh was traveling with his wife, daughter and grandson. He was made subject of indecent jokes. They were continuously stoned for eight hours.

[*English*]

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not take the name of any individual who cannot defend himself here..

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: The officer along with his wife and daughter were coming to Jallandhar and they were brutally attacked; 15-20 people entered into his compartment.

[*Translation*]

They were attacked with lathis and stones. The law and order in the country has deteriorated to such an extent.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No allegation against the officer.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR; This police officer has fought bravely against the terrorists in Punjab, but he as well as his family members were injured in this incident at the Mugalsarai Railway Station. In the last he had to resort to open fire from his service revolver. He continuously pleaded for his protection, but nobody came forward to help him although the personnel of R.P.F. were present on the scene. One of his old colleages, a Colonel was also traveling by the same train. His wife kept her grandson and valuables in the custody of that colonel. When his wife told the people there that she was the wife of a senior police officer she was also tharshed and wounded.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, through you, I want to tell hon. Minister of Home Affairs that this is a simple act of demorlizing the minority community. Do the persons belonging to minorities, who are in police or army, not have a right to travel in a train in this country. This incident is a blot on our administration. It is a serious matter so I demand the Minister of Home Affairs to get this matter investigated through the Governor of the State.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Anbarasu Era...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every political party should have a chance to speak. I think he knows that....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: I want to hear what Home Minister has to say on this. How does he react to this ? This is not a small matte. It is a threat to the entire state of Punjab. I want to know from the Home Minister what he has to say on this whether he will hold any inquiry into it. otherwise, there is no use just speaking here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It has been brought to the notice of the Government. The Government has noted it down. They will make the necesary arrangement for that.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: What action will be taken by the Governemnt on this? The Home Minister is sitting here; he should reply to this. Otherwise, there is no use speaking here. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Anbarasu Era.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): You have not given a chance to a senior member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call your name after this . *(Interruptions)*

You are fully aware that during zero hour only latest matters of public importance one has to raise. Kindly excuse me. You have raised the issue.

SHRII JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Tomorrow, the DG of the Punjab Police along with his wife and daughter may come thropugh that railway stgatioin. If he is in a private dress, he can also be attacked becaused h is wearing a turben. That is a very serious matter. His wife was injured; his daughter was injured; his grand-Son was injured. Is this not an important matter? *(Interruptions)* They are steting in the North Block and they are not commenting on this . What will the peopl,e feel about it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If your name had not ben called, then you would have become angry. But I have obliged you. But you are taking more time then it was allotted to you. I am sorry.

Shri Anbarasu Era.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: I am very grateful to you . There should be some response from the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyhow, you have brought it to the notice of the Governemnt and the Government has taken note of it. They will make the necesary arrangement for it.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have not given a chance to our party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call your name.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Brar, you are fully aware that in Zero Hour only matters of urgent public importance could be raised. You have raised the issue, now you please allow others to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: I am saying this because if the DG, Punjab Police alongwith his family travels and comes through that railway station in civil uniform, he can also be attacked because he wears a turban. This is a very serious matter, Sir. The SP's wife was injurned, his daughter and grandson were injured. The Ministers are just sitting in the North Block and are not commenting on such important matters. What is the use of speaking here like this? People will feel that the administration is not serious about them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Brar, if

your name had not ben called you would have become angry. I obliged you but you are taking more time then was allotted to you.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: I am too grateful to you for giving me time to speak here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am sorry, Mr. Brar, now you please allow others to speak.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: But I need some response from the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sorry. Anyhow, you have brought it to the notice of the Governemnt and the Government has taken a note of it

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, you give chance to those Members who do not give any notice on the other hand you do not give chance to those prior notice , ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker. sir , police and bad elements at Mahaura station are hands in glove and common person is looted there....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Mr.Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. House a serious threat...(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Brar, let him speak please.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I bring it to the notice of the hon House a serious threat posed by the Govemment of Tamil Nadu, I seek your protection. Since I am afraid that some of the Mebers may cause...(*Interruptions*)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER:Mr. Anbarasu, you know whenever Mr. Narayanan's group stand to speak, there is agitation from your side and whenever you stand to speak there is agitation from their side. Please do not put the House in an embarrassing situation. Please state the facts in such a way so that it does not hurt the feelings of others. I shall do one thing, I will call your name in the end.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I have only stated the facts.....(*Interruptions*)...I will not hurt anyone's feelings (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call your name in the end.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: No, there will not by any agitation. You are restricting me . It is my right and privilaege to speak and state the facts.

"At this stage Shri Era Anbarasu came on the floor near the Table"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You kindly resume your seat.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: They are restraining me to speak. They are also coming.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is absolutely in violation of the rules of the House. Please do not make allegations.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: If this is correct then you approve it otherwise this can be off the record.

I have leamt that for the last three-four days, top police officials from Tamil Nadu are staying in Tamil Nadu House. The Tamil nadu house in Delhi has been converted into a spying house...(*interruptions)*....I have leamt that Prime Minister's house is under surveillance. (*Interruptions)*

DR. (SHRIMATI K. S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): No this is not correct.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: House of various Congress leaders are also under surveilance...(*Interruptions*)...Top police officials of Tamil nadu are here. Another points, the AIADMK MPs were lodged in Tamil Nadu house...(*Interruptionsi*) ....In fact, their rights and privileges have been infringed by the Tamil nsdu police. In understand, there was a big conspiracy to topple the Central Government. (*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): He is making very serious allegations which are baseless. There allegations are politically motivated and aimed at lowering the prestige and image of our AIADMK Government of Tamil Nadu. We have been threatened by the Congress people.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: We totally deny it.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: We had decided to vote for the No-Confidence Motion. We have been intimidated and threatended. Our lady members have received threatening calls. (*Interruptions*)

We had requested our Chief Minister for police protection. But our police have never indulged in surveillance on the Prime Minister's residence (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seat. There is a limiation for everything. It is we who frame the rules of the House. The Hon. Speaker has made in absolutely very clear that the Zero Hour should come to an end by 12.30 p.m. Today, fortunately, the Speaker, feeling the pulse of the hon. members just obliged to carry on up to one o'clock. Most of the people wanted to ventilage their grievances. But, for us to get into the grooves of the rules, it takes time. Some mental areparation is also necessary. So understanding the psychology of the hon. member the Speaker has obliged to extend the time up to one o'clock and the Treasury Benches also should not mistake us.

The question is that there are hon. members who really wanted to ventilate the grievances. But if the debate were to go no for a long time, it does not give a good impression. The whole world is watching us.

Shri Narayanan, you have replied to the allegation of Shri Era Anbarasu. Yes have totally denied it and you have said that it is wrong and far from the truth. Both of you have made your stand absolutely very clear.

Now I go to Shri Fatmi and Shri Bhogendra Jha and then we will adjourn.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Doordarshan had adopted a policy for accepting the serials on the basis of first come first serve. But they did not care for the quality of the serials while following this policy as a result of which viewers are being deprived of good quality serials., their policy of first come first serve is gradually transoforming into first pay and first get. This is a very serious matter. The persons who fade already established as good producers are losing this battle to persons.

This way a large scale malpractice is going on in Doordarshan. The Government should consider it and ensure that only good quality serial will be accepted for telecast on T.V.

[*English*]

SHRI E AHAMED : Even as per the list we have not been called.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Today the names have not ben called as per the list.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani):No one has been called from the CPT today. I suggest that Shri Tej Narain Singh may be allowed to speak.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Today we can expect some time . There are some buring problems in our area.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody cannot be accommodted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Last year also there was drought in Bihar and labourers from there migrated to Haryana and Punjab They earned their livelihood by doing the job of a labourer Now, we are facing the same situation for the secound year also., There is still no rain in south of Bihar. The Sone Cannal constructed by the Britishers has been damaged. For the last four years a demand for Rs. 2500 crores is being made to the Government of India, but it does not have funds for this purpose. The farmers in South Bihar ruined and the labourers are migrating to other states for earning thur livelihood. Therefore, I demand that the Government of India should immediately release at least Rs. 1000 crores. to repair the rabewells which are lying out of order and to start food for work programme for strengthening the sone canal so that drought conditions could be fought out.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Mukul Wasnik.

13.06 hrs

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual report and review on the working of the pawan Han s Limited New Delhi for the year 1991-92 and statement for relay is laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Gulam Nabi Azad, I beg to lay on the table-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Governemnt on the working of the pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed is Library *See* no 422/93]

Annual Report and Review on the working the National labour Institute Noids for the year 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri P.A Sangma, I beg to lay on the table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Labour Institute, Noida, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Acounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the national labour Institute, Noida, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed is library see No. LT 4223/93]

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions] showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accouts

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Working of the Central Board for Workers Education , Nagpur, for theyear 1991-92.

(iii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) on compliance on the Audit Report on the Central Board for Workers Education, nagpur, for the year 1991-92

(4) State (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed is library *See* No. LT 4224/43]

Notificatrion under section 159 of the customs Act 1962 etc

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy cash of the following noticications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R. 417 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum extending concessional rate of duty of 15 per cent for import of capital Equipments under the Export promotion Capital Goods Scheme for Service Sector. Subject to conditions specified in the Notification.

(ii) G.S.R. 423(E) and G.S.R. 424(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th Many, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandom making certain amendments in Notification Nos. 160/92-Cus and 307/92 Cus., dated the 20th April 1992 and the 28th December, 1992 respectively relating to concessional rates of duty for goods impoted under the Export promotion Capital Goods Scheme.

(iii) G.S.R. 434(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1993 togettheer with an explanatroy memorandum making certain amendments to Notification 44/91-Cus., dated the 30th May, 1991 so as to include 4 more items to the existing 95 items in the category of items demand to be imported and if used for export production can be taken as wholly imported

for determining the duty drawback rates.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 435(E) in Gazctte of India dated the 31st May 1993.

(v) G.S.R. 463(E) to G.S.R. 466(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment in certrain notifications mentioned therein so as to provide that licences shall not be transferable anbd so shall not be eligible for exemption to mandatory spares.

(vi) G.S.R. 467(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1993 togetther with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 203/92-Cus., dated the 19th May, 1992.

(vii) G.S.R. 468(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to notification No. 204/92-Cus., dated the 19th May, 1992.

viii) G.S.R.469(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1993, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 205/92-Cus., dated the 19th May, 1992 so as to allow import of Computer Hardware also under Advance Customs clearance permit.

(ix) G.S.R.470(E) published in Guzettee of India dated the 18th June, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 299/92-Cus., dated the 30th November, 1992.

(x) G.S.R. 471(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No, 104/93-Cus., dated the 16thg March, 1993 so as to provide for commencement of export obligation from the dsate of issue of licence.

(Placed in library *See* No. LT 4225/93]

(2) A copy of the Expenditure-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 419(E) in Gazette of India dated dated the 29th June, 1993 under sub-section (4) of section 31 of the Expenditure Tax Act, 1987.

[Pleced in library *See* No. LT 42261/93]

(3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R 439(E) (Hindi and English verrsions] published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June , 1993 together with an explsanatory memorandum making certain amedments to the Notification No. 7/89-Inland Air Travel Tax, dated the 30th June, 1989 so as to add some more routes falling whithin the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagalanfd for the purpose of the exemption from the payment of Inland Air Travel Tax under section 49 of the Finance Act, 1989.

[Placed is Library *See* No. LT 4227/93]

(4) A copy cash of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) unbder section 31 of the sccurities and exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-

(i) The sccuritics and Exchange Board of India (Registra to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R.436(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May 1993.

[Sh. M.V. Chandra Shekhara Murthy]

(ii) The sccuritics and Exchange Board of India (Registrar to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 published in Notigication No. SEBI/LE/5/93 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May 1993.

[Placed is cibrany *See* No. LT 4228/93]

13.07 hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 3rd August, 1993, will consist of:-

1. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Recovery of Debts due to banks and Financial Institutions Ordinance, 1993 and consideration and passing of the Recovery of Debts due to banks and Financial Institutions Bill, 1993.

2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 and consideration and passing of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1993.

3. Discussion on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 1993 and consideration and passing of the Oil and natural Gas Commission (Transfer of Under taking and Repeal) Bill, 1993.

4. Consideration and passing of:-

(a) The Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Bill, 1993

(b) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1993.

(c) The Consitution (Seventy-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1992.

5. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARA AN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The Narmada-Shipra-Kalisindh Link Scheme should be implemented to save the Malwa area of Madhya Pradesh from drought and to raise the ground water level.;

2. Regarding the closure of textile mills in the country and the smooth functioning of textile mills of Ujjain-Indore and Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:

The State Government of Bihar should be provided necessary financial assistance as well as expertise on modern techniques of mining.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN (Vidisha): Sir, the following items may be icluded in the next week's agenda:

1. Regarding the implementation of recommendations given by the national Transport Committee to declare the existing seven roades of Madhya Pradesh as national highways since 1984.

2. Regarding providing grants by the centre to link the tribal villages of Madhya Pradesh having a population of more than 500 with the main roads.

[*English*]

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The urgency of implementing the multi-purpose High Dam projects over river Koshi at barakshetra; over river Kamla at Shishapani; over river bagmati at Nunther to expedite floods, drought, power shortage etc. in both India and Nepal.

2. An intergrated and comprehensive price policy is reguired for ensuring remunerative prices to the primary producers and others. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PAJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

Regarding the abolition of Dual education policy shich is causing social, economic and religious disparity.

[*English*]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:

Discussion on the reports of the Commissioner for SC and ST and of National Commision for Sc and ST.

Thank you.

SHRI S.B.SIDNAL (Belgaum): Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:

International situation prevailing in the world and its effect in India.

Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Regarding providing adequate financial assistance to Bareilly city which has been selected as counter magnet city.

2. Regarding the construction of a by-pass of Bareilly city of National Highway No.24.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The immediate necessity to revise the coal royalty payable to coal producing States.

2. Problems of land acquisition and land oustees in coal industry particularly in MCL, Orissa.

Thank you.

13.13 hrs

Conservation Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974".

The mothin was adopted.

SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I introduce the Bill.

13.13 1/2 hrs

[English]

Explanatory Statement giving Reasons for immediate Legislation by the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) given reasons for immediate legislation by the Conservation of Foreign and prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.

13.14 hrs

Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Bill

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the transfer and vesting of the undertaking of the Oil and natural Gas Commssion to and on the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, a company incorported under the Companies Act, 1956, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to repeal the Oil and natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the transgfer and vesting of the undertaking of the Oil and natural Gas Commission to and in the Oil and and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, a company incorporated under the Copmpanies Act, 1956 and for matters coneected there with or incidental thereto and also to repeal the Oil and natural Gas Commission Act, 1959".

The motion was adopted

CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: I introduce the Bill*

13.14 1/2hrs.

Explanatory Statement giving reasons for Immediate Legislation by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 1993

CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statmen. (Hindi and English Versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Oil and Natural

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**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 30-7-93

* Introduced with the recommendations of the president

Gas Commission (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 1933.

[Placed is library *See* No LT 4230/93]

1315 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.26 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.]*

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL-*CONTD.*

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Now, we will take up further consideration of the motion on the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri S.B.Chavan.

Now amendments to be moved.

Shri Mohan Singh.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move:

> " That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion there on by the 27th October, 1993."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy-not moving.

Shri Anna Joshi.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): I beg to move:

> " That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 8th November, 1993."

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA(South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank this Government for it is inching towards the goal now. The election to Delhi Municipal Corporation was held on 5th of February, 1993 and it is August 1993 now. No elections were conducted in Delhi during these ten and a half years. The people of Delhi have been demanding elections for the last five and a half years. The Sarkaria Commission was constituted, but it gave its report very late. In December 1991, the Home Minister had assureg in this House that the Bill regarding Delhi would be passed in 6 to 8 months first delimingtion would be done and then elections would be held. Accorind to this assurance, the elections should have been held by August, 1992, but even in August, 1993 the elections are still uncertain. Before discussing this Bill, I would like to request the Home Minister to give the reasons as to why the Delhites were deprived of their right for the last ten and a half years. Besides, they should be assured that elections will be held at the earliest. After passing of this Bill, it will take at least one or two months in delimitation. Other states will be held in November, The election to Delhi should be held alongwith the elections to other states in November. There no democratic set up in Delhi now-a-days and there is no one to look after it or to hear its problem. The problems of Delhi now-a-days and there is no one to look after it or to hear its problem. The problems of Delhi are becoming more and more complicated day by day. I had talked with the Home Minister a few days ago. The truck operators have threatened to go on a nationwide strike from day after tomorrow over the use of octroi. There was similar strike last year also. Delhi is a Union Territory. So, the central Government had decided to abolish octroi in Delhi. It is good, but an assurance was also given that the loss of revenue will be compensated. The Delhi Municipal Corporation had an annual earning of Rs.40 crores to Rs. 45 crores from octroi. Not a single paisa has been to the corporation from 1st January to date whereas it should have been given Rs.251-30 crores.

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

The capital has two Delhies-one is New Delhi, where the V.I.Ps live and all facilities are available and the other Delhi is of the common man, where they lead a life of a hill. There are slums, unauthorised colonies in this Delhi. People live on footpaths in this Delhi. The Delhi Municipal Corporation has been unable to do anything for such people due to non-availability of financial assistance to it. I would like to read out an order of the Corporation dated 12.7.93.

[*English*]

"As the budget provisions under Revenue Heads of Account have been drastically curtailed during 1993-94 the allocations made to various divisions under heads of account so and so be treated as withdrawn.

No work under these heads of account should be taken up without prior approval from Engineer-in-Chief and budget allocation by ACA/Engg,".

[*Translation*]

The tenders have been lying pending for the last two years in Delhi. The tenders are Passed allocations are made but suddenly these are withdrawn. Two years ago the officers from your departament went no work can be done. Petty there and made promise but now they say that works like repair of roads and streets, etc are to be done, but funds are not available for them.

An amount of Rs.16 crores was allocated for the slums lasf year, but not a single paisa was spent on them. I am giving this example. because it is related with Delhi. The problems of entire Delhi should be taken care of.

Every year, the population of Delhi increases by four lakhs. Delhis own population increases by two lakhs other two lakhs migrate from other states. There is a need of extra 1 lakh houses very year. When there was an elected set up, the target for construction of houses was kept at one lakh, but 30 to 32 thousand houses were constructed. When I asked in the meeting of Urban Development Ministry about the number of houses constructed was I told that only 5 thousand houses were constructed by the DDA during the last year. The target was of one lakh. It constructed 30 thousand houses earlier and this year it constructed only 5 thousand houses. What is the result? The people will migrate to Delhi and they will need a place to live. In such a situation, slums and unauthorised colonies come up. All types of problems crop up. Similar is the story of DTC. As on March, 1988, the DTC had a fleet of 5300 huses, which has come down to 3000 buses to day. That means 2300 buses have been withdrawn from the fleet of the DTC. 48 per cent buses out of the present fleet of 3000 have completed the life span of more than 8 years. It means that they will have to be phased out this year. No new buses have are being added to the fleet so what will be the result?

The employees of the D.T.C. have been retrenched and have also been forced to seek compulsory retirement because there is no work in D.T.C. No problems is solved whether it concerns housing or it is any other problem. The main reason is that there is an elected Member to the Municipal Corporation. If there is an elected member, he meet the people, though he does so for the sake of votes. He listens to their problems. Now-a days the officers are formulating policies. They have enhanced rate of Sales-Tax. Therefore, I would like to submit that this is the height of patience of People of Delhi.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalganj): This is the height of patience.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, I come to the Bill and draw your attention to its salient features. The democratic rights of the people of Delhi have been taken away for the last ten and a half years. I demand that the Government should give the people their rights back. The Government is talking of holding elections

to Panchayats. I want that the Government should hold elections to Panchayats as well as Delhi Assembly after getting this Bill passed. No body is accountable to the people of Delhi.

I would like to inform you that this Bill does not give any powers. The Government has already taken away all the powers. For example, there is a provision of 134 members in this Bill. It means only two members against one Assembly seat. I want that there should be three Corporation members for one Assembly seat. If there is one Assembly seat for 1.25 lakh voters, then there would be 60 to 65 thousand voters against one Corporation seat. This will be quite big. In such a situation, the members would not be able to serve the people and would not be able to remain in touch with such a large number of voters. If there is a Corporation seat for 40 thousand people, like the Bombay pattern, then the problems of Delhi can be solved to some extent. Sir, you will be surprised to know that the number of registered vehicles in Delhi are 21 lakh where as the total number of vehicles in three metropolitan cities-Calcutta, Madras and Bombay is 17 lakh. It means that 4 lakh vehicles are in excess in Delhi. Delhi has its own problems. therefore, I would like to request you to increase the number of seats so that an elected member may contact people in large number and solve their problems immediately.

Secondly, there is a provision in the Bill, that there would be 10 nominated members. I would like to submit that nominated member means selection of a member by Government whom the government favours. It is basically wrong in a democracy. I would like to suggest that there should be aldermen. 15 people should be elected by elected today on the patern of Rajya Sabha. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of Assemblies. Till recently, 100 members were elected to the Corporation. There members used to elect 6 aldermen, I would like to say that there should be aldermen instead of nominated members.

Thirdly, I would like to say that the word 'Central Government' mentioned in the Bill should be substituted by the word 'government of Delhi'. Because it has been our experience that the files submitted to the Center are not disposed of for years together and no plan takes practical shake. I can cite not only one but many examples such as opening of hospitals or college in Delhi or construction of Fly-ouer bridges in Delhi. The people who do not know A.B.C about Delhi take decisions They come from outside. They know noting about Delhi. When an Assembly is given to Delhi disposal of files should be the duty of this Assembly. I would like to request that the word "Central Government' should be deleted from the Bill.

I have also said that the word "Commissioner' Mentioned in the Bill should be substituted by the word "Mayor'. Because if power is given to elected members they can be made accountable. They are accountable to the Public. He has to depend upon bureaucrats The bureaucrats take thing in their own way whereas a member do so from the angle of problems of people. This Act can be made effective only if power is given to elected members. Therefore, I would like to submit that the word 'Commissioner' there in should be substituted by the word 'Mayor'-

Sir, I would like to mention one important thing which is about principles. Your party has also said the same thing. the Government is setting up Boards for electricity and water. All right, these Boards Should certainly be there. The provision is commendable to the extent that there would be talks for solution of electricity and water problems on equal footing in these Boards as representatives of all the states would be there and these Boards will be under a Minister. The work of generation of electricity may be entrusted to these boards but so far as the distribution is concerned, this work should be handed over to the Corporation. such arrangement already exists in N.D.M.S and Cantonment Board. In N.D.M.S., the generation of electricity rest with the Desu and distribution lies with Corporation. Because of it day-to-day

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

problems arise in distribution of electricity That is why this job should be kept with the Corporation. Generation of electricity should be kept with the Board. Today a combined water and sewage Board is being set up. Sewage should be kept under the Corporation. Because the problems of blockage of severs is linked with sanitation. If this work is entrusted to different department and a separte Sewerage Board is set up and sanitation worke is assigned to the Corporation then it will amount to mutiplicity of authority. In such case no on would be ready to take responsibility. it will create difficulties for general public. Sanitation and blacking of sewers is a day-today problem. It is not as policy matter By taking away the job of sanitation from the corporation the Government is depriving Corporation of powers., Therefore, I would like to say that the generation of electricity and water supply should be kept under the Boards But the distribution work and sewerage should be kept with the corporation.

similarly, the Bill provides that the Government of Delhi will provide medical services I would like to submit that the job of opening small dispensaries and 50-bed hospitals in colonies should be left to the Corporation There should be co-ordination between the big hospitals and the small dispensaries so that the treatment of common diseases should be given in these small dispensaries and serious diseases could be referred to big hospitals. Such type of arrangement should be made.

There is another matter regarding building bye-laws. In the entire world this job rests with civic bodies. But now this job has been brought under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. The Corporation decides of houses plans and approves them and collects house-tax. It will boost corruption when we will approach the authority of the Central Government to get the plan of our house approved. A small part of New Delhi can be brought under jurisdiction of Central Government. it can be understood. But a sizerble population of Delhi resides in unauthorized colonies huggies, chandni Chowk, East, West and South Delhi. This provision will cause inconvenience to them. Therefore the Corporation should continue to exercise this power. *(Interruptions)*)

Similarly, civic bodies do the job of issuing birth certificates and death certificates through the world. But through this Bill this power is being taken away from the Corporation. I request that status quo should be maintained. It will facilitate citizens. *Interruptions*)

A new Corporation and a new Assembly are being given to Delhi. I would like to request that all the loans taken by Corporation should be waived. Suppose. loans to the tune of Rs. 1000 crore of Rs. 500 crore are outstanding against the Corporation and tomorrow the Opposition come to power, the Corporation would be dissolved, no matter it works well, on the ground that huge loan is outstanding. *Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): That is way don't install Opposition government.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It can be possible that we may come to power and you may sit in the opposition. In 1980 the Corporation was dissolved on the ground that it was under heavy debt. Nobody tried to know the reason for such heavy debt. That is why I say that we may start work with clean state. And then if the Corporation takes loan and does not work, it should be held guilty. The Government should declare elections and write off all the liabilities of the Corporation.

Besides this assurance, elections should be held in Delhi by the end of this year. This bill is likely to be passed by Rajya Sabha on Tuesday after that the work of delimitation should be started and elections to Delhi Assembly should be held along with with the elections to other Legislative Assemblies in October, November and a reasonable Government should be in-

stalled in Delhi in order to provide the rights to the citizens of Delhi which were denied to them during the last ten years with these words I conclude.

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1993 brought before the parliament by hon. Minister of Home Affairs. My colleague Shri Khurana has referred to some matters other than those referrd to in the bill. He has stated that elections to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Metropolitan Council had not been held for several years and for it he has tried to held the Central Government responsible. I would like to remind Shri Khurana that during the period of Shri V. P. Singh Government to which his party was also an ally elections to the Municipal corporation and the metropolitan Council were not held. (*Interruptions*). In Morarji Desai Government Shri Advani was a Minister and when a bill to provide for legislative Assembly for Delhi was introduced, his partymen had deliberately abstained themselves and that Bill could not be passed. You have been betraying the people of Delhi continuously as you do not want that Legislative Assembly be provided for Delhi. You should congratulate the Central Government and the hon. minister of Home Affairs that after coming into power in 1991 we are providing what other parties could not do though they repeatedly promised for it in their mainfesto. On behalf of the citizens of Delhi would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he has done, what Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru wanted to do by granting Legislative Assembly to Delhi. At that time the Jana Sangh which is now known as Bharatiya Janata Party had termed it a white elephant. Now they have become the supporter of the demand for the Legislative Assembly? They had not accepted the suggestion of Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru. There were several reasons behind Several years have passed when the Delhi legislative Assembly was abolished. The Assembly was abished. The provision for Metropolitan Council Council was made in the hope that it may possibly safeguard interests of Delhi Properly. But it could not be possible.

Today Shri Rajiv Gandhi is no more amongst us. He was the first person to think about it. He appointed the Sarkaria Commission. Shri Khurana has perhaps forgotton. That Hon. Home Minister had called a meeting of all the members of Parliament from Delhi in his office and in that meeting he had stated that elections to metropolitan council should be held immediately. This is all is not in the record and Shri Khurana will also not accept it. He had gone there for the Metropolitan Council. Shri Chavan had stated in that meeting that he was ready to grant he legislative Assembly to Delhi and at this he was stunned. The Legislative Assembly Bill was passed and Delhi was giveen legislative Assembly. After that a meeting was held in the month of September in the chamber of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. We suggested to hold elections at the earliest. All the three Congress (I) Members of Parliament S/shri Jagdish Tytler Rajesh Khanna and myself demanded this thing. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs told that he had no objection at all and if the hon. Members of Parliament were willing, he was ready to hold the Assembly elections of to Delhi and Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill would be passed later. But you back tracked that time. You had declined the offer. You made a lame excuse that the simultaneous elections to the Muncipal Corporation of Delhi and the Legislative Assembly will prove less expensive., On this pretext yoy got rid of the matter. You did not consider the then circumstances favourable to you. The 6th December was at hand and you felt that you will be coming off with flying colours in with Delhi elections. But your dream is not going to be come true.

You retracted from elections but not the Congress. On behalf of the Congress. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to undertake the work of delimitation immedately after the passing of this Bill. Thereafter, the elections should be held at the earliest. I do not know when the Government is ging to hold the elections in the four States. But it is my humble request that if possible Delhi election should be held before the elections in the four states.

15.00 hrs

Today you are reluctant to welcome this Bill. This Bill has been introduced after passing the Constitution Amendment Bill (73rd and 74th), Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi also wanted to get it passed, but he could not be so due to certain reasons. This Bill reflects the aspiration late Shri Rajiv Gandhi being fulfilled. He had adocated to strengthen the panchayats and the Municipal Corporations he also wanted to give due rights to women. The hon. Minister of Human Affairs

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has brought the Bill today and therefore, on behalf of the crores of Indian women and lakhs of Delhi Women I would like to thank him. I congratulate him for providing special status to women. Moreover, reservation has been provided for the Hrijan brethren also. Now the office of mayor ceases to be the privilege of any male candidate. Through this Bill it has been provided that women will hold the post of mayor for the first year. This is a matter of great pride. Here it has been provided that a Harijan will be entitled to hold the office of mayor of the Municipal Corporation after 3 years. The citizens of Delhi are thankful to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs for giving special status to the women and the Harijans of Delhi. I, therefore, welcome this Bill.

Issue of corruption has been raised, if we go through this Bill, we find that the hon. Minister of Home Affaris has made a provision that the person who is elected to the post of Councilor of the Municipal corporation of Delhi will have to declare his property and the property pouned by his family. This way, we can control corruption to a certain extent. I do not mean to state that all the Councillors who are elected to the Corporation are corrupt. But we are taken precautionary measure. We welcome this provision made in this Bill.

Shri Madan lal Khurana has referred to the financial condition of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. I agree with him that the loans taken by the MCD from the Central Government should be waived. It should be done so because Delhi is not meant for the Delhities only. Delhi is the capital of our country, which receives dignitaries from abroad and the V.I.Ps like you live here It has make arrangements for those foreigners who visit Delhi.

So I am proud that Delhi cares for every citizen of the country.

Today we have to spend crores of rupees for making Delhi beautiful. In this Bill you have made a provision for Constituting a fiance Commission after every five years to review the financial position and proper maintenance of Delhi. It would also suggest sources of revenue for Delhi and the ways for the better utilisation of Delhi's revenue. such a provision did not exist earlier. i welcome it. One more significant step has been taken. Earlier all the powers of Municipal Corporation Delhi were vested with the Standing Committee. Zonal Committees did not have any powers. I had been in the Corporation from 1977 to 1980. Hon. Mr. Khurana and may friend Khandelwalji know that earlier zonal committees had no powers. You have given them statutory power and right to sanction projects upto Rs. one crore independently without approaching the head quarter of the Corporation Now the elected Councillor of the corporation will be able to sanction a project worth Rs. one crore in the meeting of Committee. it is a commendable step and it will lead to decentralization of power. I welcome this step, as it was a frame of Shri Rajiv Gandhi that the power should reach the people at grassroot level through decentralization. that dream has been fulfilled.

I would like to welcome another step. earlier Municipal Corporation and Council could be dissolved for an indefinite period. These remained dissolved for a period of six months, to three years. Just now hon. Khuranaji pointed out that the Corporation has been defunct for a long time. In other towns Municipal Corporations and Councils are not functioning for several years. But this Bill has a provision that if Municipal Corporation or Council is dissolved for some reason it is necessary to hold elections to it with six months. I think that it is an effective step to strengthen demorcracy and democratice organisation in the country. Alongwith that, I welcome your proposal to extend its term from four years to five yeas. I would like to suggest one amendment that if after dissolution of Corporation for some reasons, elections are held, it should be for the full term of five year and not for the remaining period of the previous Corporation. Suppose the Corporation is dis-

solved after two yers of its Constitution and election is held after six months, it should not be for the remaining 21/2 years but for full five year term.

Another commendable thing is Constitution of election Commission. Earlier there was no election commission for elections to Municipality. Only one official was appointed who was responsible for fulfilling all the formalaties. Now the election commission, would help in holding elections smoothly. I would like to welcome the provision made in this Bill for involvement of Municipal Corporation in economic and social development. Earlier it was not so. Now Corporation will not only make roads and work for development of Delhi but it will implement the plans for social and economic development of Delhi. On behalf of one crore people of Delhi I welcome this step and along with that I would like to give some suggestions.

I agree with the suggestions given by my friend hon. Khuranaji. I am repeating what has been said about the supply of water and electricity, so that it could be placed on record. I disapprove the proposal of Constituting a separate Board for supply of water and electricity. It should remain with the Municipal Corporation of delhi. But if Constitution of this board is inevitable then there should be proper representation from Members of Municipal Corporation and Legislative Assembly. Regarding the question of the appointment of Chairman of the board I would like to suggest that provision should be made so that anybody could be made the Chairman of the Board whether he is an I.A.S. officer or an ordinary citizen.

You can authorise the proposed board to look after the work of generation of electricity, but the work of disstribution should remain with the Municipal, Corporation. Municipal Corporation has been praised several times for its work. You can be proud of the functioning of Municipal Corporation. So I would like to request you that the work of distribution should remain with the Municipal Corporation. How Home. Minister, Sir, I do not say that the officials are not working properly but I would like to say that an official has a different view point than the elected represntative because the elected representatives have more deep relations with the public. So they are more efficient in soolving the problem related to public and more successful in getting the schemes implemented in this regard. I would like to say humbly that democratic institutions are more successful in our country.

The second thing I would like to mention is the way Central Government has ried to provide powers to the Municipal Corporation. It is a blow on the institution itself. you have made the post of Commissioner accountable to Central Government directly. Though it is true that the Commissioner is appointed by Central government through Home Ministry but this Bill says that he will be accountable to Central Government and it is clear that he could not be accountable to the elected representatives in the Corporation. So I urge upon the Government to revert to the old system

Along with that i would like to say something about the provisions made in this Bill regarding building byelaws. it is right that place of the term 'Central Government' 'Delhi State' should be used, but the system should be same as it was earlier that Municipal Corporation of Delhi should lay out a building plan and send it to the Central Government, who could make amendments in it. Then MCD would implement these byelaws with due consideration given to the suggestion given by the Central Government. But now this Bill says that MCD will only implement the building byelaws formulated by the Central Government. I could not understand this. But I would like to suggest that bye-laws should be formulated by M.C.D. and Central Government can make amendments in it and after it, these should be implemented fully by the Municipal Corporation.

This Bill also provides for the construction of new hospitals. Hon. Mr. deputy Speaker, sir, there is shortage of hospitals in Delhi. Not only

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people from Delhi but thousands of patients from nearby towns come for treatment in hospitals in Delhi. If Municipal corporation can construct hospitals, it should be permitted without any objection. And I would like to say that the Government should encourage the social institutions which are willing to serve the Society by construction hospital which cost crores of rupees. Today hospitals are not being constructed because Delhi Development Authority has banned the allotment of land. I urge upon the Government to provide all the facilities to social institutions for constructing hospitals. When the Government is not able to construct hospitals, it has no right to stop such institutions.

.This Bill has provision that now the Central Government will have a right to allot the work of construction of roads to another organization other than the Municipal Corporation. In this regard I would like to say that no other organisation will be more efficient than Municipal Corporation in the field of constructing roads. M.C.D. has a complete structure of roads construction so I would like to suggest that this work should remain with Municipal corporation only.

I and my party disapprove the point of dividing the city in wards which has been stated in this Bill. Last Municipal Corporation also had two wards. Now, the number has increased so we have proposed for 66 Assembly seats. I agree with the changes to be made in this regard but now this Bill has snatched all the rights of M.C.D. regarding the appointing of employees and officials. Now this power will be vested in the Commissioner or Delhi State Commission, and M.C.D. will not have any right to appoint or take disciplinary action against any employee if all these function will be performed by the Commissioner then what will Councillors do, and no official will pay heed to them. so I would like to suggest to maintain the same proceedure, so that Corporation could play efficient and active role in appointment and taking disciplinary action against any employee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to say that as speaker of Assembly and Chairman of Metropolitan Council, continue after dissolution of these bodies, similarly, the mayor of the Delhi should continue to hold office. It is the mayor who welcomes official guests and foreign dignitaries on behalf of the citizens of Delhi. Therefore, he should continue to hold office so that at east official functions are performed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill has provision of reservation for men. There would bo roster system. The reserved seats will be changed every year but you should provide proper representation for Scs in the MCD this year. you have not clarified the procedure of sleeting women for the Corporation. It should be done immediately.

With these words, I support the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1993. He has criticized the developmental work done in Delhi for last two years. In this regard I agree that should be elected body for Delhi, but I do not agree that developmental works have not been undertaken. Lot has done for beautification of Delhi. Arrangements for drinking water has been made.

In spite of shortage of electricity and water, new hospital and roads have been constructed in Delhi, so it is wrong that nothing has been done in Delhi for last two years. during the last two-three years we have progressed a lot and it is an achievement because when we took over the Municipal Corporation its financial condition was not sound and it was in debt of crores of rupees. Even then tried our best for making Delhi beautiful and better than before.

Once again I would like to thank the Central Government on behalf of the people of Delhi for providing legislative Assembly to Delhi. Hence I urge upon the Government to pass this Bill at the Earliest, so that delimitation of Constituencies should done and elections held in Delhi.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr Deputy

Speaker, Sir, only due to the formality of the Parliamentary procedure, I would have to five the nice of amendment. Basically, I support this Bill hand hope that the Government would constitute and elected corporation in the capital. With this expecting and hope I would like to five some suggestions of behalf of my party of this Bill. The Minister of Home Affairs had called a meet of the represent ices of all the political parties and some suggestion were given in thwart meeting by the representatives of my party . I am sorry to State that many of the suggestions have been sidelined whole formulating the Bill. This House had passed an Amendment Bill for provide a constitutional state to the elected local bosses of the country. After passing of that Amendment Bill in 1992, the Government of India had to change and to amend that Bill in 1992, the Government of India had to change and to and that Bill. But my objection is that the Bill in its present from does not have that sprit with which that construction amendment was and . Therefore, we suggest that the following words should also be added under section 3 of the original Act.

"Ten persons not below the age of 25 years, having special knowledge and experience of adminstration of New Delhi Corporation on would be nominated by the Administrator".

The Administrator of Municipal Corporation would nominate ten persons who will be having sufficient experience and will not be of less than 25 years f age . There is no such reference in this Bill. I feel that such a nomination is not in accordance with the democratice system. So the stand of our party is different. We have, therefore. given the suggestion that in case the nomination has to be made than the representation should be given to the persons of lingustic monorities coming from outside. Thirty to thirty five percent people are those who have come from Bihar and U. P and reside in Delhi. Shri Sajjan Kumar and Shri Khurana shake hands lon the issue of powers. As a result of it there is a theat to the political rights of htese people. Therefore, the force with which this question should be raised, is not raised. Itstead in the name of deported Bangladeshi people from Delhi as well as for the country they convene several meetings and their great party leaders participate in these meetings. These people have a very good quality. They are able to make a good propaganda in the name of Bangladeshis; but their intention is wrong. They say that whosoever is Bangla speaking should not be allowed to live in Delhi.

About 30—35 lakh of people from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh raside in Delhi. Uttar Pradesh and Harayana Assemblies have passeda resolution under which there will be a National Capital Region and the construction of roads and the traffic management will be the Joint responsibility of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. Some rules have been framed in this regard. Three to four districts of Uttar Pradesh and Harayana have been included in National Capital Region.

You have made a provision for nomination, and the Speaker would nominate the Members of Legislative Assembly in the National Capital Region. Such system has been devised so that all the Members may get the chance to save the Corporation.

If you are making a provision for nomination than you should keep in mind that only such people should be nominated as can save the interests of the religious minorities as well as the persons coming from outside Delhi.

Similarly, two representatives from Uttar Pradesh Assembly and two from Harayana Assembly should be nominated respectively by the speaker of those two States so that the interests of the National Capital Region are saved.(*Interruptions*)

Delhi comes in special category. The Government has included three districts of Uttar Pradesh in the National Capital Region. *Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohan Singh, you can continue your speech next day.

We shall now take up the private Members' Business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twenty Second Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA (Bilhaur): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty Secound Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th Junly 1993".

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th July, 1993".

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT BILL)*
(Amendment of section 4)

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, I beg top move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intorduce a Bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL
(Amendment of paragraph 3)

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I introduce the Bill.

OLD AGE PENSION AND REHABILITATION BILL.

15.32 hrs

SHRI RAM NAIK (BOMBAY NORTH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension and provision of other rehabilitation facilities to old persons.

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*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 30-7-93

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intoduce a Bill to provide for payment of Pension and provision of other rehablitation facilities to old persons."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I introduce the Bill.

15.32 1/2 hrs

STATE OF UTTARAKHAND BILL *

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Uttarkhand by reorganisatioin of the existing State of Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be grated to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Uttarakhand by reorganisation of the existing State of Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I introduce the Bill.**

1533 hrs

UNORGANISED ARTISTS WELFARE BILL*

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of unorganised artists.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of unorganised artists."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: I introduce the Bill.

15.33 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 94 and 179)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (PUNE): Sir, I beg to move for lavre to introduce a Bill to further amend the Constitution of India.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER; The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : In introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs

AGRICULTURE WORKES (MINIMUM WAGES AND WELFARE) BILL - *CONTD*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before further discussion of the Agricultural Workers (Mini-

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**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 30-7-93

* Introduced with the recommendations of the President

mum Wages and Welfare) Bill by Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh is resumed, I would like to mention that four hours and 55 minutes have already been taken out of five hours allotted by the House for its discussion. The House has now to extend time for further discussion on the Bill. Shri Virender Singh is not there. We have now only five minutes.

SHRI OSCAR FERNDADES (UDUPI): Thank you for giving me time to speak on this very important Bill.

After we attained independence, mahatma Gandhi believed that the fruits of independence could be obtained only if the poorer sections of this country are free from the clutches of poverty, Most of the agricultural laborers in this country belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. When we talk of the lot of the agricultural laboures, we should understand that they do not get employment throughout the year and when the do not get employment throughout the year, the question of looking after the welfare of their children, the education of their children, the health of their children arises. So, it is very essential that we find alternative employment for the agricultural labourers.

Land reform and the welfare of agricultural labourers will go hand in hand. We have introduced land reforms in many States and in many parts of the country. But in reality, the agricultural labourers are yet to get the benefits of these land reforms. For example, in Kerantaka, when we brought in land reforms, we also introduced a Clause to provide land for the landless agricultural labourers. But this is not so in the other parts of the country. We want to improve the lot of agricultural laboures . We will have to provide them a price of land. It is not merely a piece of land but we also help them to carry on certain economic activities. There are people in this country who, despite the land reforms. hold hundreds and thousands of acreas of land whereas there are millions of poor people who do not even have a foothold of land. The reforms should have been such that his class of people, the landless agricultural labourers are provided with ta minimum acre of land at least so that they will carry on with some sort of economic actitivy like dairy-farming, poultry, piggery etc. Any sort of acitivity like this is bound to give them additional source of income.

When we talk of agricultural labourers, we should think about their health needs, we should think about the educational needs of their childre, It is not that th e children of the agricultural labourers should also turn out to be agricultural; laboures. I do not say that an educated man should not got and work in the farm. But when it comes to the question of education. it is our primary responsible to see that every child gets primary education. Though it is enshrined in our Constitution, though it is the Directive Principles of our Constitution that we should provide education,. we are spending more and more money on higher education. I am not against it. But we should first think of providing primary education for the children in the rural areas and the only if are surplus, we should concentrate on higher education.

Now I come to Insurance. We have brought in certain laudable schemes to provided for the social society of the agricultural labourers. But this system has to be strengthened. Their wages have got to be increased. It is a fact that by a place of legislation we have increased the minimum wages. But there should be a Commission to find out how many of the people in the rural areas are getting the minimum wages how many of them are getting enough employment. There are agricultural laboures might out into different parts of the country searching for jobs. Maybs, for some part of the year,. they are able to get employment but not throught the year. Therefore, my humble suggestion is that they should get adequate employment. We are earmarking enough money under Jawahar Rozghar Yojana. We should take up such schemes whereby, on an average, for at least hundred days in a year, these agricultural labourers who are migrating out into the other States, are able to get some

definite employment. For this,. I suggest that the Northern rives should be connected with the Southern rivers, In the North, we are having plenty of rains. We have, at times, floods. This water is going wages. It should be fevered to areas which are having drought conditions and where dry-cultivation is there,. If these rivers are connected with the help of the migrating agricultural labourers, on one front, we will able to provide employment for them and on other front we will be creating wealth for this country where by the agriculturists will able to produce more for the country.

Similarly, there is a lot fo waste land available in this country. We have to go in for a massive efforestation programme. If we do that, these agricultural labourers could be gainfully employed in this activity.

Sir, Shri Sangma halls from a tribal area. He knows the plight of the agricultural labourers, the pooer sections of the people. They do not have enough clothes to wear; they do not have a shelter to live in. If we want to really know the living conditions of these poor people, we should enter their huts; we should enter their kitchens. I had an occasion once to travel in Muysore where there was drought. I talked to some of the agricultural labourers. These was on old lady. I asked "Granny, did you have meal?" I was three of the clock in the earning when I talked to that lady. She was looking blank. She told me "No , I did not have my meal"

I asked, what are you going to do ?' she said, my grand-children have just gone to the filled to collect some groundnuts.' She was waiting for the grand- children to return from the filed with the groundnuts. She said that she was going to boil that so a that they could have that in the evening. So, they would be having not even break-fast, not even lunch by they would be having day's food in the evening. That is the polight of number of people in our country. I appeal to the hon. Minister to bring a compresheive legistialn where these pooer sections are prtected. I do not want to take more time of the House. I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some names have come afresh. But we have already extended the time. It was allotted two ours. And further to was raised by two hours, then one hour and now one hour, out of which we have got 45 minutes. And the hon. Minister has to answer it and the Mover has too something about it. I have no hesitation to give time to those who are anxious to participate and contribute to the debate. My request to you is to just stick to one or two points because it has been discussed very widely and most of the points have been covered. But it you want to cover some more points, I have no hestitation in allowance you to speak.

Shri Lakshmi Narain Tipiathi to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARYAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kasiseganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill which has been introduced for safeguarding the interests agricultural workers is a very important Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of labour towards the basic problems of laboures. There is an urgent need to pay attention toward these problems.

15.49 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALIN BHATACHARYA *in the Chair*]

Majority of Agricultural worker work in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Punjab, these labourers get more than the minimum wages because big are these farmers. But in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar the farmers of middle class are unable to pay them higher wages. On one hand there is Bonded labour Act, due to which the farmers are reluctant to pay wages in lumpsum. They are afriad of they do so, they will be punished under the Bonded Labour Act. In the way the labourers are forced to borrow money on

[Sh. Laxmi Narain Mani Tripathi]

interest from Mahajans and to repay this amount they have to work on lower rates as wages. To save them from this problem there is need to make a registration of these labourers and on the basis of that reisgration a loan of Rs. 1500. Rs. 1000 and Rs. 2000 can be givne to them.

Further ,if there is a need, then they can repay these laons with their own yearing or wages , merely eancting a law or providing protection can not remove the basic problems being faced by the labourers. It is also to be seen that it does not adversllly affect the middle class farmers as well as the agricultural production., With these words, I conclude and support this Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI THAYIL HON AN HALOSE (Alleppey): Madam, at the very outset, I would like to extend my support to this Bill. It is quite a pity to say that even after 45 years of independence, there is no comprehensive legislation to save the rights of the most downtrodden sections in our society, that is, the agricultural labourers.

Regarding agricultural labourers, time and again, various State Governments and Central Government, have announced their minimums wages. But, it was never properly implemented. For example, in so many North Indian States, they have been getting just half of the minimum wages announced by the Governments.

Madam, those who are going to the office, they are getting so many parks like bouns, DA, levae etc. I am not against it. They have to get it. But, the agricultural labourers work hander in all respects than white collar employees, they have been kept out of the purview of all these rights. There is no maternity leave for a woman labourers , no job security. No enactment has been made so far to preserve these minimum rights of the agricultural laborers, According to surveys and reports, the number of working days of agricultural labourers is coming down without any golden had shake scheme introduced by Dr. Manmohan Singh.

Madam, the agricultural policy of this Government will aggravate the existing burdens of the agricultural labours.

In 1984, in the State of Kerala, was passed an Act, for the agricultural labourers and the left Front in Kerala had introduced a Welfared Fund for the agricultural labourers in 199o where in lakhs of labourers contributed their share for this Fund. But the U.D.F. Government in Kerala, within a span of two years, jeopardised the entire scheme without collecting a single paise the contribution of the landlords. If we are going to pass such enacements without a strong will, instead of helping these people,. actually, we are betraying them.

Before the start of this Session, the Minister concerned announced that a Bl for the well-being of the agricultural labourers will be passed in the is Monsoon Session. What is the future of that Bill?

I had gone through the records of Parliament and I came to know that the other House had passed such a Bill in 1983. 10 year had elapsed since them . so at this juncture, I am requesting the Government to pass that Bill in this Session.

What is the fate of the land reforms, which is vital for the proper implemention of this Bill? The Government , it seems, is in a dilemma about it. Without land reforms, we cannot safeuard the interests of the agricultural laourers and poor passnts.xyz

Madam, while concluding, I request th e Govenment to take told steps to implement the Land Reforms Act, to pass the Agricultural labourers Bill in this Session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir Vrirendra Singh was on his feet last time. So, he is being allowed

complete his speech as a special case. Shri Vrndr Singh

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Bill presented by Shri Chandu Bhai Deshmukh about providing minimum wages to agricultural for an agricultural country. Ours is a country of farmers, so , we will have to certain think about the interests of agricultural labourers as to what is their actual condition. This House and the entire country express concern about their interests. The same feelings have been expressed in this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, agricultural labourers have an important role to play at each level from whole of the country is concerned about the conditions of the agricultural labourers and about the discontentment prevailing among them. Therefore, a proces campese agricultural labouers with the workes engaged in other sectors should be taking up . We do not want that agricultural labourers should continue work as agriccultual workes and des agricultural workers The uncultaivated land lying vacnat in the country should be distributed among these laboures so that they may also become owners of the land and do farming and this problem could be solved. when there will be no such discontentment the country will prosper.

Even today a conflict is going on between the farmers and agricultural labourers in Uttar Pradesh. This is the outcome their sufferings and discontment among them. As long as this conflict continues, the basic problem of labourers will not be solved. These days, the hon. Agriculture Minister and hon. Commerce Minister of the country talk a lot about Dunkel Porposals. The hon. commerce Minister is of the opinion that when the recommendation of Dunkel proposals will be implemented in India, agricultural sector will progress and develop repidly. A few days back Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that Dunkel Propsoals are in the interest of the nation and it will fulfil our national cause. Shri Jhakar Saheb said that Dunkel Proposals will be harmful for agriculture sector. Two Cabinet Ministers land tow conflicting opinions and they give different statements. We do not understand the credibility of this Narasimha Rao Govenment. Today, Dunkel proposals are creating g dicontenment among the farmers and labourers and it is likely to increase and can turn into revolution and these completing cirumstance can also create a situation of bloodshed. This is the situation in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar and the situation is also brewing up slowly in Uttar Praesh to take such a trurn. It is certainly due to inequality and sufferings. The condition of agricultural labourers will be worsened when Dunkel proposals are implemented in this country. Our agriculture system will be guided from Washington. Our farmers and agricultural labourers will be ruined and our traditional methods of agriculture will diminish completely

16.00 hrs.

It is not that the foreign influence affects only a particular filed in the country. It destroys culture, economic social ad political systems of the country. We saw it living example at the time of discussion on No-Confidence Motion, There are a merely proposals are present. yet dream . The dreas of a swadshi natuion can be eadlosed thorugh agriculture sector. Now, the Government has lunched a mini-daidy scheme, under which a small farmers of villages can earn their livilhood by keeping 1-2 cows. but the multinational companies have captured their market. Mr. Chairman, Sir, therefore, I would like to say that mainly agricultural country like India should formulate scheme for the welfare of agricultural labourers. so that their standard of living could be improved. yet these have given an indication as to how these are giving to the palticalsystem of the country. The Govenment says that Dukel proposals will befnifit only one sector only. Dunkel proposals is very clear that if this proposal is accepted, it well hone to be implemented in every sphere . Then this proposal can not be challeanged even it the UNO. If this

[Sh. Virendra Singh]

proposals is harmful to agricultural sector, then it is harmful to the entire country, so it should not be accepted. If Dunkel Proposal is implemented to keep the congress in power or to rule the country with the help of foreign assistance or suitegethen it may be proper from their aretheitc of poltical system but the message has reached it the villages of the country that it is very dangerous which is against the interst of agricultural laboures, farmers and other people enaged in agricultural sector. Therefore, I would like to say that the party in power will not be able to rule the country peace fully.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, functoining of gram panchayats is also useful. Some seats have been reseved for women as well as for Harijans and dalits in Gram panchayats. I demand that some seats should also be reserved or agricultural labourers in gram panchayats. The suggestions give by these people will certainly be useful because they do not belong to any particular caste or community.

Today, Dairy industry is the largets trade in villages but multi -naitonal companies are doominating in this field also. Bapu and shown the path of 'Swadeshi' and self -reliance but the Government of Congress party has not fulfilled that wards of big people receive education in good schools, but have you vote you to power to enact law sitting in the biggest Panchayat of the country recieve educaion or not. This is country of unique culture and ancient religion. Here the saitns and sages imported education to the sons of kings as well as to the children of the labourers and th e poor. The education system, that prevalied at that time did not create a situation under which ward of Rahi Sabheb might study in English Schools while the children of the poor might not afford been admission fee for their children I would like to suggest Rahi Sabhe to ablish such an education system. so, long your Naryasimha Rao is there in power, you will be receiving suitcases. You have already begun plitics of suitacases and the massages that has been conveyed through it to villages and other areas of the country and abroad will be prepled to you by the people of India when you approach them in villages of seeking votes. N one of you will be able to return. I would, therefore, like to submit that facity of education should be provided to the wards of labouers who work in agricultural fields so that the may learn modern technology of agriculture. Agricultural labourers live in such pecular situations in villages where there is no facility of water. There are villages where there is no electricity and moreover there is absolutely on facility of school education. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to know that even the medical faiclity supposed to be provided by the Government is also almost nill. There is a village named Gangarma our in a Block falling under my constituency mirzapur Bhadoj. 15-20 children of agricultural labourers died there. They did since they consumer contaminted water. They died due to the lack of drinking water that was not provided by the and administration. I do not deny the presence of Government of my party in power there. I am sorry if the Government of our party filed to provided the facility of drinking water The fact, however, remains hat our party remaiend there is power for 18 moths only and there were Governments of other politcal parties earlier. The Congress party ruled there for more than 40 years and yet they could not provide drinking water to the labourers in villages. There cannot e anything more shamful that this for the Government of India. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would lie to submit that water facility must be provided to the agricultural labourers working in villages.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the agricultural labours also work in cottage and small industries. In our Eastern Uttar Pradesh, there are cottage and small scale industries running under the name of village industry where agricultural labourers make carpet also in their s[are time . They operate small looms to wave carpets. There are, however, some reformers i the country now no the instigation of American Germany and other countries harass those agricultural labourers who make some money thorugh cottage and

small industries.They try to harass even theseworkes. i would reval the names of those person because it is a national issue. Their names must be revealed in this hose. We taik of the interests of the nation in this House so the names of those who harm that interest must be revealed here. They are **. There is an income of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 1200 crore through carpet industries in Bhadari

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow you to mention names of anybody who is not present here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, the names of the persons who are responsible for causing harm to national interest must be revealed in this House. They are all public 'igures and carry out propaganda in foreign counties doing harm to the interest of the naiton.

[*English*]

MR. CHARIMAN: I will not allow you to mention names of anybody who is not present here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Some people are raising a lot of hue and carry in foreigen countries over child labour and bonded labour in the industry that provides employment to 20 lakh people and through which Rs. 1200 crores of foreign exchanges is earned and are trying to runing the industry. I submit to the Government to enqurie as to how those persons afford to lead a comfortable life in foreign countesi. How do they live there? The Government has not been able to do anything so far agaisnt such persons. I would like to demand i the House today that passports of system persons should be cancelled and those who ruin village industries by carrying out propaganda in foreign countries should be arrested. This is causing great concern is agricultural field.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh is 'No Industry' areas even today. In this 'No-Industry ' area small industries run in the form of village and cottage industries. The hon. Minister of labour is present here at the moment. He is well aware of it and the has already made a statement in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) But the Bill that is being discussed here concerned agriculture workers.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: They are the same persons working in agriculture sector. You know about them very well in the capacity of a Minister of labour.

Mr. Chairman, I would lie to submit that the Government should be concerned about elevating the standard of living of labourers working in cottage and village industries in village. Efforts should be made to sort out their problems. If it is not done, how can be living standard of agricultural laboures be raised. Now if a person keeps working in agriculture sector, he cannot make progerss. He will have to find out source i other industries. There are, for example, balcksmiths, carpenters, potters etc. working in agriculture sector. They have been working in their respective areas of Specialisation for a long time, but he items they produce cottage industries are now being manufacured by Birlas and Tatas in big factories. Blackmiths, potters, carpenters are all assosicated with a agriculture. Now the biggest balcksmiths of India are Tatas and Birlas who manufacture spades. Tatas ad Birlas are the biggest potters who manufacture allumunium flagons, pots, pitchers etc. in big factories. They advertise their items through all sort of media like T.V., video, Newspapes and magazines. Mr. Chairman, when advertisment is given on T.V. and through video, how would

**Not recorded.

[Sh. Virendra Singh]

people buy items made by potters and carpenters. The Government will have to think over it. Unless the development beings from village units, stands of living in India cannot be raised. When our villages become stong, India will become strong.

Ours is an ancient culture and relion. Polices were never formulated here while sitting in air-conditioned rooms. Culture of India has been glorious because polices have ever been formulated on the basis of the gospels delivered by sages and saints and not at the instance of Sangamaji or Raji ji. People live Harshad Mehta floursih here. If development takes place in India at the grassroots level, the required improvement may come about. I reiterate that if villages are developed, there will be all round development in the country. Only that step deserves applauds

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADUKAR (Mothari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Deshmujh ji has brought forward a very good Bill in this regard. Shri Rahi and Sangama are present here. This is a very important issue. In this context I remember what Gandhiji had said. He said that if you are unable to chose the course then you must go for course which may be benefical for the poorest man. I want to submit to the Government that even after 46 years, the problems of agricultural labourers have not been removed. they do not get full wags and that too is never paid on time. Due to the age old feudal system they do not even get minimum wages. Farmers say that as their income is not increasing they are unable to increase the wages of labourers, but it is fact that if wages is increased it may invite some problems. But the socially, political and educational exploitation of the agricultural labourers is an all round exploitation. I am speaking from my personal exprience that in Bihar every year, lakhs of Biharies migrate to Punjab and Haryana is search of a job. This is not that they get all sort of facilities there but they can earn their livelihood. The reason for there migration is that there is no industrial development in Bihar.

Mr. Chariman , Sir the houses built under Indır Awas Yojna do not last even for one year and they collapse. At present, Laloo Prasad has made some referms which will be beneficial for the people there. Likewise, Laloo Prasad ji has decided that if the children belong to Bangais and Muslims do not got the schools then they will be punished and if they go to a school, the will get scholarship. This is a good scheme. The schools in these villages do not have a building and electricity units also not provided these under Rural Electrification. scheme. These villages even black roads and house to live in. Moreover hobs are not avialble there for th eyears round. Rahiji has mightly said we will have to do away with the caste system. Therefore, when we talk about providng reservation we should strike at the old system, the caste system and the system of Brahminsion. We should teat all human being equally. But your Government is not doing this. Instead it is distoring facts and frustrating the attempts to bring equlity. Another question is regarding implementation of land reforms. Our party has occupied thousands of acres of land from Landlords. But there are certain laws due to which it cannot be implemented. Unless and until you do not implement land reforms, agricultural laboures cannot make social & political development. You have distributed land, you should also provide fertilizers and seeds to them so thnat they may get benefit, other wise after sometime they get discouraged and leave the work. This is the question of the right of th e laboures. Merely law making is not going to solve the problem. These sort of problems may harm you. Akhil Bhaiyaa Khet Mazdoor Union is harping with other people as well that a Central law should be made for agricultural labouers. You must give an assuracne in this house whether you are going to legislate a central law in this regard. what efforts are being made to implement Minimum Wages Act What efforts have you made in the field of edcuation. If you say that we are disciples of Gandhij, you should be taken to implement Jawahar Rongar Yoijan

in an effective manner. P.D.S. shops which so; iterms after cheaper rates, require some improvements so that these may provide items to the labourers at cheaper rates. Our party has been demading that essential commodities should be sold through P.D.S. shops so that agriculture in the country. Apart from this, there is a need to start a movement in the whole of the country which may arouse special awareness among the farmers as well as the agricultural labourers and therefore stengthen their organisation. The agriculture labourers form their unions in the villages but the landlords do not enage persons belonging to such unions and give work to others. This point should be taken into consideration. The work done by the Governmetns of Kerala and West Bengal in this field has led to improved rural life. You must consider it and take steps accordingly. You must give it a thought to make a law to ensure the payment of minimum wages to the labourers in order to improve their life style. In this connection you may take opinion of trade unions. C.P. I and C.P.M. also can be consulted in this context as these have been waging a struggle to get them their right for the last so many years. We should not think on this line that terrorism is thriving due to the agricultural labourers. It is also essential to improve their social lot. Have you ever thought about the atrocities being made on Harijans. The people belonging to high classes still consider themselves superior. This sort of feeling led them to commit atrocities on the people of lower castes. They still prevalent this feeling that this is *Kumhar and* that is *Teliy*. Caste systems is still provalent in Bihar and castes system is the root cause of all such porblems. You can improve their lot by improving their social life.

DR. G. L. KANAUJIA (Kheri): I think you for providing me an opportunity to speak on such an important Bill. Since long it has been in the are that the lot of agricultural labourers should be improved. they should be uplifted and get full share of their wages but it has been on paper only even today it is on paper.

I belong to Terai region of Uttar Pradesh. It languishing in poverty. Due to shortage of time I will be breif. Even today, the agricultural labourers are being expolited. Even after implementation of land reforms their position remains unaltered. They hage been alotted land on papers only. Due to this nearly 50 prccent of the cases are pending in this High Court. litiigation has swallowed thier jewelleries and costly items. I have written to the Governor in this regard. I want to know as to how many of them have been given actual possession of the land?

Most of our Memebers come from 6th rural areas. What sort of education are the poor providing to their children. Is it not our bounden duty to look into what is going on in the name of education. In order to impart eduction to the children there is an eed to constrct schools. I would like to cite and example which would illustrate as to what is happening actually. I recently visited Bastar. The children whose name are in roled in the schools register are actually engaged in various odd jobs. Some other children replace them. This is due to their poverty because poor do not have their say in anything. On the contrary, we act and talk so deterously that we make people belive that we are talking of is interest althoguh it is not so. This was about education.

Regarding health, I would like to submit that I have reiterated this point and also have given it in writing and have put it before the consultative committee that a 4 their system should be evolved in order to decrease child morality rate among poor an to construct hospitals for them. I know a little it in this regard. I do not approve the idea of constructing big hospitals as it is not an easy affairs to manage them therefore we should go for mini Hospitals, as these will be more effective in provding them health services.

My second suggestion is regading the loan gvien to agicultural labourers. Whenever they need money, them money lenders give them loans at the rate of 5 per cent her month They give Rs. 100, but show Rs. 200 in their books, So, such arrangements should be able that the banks my provide loans of Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1200

[Dr. G.L. Kanujia]

to the agricultural labourers and they will return the loans with an interest of 18 per cent per annum. when I gave this suggestion in Uttar Pradesh, they said how it will be recovered from them. I told them that it is ironical that those who take loans of crores of rupees and do not repay it are let of easily because they are influential persons and they have good rapport with the Bank Officials, Income Tax officials etc. If a farmers in any case is not able to repay a loan of Rs. 1000, it should be waived of. My suggestion is that here is an urgent need of providing loans of Rs. 1000. Rs. 1200 of rs. 1500 to the agricultural labourers so that they may fulfil their petty requirements.

Secondly, I was just mentioing about a critical sitaution. I want on a tour of baster for 15 days. I saw the reasons behind the presence of terrorism there. This struggle is between poverty and richness. It is the struggle between, the exploiter and the expoited, This is not going to be solved through bullet. Very few people know the extent to which exploitation is taking place there. Unless we enforce such a law these .. this exploitation will not end. It is necessary to introduce it in the interest of agricultural labourers also.

Just now the issue of India Awas Yojna was also raised here. The house cosntructed in our area under this scheme had been constructed at such places as are quite for from the villagers and remain water-logged. These houses are cosntructed in such a way that it looks that the Harijans and vaish are living in a separate areas. The cosntruction material is of such a poor quality as that these houses fall down within one year of their costruction and even before the posession is given. Regarding the minimum wages, I can authentically say that neither the agricultural labourers villages nor the workes employed in Govern ment jobs are paid the mimimum wages. They do not even get a 30 days salary. Some of them only get 6 days salary even after working for 7 days and they go on working life this four 5 to 10 years. If they are paid 7 days salary then after 4-5 years they will become permanent and Government will have to give them permanent employment This is how the Govern ment machinery works.

Laboures are employed in daily wages basis and they are paid 26 days salary in a month and then they are given a break. The purpose for this break is to avoid their claim of being permanent in the service. Nothing can be done unless we actually work of for the poor ensure that they are paid minimum wages. The reality is that we are not able to pay the minimum wages. I am also a farmers and I can say that if we pay the fix minimum wages, we will have to pay from our pockets. We can not pay even of we do our best (*Interruptions*) From where we can pay? There should be sufficient crop production and the remiynerative prices should also be paid to the farmers of their produce only then it would be possible for us to provide them minimum wages. The farmers has to pay for fertilizer. Water ox. tractor and for maintence of the machines etc. carm we pay remainers price to the farmers taking into account the depriciation and covt of land.

I would like to submit another point. In foreign countries labour is honoured. But is our country, the labourers who construct roads or houses are not given due respect. They are called illiterates. I would like to submit that until we give respect to them and their work, this exploitation and this disparity in our country cannot be and. Our hon. Minister is young and cheerful persons and I hope that he will take steps is view of the respect reallty and will not our only on papers. Shri Rai is also thing here. His contuency is adjacent to my cosntituency and he also understands the problmes of the poor. I would request the hon. Minister that he should give due comsideration to this issue and with this I conclude.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Within the persmission of the House, we may extend the time for one

hour perhaps. There are still four Members who want to speak and then the Minister will replay. so with your permission we can extend the time for an hour.

[*Translation*]

DR, LAXIMNNARYAN PANDYA (Mandsuar): Madam, I have to none another Bill. I think a lot of time has already been taken on this Bill. I hope there would be sufficient time left, so that II am also to introduce the Bill.

16.38 hrs

[*English*]

CONSTITUTION (EIGHTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL 1993

Re. Motion referring the Bill to Joint Committee the Minister of Home Affairs

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Madam Chairman, I give notice of my intention to move the following motion during the current session of the Lok Sabha;

"That the Bill to conslidate and amend the law relating to the Contituation (Eightieth Amendment) Bill, 1993 be referred to a Joint Committee of the House cosisting of 15 Members, 10 Members from this House and 5 Members from the Rajya Sabha

That in order to constitute a sitting of the joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of member of the joint Committee;

That the Committee shall made a report to this House by the 16th august, 1993;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committeed shall apply with such veriations and modifications as the Speaker may make;

and

That this House recommends to Rjaya Sabha that the Rjaya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and comunicate to this House the names of members to the appointed by the Rajya Sabha the joint Committee.

The list of MPs from Lok Sabha is as follows:

1 Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal

2. Shri Nurul Islam

3. Shri Suraj Nhanu Solanki

4. Shri Mutrynjaya Nayak

5 . Kumari Vimla Verma

6. Shri K.N. Mathew

7. Shri L.K. Advani

8. Shri Somnath Chatterjee

9. Shri E. Ahmed

10. Shri George Fernades."

AGRICULTUAL WORKERS (MINIMUM WAGES AND WELFARE BILL - *CONTD.*

16.40 hrs

[*Translation*]

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Chairman, I would lie to express my views on agricultural Workers (Minimum Wages and welfare) Bill, I 19991 introduced by Shri chandu Bhai Deshmukh. first of all, the Government should give a serious thought to the present situation of agricultural in type country, where 75 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture After that, the farmers condition should be considered.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Government does not have the will power to implement any rule or law after enacting it the what is the use of doing an excercise for enacting any law etc. It is, therefore, necessary for the government to think a lot before formulating any law...Shri Rahi is sitting here and I would like to draw the attention toward the law and order situation in the areas bordering Delhi. It cannot be assessed so far as the distant places areas. I would like to give some examples about the condition of farmers and agricultural labourers. Just now, Shri Mishra mentioned about the Bihari labours who migrate to Delhi. Most of the agriculture labours collect the wages from the government etc. for the laboures and the agricultural labouers work as bonded labourers at the farms. A large number of such labours work in the terai region of Uttar Pradesh, in Punjab and in Haryana.

Mr. Chairman, whenever they go to their home state during their leave period, they have to travel on the roofs of the and God Knows how many of them fall down from there and die. There are several categories of labours and the category of agriucltural labouers is one of them. The plight of these labourers in particular should be considered. They toil day and night. The farmers as well as the agricultural labourers toil day and night. During the time of sowing of paddy, they had to stand in water and sow the crop. Their feet get diseared That is why a special attention should be paid towards their condition.

In this Bill, a daily wage of Rs. 30/- or a monthly salary of Rs.700-/-has been suggested. I would request that this daily wages should be increased to Rs.50/-

They should be given employment for all days. There should be no gap between the period of their employment board should be formed for the farmers and agricultural labourers and all should get themselves registered in the board.? There should be a Government channel through which these labourers should be supplied for agricultural work and all facilities should be provided to these labourers. Only in this way same proper arrangement can be made for them. The Government can make this arragement. At present, there is private arrangement of contractors, who hire them in the morning and remove them in the evening. It depends upon the farmer whether he pays the wages or not. They are made to work as bonded labourers. It is necessary to pay attention in this regard, so that the poor labourers can get the minimum wages so that they may be able to get two square meals. This is the position in all the departments where the labourer is removed after 25 days and is again employed. They are even threatened that if they say somthing they will not be employed in future. The people of several departments in Delhi come to us with such compalints and they also go to the cours/. The agricultural labourers not even able to go to the court. Because they do not get any appointment letter or pay slip. Everything is done privately. A provisions has been made in this bill that the registered employer will be liable to punishment. I support it, because, unless there is provision of punishment and also the will to implement it nothing can be achieved from this Bill. I would like to request the Minister that he should pass this Bill with clear intenion, only then, there will be welfare of the labourers.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Madam, I support, the Privatie Member Bill moved by Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh and also I demand from the Government a compreshesive Bill on the issue of agriucltural labourers.

You are all aware that more than 75 per cent of the population of the rural India belong to agricultural labourers and poor peasants. And everyday the number of agriucltural labourers are increasing because of the policies. Particularly, land policies, pursued by the Government. In Assam and particularly in the North Eastern States, we have seen that there is eviction of peasants from the land by the landlords and even by the Government. As a result of this, many peasants and artisans were turned into agricultural labourers. It is also to be noted that erosion of land because of Brahmaputra and Barak rivers and other tributaries evicted a lot of people from the lands and made them as agricultural labourers. A lot of people from the villages are migrating to different parts of the State, away particularly, to Shillong and Nagaland, in search of jobs.

But these people are mostly immigrants and they belong to religious minorities. They are mostly evicted from the land by erosion of the rivers. When they come for jobs to cities they face a problem - they are practically not given any employment terming them as people coming from Bangladesh. This is happening in this area.

This section of the population, which constitutes a great number of our rural areas, are continuing to do the nation-build-

ing. But there is no safeguard, so far, for their lives.

What we had seen is that even the Minimum Wages Act, enacted by different State Governemtns, are not properly implemented. What we have seen is that the Government is also not taking interest to implement this Act. As a result of this, they are not getting the minimum wages fixed for them. They are not getting good education for their wards. Technically there is no such opportunities for them. What we have seen in our State is that in some areas. Programmes like IRDP, NREP etc. are not implemented properly and practically the funds of these schemes are going to the prockets of some bureaucrats and contractors these programmes only touch the fringes of rural poverty. The programmes are not properly implemetned. The problems of the agricultural labourers are increasing. But the Government is trying to whitewash the issue. They are not going to solve the problems of agricultural labourers. We, therefore, demand that these projects should be properly implemented. Some steps have to be taken in this regard for the solution of the problems of agriucltural labourers so that they are given some safeguards.

I feel that there is a necessity for a comprehensive Act and along with this what is needed is the proper implementation of the land reforms. The land reforms will not only help the agricultural labourers but will help India to be a model nation also. It is not for the interests of the agriucltural labourers alone that the land reforms are necessary to be implemented but it is necessary for making India a prosperous and strong nation. But so long as the State Governments are entrusted with the job, many State Government are not doing properly the work of land reforms.

Therefore, I want to demand that the Government should come forward with a compreshensive legislation and also to take proper steps for effective implementation of the land reforms which should be taken up urgently.

With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh for bringing this Bill. Every facility is available to labourers working in Government sector and private factories. When he falls ill he is provided medical facility by the Government. Even private factory owners give medical reimbursement to their workers. Schools are opened to provide education to the children of labourers. But agriucltural labourers who work in the fields do not get such facilites.

As per the system prevailing in the country, the farmer engages a lobourer to work on his field and gives him a share of the produce received from two or three bighas. Besides, he has to provide frood and wages to the agricultural labourers. Farmer Depend on the nature, if there is sufficient rains, there is a good production of paddy and wheat. If it does not rain, crops dry up. As per the present practice, the farmers provide wages, three seen paddy, food and drinking water to the labourers. If an agricultural labourer while ploughing the fields, injures his feet resulting in tetnus, then the farmers does not pay for his medical expenses and the worker himself has to pay for it and he has to forego even three seers of paddy. If the worker gets wet in the rainy season and falls ill, he has to pay from his own pocket. Neither the Government, nor the farmer makes medical reimbursement to him. There is no arrangement for it.

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIAG *in the Chair*]

Even if he dies, no compensation is given to his family. His family members suffer a lot for want of food. If this situation develops in the case of factory labourers, he is provide various facilities.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why he did not make any provision in the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers. No law has been and in this regard. The question arises, if an agricultural labourer develops tetuns while working in the filed or he cuts his fingers or if he dies while operating a crusher, or if he dies after being bitten by an animal, who will make medical reimbursement to him? In accordance with the Motor Vehicle Act if there is an accident the truck or bus owner pays Rs. 20-30 thousand to the victim. But in this country, no law has been enacted to compensate the agricultural labourers, if he dies while working in the filed. Who will pay compensaiton to him? It has been mentioned, in this Bill, that legal protection should be given to the labourers. Bhai Deshmukh has not made it clear whether this compensation is to be paid by the Government or by the farmer. The farmers of Punjab and Haryana may be able to pay it. But, I do not think that the farmers of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are in a position to pay it. If it rains during the month of Magh. he sows paddy. If /it does not rain during the month of November and December, he is dependent on the mercy of the god and this crops and damaged. The investment made by him in

sowing goes waste. This is the reason behind the conflict between farmers and labourers in MP. and Bihar. The farmers of our areas are not in a position to pay proper wages to the agricultural labourer. But if the same agricultural labourer goes outside in Punjab and Haryana and works to the satisfaction of his employer then he is fully rewarede by the farmer of that area. The Motor Vehicles Act will not applicable on the farmer of M.P. and Bihar as they are not in a position to pay proper wages to the labourer. The Government should bring forward another Bill instead of this Bill. If an agricultural labourer dies while working then his dependents should be provided jobs as has been done in the case of Government servants. The Governement and not the farmer should give compensation to him. I would like to request the hon. Minister to introduce a balanced Bill keeping in view all these things,

17.00 hrs.

So that 70 per cent agricultural labourers and farmers in the country could benefit. One of my colleagues has said that the country is passing through a period trasition. Government has not been able to provide two square meal to 50 per cent people who are living below poverty line. There is a severe flood in Bihar. The State Government is weak, its colfers are empty. These have been empty for the last 42 years, how can they be filled up all of a sudden now? Your coffers has been full for the last 45 years. You must saction funds for them. At the time of calamity it is the poor who sufferes most. Rich people do not suffer at all. The poor people are unable to save anything even they have to sell their utensils to earn their bread. Therefore, I request you to enact a law after throughout consdieration in the interest of agriculrural labourers and farmers which constitute 70 per cent to the population. We should accept the Bill that has been brought forward by Shri Deshmukh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government should make a for them in rural areas., Saint Kaveir School buildings for them in rural areas Saint avier Shool have opened branches in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay for your children. But there are no sack cloth, black board, and books available for the agricultural labourers. This will not benefit the country. That is why I want that all these facilities should be made available to them. Employment is available in all the fatoes of the country throughtout the years. Therefore, reservations should be provided to these people in the Government jobs. For this purpose, a law should be enacted so that these people could benefit from it and the country can make progress.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member Shri Chandubbhai Deshmukh for having brought this Bill befre this House which has given an opportunity for this august House to discuss the problems relating to agricultural workers who constructure the largest working fore in our country. I am also grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. As many as 2 Members of Parliament have participated in this debate.

Very valuable suggestion have been made and I am, quite grateful to all of them. But, it I unable to reply to each and every point raised by the 29 hon. Members, even if I allot me minutes each, them the hon. Member, the Mover of the Bill will have no time left for reloying to the debate because we have to conclude it at 5.30.P.m. Therefore, I would not propose to reply pointwise to the hon. Members.

Sir, agricultural workers are the biggest work force in our country. Out of total 315 million work force in our country, as many as 110 million are agricultural workers, agricultural labourers. If we take into account the small and marginal farmers, then the number of working class in agricultural sector will be around 180 million.

There are about half-a-dozen legislations avalinle in our country which apply to agricultural works also and we do not have comprehensive legislation to regulate the conditions of employment of the agricultural workers. Through the legislations like the minimum wages Act, the interstate migant workers Regulation of Employment Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Trade union Act, the Qqual Remunation Act etc, do apply to the agricultural laboures, the conditons of agricultural labouers the conditions of Agricultural labours throughout the country are really in a very pitiable condition are the need, therefore, is to have comprehensive legislation which has been recognised. This question has been debated in the country for more then two decades.

I would just like to give a brief history of how a debate in this country has been going on regarding this legislation for agricultural workers, on 1978. The Government appointed a Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour to recommend Legislative and administrative measrues for improving the working

codnuitons of the rual unrogfazed labouyr. This Stading Committee constitued a subcommittee submitted its report ibn 1980 suggesting t6hat there must be a legislation for agricultural labourers. This report was palced before the labour Minister's Confgeernce in August 1981. In the sbases of any un amity or even consensus for a Central legilation for agricultral laboures, it was decided in the labiur Ministers' Conference that the the State Governments should eanct legislation instead of Central Government coming forward a Central legisltuion. In tis particular conference, the only legilation which was availbhel in the country was the Kerala Agricyyltural Workers Act of 1975. Unfortunatyely except the State of Tripura, no State Government till today had enacted that legislation.

Therefore, there was a fresh demand for Central legilstion and the Ministry of Labour did prepare a Cabinet Paper and went to the Cabinet in 1983 and Cabinet, in its wisdom, decided that in the absence of unaimtiy or even consensys among the State Government, it would not be proper for the Central Government to enact a legislation more so becuase agriculture falls under State List.

In 1986-87, therw was a dicussiuon in the Consultative Committee of the Parliament by the Ministry of Labour, I was the Labour Minister at that time also. On the demand of the hon. Members of the Consultative Committee, we consutitued a sub-committee under the Chairmanship of hon. Gurudas Das Gupta, a member of the other other House, an d this Committee went ro und all over the country and they submitted a report recommeding Central legilation for agricultural workers. It was dicussed in 1988 again in the Labour Minister Conference.

Actually this top of legislation for agricultral workers as been dicussed asa many as five item in the Labour Ministers Conference, in 1981. 1990, 1992 and 1993.

But in that particular Labour Ministers Conference of 1988 which was the 37th, the ministers from the States said that there was no necessity for enacting a Central legilsation for agricultural workers. At that point of time, the Ministers decided that it was important to see the implementation of the exiusting law availble which governed the agricultrual workers and while discussing about the existin law, stress was laid on the implentatuion of the Minimum Wages Act. Hon. Members who have particpated in this debatre have ruightly pointed out that this is one piece of legislation, the Mimum Wages Act, which was not being implemented effetively and if that law could be implenmted effetively, then many of the probklems of the agricu;tural workers, could be sorted out and, therefore, the that 37th Labour Ministers Conferncd, it was resalvedthat the Central legilsations which were already avialble governing agricultrual labourlike the Mimumunm Wages Act, Equal Remuenration Act, Workmen's Compensaiton act shou;d be implemental effeitively. So, the matter stopped there.

In 1990, there was Indian Labour Conference which was the Apex Conference and this matter came up in this Indian Labour Conference, it was again represented by the respective Labour Ministers of the State Governments. Somehow, consensus emerged at that particular time that there could be a Central ligislation.

Therefore, till 1990 Indian Labour Conference, there has been no unanimity on the issue. The need to have a legislation was recongnised. But the question as to whether this legilsation should be enacted by the State Government or by the Central Government could not be resolved and it was only in 1990 in the Indian Labour Conference that somehow a consensus emerged that there could be a Central ligislation for agricultural workers.

Of, course, in the mean time, we received the report of the Nation Commision on Rural Labour which also unanimously recommended that there should be a Central ligislation for the

[Sh. P.A. Sangama]

agricultural workers.

I do not not want go into the whole history but in 1992 Labour Ministeres Conference, we constituted a sub-committee of 13 Labour Ministers with the Labour Minister of Maharashtra as its Chariman to go into the whole issue.

We are awaiting the report of the Sub-Committee of the State labour Ministers which is under the Chairmanship of the hon. Labour Minister of Maharashtra. In the mean time, on the 7th of this month, we again have called the Labour Minister's Conference in New Delhi. By that ime, the Government of India had already had a draft Bill. A BIll had already been drafted. On the 7th of this month, we had discussed this issue in the Labour Minister's Conference and we had circulated a draft Central Bill to the Labour Ministers of the State Governments. On that day, the Labour Ministers of all the State Governments pleaded that they would like to go through the draft Bill and they would like to send their comments as soo on as possible. We will wait for their comments. If there is any delay, I do not min dconvening another meeting of the Labour MInisters to consider this issue

Then, just a week ago, we had Consultative Committee meeting. In that Consultative Committee meeting also, we had distributed the draft Central Bill to the hon. Members. This morning, Shri Ajoy Mukhopadyay was mentioning to me that the Members of the Consultiative Committee among themselves met this morning and they are going through the draft. Bill. I have narrated this history of how the country has been debating this particular isued, this very very important issue just to say that weare, as a Government, aware of the conditions of the agricultural workers,. We also feel that something has to be done not only in resopct of regulation of their employment or giving them a mechanism for grievance redressal but more so, perhaps , there is a need to provide social security and wlefare measures for the agricultural worker. So, we are quite convinced of that and that is thereas on why I have narrated it.

Sir, the Government of India is already seized of the matter. We went to a stage where we have already drafted the Bill. The draft Bill has already been circulated on the 7th of this month to all the State Government. Personally, I had handed it over to them in that meeting. I am awaiting the comments of the State Government. As soon as I receive the commends of the respective State Governments, I will go to the Cabinet. If course, I cannot say in what way the Government will decide. But I have proposed to go to the Cabinent. Since the Government has already come to this stage recognising the need for doing something for these agricultural workers, and while thanking the hon. member Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh for having brought forward this Bill and given us an opportunity to discuss the problems, I would request the hon. Mebers to withdraw his Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN: shri chandubhai Deshmukhnot present.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very satisfactory reply to the debate. He has stated that on behalf of the Government he was going to introduce on emore Bill. In such a situation, we want that hon. Minister whould have accepted this Bill beause he had agreed to it in principal and he alos wanted that the problems of labourers and agricultural labourers should be considered and resolved. I, therefore, would like to request the hon. Minister to consider my proposal.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the question. This question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the payment of minimum wages and for wel-

fare of agricultural workers, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

17.20hrs.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up the next item constitution (Amendment) Bill. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to speak.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 167 Etc.)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, I beg to Move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

The bill that I am going to introduce is a Constitution Amendment Bill which seeks to safeguard the Fundamental rights of citizens. This Bill has provision for safeguarding the Fundamental Rights of the Citizens. This Bill is in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. The amendments proposed in this Bill define the equal rights of citizens and they are in accoirdance with the Article of the Constitution which deals with the equal rights of citizens. This Bill is in accordance with various provisions, Article relation to equal rights in the Constitution of India. I, therefore, understand that nobody should have any objection in regard to this Bill and Government should also nothave any problems in accepting this Bill. In this Amendment Bill it has been provided to dispel the confusion prevailing in the society regarding the definition of religion. In want of a proper definition of religion, the soeicty is deviating from its proper path. It is not inculcating healthy outlook in society.

Before referring to the various provisions in the Constitution. I would like to submit in this regard that honourable President in his Budget speech had referred to secularism (Dhara Nirpekshla) and not to panth Nirpekshta. The reasons for statin this are known to himself alone. But, our society tolerates various cults but it is not a secular society.

This term secularism is used again and again. I understand that the obejctions were raised to the Bill introduced by Government yesterday. These objections to the bill cannot be whether those are related to elections or were raisedin the context of elections. But I feel that if religion is interpreted so narrowly we are going to invite lots of troubles and the situation willcomplicantefurther. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister Shri Rai who is sitting here. Sometimes we say that it is the religion of mankind. Sometimes we refer it as national religion and national duties and sometimes as social religion, Then what is the advantage of associating it to any particular form of worship or cult or creed? The Bill introduced yesterday is the outcome of their narrow outlook.

I would like to submit that religion should be dealt with in it's wider sense. In order to remove this difficulty I have introduced my Constitution Amendment Bill. Revered Mahatma Gandhi had stated it very clearly that relion should be taken in its wider sense. In the statement of Objects and Reasons I have stated that religion us a private and personal affair. It has been thoroughly interpreted in the Constituion of India and a lot has been stated there about it.

But somtimes, due to different connotations of words a wrong interpretation, doubts are created. I do not think that uniform code of conduct has been referred to in our Constitution. On the contrary, the Muslim Women Protection of Rights and Divorece Act-1986 was passed which is against the Directive Principles of the State Policy. the Government provides interpretation of religion given by late Dr. S. Radhakrishan. The places of worship Act was

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

passed in 1991. I do not understand in what direction the Government is proceeding by introducing such Bills. I have stated a very simple thing in my amendment. In the Article 107, I have stated—

[*English*]

> "Provided that a Bill which affects any religion, religious place of worship, religious endowment or religious institution, shall be deemed to have been passed by each House only if it is passed by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting."

[*Translation*]

> This should be amended. I have requested to introduce a new Article.

[English]

> "After article 111 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:-
>
> '111A. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution all laws in force in the territory of India, affecting any religion, religious place of worship, religious endowment or religious institution, which have come into force after the first day of July, 1991, shall be void,'
>
> (2) Any action taken under the provisions of any law which has been declared void under clause(1), shall not be called in question in any Court on any ground and such action shall be deemed to have been taken in good faith."

[*Translation*]

Accordingly, it has been said that the Amendment should be made in the Article 368. Now, I would like to quote the Preamble of the Constitution. It reads:

> "We, the PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALISTIC SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure of all citizens: justice, social, economic and political; liberty of though, experssion, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all"

I would like to draw your attention to Article 19 also. It refers to the freedom of speech and expression. The Article 25 refers to Freedom of Religion. It reads—

> "Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion. Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the state from making any law— regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice."

But our Government restricts it and States that you want to spread communalism and this will spread communal malice and a very grave situation will emerge.

This Amendment is different to all the previous Amendments introduced or passed by you. I had requested to repeat it because it is against the spirit of the Constitution. Above the Chair of the hon, Speaker these words are inscribed "dharmachakra Pravartanay". Now,

I would like to refer to the section 40 of the Constitution- in which there is provision of freedom to organise and practice religion. Every religion or may of its section will have the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purpose and to manage its won religious affaris while following the ethics of public life, morality and health. When there is such a clarity, I do not think it proper on the part of the Government to being something that is against out conscience or which creates hurdle in our way. Therefore, through this Constitution amendment, I have put forth this thing. Anything of this sort should not be considered proper and should be done away with.

I would like to submit one more thing in this regard. I am quoting Article 44 of the Constitution. This article refers to uniform code of conduct. I would like to quite it to make clear as to how this thing has been specifically stated in the constitution that all the citizens would have this right and there will be a uniform code of conduct.

44 uniform Civil Code for citizens

"The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throught the territory of India."

When this is the position. I think Muslim Personal Law or Protection Act for Muslim women or any Bill for Hindus is not in accordance with the provision of Constitution. I consider it against the constitution. I would like to quote some interpretations..

SHRI SYED MASUSAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): The provision in the constitution is for Uniform Civil Code and not for common civil code. There is a difference between common code and uniform civil code.

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: I have read out from the Constitution. 'The State shall endeavour to seculre for the citizens a uniform civil code throughtout the territory of India what I have spoken in Hindu is the authoritative translation of Government of India. This is not my language. I have quoted the authoritative translation. I think that the hon. Member would understand that I have expressed my opinion in accordance with the spirit of this law. I have talked of civil code only. Why is the Government so nervous over the matter of religion? I am quoting from Report of AIR on page 459 on Article 25.

[English]

The article says that:

> ".....all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion."

[Translation]

I think that we have got the right, but the Government wants to create a hurdle in the way. When Constitution gives this right, then why can't enjoy it? If it has been guaranteed by the Constitution, then I do not think it will be proper on the part of Government to create hurdles in its way or to enact a law in this regard. So through the constitutional amend,ent, I have emphasised upon the Government to rertraint itslef and withdrqw the step, if it has taken any, in this direction and do not take any action in future. I was compelled to say this thing so i have introduced this constitutional amendment Bill.

I would like to say something more in this regard. On page 473 it has been stated further.

[English]

"Every religious sect, under the article, has the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes and to manage its won affairs in the matters of religions."

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

[Translation]

I do not think that the Government should have any problem in it. It should also not have any objection and nor it should create any hurdle in it. Today, Government is creating hurdles an dimposing checks which in turn in creating confusion in the minds of people. Government should not create any hindrances, if we behave ourselves and at according to the provisions of Constitutions. 'The present atmosphere of religious intolerance and religious fanaticism, is the creation of Government and not ours. So Government should not indulging in such acts, I would again like to quite the article 44 of the Constitution.

[*English*]

> "The State shall endeavoure to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India."

[Transltion]

What obejction does the Government have? Shri Hossain is one of my close friends and he is stressing upon the need to have unifor civil code again and again and why does the Government want to divide the people on this line? Why does the Government want to interpret it in a different way to divide the people on relgious lines? All the citizens of the country are equal *and it is not correct to divide them to these lines. As I have already submitted that the Government is interpreting religion in a very narrow sense, the Government interprets the religion in* a right perspective as our Constitution framers had done then there is no difficulty. I would like the hon. Members of this House to express their opinions. I want to know their views. I would like to request hon. Members of the House to support this contitution amendment Bill whole heartedly. In my opinion, if this Bill is passed, it would create an atmosphere of religious harmony and amity and put an end to atmosphere of confusion and misunderstanding. It will mark a begining of a few era. We would march ahead together in this direction. Therefore, I request all the Members to support this Bill.

I conclude with the request to members to support the bill.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to suppot the Constitution Amendment Bill introduced by DR. Laxmi Narayan Pandeya.

According to this Bill, if any Bill is introduced in future or law is enacted to put a ban on or to limit or to contain the religious sentiments of an individual or independence of religions institutions, then it would have to be passed by 2/3 majority of the House. In his Bill Dr. Pandeya has also demanded to declare the law providing for status quo of religious places as on 15th August, 1947 as null and void. This demand has been raised because the earlier Bill was not passed by Majority of the House or the 2/3 majority of the Members present in the House. That is why a demand has been made to declare that bill as null and void. Shri Pandeya while referring to the various articles and provisions of Constitution has demanded that one should hve the right to practice an dpropagate one's religion. But through that act an attempt has been made to curb and interfere into the independence of one's religion. It has created apprehension in the minds of the people that Government may not make and include such laws in the Constitution infuture. Therefore, the this amendment should be passed by the majority of the total members of Parliament. For this reason this Bill has been introduced and I welcome it.

Today, religion is being discussed very hotly and our Prime Minister is propagating in the whole country that religion should be delinked from politics. This is why Government has introduced a bill to check the interference of religion into politics. It has also introduced a separate bill in this regard. It has been done so, because we do not know the real meaning of

religion. The main Objective of religion is to create a sense of service in the heart of people for the others.

Explaining "Dharma' (religion), it has been said in the Manu Smiriti- patience. forgiveness, endurance, abstention from wrong doings, sanctity, self-control, wisdom, discreation, knowledge, truth and absence of anger are ten Characteristics of religion. it has been said that these these characteristics of religion should be observed. If religion is practised in the country as to how it huts the political system of the country and for this very reason, the essence of all our religion is one and the same:

> "Char ved shat shastra mein bai mili hai
> day-dukh deene dukh hot hai
>
> Sukh deene sukh hoy'.
>
> Granth Panth sab jagat ke bat batawat teen,
> Ram hriday, man men daya, tan sewa men leen."

If our body is dedicated to the service of other people or our religion teaches us that we should be always be in service of the people and if service to people or service to poor people is the greatest religion, then why there shall be any objection or displeasure over the entry of the religion in the politics. Do wewant that service to people be delinked from politics? It means that we are making efforts to prevent politicians from serving people. Today, great efforts are being made to delink religion from politics but whether the Government will make efforts to remove corruption from politics. Now efforts are being made to delink religion from politics but whether the Government is proposing to enact a law to delink corruption from politics? is any attempt being made in this regard? Politicians and intellectuals are enjoying power in the name of Gandhiji but they are silent on this subject. Do they not remeber that according to Gandhiji religion is the soul of politics; without that politics will merely be a dirty game of corruption and selfishness? Therefore, to delink religion from politics in neither possible nor desirable. So I would like to request the persons, who are admiress of Mahatma Gandhi to look into it. It was also discussed in the Constituent Assembly whether the word'Secular' should be included in the Constitution or not. So, at that time the word 'secular' was deliberately not included in the Constitution and framers of the Constitution were also agreed with Gandhiji that religion is the soul of politics, without which politics becomes merely a dity game of corruption and selfishness. Throwing light on the wheel of religion (Dharma Chakra) of Ashok on the national flag, the Muslim Member Shri Sadikulla said in the Constituent Assembly that this wheel of religion will walways remind the rulers of India that their presence in the Government buildings and the parliament House is not merely for self attainment but for the serive to the people. Similary Sarvapalli Dr. Radhakrishanan said that this Dharma Chakra (wheel of religion) will always remind us that truth can be attained only by following religion. If Dr. Radhakrishanan and Shri Sadikulla can define eligion in these words in the Constituent Assembly then I think that is is for this very reason that "Dharma Chakra pravartanay" is engraved above the seat of Mr. Speaker. This "Dharma Chakra Paravartanay also says that we should not have narrow feelings and views about the religion so on attempt should be made toi ban or restrict it.

I remember those old days. There was a time when only reliious feelings were prevailing all areound.30 years ago when we used to go to a shop to but ghee and used to ask the shopkeeper whether there is any adulteration in the ghee, the shopkeeper used to reply that he does not want to spoil his other wored prospects and future of his children by making adulteration in the ghee. If we ask thesame thing to a shopkeeper today, he will say as to what he can do, he has not to spoil future of his children. If the will not make adulteration in the ghee as to how he will make fortune form his children. This difference in the feeling has been created during these years because either we have not preented or

[Sh. Rameshwar Patidar]

explained religious feelings properly. All the persons in power and all the political leaders have been presenting a wrong definition of the religion and making of religious feelings or levelling charges and counter charges on each othei as a result of which the situation has reached this extent. Now, religion teaches us and inspires us for benefie\cence. It strengthens the feeling of amity and nation becomes strong. Protection of man of following religion (Dharmo rakshati rakshita) has been mentioned for strengthening a country by following religion, therefore, flame or relgious amity has been extinguished by cyclone of malice. The religion or the constituion are not responsible for it but some steps taken by the Government are responsible for it.

Therefroe, religion can't be held responsible for it. Today, there is a feeling among the Hindus that the Government is doing injstice, partiality and hurting their religious sentiments. So people cann't be held responsible for it. If the people of India can vote on the slogans of "eradicate poverty" and That works" then their attitude is very wide. They can't be charged for narrow religoous sentiments. Now, the people of India want to cosntruct a temple of Lord Ram. The issue of construction of temple of Lord Ram is noit a religious on ebut it has become a national issue, and figures in the national agend. An issue can't be called narrow or communal which is favoured by 80 *percent people of the* country. A few days back *the hon. Prime* Minister said in Gorakhpur that the temple of Lord Ram would be constructed. Now this issue has become a national issue.

A movement had ben launched to stop cow slaughter in 1967 in which firing was ordered and saints were killed, After that cow slaughter has not ben banned and this issue has been closed and is treated as a religious issue. But the Congress party itself say that it will construct the temple of Lord Ram at his birth place. So, k I say that this is not a religious issue, it has become a national issue. The need of the hour is to understand true spirit of religion and sentiments of any perosn should not be hurt only then this country can move on the path of progress, and feeling of amity and communal harmony can be created among the people. Therefore, I hope that the Government should accept the amendment presented by Dr. Pandeya for creating a feeling of amity, social prestige and social harmony.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if Ram is separated from the culture of India then it will also lose its dignity. Then the modesty of democracy like Draupadi will be outraged daily and will be kidnapped forever as was done in the case of Sita. Therefore, if anyone crosses the limt such as Laxman Rekha, he will not be doing justice with the country and will be in the dire struits as Mother Sita faced the hardships.

Therefore, I support the amendment method by Dr. Zaxminarayan Pandeya. i would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill that has been introduced here by our colleague Pandeyaji represents his feeling. The Government has its own feeling. We the man of Left party, have our won feeling. We deliver lecture in favour of delinking religion from politcs. The Bill that has been introduced in this regard seeking amendment to the Constitution has been sent to Select Committee on some points mentioned in the Bill. I, would not refer to that, nevertheless, I would say that even the said Bill emphasises the dogma of having equal regard for all religions.

We hold that every religion occupies its own place. Everyone is free to follow his religion in his own way. It has nothing to do with country and politics.

You can understand the motive of our colleague sitting this die. They often speak a lot in favour of cosntruction of a Ram Mandir. What I would like to say is that religion may be followed

but not by blood-shed. Mandirs and masjds may be built in thousands but that should not cost the life of a single person. I do nto object to the construction of mandire at any place. can cite examples to support the fact that name of God is taken by everyone but they have no faith in God. There is a Masjid in Delhi while there is a Vishwanath temple in Kashi, Lightening conductors have been put up on the top of the building of this Parliament House lest the lightening should strike and the building should come down. Whereever a temple is built, lightening conductors are put up. Lord Rama does not want that lightening may strike and the temple may come down. The same system is provided to a masjid as well and devout Muslim never thinks that God does wish that a damage is doneto the Masjid. If the will of God is to destroy, who is there to prevent it. I can say it openly that you do not have full faith in God, but you say something else. Whether people understand it or not or you make them understand or not.

There has already been on edivision of the country in the name of religion. There is blood-shed in the country in the name of religion. It is not so significant as to what extent the blood of both Hinduis and Muslims has been shed, the significant thing is that blood of the people of the country has been shed. There was a bomb blast in Bombay on a large scale, and similar events are taking place everywhere. When out colleague had introduced this bill, I enquired of him whether it is common or uniform code. There is a difference between common code and uniform code. It has been called unifrom because there are separated sets of rules. You may pherhaps not be knowing that Jinnah Saheb was a Vohara Muslim of Gujarat-

[English]

He was guided by Hindu Laws.

[Translation]

Even today the Memon Brothers of Bombay are guided by Hindu Laws. There was much hue and cry over Shahbanoo case in this House for a common code. After sometimes Articele, 371, pherhaps (h) came up, the matter relating to statehood to Nagaland also came up and we all agreed. Whatever are the laws of Nagaland

[English]

They should prevail

[Translation]

Do they tell as to why 'die-hard' and law of the fittest prevaileven today? It had been laid down in the Constitution that every caste hasits own customary laws. Personal Laws of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis.

[English]

they should prevail.

[*Translation*]

How will you make the law now. First of all you will have to repeal those laws if you want to enact such laws. Moreover, we all have to consider as to what would be the consequences after the laws are repealed. We often hear that there is provision for four marriage in Muslim Personal Law.

[*English*]

According to Hindu law second marriage is bigmy but it is a noncognisable offence.

[Translation]

Leave aside what people outside the House do, I ask all those sitting here in the House to tell honestly whether they do not have two wives. Are all such Members Muslim? Is it not a cognizable offence? Where there is need to pinpoint it is not done...

DR.G.L. KANAJIA (Kheri): It is not so.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Those who keep two wives have no place in society. It is a differenct matter if some have kept two or four wives. Please don't make such allegation.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: I say , it is not a cognizable offence. Hindu or Muslim women do not enjoy economic freedom, in society. Hinuds and Muslims both exploit such helplessness of women. Had Hindu or Muslim enjoyed economic freedom, the case of second marriage would have been cognizable offence.

DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: There is no permission of second marriage in Hindu soeity.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: But what is the reality? i say that aenactment of laws does not serve the purpose. I have not raised my finger at any particular community. The point that I want to drive home is that there is a worng practice infashion. Since the poor womman does not enjoy economic freedom, her helplessness in exploited -by all whether she in Hindu of Muslim.

DR G.L. KANAUJIA: The term second marraige aming Hindus should be expunged. it is not allowed among Hindus.

[*English*]

This remark heavily malighs the Hindu Community as a whole. I object to it. (*Interruptions*)

MR, CHAIRMAN: This is his personal contention.

[*Transation*]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: I am not blaming any person. I am just trying to remove the misunderstanding. Perhaps they take me to be a Muslim because my name is syed Masudal Hossain. You are perhaps not aware that I said in this very House that I am a lawyer and had practised as such for some time. I hate the concept of second marrage. I was fully conversant with law and yet I married a Muslim girl as per the provisions of special Act under which none can go for second marriage nor can divorce his wife. Not only this according to the Mulism Personal Law my property would not be be shaved after my death. Yet I went for that deliberately. Everybody, has therefore, right to raise finger at me.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hossain, you can continue next time when we meet again. You will get more time.]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: All right.

18.01 hrs.

HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD.

(Establishment of a permanent Bench at Ghaziabad) Bill

[*English*]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): I beg to move for leave to introdcue a Bill to provde for the establishement of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Ghaziabad.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the Hogh Court at Allahabad at Gaziabad."

The motion was adopted.

DR, RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: I introduce the Bill.

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* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II sectton-2, dated 30.7.1993

18.02 Hrs.

[*English*]

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Section 13)

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955".

The motion was adopted.

MR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Tuesday, 3rd August, 1993 at 11.00 a.m.

18.03hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 3 , 1993/ Sravana 12, 1915 (Saka).

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