

Tenth Series, Vol. IV, No. 40

Friday, September 6, 1991

Bhadra 15, 1913 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**First Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, September 6, 1991/ Bhadra  
15, 1913 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER: *in the chair*]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the house of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues Shrimati Bimal Kaur.

Shrimati Bimal Kaur represented Ropar constituency of Punjab in the Ninth Lok Sabha from December, 1989 to March, 1991. She was a candidate from the same constituency for the Tenth Lok Sabha where elections are yet to be held.

She took keen interest in the proceedings of the House particularly those relating to Punjab and forcefully espoused the cause of the State for its development.

Shrimati Bimal Kaur passed away on the 2nd September, 1991 at Mohali, Punjab after suffering a massive heart attack, at the young age of 41 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shrimati Bimal Kaur and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for

a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

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

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English] 1-9

**Development of National Highway No. 5 between Ichhapuram and Kasibugga near Parbatipuram**

\*712. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road between Ichhapuram and Kasibugga near Parbatipuram on National Highway No. 5 is not in traffic-worthy condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to allocate funds for repair and development of this section of the National Highway.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The section of National Highway NO.5 between Ichhapuram and Kasibugga have been affected due to recent continuous heavy rains and flash floods. Necessary repairs to allow the movement to traffic on the road have been carried out. A full and final assessment of the extent of the damages and proposals for carrying out needed repair works are awaited from the State Government.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Sir,

the reply just received from the hon. Minister, I am afraid, is not conveying the correct prevailing picture. I have been a regular user of National Highway No. 5. Ichhapuram town, which is on the inter-State border of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, has got heavy traffic and being a check-post point, it is flooded with lorry traffic as well.

The surface conditions of National Highway No. 5 between Ichhapuram and Kasibugga is in an atrocious state. In fact, I will be rather mild to use the word atrocious.

It is not a recent situation or development. The bad condition of this highway prevails for over ten years now.

I would like to know the Hon. Minister whether there is any proposal from the Government to have this very bad road condition rectified in the near future?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I agree with the Hon. Member that the road is in a bad state after the flash floods and heavy rains. Whatever little repair was needed has been done. But we are still awaiting a report from the State Government before we could assess the full damage.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure our mercurial Hon. Minister has seen the freeways of the USA and the autobahns of Germany. Considering the national highway of this stature linking the two metropolitan cities of Calcutta and Madras should remain in this condition, is indeed pitiable. I would like to highlight that on this particular stretch between Ichhapuram and Kasibugga, there are at least half a dozen railway level crossings as a result of which free flow of traffic is just not possible. Hence, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon. Minister of Surface Transport along with the Hon. Minister of Railway to insure the remedy expeditiously. I would also like to know whether there will be any overbridges or sub-ways constructed to ensure free flow of traffic on the national highway?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, the proposals are very good. We will take into these proposals.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 713, Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I also wanted to ask.

MR. SPEAKER: We have gone to the second question.

An Hon. Member: I come from that area. (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: We have already gone to the next question.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will you not allow a supplementary?

[Translation]

#### Incentives to Customs Officials

\* 713. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special incentives are provided to the customs officials for detecting the cases of smuggling;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to revise these incentives;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the employees in Income Tax and Excise Departments are also proposed to be provided with similar incentives; and

(f) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefore?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) There are no special incentives for the customs officials for detecting cases of smuggling. However, there is a scheme for grant of rewards in cases of seizures made, evasion of duty detected under Customs Act, 1962 Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, and infringement of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and Gold Control Act, 1968 (since repealed). Under this scheme officials of Customs, Central Excise, Central Police Organisations, State Governments etc. are eligible for rewards.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) & (f). There is also a scheme for grant of rewards to the officers and staff on the income tax side for search and seizure, disposal under summary assessment scheme, recovery of taxes, for scrutiny, and for the representation before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. Central Excise Officers and Staff are already covered by the scheme referred to in (a) above.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this answer is not clear. Will the hon. Minister give details about the incentives given under this scheme?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: There is a scheme for grant of rewards under Indian Customs Act, 1962, Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. These rewards are given to the customs officials. The informers who give information to the department and

Government officials, Superintendents of Group 'A', Assistant Collectors of Customs and Central Excise and the Assistant Directors are covered under this scheme. There is a full scheme about which I am giving a brief detail to the hon. Member. From Assistant Directors to A, group officials are covered under it. Although this scheme is not meant for them, but if they do any special kind of work, in such particular cases, the Government gives them a lumpsum amount or promotion or advance increment in their salary. There is a scheme for ex-gratia payment. In cases of seizure of contraband goods, 20 percent of the total value of contraband goods is given as reward. In cases of detection of duty evasion, 30 percent of the amount is given. There is a provision of giving 20 percent as reward by the department on the fine imposed by the Government. But this provision is different in different cases. It is seen how important was that person's participation in the case.

The accuracy of information shown is also seen. How far it is true and what risk he has taken and his information was of how much help, all these things are considered before a person is given the reward. The head of the department can even give an amount of up to Rs. 20 lakh as reward, to the informer. The Government officials who get a salary of up to Rs. 10,000, can also get this reward...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: You have given a very long reply.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: The hon. Member wants detailed information *(Interruptions)* We have given it to all the people. A Committee has been constituted in this regard and it considers all the things.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many officers and staff members have given information by now and how much reward has been given to them?

MR. SPEAKER: How many persons have got this reward. Give the figures, if you have.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the year 1986-87, when this scheme was started, reward was given by the Central Board in two cases. Rs. 1 lakh was given as reward to 50 officers and 150 staff members. In 1986-87 there were five cases, in which Rs. 4 lakh and 91 thousand were given to 165 officers and 270 staff members. In 1987-88, there were 19 cases, in which Rs. 13 lakh and 80 thousand were given to 343 officers and 656 staff members. In 1988-89, there were 14 cases, in which Rs. 7 lakh and 17 thousand were given to 172 officers and 428 staff members. In 1990-91, there were 23 cases in which Rs. 27 lakh were given to 118 staff members and 428 officers. In this way, it has been given.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned about two types of schemes, that is, rewards and incentives. But rewards are being given after taking into consideration their real work and also on the basis of what the officers ascertain. There is absolutely no fixed norm as to how will he be eligible for a reward. Why not the Government just have a comprehensive scheme by which the officers will be given the reward, as a matter of incentive, to have more detection of smuggled goods.

I also understand that some of the officers who are directly involved detecting these smuggling activities are neglected or ignored by the authorities for reasons of their own. Will the Government make an inquiry on such matters?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: First of all, there is no incentive scheme as such. I have not said that there is one reward scheme and one incentive scheme. In fact, I have clarified in Hindi that there is no incentive scheme as such, but there is a reward scheme. We have got a scheme for reward in the Customs Law, Central Excise Law as

also in the Income Tax Law. And I have given the details of rewards. These rewards are given as per certain well-defined criteria and these criteria are examined. I have also given the details of authorities as to who examine at what level. Then, we have got a committee of senior officers who examine all the cases very dispassionately. We certainly try to take cognizance of the contribution made by the officer or the team of officers concerned. In fact, incentives are being given. Out of turn promotions are given. Lump sum award is given. And certain recognition is also given. It all depends entirely upon the performance of the officer concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the criterion of giving these rewards?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already stated about that.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: He has not stated it clearly. In the reply that I have got, there is nothing in this regard. I would only like to know...

MR. SPEAKER: No, he has already stated about it in his reply to the supplementary. I asked him to lay it on the Table.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: I would like to know what are the criteria of giving rewards in the cases of smuggling, in the cases of evasion of income-tax and in the cases of evasion of excise duty separately. Is the reward given uniformly or is there any difference? I would only like to know this.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I have already stated that the Customs and Central Excise have uniform schemes. But the amount of reward is different in different cases. If the case involves a huge amount, the percentage of reward is also big and if they help in detecting cases involving small amounts, the percentage of reward is also less. The same is the arrangement with

income tax also. A separate system has been evolved in the case of income-tax. Those who work in I.T.O., had to make a summary assessment up to 5 thousand, for which they were given reward up to Rs. 20,000 for the best assessment unit. In the case of refunds, those officials who persuade the people to pay their income-tax within one month are given best awards and in individual cases, this reward can go up to Rs. 1 lakh. If all the papers regarding assessment are sent on time the all India reward in this regard is up to Rs. 20,000. In the same way, a unit of three best summary assessment is given the best assessment reward upto Rs. 20,000 separately.

In this way, different rewards are given for different jobs. Some are given very high rewards and those rewards are decided by the members and the Chairman of the Board after much consideration. This process has been properly used.

**SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:** Can the Government tell anything in this regard that some persons risked their life in giving information about smuggling and the goods were also seized, but they have only got a part of reward, which were given to them and the remaining part is still to be paid to them. A correspondence was made with the Government also but he has not got the reward yet.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** If the hon. Member gives any information about any persons, we will certainly consider it and they will get, whatever is their rightful. But according to the present information these rewards are given to the people after due consideration. We have been giving these rewards for years. In the year 1988-89, our budget was of Rs. 55 crore and in 1989-90, it was increased to Rs. 74 crore. Whatever reward is being given in the area of income-tax is being also increased. We have been giving these rewards every year. No discrimination is done in giving these rewards.....(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:** Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I would like to know why is there delay in giving reward to the person who has informed about smuggling and goods has also been seized.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If there is any such case, you should inform about it.

**SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:** I have already written about it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You should write about it.

**SHRI KARIAMUNDA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of so many efforts, smuggling could not be checked so far. Heroin has been seized in Ranchi and Dhanbad district. In Ranchi, one kilogram of second grade heroin has been seized and in Dhanbad, 900 grams of super quality heroin has been seized. Their price is near about Rs. 2 crore. Will the hon. Minister state what arrangement has been made by his department to check the smuggling of heroin in far-off areas and whether they have any scheme in this regard?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is not related with the present issue.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a scheme to give a fixed amount of help to the CRPF jawans who are killed while fighting the terrorists. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any such scheme to provide compensation to the employees, who die while engaged in big operation against the cases of smuggling, Income-tax evasion or customs evasion?

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has always been our endeavour to give maximum reward to those who put their life at stake and provide us sensitive information pertaining to evaders of income-tax, Central Excise and Customs. If the hon. Member has any case in mind in which...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** In the case of Central Reserve Police Force, if an employee is killed, his family is sanctioned grants-in-aid of Rs. 1 lakh. Besides, one of the family members of the deceased employee is given employment under the rules. Therefore, I am specially asking whether, Is the Government prepared to adopt such a scheme in the case of Customs and Income Tax.

[English]

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** It is already there in the Income Tax Department.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It has already been answered.

**SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK:** Sir, the Minister has just now said that there are provisions to give reward, promotion or incentives to those officers who detect the cases of smuggling. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that some days back one smuggler was detected while smuggling in Siliguri area.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He may not have the information.

**SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK:** Sir, instead of giving the reward that officer has been suspended. *(Interruptions)...*

**MR. SPEAKER:** You write to the Minister and he will reply to you.

*(Interruptions)...*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please understand that such information is not available with the Minister

**SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK:** That news came in the newspaper.

*(Interruptions)...*

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are unnecessarily

taking up the time of the House. I am disallowing that question.

*(Interruptions)...*

**MR. SPEAKER:** You write to the Minister. He will reply to it. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know when big seizures are made by a team, whether the incentive amount is equally divided or only the officer is rewarded? Secondly, incentives are given to good workers. I would like to know the steps that are taken against the officials against whom number of complaint of corruption and fraud are reported.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Second question does not arise out of it. You can reply to first question, because already a lot has been said about that.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Sir, it is regarding the behavior of the Custom Officers.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no law for punishing those who do not do their duty.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, both the officer and the officials who work with him in the team are equally rewarded. However, if any official or any other Member of the team takes more risk, he is given additional reward. Thus, we have provisions to reward both team-wise and individually.

**PROF. PREM DHUMAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, although, the hon. Minister has answered this question in response to one of the Supplement arises and also later on, I would like to have it clarified further. The hon. Minister said that rewards are given upto the rank of

Assistant Director. Suppose that somebody gives this type of information and the entire plan to seize the smuggled goods is made at the Director's and even higher level. The team is mostly headed by an officer of the rank of Assistant Director. In this case, the higher officers complain that though the entire plan is made by them, it is only the Assistant Director who gets the reward and not they. In view of the above will the Government formulate a policy under which higher officers will also be rewarded suitably and thus remove the feeling that has spread among these officers.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reward is given either to somebody from among the public who gives such information or to officers who conduct the raids as a part of their duty. Official teams consist of officials of other departments like Narcotics, coast Guard, B.S.F., Police, Income-Tax etc. The reward is given to all those responsible for the seizure and who really make some contribution in it. Otherwise, no one is rewarded, just because they are high Officers.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: There are many honest officers in these Departments who are finding difficulties because of harassment from the big smugglers. There are big smuggles who are giving more incentives or trying to influence the officers by giving them those incentives.

So, will this Ministry take this into account and really give the incentives to the real honest officers in a big way ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Not only that, I will try also to give due protection to them.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we regularly read in newspapers that there are many such vulnerable areas in the Country like the Coastal States, where Custom Officers are often attacked by smugglers who are equipped with speed boats and sophisticated weapons. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the provision for rewards for officials working in such vulnerable areas where they are prone to attacks by smugglers and also steps taken to ensure the security of their lives?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, such instances of international smuggling take place almost everyday in our coastal areas, our borders with Pakistan and Nepal etc. In Rajasthan, Smugglers and camels. Thus our officials have to face a lot of problems and it has been our endeavour to provide them with necessary equipments including vehicles and sophisticated weapons to deal with these smugglers. We also take the assistance of State Government officials in this regard. It has always been Government's endeavour to provide maximum security to its officials and also encourage them in the execution of their responsibilities.

[English]

#### Interest Rates of Export Credit

\*714. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently revised the interest rates on export credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives behind it;

(c) whether this step will boost exports; and

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken to boost exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a). Interest rates on Exports Credit were revised w.e.f. the 6th August, 1991 and the RBI has issued suitable instructions in this regard to Scheduled Commercial Banks.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

(d) Government has recently liberalised the trade policy and introduced a number of measures to provide market led incentives, de-regulate and de-licence imports and exports, delegate authorities to the field formations and simplify the procedures. These measures have been included in the Statement on Trade Policy laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 13.8.1991.

### STATEMENT

**OBJECTIVES:** With the adjustment in the exchange rate of Rupee, the Government decided to abolish subsidies on exports, including interest subsidy. Consequently, RBI has revised interest rates on export credit provided by the Commercial Banks with effect from 6.8.1991.

The revised interest rates are:-

(i) Pre-shipment Credit-for period upto 180 days-12.50 % p.a.

(ii) Pre-shipment Credit-for more than 180 days upto 270 days-14.50% p.a.

(iii) Post-shipment Credit-for period upto 90 days-12.50% p.a.

(iv) Post-shipment Credit-for more than 90 days upto 180 days-18% p.a.

Interest subsidy made available to Commercial Banks under Export Credit (Interest subsidy) scheme, 1968, was withdrawn w.e.f. the 6th August, 1991, in consequence of which the interest rate structure was revised upwards. The present interest rate structure of Export Credit continues to be concessional since interest rates nor-

mally charged by Commercial Banks are 18.5% p.a. or more. For Post-shipment credits of more than 90 days upto 180 days, the rate of interest has been fixed at 18% p.a. in order to provide an incentive to exporter to arrange for early realisation of export proceeds.

It is difficult to state the impact of any factor taken in isolation on export, because exports are influenced by a number of factors.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: In the statement laid on the Table of the House, it has been stated that—

"It is difficult to state the impact of any factor taken in isolation on export, because exports are influenced by a number of factors."

It is not difficult to gauge what will be the impact of the upward revision of interest rates on exports. It will have a negative impact. The hon. Minister has met exporters in Calcutta and Bombay and other places also, probably. I would like to know what were the exporters' view on this issue and secondly is his Ministry taking any steps to restore *stats quo* as earlier existed?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The exporters are, of course, unhappy that the interest rates have gone up. Nobody will be happy when they interest rates are increased. But it is difficult to say that a single measure will effect the exports adversely. This Exports Subsidy Scheme has been in operation for the last five years. Between 1989 and 1999 by a conscious decision interest rates were reduced and the difference was subsidised by commercial banks as a measure of export promotion. Today credit has become more difficult. I can understand the compulsions of the Ministry of Finance and the RBI. But I do hope that the Ministry of Finance and the RBI will be able to reduce interest rates at some point of time in future. The Finance Minister has been kind enough to listen to my pleas on many issues including this issue. Today, of course the situation in extremely tight and

,therefore, he have been forced to take this step. But I do hope sometime in the near future interest rates will be brought down particularly for export trade.

**SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:** My second question relates to export houses. The export houses are largely tending to make up their exports by exporting non traditional item which do not require any special marketing. This has two types of impact. One is that it adversely affects the exports in the sense that it does not give sufficient incentive to the exporters. Second is all the manufacturers and the producers do not get the exact return which they should get, because everything is exported from the export houses.

I would like to ask the Government what measure the Government is taking to see that the export houses exports non-traditional items more and secondly what are the measure being taken to see that the producers and the manufacturers get the exact benefit.

**SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM:** I am not quite clear about the thrust of the question. But if the intention of the hon. Member is to find out the kind of goods which are exported by the export houses, it is a mix of all goods. Today about 50 per cent of our goods which are exported are manufactured goods. Only 15 percent are primary goods like agricultural commodities and 35 percent are other value added goods. This mix is broadly reflected in the goods exported by the export houses.

The second half of this supplementary deals with the incentives. There is a little in happiness because of the distinction between manufacturers-exporters and trader-exporters' as a result of the provisions in the Finance Bill. This I am told, is being considered by the Finance Minister. When the Finance Bill comes up for voting in this House I am sure that the hon. Member will express his views and it is possible perhaps that the Finance Minister will try to remove the anomaly which has been pointed out in the packet of incentives available for trader-

exporters and manufacturer-exporters.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:**

Sir, what is the amount of savings due to withdrawal of subsidies. The figures for the last three years will do. But more importantly what is the net effect, the direction and the quantum if he can state.

Undoubtedly there are many factors including the IMF factor in the export possibility. When there are several factors operating it is possible to isolate one factor and try to relate it to export growth or or any other variable. Is there any study either by the Institute of Foreign Trade or by the the Ministry itself where price elasticity of exports have been studied. If so, what is it?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, on net saving, in 1986-87, the credit subsidy, the interest subsidy was only Rs. 32.16 crore and in 1990-91 it increased to Rs. 250 crores. So, the abolition of interest subsidy, I assume, would mean a saving of approximately Rs. 250 crores.

Sir, on the so called b & c parts of his question, I am really not an economist... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** You have studied economics.. (Interruptions)...

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** I am really not an economist. I am told the hon. Member has studied economics forty years ago.

Sir, it has been estimated but this is a disputable matter that every one percent adjustment in the exchange rate leads to an elasticity of .66. This cannot be confirmed. This is only based on empirical data, but this cannot be confirmed. One has to see how exports behave after the recent exchange rate adjustment.

Sir, on the net impact of abolition of interest subsidy on exports, firstly it is a psychological impact. It is seen as an anti-export measure and therefore there is a

psychological impact. But in pure economic terms, the impact adds only approximately 1 to 1 1/2 per cent to the cost of export. It is this that I am concerned about and I am confident that when the situation improves, the Finance Minister will heed my plea and bring down the interest rate on exports, particularly post-shipment credit and pre-shipment credit. The Finance Minister is here. I am sure that he is not oblivious to all that you say and I say. (Interruptions)...

9 **SHRI MURALI DEORA:** Sir, in the reply the hon. Minister has said that with the adjustment in the exchange rate of Rupee, the Government decided to abolish subsidies on exports including interest subsidy. When the Rupee was devalued and when there was exchange variation, it has automatically helped the exporters. But there is no argument of denying the subsidy on interest, which you have just explained. In order to compete in the international market, if the money supply is not given to the exporters at the current market level, how do you expect them to compete in the market?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** I understand the hon. Member's concern. If our exporters do not receive credit at competitive interest rates, it is difficult for them to compete in the international market. The point is well taken. But what is to be done? The average lending rate is 18 percent today. When the average lending rate is 18 percent, a pre-shipment credit of 12.5 percent itself is a subsidised interest rate. I would like interest rates to be lowered. But I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that credit is tight, and the credit situation is indeed difficult, and I must go along with the decision taken by the Finance Minister, and the RBI, that for the time being we have to live with the tight credit situation. (Interruptions)...

20 **SHRI LOK NATH CHOUDHURY:** Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether after the revision in the interest rate the Government has come to the conclusion that this would not effect the competitive character of our goods in the international market. My second question is once the

export dates are fixed, it does not depend only upon the exporter, there are other factors also like shipping and other things, which come in the way. Many a times the exporters suffers whether all those factors have been taken into consideration while increasing the interest rates.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, exporters are slightly unhappy that interest rates have been increased. But their real concern is not the increase in the interest rates. The real concern is the availability of the export credit. I must inform the hon. Members of this House that only day before yesterday, the R.B.I. has increased the total availability of export re-finance by about ten per cent. It is a small improvement, but it is a welcome improvement. I hope that export re-finance will be available in larger measure to exporters.

As regards the second part of the question of the hon. Member, the answer is 'Yes'. We are a country where there are serious infrastructural bottlenecks. I am addressing these infrastructural bottlenecks. My colleagues. The Minister of Surface Transport and the Minister of Railways have promised their cooperation. But, these bottlenecks cannot be overcome overnight. But, we have a plan. I have an Additional Secretary in the Ministry looking at only the infrastructural bottlenecks. I am sure within six months many of these infrastructural bottlenecks would have been cleared substantially.

20 **SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN:** Sir, the Minister has stated that he had simplified the procedures to boost the exports. The Seena Leaves cultivated in the Southern Districts of Tamil Nadu have been exported for the past 75 years. But, of late, they are finding problems in their exports. Is the Ministry aware that the Ministry of Environment are asking them to produce a forest certificate that it is a cultivated plant? Will the Ministry come to the rescue of Seena exporters who are exporting for the past 75 years?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are asking alto-

gether a different question. He will reply to you in writing.

*(Interruptions)...*

SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM: I do not have the information at present. I will supply the information to the hon. Member.

37  
**Electoral Rolls in Regional Languages**

\*715. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electoral rolls are published in all regional languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to

be taken to publish the electoral rolls in all languages including Urdu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a). The electoral rolls are published in the official language of the State or the Union Territory concerned. In addition, whenever a request is made, the electoral rolls are also published in additional languages if the percentage of people speaking such languages is twenty per cent or more of the total population of that constituency or part of the constituency.

(b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c). Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

(Starred Question No. 715)

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Language or languages in which the electoral rolls are printed			
		Entire State/UT	Part of State UT		
1	2	3	4		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Telugu	1. Telugu English & Urdu (13 A.Cs)		
			2. Telugu & Marathi (3 A.Cs.)		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	English	NIL		
3.	Assam	1. Assamese	for all A. Cs with Goalpara Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur and Mikir Hills Districts.		
		2. English	for Haflong (ST) A.C. in North Cachar Hills District.		
		3. Bengali	for all A.Cs in North Cachar District		
4.	Bihar	Hindi	NIL		
5.	Goa	1. English and Konkani in Roman Script.	NIL		
		2. Marathi & Konkani in Devnagari Script	NIL		

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Language or languages in which the electoral rolls are printed	
		Entire State/UT	Part of State UT
1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	Gujarati	NIL
7.	Haryana	Hindi	NIL
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Hindi	NIL
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Urdu and Hindi for 5-Udhampur P.C. (excluding Doda District) and 6-Jammu Parliamentary Constituency (excluding Rajouri and Pooneh districts.) 2. Urdu and Hindi for 20 A.Cs. 3. Urdu for all other P.Cs and A.Cs.	
10.	Karnataka	1. Kannada and Marathi for 11 A.Cs. 2. Kannada and English for 13 A.Cs. 3. Kannada for all other A.Cs.	
11.	Kerala	1. Malayalam and Kannada for 2 A. Cs. 2. Malayalam and Tamil for 2 A.Cs. 3. Malayalam and Tamil for 2 A.Cs.	

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Language or languages in which the electoral rolls are printed			
		Entire State/UT	3	Part of State UT	4
1	2				
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Urdu and Hindi for 3 A.Cs. 2. Hindi for all other A.Cs.			
13.	Maharashtra	1. Marathi and English for all A.Cs in Greater Bombay District except 4. A.Cs. 2. Marathi, English, and Urdu for 4 A.Cs. 3. Marathi and Kannada for 5 A.Cs. 4. Marathi and Urdu for 4 A.Cs. 5. Marathi for all other A.Cs.			
14.	Manipur	1. English for 20 A. Cs. 2. Manipuri for all other A.Cs			
15.	Meghalaya	English			NIL
16.	Mizoram	English			NIL
17.	Nagaland	English			NIL
18.	Orissa	1. Oriya and Telugu for			A.Cs.

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Language or languages in which the electoral rolls are printed			
		Entire State/UT	Part of State UT		
1	2	3	4		
19.	Punjab	2. Oriya for all other 1. Punjabi and Hindi for 19 2. Punjabi for all other A.Cs.	A.Cs. A.Cs.		
20.	Rajasthan	Hindi	NIL		
21.	Sikkim	English	NIL		
22.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tamil and English for all A.Cs. in Madras City 2. Tamil and Telugu in 2 A. Cs. 3. Tamil and Malayalam for 3 A.Cs 4. Tamil and Malayalam for 4 A.Cs 5. Tamil for all other A.Cs			
23.	Tripura	Bengali	NIL		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Hindi and Urdu for 134 A. Cs. 2. Hindi for all other A. Cs.			

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Language or languages in which the electoral rolls are printed			
		Entire State/UT	Part of State/UT		
1	2	3	4		
25.	West Bengal	1. Bengali and Nepali for 4 A.Cs. 2. Bengali and Hindi for 2 A.Cs. 3. English for all A.Cs in Calcutta distt. except 139-Belgachia East A.C. 4. Bengali and English for 2 A.Cs. 5. Bengali for all other A.Cs.			
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Hindi and English	NIL		
27.	Chandigarh	Hindi and Punjabi	NIL		
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Gujarat and Marathi	NIL		
29.	Daman and Diu	English and Gujarati	NIL		
30.	Delhi	Hindi, Urdu, and English	NIL		
31.	Lakshadweep	1. Mahal and Malayalam for Minicoy Is. 2. Malayalam for rest of the Territory.			

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Language or languages in which the electoral rolls are printed		
		Entire State/UT	Part of State UT	
1	2	3	4	
32.	Pondicherry	1. Malayalam for Mahe area 2. Telugu for Yanam area 3. Tamil for rest of the Territory.		

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that:

"Whenever a request is made, the electoral rolls are also published in additional languages if the percentage of people speaking such languages is twenty percent or more of the total population of that constituency or part of the constituency."

There are some assembly constituencies to my knowledge where there are twenty percent people who are speaking Urdu. But, their request was not complied with.

For example, there is one constituency in Karnataka—Gulbarga constituency. Without fear of contradiction, I could say that there are not less than fifty percent people speaking Urdu. Their repeated requests for electoral rolls in Urdu have not been considered by the authorities. May I know why the Government is measuring all these things with double standard in this matter?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do you have that information with you, Mr. Minister? Or you can send it to him in writing.

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the regard to Gulbarga constituency, unfortunately, I do not have the information available with me. I can send it to the hon. Member.

**SHRI E. AHMED:** Will he collect the information, Sir?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has agreed.

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** Sir, my second supplementary is...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let is not be specific because this is a general question.

**SHRI E. AHMED:** Specific question also I can ask, Sir.....*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Like this, we do not go from the general to the specific.

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** No, Sir, this is also

permitted because there is a general question put here.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Unfortunately, in such cases the Minister does not have the information.

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** I only want him to collect it and supply it to me, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Then you can have it in writing also....*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. SPEAKER:** O.K., you ask your question.

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** Sir, my second supplementary is that even in some of the constituencies where these electoral rolls are published in Urdu—for example, in Delhi only Chandni Chowk constituency is where the electoral rolls are published in Urdu- they are not printed, but they are handwritten. Why is it so, Sir? Is there any special reason for this? There are many firms where these could be published. There are lots of such firms. Would the Government see that these Urdu electoral rolls will also be published, instead of writing them in hand?

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is a relevant question. Whether it is hand written or printed, we shall ensure that it is published in future. But normally if it is handwritten, it is in certain cases only when it is not possible to get it printed.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Urdu is spoken in all the States of India. According to the statement laid by the Ministry of Law on the table of the House electoral rolls in Urdu are published only in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and in some districts of Maharashtra. In Bihar, a large number of people speak Urdu. Not only in Patna but in other districts of Bihar a large number of people speak Urdu. In other States also a large number of Urdu speaking people are found. I would like to know from him whether he is going to publish the elec-

total rolls in Urdu where Urdu speaking people are found?

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGLAM: Sir, I have already in the answer, very specifically pointed out that wherever the request is made and where the percentage of the Urdu speaking population is twenty per cent of the total population, in such cases, definitely it would be printed.

#### Shifting of Head Offices of Tea Board.

\*716. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shift the Head Offices of the Tea Board from Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) to (e). Representations have been received from time to time suggesting shifting of the Tea Board's headquarters from Calcutta to Assam owing to the State's predominant position in the production of tea. However, Calcutta being a major commercial centre and one of the major Indian Ports has remained the centre of export activity in tea. The headquarters of a number of exporting and producing firms are located at Calcutta. Moreover, most of the tea buying for overseas markets is done at Calcutta auctions. Thus, due to the strategic position of

Calcutta and other infrastructural facilities available there, it has not been found possible to shift the headquarters of the Tea Board from Calcutta to Assam.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, this apprehension about the shifting of the headquarters of the Tea Board was there widely because of certain trends of this Department to shift various activities of the Tea Board from Calcutta to other places from time to time. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether certain sections of the functioning of this Board have been shifted from Calcutta during the last few years. If so, which are all those activities which have shifted, how many people have been shifted from there and what are the reasons. As the centralised functioning was doing well, what was the reason for shifting those activities from Calcutta to other places?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No activity of the Tea Board has been shifted as such from Calcutta to any other place. And I have categorically stated in the answer and allayed the apprehensions expressed to me in Calcutta that there is no proposal what so ever to shift the headquarters of the Tea Board from Calcutta to any other place. What has happened is that we have set up regional offices in Gauhati and Coonoor. These regional offices are now headed by Chief Regional Executives to whom powers have been delegated so that many of the problems of the small growers can be dealt with at a de-centralised level. No activity as such of the Tea Board has been shifted out of Calcutta.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I am told that seven activities like tea plantation scheme, tea unit finance, tea machinery and irrigation equipment, etc. have already been shifted. But the hon. Minister says that it has not been done. Any way, I asked the question: whether the Government have received any representation in this regard to stop that shifting. And the reply is different. It says that the representations that have been received are in favour of shifting. Then I asked: What is the action Government has taken on that?

And finally the reply is that it has not been found possible to shift the headquarters of Tea Board from Calcutta. That means a n attempt has been made.....

MR. SPEAKER: You are just confusing the issue. Please ask the question.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, in the reply it has been said that it has not been found possible to shift the headquarters. It means that an attempt has been made. That is the apprehension.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

39 SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:

Shifting of the Head Office of the Tea Board to a major tea producing state is the natural demand of the people of that state. However, since the hon. Minister expressed his inability to do so, due to various reasons, will the hon. Minister, as an alternative, through a poor alternative, consider strengthening the regional offices at Guwahati and Coonoor by giving them more responsibility and more power to take decisions on urgent matters since these offices are at the moment a mere apology for the regional offices?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I think, all hon. Members will welcome decentralisation of powers so that the needs of the growers can be dealt with at a decentralised level if the Tea Board offices are closer to the tea estates. What we have done is to set up a Chief Regional Executive's office in Guwahati. If the hon. Member says that this is an apology for decentralised functions, I am willing to look into it. In addition to the decentralised powers, if more powers are to be given to these offices to deal with the grievances, problems and developmental activities of the region we will certainly look into them.

MR. SPEAKER: Without shifting?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not shifting the headquarters. That is what I have said.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Is it a fact that already seven departments have been shifted? Will the Minister assure the House that all the activities that were previously being undertaken by the Head Offices will be restored to it?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not allowed. He has already answered that.

(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: The question has already been answered in categorical terms and you are repeating it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is just carrying the cue again. When the minister says in specific terms on the floor of the House that he is not shifting it, you are depending on the cue.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Some of the departments have already been transferred....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is unnecessary.

40-44 (Interruptions)..

[Translation]

### **Ban on Export of Frogs, Rabbits and Monkeys**

\*718. SHRIVILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban in the export of frogs, rabbits, monkeys and other animals of this kind;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether there is any proposal to lift the ban imposed on the export of these animals;

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

(e) the amount of foreign exchange earned each year before imposing ban on their export?

[English]

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

(b). (i) Export of Monkeys has been banned since 23rd November, 1977;

(ii) Export of Frogs has been banned since 30.3.1988.

(iii) Export of Rabbits have been banned since 1.4.1980.

(c). No, Sir.

(d). In view of the above, question does not arise, because of the policy of the Government to protect the Wild Life and environment as well as for maintaining of ecological balance.

(e). 1) The amount of foreign exchange earned during the period 1973-77 on export

of Monkeys is indicated in the statement laid before the House.

2) The figures on the amount earned on the export of frogs and rabbits is not maintained.

#### STATEMENT

Year	Quantity (in No.s)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1973-74	32975	40.59
1974-75	29078	33.75
1975-76	27906	50.06
1976-77	20267	84.63

The animals, Frogs and Rabbits are not separately classified under Indian Trade Classification Rev.2 on the basis of which Foreign Trade Statistics of India are compiled. However, data showing export of "live animals chiefly for food n.e.s.(e.g. rabbit, game bird, Chickens, deer, frogs, hares, pigeons, etc)" during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1986-87 are as under:-

Year	Quantity (In Nos.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78	10,000	0.33
1978-79	14,32,019	43.90
1979-80	16,200	1.25
1984-85	19,233	3.34
1985-86	5,350	0.20
1986-87	4,000	0.18

(Sources:- Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol.I (Exports) published by DGCI & S, Calcutta.

[Translation]

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Have some cases of the ille-

gal exports of the wild animals been come to the notice of the Government? If so, the action taken thereto by the Government and what action is being taken by the Govern-

ment against the reported illegal exports of skins of such wild animals?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the illegal exports do not come to the notice of Ministry of Commerce. I am sure, there are cases of illegal exports. But this question should be addressed to the Ministry of Finance, Department of Customs who will be able to tell whether there are illegal exports or not.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the monkeys are found in large number in Himachal Pradesh, which cause a heavy damage to the crops there and all the methods employed to catch them have been failed. So I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister through you whether the Government would lift the ban on the export of monkeys in order to save the crops of fruits, vegetables and grain in Himachal Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I have no objection if Government or any other organisation catches the monkeys. My objection is only to the export of monkeys which is banned.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that frogs are still being exported and because of that the paddy crop in Thane district and many other districts is damaged. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of it and if they do not know about it whether they would collect the information and give it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As I said earlier, the hon. Member's choice of the verb is not correct. Forces are not exported. Export has been banned. Frogs may be smuggled out. That is a question which has to be addressed to the Department of Customs

who handle the smuggling. I cannot answer on behalf of them.

Reinstatement of SC/ST Employees of D.T.C.

\*719. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of more than 500 SC/ST D.T.C. conductors/drivers who had rendered more than two years' service in the grade were dispensed with during 1988;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reinstate these employees; and

(c) the time by which all these employees are likely to be reinstated?

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

(b) There is no proposal before the Government to reinstate these employees as DTC is having surplus employees.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: These employees were given employment to clear the backlog of SC and ST. Do you have that backlog still existing?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: We have the backlog. Whenever the vacancies arise, we will take them.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: What about these vacancies? They were taken against that backlog. Have these vacancies been filled or not?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Whatever is the requirement of employees needed in the D.T.C., we are trying to clear the backlog.

[Translation]

45  
**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether it is a fact that the conductors and the drivers were recruited at Gaziabad and Dadri in D.T.C. a few days before 500 adhoc Scheduled Caste employees were retrenched? Why were those Scheduled Caste employees, who had been working for two-three years, not absorbed if there were any vacancies and why were the new employees recruited at Gaziabad and Dadri.

[English]

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Sir, whenever a vacancy arises, as I have told the hon. Member Shri Hooda also and I am also telling Shri Madan Lal Khurana, we have a list of employees and we are trying to shorten the list which is under this category.

[Translation]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not get the reply to my question. I would like to know as to why those employees were retrenched who had been working there for two-three years?

5 **SHRI KALKA DAS:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this use has become very old. Those retrenched Scheduled Castes conductors and drivers had already completed this minimum period of 180 days required for regularisation of service as per rules. But all of a sudden, they were retrenched. After that they went on hunger-strike and staged a dharna at the gate of the Minister of Transport. And the Minister of Transport gave them an assurance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, time is over.

**SHRI KALKA DAS:** The Minister of Transport had given an assurance that they

would be reinstated very soon. I would like to know the time by which they will be reinstated by the Government?

[English]

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** I would like to inform the hon. Member that out of these 500 drivers, 330 have already been taken back, 42 cannot be taken because their record is bad and about 127, we are waiting for them to join.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

#### 46 Development and Widening of of National Highway from Ramgarh to Bokaro in Bihar

\*717. **SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MERTA:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National highway from Ramgarh to Bokaro in Hazaribagh (Bihar) is not in traffic-worthy condition;

(b) If so, the amount sanctioned for the development and widening of this portion of the National Highway;

(c) the time by which the work on this road is proposed to be started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORTS:** (**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER**): (a) National Highway No. 23 from Ramgarh to Bokaro is mostly single lane in width with inadequate

road formation which occasionally gets damaged during monsoon. It is being maintained in traffic-worthy condition through repairs under normal maintenance.

(b) and (c). An estimate for widening and strengthening Km. 22.8 to 34.8 has been sanctioned for Rs.352.82 lakhs in March, 1991. It is too early to indicate the time by which the work will be started as the contract has not yet been awarded.

(d) Does not arise.

47 **Booth Capturing in Madhya Pradesh**

\*720. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Madhya Pradesh where polling booths were captured and rigging took place during the Tenth Lok Sabha elections; and

(b) the number of booths out of them where repolling was conducted constituency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) and (b). A statement is all attached.

## STATEMENT I

S.No.	No. & Name of Parliamentary Constituency	No. & Name of Assembly segment	No. of Polling Station/Booth	Whether repoll ordered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2—Bhind	11—Attair	155	No
		12—Bhind	2	No
		13—Pon	73	No
2.	5—Sajar (SC)	37—Banda	76	Yes
3.	6—Khajuraho	44—Jafara	38	Yes
4.	7—Damoh	52—Nohata	38	No
			39	No
			40	No
			42	No
			46	No
			126	No
5.	8—Satna	60—Nagod	36	No
6.	10—Sidhi (ST)	73—Churahat	62	Yes
		76—Dhauhani (ST)	3	Yes

S.No.	No. & Name of Parliamentary Constituency	No. & Name of Assembly segment	No. of Polling Station/Booth	Whether repoll ordered
1	2	3	4	5
7.	12—Surguja (ST)	91—Pal (ST)	153	Yes
			155	Yes
			157	Yes
			159	Yes
			120	Yes
			127	Yes
		93—Lundra (ST)	11	Yes
			12	Yes
			53	Yes
		94—Pilkha (ST)	71	Yes
8.	17—Raipur	129—Mandirhasod	70	No
9.	20—Bastar (ST)	155—Konta (ST)	4	Yes
10.	26—Seoni	209—Lakhnadon (ST)	54	Yes
			62	Yes
			63	Yes

S.No.	No. & Name of Parliamentary Constituency	No. & Name of Assembly segment	No. of Polling Station/Booth	Whether repoll ordered
1	2	3	4	5
11.	32—Raigarh	251—Biaora	70	Yes
			71	Yes
			4	Yes
			16	Yes
12.	34—Khandwa	281—Harsud	119	No
		284—Nepanagar	124	No
13.	35—Khargone	288—Balkangaon (ST)	65	Yes
			6	Yes
Total		13 (P.C)	20 (A.C)	39 (Polling Booth)
				Repoll in 25 booths

[English]

### Import Licences for Photo Type Set Units.

\*721. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently issued some firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the photo type-set units have since been sold out or given to others by these firms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE: (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). During 1990-91 and 1991-92 (till 25th August, 1991) no licence for import of Photo type-set units has been issued by the Office of CCI&E.

### Monitoring of Flow of Credit to Minority Communities

\*722. DR. A.K.PATEL:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to the Regional Rural Banks to monitor the flow of credit to minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the procedure to be followed to iden-

tify the minority communities for monitoring the flow of credit to them;

(d) the names of the minority communities identified; and

(e) the details of credit given to them during 1990-91 and April-June, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have issued instructions to all Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to monitor the progress of financial assistance to minority communities. The basic purpose of monitoring the flow of bank credit to members of these communities under various segments of priority sector and that the members of these communities derive the benefit of the different Government sponsored schemes/programmes in a larger degree.

The commercial banks including RRBs have been instructed by RBI and NABARD to informally ascertain the religion of the borrower during the pre-sanction scrutiny. If the borrower belongs to one of the specified minority communities, necessary remarks are made by the branch officials in the loan applications and other records in order to facilitate compilation of progress reports. The communities which are included in the banks' progress report their advances for minority communities are Sikhs, Muslims, Christians, Zoroastrians and Neo-Buddhists.

The community-wise progress made (in terms of out-standings) upto March 31st, 1991 (Latest available) in the disbursement of credit by RRBs as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Community	Accounts	Amount
1	2	3
Sikhs	29746	1473

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Community</i>	<i>Accounts</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	2	3
Muslims	500444	12806
Christians	141185	1835
Zoroastrians	77	5
Neo-Buddhists	5309	163
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>676761</b>	<b>16282</b>

**Textile Exports**

\*723. **SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:**  
**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-**  
**DEYA:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the export of textiles projected for 1994-95.

(b) India's share of world trade in textiles at present; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to increase export of textiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES : (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The export of textiles including clothing (excluding non textile is terms) has been tentatively projected at Rs.22500 crores for 1994-95.

(b) India accounts for 2% of the world's trade in textiles.

(c) Government have taken various measures to promote export of textiles which include:-

i) Modernisation of industry by allow-

ing import of sophisticated textile machinery at concessional duty.

ii) enhanced and liberalised REP Licensing scheme (now know as Eximscrip Scheme).

iii) adjustment of value of rupee against major foreign currencies.

iv) increase of non-quota export entitlement in respect of garments from 3% in 1990 to 10% in the Current garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy.

v) Organising Buyer-seller Meets and Study Tours.

vi) Liberalised import of trimmings and embellishments etc, required by garment exporters :

[Translation]

**Construction of National Highway from Bansi to Basti Siddharth Nagar in Uttar Pradesh**

\*724. **SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to construct a National Highway from Basti Siddharth Nagar in Uttar Pradesh which is adjacent to Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Gautam Buddha which is visited by thousands of pilgrims from Japan, China and Sri Lanka every Year;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be constructed;

(c) if no, whether the Government propose to provide funds under the Central Road Fund Scheme to widen and develop the road from Bansī to Basti Siddharth Nagar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

*Textile*

### **Increase in Prices of Cotton Yarn**

\*725. **SHRI DHARMANNA MON-QAYYA SADUL:**  
**DR. G.L. KANAUJIA:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an unprecedented increase in prices of cotton yarn during the last six months;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be

taken by the Government to control prices of cotton yarn and to bring the same to pre-March 1991 level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir. The prices of all counts of cotton yarn have gone up during the last few months.

(b) The increase in the prices of hank yarn during the period March-August, 1991 varies from about 6% to 17% and in the case of cone yarn varies from about 15% to about 44%. The main reasons for increase in the prices of cotton yarn has been the rise in prices of raw cotton due to the decline in its production caused by unfavourable weather conditions and severe pest attack in certain cotton growing areas of the country. There were also increases in the cost of other inputs like power, wages and bank credit.

(c) Steps taken by Government to check the rise in the prices of cotton yarn include adoption of a cautious policy on export of cotton and cotton yarn, directions to mills of NTC to re-orient their production to increase the production of yarn of counts below 40s, stepping up of supply of yarn to handloom weavers by National Handloom Development Corporation, de-hoarding operations to be undertaken by the machinery of Textile Commissioner, activating of yarn prices fixation Committees by State Governments and streamlining of distribution mechanism by state Agencies.

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### **Establishment of a bench of a Supreme Court in South**

\*726. **SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand to establish a bench of Supreme Court in the South; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY):** (a) Representations/ suggestions have been made from time to time for establishing benches of Supreme Court in various parts of the country, including in the South.

(b) According to article 130 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint. No final decision has so far been taken in this regard.

### **Achievement and Targets of Textile Exports**

\*727. **SHRIMATIVASUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the export of textiles, as against the target fixed, during each of the last three years;

(b) the net revenue thus earned by the Government during the above period;

(c) whether there is a great scope for increasing the export of textiles; and

(d) If so, the details of the possibilities explored in this direction?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) and (b). A statement showing

the targets and the corresponding export earnings during the period 1988-89 to 1990-91 is attached.

(c) Government are of the view that there is good scope for improving India's textiles and clothing exports, though the quota regime which governs India's textile and clothing exports to some of the major destinations like United States of America and European Economic Community, limits, to some extent, the scope for such an improvement,

(d) The Government have taken the following steps to increase our exports:-

- i) Modernisation of industry by allowing import of sophisticated textile machinery items at concessional duty.
- ii) Enhanced and liberalised REP licensing scheme (now known as Eximscript Scheme).
- iii) Adjustment of value of rupee against major foreign currencies.
- iv) Increase of non-quota export entitlement in respect of garments from 3% in 1990 to 10% in the current Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy.
- v) Organising Buyer-seller Meets and Study Tours.
- vi) Liberalised import of trimming and embellishments etc required by garment exporters.

## STATEMENT

## Export of Textiles

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Item	Target 1988-89	Export 1988-89	Target 1989-90	Exports 1989-90	Target 1990-91	Exports 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cotton Textiles	1000	1341	1550	1825	1960	2461
2.	Readymade Garments	2150	2278	2600	3472	3900	4640
3.	Woollen Textiles	100	138	140	175	195	190
4.	Silk Textiles	270	331	400	401	480	440
5.	Man - made Fibre Textiles	150	278	400	601	750	631
Total		3670	4366	5090	6474	7285	8362

65  
**Non-Availability of Foreign Exchange to Public Sector Undertakings**

^728. **SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Public Sector Undertakings like the State Trading Corporation, the Indian Oil Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation are unable to fulfil their contractual obligations on account of non-availability of foreign exchange as reported in the Indian Express dated July 1, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the extent to which the devaluation of the rupee has helped them to overcome their difficulty due to foreign exchange crunch; and

(d) the other steps taken, if any, to enable them to overcome the foreign exchange crunch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. All contractual obligations to bankers and suppliers in terms of foreign exchange are being met without default.

(c) The exchange rate adjustments have no direct relationship with the difficulties faced by public sector Undertakings due to foreign exchange crunch. However, to the extent such adjustments bring about overall improvement in balance of payments over time, the difficulties faced on account of inadequate availability of foreign exchange could be over.

(d) As Part of the strategy to meet the difficult balance of payments situation, Public Sector Undertaking were advised to review the requirement, draw-down invento-

ries, stagger the placement of orders and take recourse to credit facilities as far as possible. Through this method, the contractual obligations are being restricted to manageable levels and fully met. The matter is continuously reviewed so that the management of balance of payments situation and foreign exchange reserves is coordinated with the contractual obligations from time to time.

With a view to improve the level of foreign exchange reserves the Government proposes to continue in short run, the import compression measures, accelerate the utilisation of already committed external aid and explore additional financing facilities including the use of IMF facilities.

In the medium term, the Government proposes to reduce the trade gap through more vigorous export promotion measures; augment "net invisibles" through increased receipts from services including tourism receipts; and increase capital flows consistent with our overall economic policies, measures to attract foreign direct investments and to encourage larger capital inflows from non-resident Indians have also been announced.

66  
**Loans to Sugar Mills at Concessional Rates**

^730. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Mills in private and co-operative sectors are entitled to loans at concessional rates from the public sector financial institutions;

(b) if so, the rate of interest charged from the Sugar Mills and the rate of penalty for non-repayments;

(c) when these rates were last revised;

(d) whether some Sugar Mills are reported to have withheld the payment to the public sector financial institutions;

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

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rates were last revised in August, 1991.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Details of defaults to financial institutions as on 31.3.1991 given below:

(Rs. in crores)

	<i>Defaults</i>		<i>Amount outstanding</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
IDBI	30	11.64	48.94
IFCI	17	56.96	18.58
ICICI	106	20.32	107.83
		37.92	175.35

Total number of companies will not add up due to a number of companies being common.

The reasons for default are un-economic operations including, inter-alia, non-availability of cane, high cane procurement prices, low recovery rates, lack of modernisation, management problems, delay in implementation, uneconomic installed capacity, etc.

(f) The financial institutions adopt a variety of measures for recovery of overdue. These include mounting pressure on the concerned units as well as their guarantors (including state governments wherever involved) to fulfil their guarantee obligations, rescheduling of loans is also a greed to by the institutions in deserving case. In respect of certain non-viable units the institutions

also go in for a one-time settlement. In exceptional cases, where all other measures fail, the institutions recall their loans and final recovery suits.

#### **Branch Expansion Programme of Banks in Orissa**

\*731. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for Orissa under branch expansion programme of public sector banks during the Seventh Five Plan period;

(b) the number of licences issued by the Reserved Bank of India for rural branches and the branches actually opened during the above period; and

(c) the per-capita investment by commercial banks in Orissa as against the national average by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) and (b). The Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had required the achievement of a target of 17,000 population (1981 census) per bank office in rural and semi-urban areas of each development block in the country including Orissa. The average population of per bank office of the State of Orissa as a whole was 13,540 and in rural/semi-urban areas it was 14,520 as at the end of March, 1990. RBI had allotted a total of 388 centres to the commercial banks for the above period. Till date 354 centres have been utilised by the commercial banks. The validity of the pending licences has been extended by RBI till 31st March, 1992.

(c) The per capita deployment of gross bank credit by all scheduled commercial banks (based on 1981 census) in Orissa vis-a-vis the national average as at the end of March, 1989 was Rs.638 and Rs.1403 respectively.

#### Development of Sericulture in Kerala

5894. **SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any facilities have been provided by the Union Government to encourage sericulture in Kerala;

(b) if so, since when and the details of assistance given by the Union Government to the State Government till date; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES: (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) to (c). Since 1987-88, the Central Silk Board had provided the following types of assistance to the State Govt. of Kerala for development of sericulture in the State under its normal programmes/World Bank assisted National Sericulture Project:-

1. Supply of mulberry cuttings and saplings on subsidised cost.
2. Supply of disease free layings.
3. Establishment of Basic seed Farms, Grainages, Cocoon Markets, Sericulture Training Schools, Demonstration cum Training Centres, Reeling Units, Chawkie Centres and Technical Service Centres.
4. Organising study tour and training programme for farmers.
5. Extension of Technical guidance and marketing support.
6. Organising seminars and entrepreneur programming.

#### Pending Cases in Guwahati High Court

5895. **DR. JAYANTA RONGPI:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM):** (a) As on 30.6.1991, 237 cases were pending in Guwahati High Court for more than ten years.

(b) Various steps like grouping of cases involving common question of law, constitution of special benches, procedural improvements, etc. have been taken to expedite disposal of cases. The recommendations contained in the Arrears' Committee (Malimath Committee) report, which went into the problem of arrears in courts, have been forwarded to all concerned such as state Government, the Central Ministries and the High Courts including Guwahati High Courts for suitable follow-up action.

### **Balance Between Exports and Imports**

5896. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to have a balance between exports and imports;

(b) when the exports are like to equal or exceed the imports;

(c) how the foreign equity upto 51% will help in balancing the foreign trade;

(d) whether the companies with foreign investment are exporting more than the imports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM**): (a) Several changes in the trade policy have been introduced, which are aimed at strengthening export incentives, eliminating substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import compression. Essential imports of sensitive items such as POL and fertilizers were fully protected but other imports of raw materials and components have been linked to export performance. REP licences have been replaced by a new instrument called Eximscrips.

Eximscrips will be the means of obtaining access to certain categories of imports of raw materials, components and spares. The categories of unlisted OGL has been abolished and these items are now importable only against Eximscrips. The system of Advance Licences as an instrument of export promotion has been strengthened.

(b) As a result of various initiatives taken by the Government for import compression and to boost exports, the trade deficit has already registered a decline from Rs. 1876 crores in April-June, 1990 to Rs. 1502 crores in April-June, 1991. It is difficult to definitely when the exports are likely to equal or exceed the imports as foreign trade depends on a number of global and domestic factors.

(c) It has been decided to provide approval for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in order to invite foreign investment in high priority industries requiring large investments and advanced technology, subject to the fulfilment of following conditions:

- i) The foreign equity should cover the foreign exchange requirement for imported capital goods.
- ii) The payment of dividends would be monitored through the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that outflows on account of dividend payments are balanced by export earnings over a period of time.
- iii) The balancing of dividends would be over a period of 7 years from commencement of production.
- iv) Remittance of dividends should be covered by earnings of the Company from export of items covered by Annex III to the State-ment on Industrial Policy.

- v) The import of components, raw materials and intermediate goods and payment of know-how fees and royalties will be governed by the general policy applicable to other domestic units.

(d) and (e) The break-up of foreign trade by companies is not compiled. However, the statement on Industrial Policy laid on both the House of Parliament on 24th July, 1991, inter-alia, provided the payment of dividends would be monitored through the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that outflows on account of dividend payments are balanced by export earnings over a period of time.

*2 National Highway*  
Construction of Hill Highway from  
Cochin to Madurai

5897. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide financial assistance from the Central Road Fund for the construction of Hill Highway from Cochin to Madurai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Cochin-Madurai road has been declared as National Highway No.49 in 1989. There is no other proposal to provide financial assistance from the Central Road Fund for the construction of Hill Highway from Cochin to Madurai.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*74*  
**Investment Made in State Road Transport Corporations**

5898. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investment made by the union Government in each State Road Transport Corporation and the returns thereon, State-wise;

(b) the present status of performance of these Corporations; and

(c) the steps undertaken to revamp them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Central Government provides capital contribution to State Road Transport Corporation established under Road Transport Corporation Act 1950. This is a loan in perpetuity. As such only interest is repayable by State Road Transport Corporation. Details of total investment made by Central Government in each State Road Transport Corporation are given in the attached Statement I. Information regarding interest realised is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) During the year 1989-90 for which figures are available, only Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation earned profit. Details of profit/loss earned/incurred by State Road Transport Corporations are enclosed in Statement II.

(c) All the State Road Transport Corporations except Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) are under the control of the concerned State Governments. The performance of State Road Transport Corporations is reviewed on a regular basis taking into account the following key factors:

1. Vehicle Productivity
2. Staff Productivity
3. Fuel Efficiency
4. Passenger kilometer per bus per day
5. Operating ratio of finance, and
6. Operating cost per 100 passenger km.

So far as DTC is concerned the Government is continually monitoring the performance of DTC with a view to increase its productivity and to reduce the cost of operations, enforce economy measures, prevent leakages with a view to increase revenue collection and reduce working losses. Rationalisation of routes is another measure which is undertaken by DTC for improving its performance.

#### STATEMENT-I

Sl No.	Name of the State Road Transport corporations	Total investments till 31.3.1991(Amount in Rs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61,06,99,661
2.	Assam	10,25,78,000
3.	Bihar	20,44,80,000
4.	Gujarat	94,52,20,925
5.	Himachal Pradesh	11,33,46,000
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	11,24,29,630
7.	Karnataka	40,52,28,875
8.	Kerala	18,15,17,000
9.	Madhya Pradesh	28,38,46,266
10.	Maharashtra	44,40,40,033
11.	Manipur	3,43,01,000
12.	Meghalaya	4,97,82,000
13.	Punjab	17,79,15,175
14.	Orissa	12,25,67,000
15.	North Bengal	4,83,51,500
16.	Rajasthan	18,58,05,000

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the State Road Transport corporations</i>	<i>Total investments till 31.3.1991(Amount in Rs)</i>
17.	Tripura	3,63,7,500
18.	Uttar Pradesh	58,55,50,000
19.	South Bengal	Nil
20.	Calcutta	Nil
21.	D.T.C	2,63,87,98,000

## STATEMENT - II

*State Transport Corporations which have incurred Losses/Earned Profit during the Year 1989-90*

Sl. No.	1	2
1.	Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 6642.88 lakhs
2.	Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 2062.63 lakhs
3.	Kerala State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 1956.88 lakhs
4.	U.P. Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 2474.81 lakhs
5.	Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 3770.17 lakhs
6.	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 634.86 lakhs
7.	Bihar State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 2806 lakhs
8.	Pepsu Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 2806.35 lakhs
9.	Orissa State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 585.39 lakhs

Sl. No.	1	2
10.	South Bengal State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 463.73 lakhs
11.	Himachal Pradesh Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 1763.88 lakhs
12.	Assam State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 1278.88 lakhs
13.	Tripura State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 247.06 lakhs
14.	Manipur State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 6.76 lakhs
15.	Delhi Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 11984.56 lakhs
16.	Calcutta State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 3248.58 lakhs
17.	Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 1945.00 lakhs
18.	Meghalaya State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 336.30 lakhs
19.	North Bengal State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 378.33 lakhs

Sl. No.	1	2
20.	J & K State Road Transport Corporation	(-) Rs. 1121.00 lakhs
21.	Gujarat Road Transport Corporation	(+) Rs. 62.79 lakhs

### Loans to Farmers Against Mortgage of Gold

5899.DR. K.V.R. CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the loans are not advanced to farmers by the scheduled banks for agricultural purposes against the mortgage of gold;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In terms of instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the commercial banks as well as Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) accept gold ornaments and jewellery as security for granting agricultural loan, so long as the quantum of loan is assessed with reference to the crop grown or investment proposed and the repaying capacity likely to be generated and not with reference to the value of gold ornaments pledged.

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

### Setting up of National Port Authority

5900.SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Port Authority as an apex body for Port trusts which are proposed to be converted into companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and advantage envisaged over the existing set up; and

(c) by what time such companies and

authority are expected to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). A proposal to convert Port trusts into corporate form of management such as companies of Corporations under the overall supervision of the Government is under consideration. It is envisaged that such a set up will give commercial orientation and also more autonomy to the major ports.

(c) As no final view has been taken no time limit can be set.

### Foreign Exchange Earnings by EOUs and FTZ units

5901. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the net gain in foreign exchange earnings in the case of Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zone units and those using the advance licencing/value added route;

(b) whether there is a difference in the import content of EOUs, FTZ units or advance licensing units and those exporting under the REP system; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) The import content of the products exported by export Oriented Units, FTZ units or units operating under the Advance licensing and Replenishment Scheme may happen to be the same in some cases, but importability of the inputs may differ. Proper comparison cannot be made between the units operating in the DTA vis-a-vis 100% export Oriented & FTZ units because they operate under entirely different conditions. 100% EOUs and units

in FTZs are required to achieve a minimum value addition of 20% taking FOB value of exports as the denominator. On the other hand advance licences are generally granted subject to minimum value addition of 33% on CIF value of imports or higher value addition as prescribed in the Import Policy for certain export products.

37 [Translation]

SC/ST/Ors  
Bank

**SC / ST Employees in S.B.I. in Bihar**

**5902.SHRI LALIT ORAON:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number branches of the State Bank of India in Bihar; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes working as Manager in pay scales of JMGS-I, II, III and IV respectively?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) 898 as on 30th June, 1991.

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

[English]

88

Uttar Pradesh

**National Highways in U.P.**

**5903.SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the National Highways in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted a proposal to convert some state Highways in to National Highways;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):** (a) National highway Nos. are 2, 3, 7, 11, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 56

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The details are as under:

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Total Length
1	2	3
1.	Rupiyadih-Bahraich-Bara-Banki-Hydergarh-Bachranwa-Lalganj-Fatehpur-Banda-Sagar road	405 Kms
2.	Delhi-Aligarh-Etah-Etah-Kanpur Road	400 Kms
3.	Ghaziabad-Meerut-Haridwar-Rishikesh Road; and	225 Kms
4.	Ghazipur-Ballia-Chhapra-Hazipur Road	130 Kms
Total		1160 Kms

(d) Proposals for declaration of new National Highways can be considered only after the formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan.

**Revision in Pay scale of Group 'B' Gazetted Officers in Railways and other Ministries**

5904. **SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:**

**SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Ministry of Railways and some other Ministries, the revised pay scale of non-Gazetted senior sub-ordinates is Rs.2375-3500 which is higher than the pay scale of their superior Group 'B' Gazetted Officers which is Rs.2000-3500;

(b) whether it is not against the universally accepted norms;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to revise, the pay scale of Group 'B' Gazetted Officers so that it be higher than their subordinates;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (e). In certain technical establishments under the Ministries of Railways and Defence there are posts in the scale of Rs.2375-3500 which are feeder to posts in the scale of Rs.2000-3500. This system has been in existence even before the revised scales of pay came into force as a result of the recommendations of the fourth Central Pay commission. For instance, the posts of technical supervisors

were in the pre-revised scales of Rs. 840-1040 and Rs. 840-1200 whether the posts of Assistant Engineers which were promotion posts were in the pre-revised scale of Rs.650-1200. The Two scales of technical supervisors were merged in a single scale of Rs.2375-3500 on the recommendations of the fourth Central Pay Commission. The Pay Commission recommended the normal replacement scale of Rs.2000-3500 in lieu of the pre-revised scale of Rs.650-1200 for the Assistant Engineers.

The matter has been considered in the National anomalies committee, but it has not been found possible to agree to it.

[Translation]

**Loans Advanced by Public Sector Banks in Gujarat**

5905. **SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VIKARIA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of each public sector banks in Gujarat, district-wise;

(b) the amount deposited in the above branches and loans sanctioned by them during the last last three years year-wise;

(c) whether the amount of loan sanctioned is in accordance with the target fixed; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the government to increase the amount of loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) District-wise number of branches of each Public Sector Bank functioning in Gujarat as on 30.6.1991 are given in statement -I.

(b) Aggregate deposits and outstanding

advances of Public Sector Banks in Gujarat as on the last Friday of March, 1989, March,

1990 and December, 1990, are given below:-

*(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Outstanding Advances</i>
March, 1989	8608	5168
March, 1990	10052	6148
December, 1990	10908	6162

(c) and (d). The banks prepare annual credit plans for the advances to priority sectors in rural and semi-urban areas. The progress of achievement is monitored on a

quarterly basis by the banks and District Officials in the District Coordination meeting. The District-wise data of the target and achievements are at the statement II.

## STATEMENT - I

Name of District		Amreli	Barasankantha	Bharuch	Bhavnagar	Dangs	Gandhinagar	Jamnagar	Junagadh	Kutch	Khede	Mehsana	Panchamahals	Rajkot	Sabarkantha	Surat	Surendranagar	Vadodara	Valsad	
Name of Bank		85	4	21	25	9	3	9	6	10	12	37	29	17	18	18	31	9	58	26
State Bank of India																				
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
State Bank of Hyderabad		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
State Bank of Indore		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
State Bank of Mysore		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Bank of Patiala		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
State Bank of Saurashtra		17	36	1	2	50	-	1	22	51	3	5	5	3	46	-	5	27	7	4
State Bank of Travancore		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allahabad Bank		7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-

Name of Bank	Name of District																		
	Ahmedabad	Amreli	Banaskantha	Bharuch	Bhavnagar	Dangs	Gandhinagar	Jamnagar	Junagadh	Kutch	Kheda	Mehsana	Panchamahals	Rajkot	Sabarkantha	Surat	Surendranagar	Vadodara	Valsad
Andhra Bank	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Bank of Baroda	57	6	7	36	7	2	3	10	12	21	85	33	45	38	10	84	2	86	74
Bank of India	46	3	1	5	13	-	1	8	1	15	27	10	1	21	1	17	1	18	9
Bank of Maha- rashtra	11	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	-	5	3	-
Canara Bank	16	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	2	-
Central Bank of India	37	1	-	6	8	6	13	9	7	33	9	7	14	3	14	4	26	11	-
Corporation Bank	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	-
Dena Bank	73	20	37	13	30	-	10	12	23	42	33	49	10	25	53	7	15	24	28
Indian Bank	6	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	6	2	1	2	-	3	-	4	3
Indian Overseas Bank	14	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	5	1	-	7	-	3	-	9	2	-
New Bank of India	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-
Oriental Bank of Commerce	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-



## STATEMENT - II

## Targets and Achievements of Annual Credit Plans in Gujarat (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Jan-Dec. 1988			Jan 1989-March 1990			April 1990-March 1991		
		Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmedabad	1034.26	1317.76	127.41	1066.96	1413.26	132.26	1550.11	1055.52	68.09
2.	Amreli	962.57	1403.42	145.60	1184.28	1033.47	87.27	1361.89	1854.75	136.19
3.	Bharuch	1389.08	1294.52	93.19	1700.21	1589.91	93.51	2850.97	1633.21	57.29
4.	Bhavnagar	1854.62	3352.00	180.74	3297.83	10240.35	310.52	3781.66	15966.93	422.22
5.	Baroda	4927.53	4291.31	87.09	6384.92	4973.35	77.89	6306.00	3974.87	63.03
6.	Bulsar	3019.98	3065.93	101.52	3582.43	4229.04	118.05	3522.74	3138.00	89.08
7.	Banaskantha	1182.00	1248.15	105.60	1364.00	1318.00	96.63	1555.00	1486.84	95.62
8.	Danga	25.22	24.13	95.68	28.23	14.93	52.89	28.29	39.39	139.24
9.	Gandhinagar	448.32	112.10	25.00	701.32	640.00	91.26	497.00	279.80	56.30
10.	Jamnagar	1394.29	1507.40	108.11	1651.38	1895.88	114.81	1996.33	2156.91	108.04

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Jan-Dec. 1988			Jan 1989-March 1990			April 1990-March 1991		
		Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Junagadh	1785.29	2629.20	147.22	2674.91	2108.59	78.83	3326.95	3650.69	109.73
12.	Kheda	3635.00	3935.00	108.26	4021.00	4449.00	110.64	4681.00	3274.36	69.95
13.	Kutch	1343.00	1361.51	101.38	1415.86	1256.87	88.77	1377.08	1599.13	116.12
14.	Mehsana	2145.24	2354.00	109.73	2572.23	869.57	33.81	196.58	2630.75	64.95
15.	Panchamahar	856.66	1498.41	174.91	1936.81	1585.38	81.85	2164.73	1406.51	133.22
16.	Rajkot	1799.70	3304.31	183.60	1376.84	2796.27	203.09	3248.93	4348.93	1239.75
17.	Sabarkantha	1807.00	1303.00	72.11	1583.97	644.00	40.66	1409.00	1239.75	87.99
18.	Surendranagar	623.07	750.65	120.48	796.19	860.82	108.12	959.01	841.77	87.77
19.	Surat	4726.00	6015.00	127.27	4964.44	4896.00	98.62	5141.00	5504.00	107.06
Total		34959.39	40767.88	116.61	42303.81	46814.34	110.66	48954.24	56061.49	114.52

[English]

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**Revival of Industrial units by BIFR**

5906. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units revived/rehabilitated by March 31, 1991 by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR);

(b) the cost of revival/rehabilitation

(c) the number of industrial units whose revival/rehabilitation was under consideration of the Board on April 1, 1991 ; and

(d) the break-up of the industrial units revived/rehabilitated and under revival/rehabilitation, State-wise and industrial sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Board for Industrial and financial reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that as on 31.3.1991, it had granted approval to 124 cases of revival schemes of the companies under section 17(2) of the Act

and sanctioned 182 revival schemes under Section 18 (4). Further, as on 31.3. 1991, three sick industrial units had been accorded approval under Section 17 (2) of sick industrial companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) were declared no longer sick. In addition, in about 15 out of the 25 amalgamation schemes sanctioned by BIFR as on 31.3.1991 the merger has already taken place.

(b) BIFR has reported that data on the cost of revival/rehabilitation on an overall basis has not been compiled by it as it is not required in connection with the work of the Board. Further, it is not reasonably feasible to compute such a cost precisely.

(c) BIFR has reported that as on 31.3.1991, in 351 cases companies were on their way to revival, in 196 cases the companies were on their way to being wound up and 271 cases were pending consideration with it.

(d) State-wise and broad industry-wise break up of the revival schemes sanctioned, approved and under consideration, as on 31.7.1991, as reported by BIFR, is given in the Annexure.

## STATEMENT

Revival Schemes Sanctioned, Approved and under consideration as on 31.7.1991

## STATE-WISE

S.No.	State	Scheme Sanctioned	Approved u/s (17 (2))	Draft Scheme	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	5	51
2.	Bihar	9	5	1	15
3.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	2
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	0	0	1
5.	Gujarat	15	14	7	36
6.	Haryana	10	5	1	16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0	4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	0	1
9.	Kerala	6	7	0	13
10.	Karnataka	12	7	6	25

S.No.	State	Scheme Sanctioned	Approved u/s (17 (2))	Draft Scheme	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Maharashtra	41	13	7	61
13.	Orissa	6	4	0	10
14.	Pondicherry (B)	1	1	0	2
15.	Punjab	5	4	3	12
16.	Rajasthan	14	3	2	19
17.	Tamil Nadu	22	20	5	47
18.	Uttar Pradesh	15	13	1	18
19.	West Bengal	21	13	1	35
Total		208	127	42	377

*Broad Industry-wise*

1.	Textiles	42	21	10	73
2.	Metallurgical	37	24	5	66
3.	Paper & Pulp	27	14	5	46

S.No.	State	Scheme Sanctioned	Approved u/s (17 (2))	Draft Scheme	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Electrical Equipment	18	6	3	26
5.	Chemical & Fertilisers	16	5	2	23
6.	Others	68	58	17	143
Total		208	127	42	377

*Air Accident*  
Missing Chetak Helicopter

*Robbery*  
Robbery in Faridabad Branch of  
Dena Bank

5907. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chetak Helicopter has been missing after flying from Mangalore;

(b) whether there was no contact with ground control after it took off;

(c) the number of persons in the chopper; and

(d) the steps taken to search the helicopter?

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

(b) The missing helicopter had maintained contact with the ground control at Mangalore for about 20 minutes after take off.

(c) There were two pilots and one technical sailor on board the helicopter.

(d) A number of Naval and Air Force aircraft/helicopters have been pressed into service for locating the wreckage of the missing helicopter. Simultaneously, parties of army and Naval personnel as well as village volunteers and Forest Guards are conducting searches on the ground. A Temporary Detachment has also been established by the Navy at Mangalore to coordinate the search operation. These search operations have been severely affected by incessant rain, low clouds and the thick foliage in the area. The search operations are still continuing.

5908. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will The Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a bank robbery in Dena Bank branch, Neelam Bata Road, Faridabad on June 17, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the employees and customers were killed in the encounter with robbers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any compensation was paid to the employees and the amount paid so far;

(f) whether the next of kin of the customers who were killed while in bank for official transaction were also paid compensation?

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the time by which they are likely to be paid compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There was an attempt of robbery at Faridabad branch of Dena Bank on 17th June, 1991.

(b) to (d). Three armed robbers made an unsuccessful attempt to loot the branch. On being resisted by the bank guard/other staff, the robbers fired indiscriminately and in the process the armed guard of the bank, an outsider and one culprit were killed. Besides, 4 staff members and 4 outsiders were injured. Remaining robbers fled. There was no loss of money.

(e) Rupees one lakh has been paid to the widows of the deceased bank employee.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) and (h) Dena Bank has reported that the outsider who died in this incident had come to meet one of the employees and was not a customer of the bank.

**Ladies special Buses on D.T.C.Routes**

5909. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of ladies special buses had been plying on many D.T.C.routes in Delhi for the last several years;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has discontinued a number of routes out of them during the last one year;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to restart the discontinued ladies special bus services from the Kendriya Terminal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). D.T.C. has been plying 137 ladies special trips on different routes in Delhi out of which five were discontinued due to low traffic offering during the last one year.

(e) There is no proposal at present to restart the discontinued trips because of low patronisation by the commuters and fleet constraints of DTC.

**Expansion of U.P. Link Road (Noida Road) Into Six Lane**

5910. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to expand the U.P. Link Road (NOIDA Road) from four lane to six lane;

(b) if so, the detailed thereof; and

(c) the target date of completion of the work ?

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

(b) Constitutionally, this Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways only. All other roads/bridges are essentially the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories concerned. The road in questions is a State road and is to be executed by Delhi Administration. According to information received from them, it is proposed to widen the road from its Junction with National Highway 24 bypass to Chilla regulator (3.83 km) and to strengthen the existing road.

(c) Since the estimate is under consideration, it is too early to give the target date for completion of the work.

**Smuggling Activities Near Indian Shore**

5911. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned: "Contraband looted-Pak Indian Smugglers at Loggerheads" appearing in the Indian Express dated August 13, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the smuggling activities are on the increase near Indian shore over the years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the preventive steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check these smuggling activities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Since smuggling is a clandestine activity, it is not possible to say whether smuggling activities near the Indian shores has increased. However, the value of contraband goods seized by the Customs authorities on the Western and Eastern coasts of the country during the last three years, are given in the table below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1989	404.81
1990	569.92
1991	388.77
*(upto June)	
*Figure is provisional.	

(c) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery throughout the country especially in the vulnerable areas of the coastline has been geared up. Close co-ordination is being maintained with all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling. The Customs officers have been equipped with vessels, vehicles, firearms, night vision binoculars etc. for combating smuggling activities more effectively. A tele-

communication network has also been provided to the field formations.

### **Appointments in Punjab National Bank on Compassionate Grounds**

5912. **SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any family member of an employee of Punjab National Bank who dies in service is given employment in the bank on compassionate grounds;

(b) if so, the number of appointments made on compassionate grounds during 1991, so far;

(c) the rank given in such cases;

(d) whether there is any policy for giving rank to a person appointed on compassionate grounds;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any departure has been made while appointing persons on compassionate grounds during the last two years; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) to (g). Punjab National Bank has reported that it has formulated a scheme in terms of Government guidelines for employment of family members of its employees who die in service for appointment in the bank, on compassionate grounds. Under the scheme, the appointment is normally made only in subordinate/clerical cadres. However, in the case of exceptionally qualified dependents, the bank may consider with the prior approval of the Government their appointment in its officers' cadre. The Bank has

further reported that 85 persons have been appointed by it on compassionate grounds during the year 1991 so far, of which in one case the wife of a deceased officer has been appointed in its officers' cadre with the approval of the Government.

**Decanalisation of Value Added Mica Products.**

**5913. SHRI BINODE BIHARI MAHATO:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large items of value added mica products have been decanalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date of decanalisation along with the names of the items;

(c) the impact of it on export of mica products; and

(d) the achievements, if any after decanalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Value added mica products were at no stage decanalised. As such, the question of decanalisation does not arise.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Transfer and Promotion policy of Assistants in G.I.C.**

**5914. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a job-oriented course in general insurance has been introduced in 10 plus 2 system of C.B.S.E. for recruitment to the post of Assistant in General Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the promotion avenues of the Assistants recruited in the G.I.C. under this scheme; and

(d) the promotion/transfer policy of G.I.C. for the Assistants?

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

(b) A two-year vocational course in General Insurance was introduced in 10 plus 2 system of CBSE selected schools located at Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Chandigarh on experimental basis as pilot project. Students passing 10th Standard with atleast 60% marks in English and Mathematics are eligible to seek admission to this course. Students passing Class XII examination conducted by the CBSE with atleast 50% marks in the aggregate in the following subject viz. (1) English, (2) Business Studies, (3) Marine Cargo and Hull Insurance, (4) Engineering and Loss of Profits, (5) Rural and Crop Insurance, and subject to an interview and medical examination, will be eligible for appointment as "Assistant" in the General Insurance Industry for a period of one year at a stipend of Rs.1000/- per month. After successful completion of apprenticeship they would be appointed as Assistants on a regular basis at the prevailing salary grade;

(c) and (d). The promotion and transfer policy as applicable to the Assistants in the General Insurance Industry would also equally apply to these Assistants recruited through the vocational stream.

**Cash Dealings in Banks**

**5915. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have di-

rected the banks not to accept cash payments of Rs.50,000/- and above for issuing demand drafts, mail transfers, telegraphic transfers and traveller cheques; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH ): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently advised all banks that demand drafts, mail transfers, telegraphic transfers and traveller cheques for Rs. 50,000 and above should be issued by banks only by debit to customers' accounts and not against cash payment.

(b) This measure has been taken to curb the misuse of banking channels for violation of fiscal laws and evasion of taxes.

122 *West Bengal*  
Development of Calcutta Port

5916. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to develop the Calcutta Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): The schemes included in the Annual Plan, 1991-92 for the development of Calcutta Dock system are given below:-

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Octay, 1991-92 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Development of Container Park	7.50
2.	Replacement of steam river tug.	0.19
3.	Replacement of D.T. Chameli.	1.00
4.	Replacement of MOT Tug - I.	2.75
5.	Modernisation of Railway system for N.P. Dock Area.	0.09
6.	Training Institute for port and dock workers.	0.05
7.	Development of infrastructural facilities in and around dock area.	0.02
8.	Replacement of L.V. Planet	0.06
9.	Replacement of Steam Dock Tug (Champa).	0.61
10.	Container Handling facilities Phase - II	0.20
11.	Procurement of unmanned light vessel.	0.06
12.	Extension of Mobile equipment shed	0.03

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Outlay, 1991-92 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
13.	Procurement of survey launch.	0.15
14.	Illumination of Dock Area.	0.03
15.	Construction of 50 Quarters.	0.50
16.	Replacement of Railway track (25 K.M.) and associated system.	0.79
17.	Replacement of R.S. Pathfinder by 'Survey-cm-Research' vessel.	6.25
18.	Replacement on one Pilot vessel.	7.50
19.	Replacement of despatch vessel 'Nadia'.	9.50
20.	Replacement of floating crane 'C.V. 'Atlas' by 100 tonne capacity floating crane.	4.00
21.	Replacement of bridges, etc. and improvement of traffic circulation around dock area.	3.57
22.	Replacement of NSD-lock Entrance system.	1.50
23.	Replacement of KPD Lock Entrance system	0.50
24.	Rehabilitation works for Heavy cargo/containers normal cargo and related works.	2.00
25.	Channel Navigation system/VTMS.	1.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Octay, 1991-92 (Rs. in crores)</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
26.	Replacement of 1-30 tonnes, 2-6 tonnes & 4.-10 tonne mobile cranes by 2-30 tonne, 4-10 tonne and 1-15 tonne mobile crane.	3.00
27.	Acquisition of anti-pollution vessel	1.00
28.	Replacement of Hydraulic Engine etc. at NSD Power Station	0.35
29.	Modernisation of container freight station for container at 5 NSD/4 NSD	0.10
30.	Modernisation of computerisation system	0.50
31.	Replacement of one set Yard Crane of 15 tonne capacity by 1 No. 15 tonnes capacity at 27 KPD	0.50

**Enforcement of Acts Passed by  
Parliament**

5917. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Acts/legislations passed by the Parliament which have not come into force till date and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action contemplated by the Government to remove hurdles in enforcing these Acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**World Bank Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Construction of National Highways**

5918. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide financial assistance for construction of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh particularly Kathipude-Kakinada, Rajahmundry-Kakinada and also for coastal roads like

Tada to Ichapuram for the development of the coastal area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount released therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Loans to Farmers in Madhya Pradesh**

5919. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan provided to the farmers by the various banks in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and upto July, 1991; and

(b) the amount paid back by the farmers during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The compilation and collection of these figures is a time consuming process. The figures are available, as of now, only upto June, 1989. The total amount of direct agricultural advances disbursed as also amounts recovered by scheduled commercial banks in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last 3 years ended June, 1989 (latest available) are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year ended June</i>	<i>Loans disbursed</i>	<i>Amount recovered</i>
1	2	3
1987	159.07	102
1988	177.21	129

<i>Year ended June</i>	<i>Loans disbursed</i>	<i>Amount recovered</i>
1	2	3
1989 (latest available )	206.37	188

**[English]**

*Taxation, Textile*

**Alleged Sale of Finished Dress Materials as Unprocessed Grey Fabrics**

**5920. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:**  
Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Indian Express of August 22, 1991 regarding Rs. 160 crore hawala transaction involving clandestine sale of finished dress materials as unprocessed grey fabrics;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the government have conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether hawala transactions are very much rampant not only in Bombay but also in other big cities; and

(f) if so, the effective measures the Government propose to take to counter this situation?

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

(b) to (d) The Income-tax Department

has conducted enquiries into certain cases of suspected hawala transactions in Bombay. The details of investigations conducted so far cannot be revealed at this stage as the same may be prejudicial to the interest of further investigation.

(e) In the course of investigations by the income-tax authorities, some cases of Hawala transactions have been detected in Bombay and other places.

(f) Necessary legislative and administrative steps are taken from time to time to curb tax evasion which include steps to check evasion by hawala transactions and other modus operandi.

**[Translation]**

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**Defence College or Ordnance Factory in Orissa**

**5921. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Defence College or an Ordnance Factory in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE: (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Pension to Second World War Veterans**

5922. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether second world war veterans who worked in our defence forces are entitled to pension;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is pressing demand for the grant of pension to them;

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto; and

(e) how many persons are there now in the above category who took part in second world war?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b). At the time of Second World War, a large number of Indians were recruited into the Army for the duration of the war plus 12 months thereafter. They were temporary employees and were demobilised after the war. Their service being non-pensionable, war gratuity/service gratuity, as admissible, was paid to such recruits.

(c) and (d). Various Associations of the ex-Servicemen and certain individuals have been demanding grant of pension to World War II retrenches. It has not been feasible to grant pension to them under the provisions of the Pension Regulations, as their service was non-pensionable.

(e) No such statistics is maintained.

**Defence Production Units in Uttar Pradesh**

5923. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish defence production units in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Licences for Setting up Mini Yarn Mills**

5924. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give licences for setting up new mini yarn mills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No specific proposal has been received by the Ministry of textiles for giving New Licences for mini yarn projects/mills/factories.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation] *Taxation***Excise Duty on Pre-Cast Concrete Tiles/Blocks**

5925. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had issued orders for exempting pre-cast concrete tiles/blocks from excise duty till March, 1991, on the request of the Government of Rajasthan for the Indira Gandhi Canal Proj-

ect being constructed by Rajasthan State Bridge Construction Corporation;

(b) whether the State Government has now requested the Union Government to exempt the tiles/blocks to be constructed for the above project till March, 1992 from the excise duty; and

(c) If so, the decision taken by the Union Government in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Exemption has been granted vide Order No. 11/91 dated 5.9.1991.

[English]

**Floating of Project Specific Bonds by Maharashtra to Raise Resources for Irrigation projects**

5926. SHRI RAM KAPSE:  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra had forwarded a proposal in January 1991 for according permission to float project-specific Bonds to raise additional resources required for accelerating the completion of the irrigation projects in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Yes Sir;

(b) As the total investible resources for the market borrowing programme, both for the Central and state Governments, are limited, there is no scope for allowing any additional allocation to Maharashtra Government over and above the market borrowing programme as already approved.

**Alleged Irregularities in Chandni Chowk Branch of State Bank of Indore**

5927. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation by C.B.I. has been conducted into letters of credit to some exporters of Punjab amounting to rupees one crore through some bogus bills discounted by the Chandni Chowk, Delhi branch of the State Bank of Indore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount recovered up-to-date, the amount outstanding and the amount written off in each case;

(d) whether any accountability has been fixed by the bank in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Bureau of Investigation after looking into various allegations against State Bank of Indore, Chandni Chowk branch concluded that nothing worth registering a case could be found.

(c) Public sector banks are protected from disclosing information relating to individual constituents including the amounts of bad debts written off and the accounts in which they are written off.

(d) and (e). In the case reported above, the bank held Departmental Enquiries and five officers were found responsible for procedural irregularities. One officer had already been removed from service in another case. The remaining officers were issued administrative warnings.

### **Sinking of Fishing Boat at Vizag Port**

5928. **SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:**  
**SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:**  
**SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fishing boats sank at Vizag Port recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the loss of human life and property caused as a result thereof; and

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

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

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Visit of World Bank Team to Calcutta and Haldia Docks**

5929. **SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:**  
 Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank team visited

India during the second week of August, 1991 to study the working of Calcutta and Haldia docks;

(b) if so, whether the team has since submitted its report to the World Bank and the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The report of the Team is awaited.

[English]

### **Jewellery Industry.**

5930. **DR. C. SILVERA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jewellery industry has been earning huge foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three financial years;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate some policy for 100 per cent export oriented units; and

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

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

(b) According to the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, the export of gold jewellery during the last three years was as below:-

Year	Value-Rs.crores
1988-89	165.47
1989-90	282.90
1990-91	363.86

(c) and (d). Facilities already exist for 100% export oriented Jewellery units. The Government notified a scheme for 100% export oriented gold Jewellery complexes to be set up, initially at Delhi, Jaipur, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Permission has also been granted for 100% export oriented units operating outside such complexes provided they achieve exports of Rs. 50 crores in the second year of production.

[Translation]

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#### Implementation of Fourth Pay Commission Report for Hindi Posts

5931. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fourth Pay Commission had recommended for bringing uniformity in the recruitment rules, qualifications and terms and conditions etc. In respect of Hindi posts in various ministries and Departments of Union Government and form a cadre of such posts;

(b) if so, whether this recommendation has been implemented in Armed Forces Headquarters and inter-services organisations thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) A statement is enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

Most of the Central Government Ministries and Departments and their attached Offices are serviced by the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (CSOLS) for the implementation of the Official Language Policy of Government of India. These Ministries/Departments are called Participating Ministries/Departments.

2. There are several Subordinate offices under various Ministries which are not serviced by the CSOLS. These are called Non-Participating Offices.

3. The reference by the Fourth Pay Commission was to the 2400 posts of Hindi Officers and Staff which are not included in the CSOLS. The Fourth Pay Commission suggested that the Department of Official Language may prepare Model Recruitment Rules for the aforesaid posts scattered in various non-participating Offices with a view to bring uniformity in recruitment procedure, pay structure etc. The Department of Official Language frames Recruitment Rules only for the participating Ministries/Departments and their attached Offices. Department of Personnel & Training, which is the nodal Department for framing Recruitment Rules, had already issued Model Recruitment Rules in 1983 for the following common category of posts:-

- (i) Hindi Officer : (Rs. 650-1200 revised as Rs. 2000-3500).
- (ii) Senior Hindi Translator : (Rs. 550-800/900 revised as Rs. 1600-2660).
- (iii) Junior Hindi Translator : (Rs. 425-700 revised as Rs. 1400-2300).

In 1987, after the publication of the report of the Fourth Pay Commission, DOPT also re-circulated their Model Recruitment Rules of 1983 pertaining to the aforesaid 2 common posts, namely; Senior Hindi Trans-

lator and Junior Hindi Translator.

4. There are five categories of Hindi posts existing in Armed Forces HQrs. and Inter Service Organisations, which are as under:-

Grade	No. of posts
(a) Principal Hindi officer (Group 'A' Rs. 3700-5000).	2
(b) Chief Translation Officer (Group 'A' Rs. 3000-4500).	3
(c) Translation Officer (Group 'B' Gazetted Rs. 2000-3500).	21
(d) Senior Translator (English/Hindi) (Group 'C' Rs. 1600-2660).	63
(e) Junior Translator (English/Hindi) (Group 'C' Rs. 1400-2300).	29

5 No common Model recruitment Rules for the Posts of Principal Hindi Officer, Chief Translation Officer or Translation Officer have been laid down by DOP&T. recruitment Rules for these posts in AFHQ and ISOs have, however, been framed with the approval of DOP&T and the UPSC. Recruitment Rules for the posts of senior Translator and Junior Translator in the AFHQ and ISOs more or less conform to the Model Recruitment Rules.

organise any such fair in Maharashtra also in future; and

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

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

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

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### STATEMENT

(b) A handicraft fair namely "Craft Bazar" is proposed to be organised from 27.9.91 to 6.10.91 by the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) at Chitrakala Parishad, Bangalore in collaboration with the Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore. Around 110 crafts persons from Various parts of the country are likely to participate in this fair.

(c) The main items proposed to be exhibited during the fair would include wood in lay/carving, stone carving, metalware textiles, terracotta, ceramics, papier mache,

[English]

#### Handicrafts Fair in Bangalore

5932. SHRIPRATAPRAOB. BHONSLE  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a handicrafts fair is proposed to be organised by the Union Government in Bangalore during September-October, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the handicraft items proposed to be exhibited during the fair;

(d) whether the Government propose to

paintings, Jewellery, cane & bamboo, wooden-cotton durries, lac bangles, applique, embroidery, toys & dolls, sea shell items, shawls, leather crafts, Jute craft, etc.

(d) It is proposed to organise another craft bazar at Bombay (Maharashtra) during the month of December, 1991 where in 115 craft-persons are expected to participate. About 50 different handicrafts items would be displayed and sold in this fair.

*143 Defence USSR*  
**Supply of Spares by Soviet Union**

**5933. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:**  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Soviet spares pose problem to Army" appearing in the Times of India dated August 4, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the problem?

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

(b) and (c). The Army has a large range of Soviet designed/produced equipment for which spares are periodically imported from Soviet Union and East European countries. A substantial part of the equipment as well as the spares required for maintenance and overhaul of such equipments are now indigenously produced and import requirements sought to be gradually reduced. Occasional problems in regard to supply of spares, still imported from Soviet Union, which arise from time to time, are taken up with the Soviet authorities at appropriate levels.

[ Translation ]

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**Allocation of Funds to Madhya Pradesh from Central Road Fund**

**5934. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA:**  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh from the Central Road Fund during 1989-90 to 1991-92;

(b) the details of amount sanctioned for different projects and the amount actually released during the above period; and

(c) the target fixed for construction of roads in Madhya Pradesh and the details of the amount proposed to be released from the Central road fund during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):** (a) Total amount allocated to Govt. of Madhya Pradesh from Central Road fund during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
1989-90	30.00
1990-91	50.00

(b) In April, 91, the following 5 schemes have been approved under Central road Fund against the accruals of the State upto 31.3.95:

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Constn. of Parallel service road to Ajnar-Approach around Biora Bypass on NH 3 and NH 12 (length in Km, 12.00).	72.50
2.	Widening & Strengthening of NH 12 passing through the Bhopal town (Urban link 11 Kms.).	87.50
3.	Constn. of High Level Bridge on NH 12 in Km.305/2 Bhopal-Obdullaganj Section.	13.75
4.	Augmentation of lab. Facility and Procurement of Mobile Lab.	3.75
5.	The Training of Highway Engg. at CRRI, NITHE and at other Institution for 6 years for 1989-1995 @ 5 lakhs per year	37.50
Total:		215.00

Funds for approved works can be released only after technical sanction is accorded by State P.W.D.

(c) The construction of roads approved under Central Road fund is the responsibility of State Governments concerned and their targets are fixed by them. It is too early to indicate the funds to be released to the State under CRF during 8th Plan.

[English]

#### Production/Export Target of Tea

5935. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of tea production and export during 1991;

(b) the expected domestic consumption of tea during 1991; and

(c) the percentage growth of domestic consumption during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Production and export targets for 1991-92 are 735 M.Kgs. and 210 M.Kgs. respectively.

(b) Expected domestic consumption during 1991-92 is 525 M.Kgs.

(c) The annual compound growth rate of domestic consumption between 1987 and 1990 works out at 3.88%.

[*Translation*]**Income Tax Raids Conducted in Kanpur**

5936. **SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:**  
Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether income tax raids were conducted under section 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in Kanpur and other nearby districts during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government in conducting these raids, year-wise;

(d) the district-wise, number of persons out of the above, whose cases have been disposed of;

(e) whether the property has been returned to the concerned persons after settling their cases;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the details of the property not returned so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WARTHAKUR):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details of searches enclosed as per Statement-I.

(c) Information is not available, as there is no separate account kept with regard to the cost incurred on searches alone.

(d) No. of assessments disposed:

Kanpur	312
Banda	56
Kannauj	69
Total	437

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) As per Statement-II.

(g) and (h) As per Statement-III.

## STATEMENT - I

*Financial Year 1987-88*

Sl. NO.	Name of Group	Value of assets seized	
		1	2
1.	M/s Kamal Chand Kailash Chand, Kanpur City.	Rs.	7,57,346
2.	M/s F.C.C. Project Group, Kanpur City	Rs.	25,26,131
3.	M/s. Ashok Masala Group, Kanpur City	Rs.	18,62,074
4.	Shri Ram Balak Gupta & Others Ghatampr, Kanpur Dehat.	Rs.	87,06,016
5.	Shri Amar Nath Agarwal Group Kanpur City	Rs.	17,75,123
6.	M/s Kumar Chemicals Group Kanpur City	Rs.	14,28,769
7.	Shri Sushil Kumar & Sons Sarraf Grop, Kanpur City.	Rs.	11,44,292
8.	M/s Kailash Nath Amar Nath Group, Kanpur City.	Rs.	3,12,318
9.	M/s. Vimal Jewellers Group, Kanpur City	Rs.	3,14,585
10.	M/s B.M. Publications Group, Kanpur City	Rs.	3,79,657
11.	M/s Mahabir Ship Breakers Group, Kanpur City	Rs.	61,50,616

*Finance/ Year 1987-88*

Sl. NO.	Name of Group	Value of assets seized
1	2	3
12.	Mehrotra Group, Kanpur	Rs. 29,03,759
13.	Rastogi Group, Kanpur	Rs. 7,31,654
14.	Ahuja Group, Kanpur	Rs. 8,34,237
15.	S.P. Gupta Group, Kanpur	Rs. 4,08,847
16.	H.P. Gupta Group, Kanpur	Rs. 4,66,035
17.	D.K. Tewari Group, Kanpur	Rs. 2,76,854
18.	Dhani Ram Group, Kannauj	Rs. 26,80,328
19.	M.M. Agarwal Group Kanpur	Rs. 19,32,466
20.	Rupani Group, Kanpur	Rs. 14,67,715
21.	Tandon Group, Kanpur	Rs. 37,54,460

Financial Year 1988-89

S.No.	Name of Group	Value of assets seized
1	2	3
1.	M.S. Sarraf & Banwari Lal Sharma Group, Kanpur City	Rs. 1,17,07,483
2.	P.K. Sehgal Group, Kanpur City	Rs. NIL
3.	Bardana Group of Dwarka PD. etc. Kanpur City	Rs. 34,89,494
4.	Nirmal Surti House Group, Kanpur City	Rs. 20,19,049
5.	J.P. Agencies Group, Kanpur City	Rs. 6,97,744
6.	Shivraj Tobacco Company Group, Kanpur City	Rs. 13,96,226
7.	V.N. Agarwal Group, Kanpur City	Rs. 14,24,128
8.	Kohli Group, Kanpur City	Rs. 2,59,050
9.	Ganesh Prasad, Gondi Lal & Others, Banda	Rs. 2,45,16,486
10.	Manoj Soap Work, Kanpur	Rs. 3,13,931
11.	Goel Group, Pukhrayan, Kanpur	Rs. 7,68,222

**STATEMENT - II***Details of properties returned to the concerned persons on completion of proceedings under the Direct Taxes Enactments**(Rs. in lakhs)*

S.No.	Name of Party	Value of assets released/returned
1	2	3
1.	Kohli Group, Kanpur	2.59
2.	Basant Lal Group	15.83
3.	Nirmal Surti House Group	18.60
4.	V.N. Agarwal Group	14.24
5.	Ganesh Pd. Gondli Lal, Banda	63.77
6.	Sri Amar Nath Agarwal Group	20.33
7.	Brij Mohan Publications	3.89
8.	Dr. D.K.Tewari Group	1.61
9.	M/s J.P. Agencies Group	4.53
10.	Ashok Masala Group	1.14

S.No.	Name of Party	Value of assets released/returned
1	2	3
11.	Roopani Group	9.94
12.	Saraf Group	32.91

**STATEMENT - III***Details of property not returned so far with reasons thereof*

S.No.	Cases in which assets have been retained	Rs.	Reasons for retention
1	2	3	
1.	Basant Lal Gupta	Rs. 1780083	Release of seized assets in the group of Basant Lal Gupta, Banda, is under progress. Demand of penalties are out-standing against the group.
2.	Nirmal Surit House (Brahma Dutt Gupta)	Rs. 158104	Brahama Dutt Gupta is a sub group whose assessment are pending and under progress
3.	Ganesh Pd. Gondi Lal Gupta	Rs. 6041695	Release of seized assets in the group of Ganesh Pd. Gondi Lal group, Banda, is under progress. Demands of Penalties are out-standing against this group.
4.	M/s Kamal Chand Kailash Chand, Kanpur City.		Seized assets have not been released since there is outstanding demand.
5.	Shri Ram Balak Gupta & Other, Ghatampur		— do —
6.	Malhotra group of cases, Kanpur		— do —
7.	Dhaniram group of cases, Kannauj		— do —

S.No.	Cases in which assets have been retained	Reasons for retention
1	2	3
8.	Tandon group of cases, Karipur	— do —
9.	Shri Ram Adhar Gupta group of cases	— do —
10.	Gauri Shankar Sarraf group, Banda	— do —
11.	Ram Chandra Gupta group, Ghatampur	Seized assets have not been released since there is outstanding demand.
12.	Shri Kishan Pd. Omar, Banda	— do —
13.	Shri N.K. Misra group of cases	— do —
14.	F.C.C. project group of cases	Settlement of dues is in progress
15.	Ashok Masal Group	Penalty proceedings pending
16.	Roopani Group	There is outstanding demand of Rs. 33.69 lacs.
17.	Saraf Group	Assessments are pending.

[English]

**Fraud in Export of Handicrafts**

5937. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of fraud committed by the traders in the export of handicraft goods have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action on take by the Government in such cases?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise in this context.

**Survey About Passenger Traffic in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

5938. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman & Nicobar Administration has conducted any survey about the passenger traffic in the mainland of island and inter-islands shipping services; and

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

(c) whether the shipping services to the island's mainland are in a poor conditional; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to improve the services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes Sir, As part of the exercise relating to preparation of Master Plan for Transport system in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, an Expert Committee had conducted a survey in 1987-88 about the passenger traffic in the Mainland Island and Inter-Island sectors of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(b) A summary of the passenger-traffic scenarios forecast by the Expert Committee, in so far as it relates to A&N Islands, is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) Presently, the passenger services available on the mainland-island sector are not adequate due to shortage of passenger ships. Orders were placed for three passenger-cum-cargo vessels each with a capacity to carry 1200 passengers and 1500 tonnes of cargo on a Polish shipyard for operation on mainland-island service. The first of these vessels has been delivered and has started operation on this sector from July, 1991. The second vessel is expected to be delivered by the end of this year and the third one by end 1992. Besides, the vessel M.V. Akbar, at present operated on Haj service, is expected to resume operations on the mainland-Andaman sector by mid-September, 1991. for the inter-island service, A&N Administration has ordered 25 passenger and cargo vessels of different sizes. Out of these, 9 vessels have been delivered so far and the remaining 16 vessels are expected to be delivered during 1991 and 1992,

STATEMENT

Summary of the passenger traffic scenarios forecast by the Expert Committee for A & N Islands

(i) Mainland-Island passenger traffic scenarios for A & N Island for 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Year	Scenario	Per capita trip per annum		Passenger trips
1	2	3	4	
1991	Low	0.71		200,320
	High	0.71		224,545
2001	Low	0.98		375,933
	High	1.16		616,122
2011	Low	1.26		606,107
	High	1.90		1,706,397
Average annual growth rate (1991-2011)	Low	3.0 %		5.7 %
	High	5.0 %		10.7 %

## (ii) Inter-island passenger traffic scenarios in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for 1991, 2001 and 2011

Year	Scenario	Per capita trip/annum		Passenger trip
		1	2	
1			3	4
1991	Low		1.25	357,715
	High		1.28	400,975
2001	Low		1.75	671,310
	High		2.08	1,100,220
2011	Low		2.25	1,082,335
	High		3.39	3,047,140
Average annual growth rate (1991-2011)	Low		3.0 %	5.7 %
	High		5.0 %	10.7 %

**Widening of National Highway No.17****5939. SHRI V.S.VIJAYARAGHAVAN:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to widen the National Highway No.17 in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Development of N.H.17 including widening to two lane is a continuous process and improvement works are undertaken in a phased manner keeping in view the traffic intensity, existing condition of the National Highway, inter-se priority on an All-India basis and funds available for the purpose. In the current Annual Plan 1991-92, there is a provision of Rs.3760.00 lakhs, for widening of N.H.17 including realignment, construction of bypasses and bridges etc.

**Credit-Deposit Ratio of Banks in Rural Areas****5940. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed for credit-deposit ratio of banks in the rural areas;

(b) the extent to which these norms have been implemented by banks during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to push up the credit-deposit ratio in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The public sector banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to achieve a credit deposit ratio of at least 60% in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately. Against the above norm the credit: deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks in respect of their rural branches was 63.9% and 60.1% at the end of March, 1990 and March, 1991 respectively.

(c). Banks have been advised by RBI to ensure that wide regional disparities among various States in credit deployment are avoided and effective steps are taken to increase the flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in different areas. The matter is also monitored by State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) State Governments and RBI on regular basis.

**Export of Granite****5941. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO VADDE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are rich deposits of granite stones suitable for export, in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the entrepreneurs to establish granite polishing units to earn more foreign exchange;

(d) the number of units which have applied for financial assistance from the banks/financial institutions; and

(e) the number of units which have been provided assistance as on May 31, 1991?

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

(b) Granite reserves in Andhra Pradesh are estimated at 3 million cu.m. (m<sup>3</sup>). The most important deposits occur in Chittoor, Hyderabad, Khamman and Warangal Districts.

(c) In order to promote export of cut and polished granite, entrepreneurs are being granted letters of permission under the 100% EDU Scheme to establish granite cutting and polishing units. Such Units are eligible for grant of Exim Scrips at 30% of the net foreign exchange earned. Exports of cut and polished granite are also eligible for Income Tax benefit under Section 80 HHC of I.Tax Act.

(d) and (e) Since the applications for financial assistance from banks/financial institutions are not required to be recommended/endorsed by the Central Government, information regarding number of units which have applied for financial assistance as 31.5.91 is not available.

**Promotional Avenues of Civilian Security Officers in Defence Installations**

5942. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether civilian security officers in defence installations appointed through U.P.S.C. do not have any promotional prospects;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for their training as per latest security requirements for better prospects in their career?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). In 1984, the Government had declared the cadre of Civilian Security Officers as "dying out" and, consequently, no proposals for improvement of career Prospects of this cadre were taken up. However, in December, 1990, the decision declaring this cadre as "dying out" was reviewed and it has been decided to revive and restructure this cadre.

(c) Directions have been issued for providing in service training to civilian security officers in all aspects relevant to their jobs.

**Maintenance of National Highway No.47 in Tamil Nadu**

5943. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps taken by the union Government to maintain the Kanyakumari-Trivandrum section of National Highway No.47 particularly the portion lying in Tamil Nadu which has been severely affected by the recent monsoon rains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Kanyakumari-Trivandrum section of National Highway No. 47 in Tamil Nadu is being maintained in a traffic worthy condition. The pot-holes etc. developed during recent monsoon rains are being repaired by the Tamil Nadu Department of Highways.

**Smuggling of Gold on Indo-Bangladesh Border**

5944. SHRI. S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling of gold has been on the increase on the Indo-Bangladesh border for the last several months;

(b) if so, the total quantity of smuggled gold seized by the authorities on the above border during the last six months; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check this smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Since smuggling is a clandestine activity, it is not possible to say whether smuggling of gold on the Indo-Bangladesh border has increased during the last several months. However, 34.037 kgs. (approximately) of contraband gold have been seized by the Customs authorities on this border during the period from January to June 1991.

(c) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery throughout the country including those of the Indo-Bangladesh border has been geared up. Close coordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling. The Customs officers have been equipped with vehicles, fire-arms, night vision binoculars etc. For combating smuggling activities more effectively. A telecommunication network has also been provided to the field formations along the Indo-Bangladesh border.

**Construction of National Highway to link Bidar-Gulbarga-Bangalore with National Highway Nos. 4, 9 or 13**

5945. DR. B.G. JAWALI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals to construct National Highways to link Bidar-Gulbarga-Bangalore with National Highway Nos. 4, 9 or 13;

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposals are pending at present; and

(c) the reasons for delay in implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a). The State Government of Karnataka have forwarded certain proposals for declaration of new National Highways in the 8th Five Year Plan, which, *Inter-alia*, includes the road connecting Bidar to Gulbarga and Hiriya on National Highway Nos. 4.

(b) and (c) Declaration of new National Highways in the country including those in Karnataka can be taken up for consideration only after the formulation of the 8th Five year Plan.

**Hydrographic Survey of West Coast canal of Kerala**

5946. SHRIMATI SUSEELAGOPALAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hydrographic Survey of Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram stretch of the West Coast Canal in Kerala was to be done during 1989-90;

(b) if so, whether the survey has been conducted;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was carried out during 1989-90.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

**Modern Facilities at Ahmadnagar  
cantonment Hospital**

**5947. SHRI YASHWANT RAO PATIL:**  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no modern facilities available in Ahmadnagar Cantonment Hospital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to modernise the present hospital and construct a new building for it;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). The Ahmadnagar Cantonment Hospital run by the Cantonment Board has a 15 bed Maternity Ward, a Labour Room, 4 special rooms and 30 non-diet beds apart from an Out Patient Department. The Hospital has two regular Medical Officers and supporting staff. It has been engaging private specialists on as-required part time basis. The facilities provided at this Hospital are modern though limited in nature.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to construct a new Hospital building, due to financial constraints.

[*Translation*]

**Strikes and Lock outs in Textile  
Mills**

**5948. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:**  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of strikes and lock outs in

textiles mills in the Country during the last five years;

(b) the loss of revenue and working days suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the number of mills lying closed at present due to the lockout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK  
GEHLOT): (a)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of mills lying closed due to strike and lockout at the end of each year (continuing from previous year)</i>
1986-87	30
1987-88	39
1988-89	46
1989-90	30
1990-91	26

(b) It is, however, difficult to quantify precisely revenue losses to Government as taxes vary from unit to unit depending upon type of product manufactured and locational factor etc. However, loss of man-days suffered as a result of strikes and lock outs (in lakhs) are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loss of man-days (in lakhs)</i>
1986-87	83.5
1987-88	189.6
1988-89	174.5
1989-90	148.2
1990-91	130.7

(c) As on 30th June, 1991 only two cotton/man-made fibre textile mills were lying closed due to lockouts.

[English]

#### **Introduction of ATM System in Banks**

5949. DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to introduce Automatic Teller Machine System in the banks in major cities and towns all over the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there is no proposal to introduce Automatic Teller Machines on Country-wide basis.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Opening of Rural Branches of Scheduled Banks**

5950. SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open more rural branches of the scheduled banks;

(b) if so, the number of branches likely to be opened during the current financial year; and

(c) the number of such branches allocated to each district in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a), to (c). The opening of branches of the commercial banks under the extant branch licensing policy is a continuous process, which is governed by licences issued by Reserve Bank of India in this regard. As no specific targets are fixed for opening of branches by banks during a year, it is not possible at this stage to project the number of rural branches that will be opened in Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Bye-elections to Lok Sabha/State Assemblies**

5951. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of Lok Sabha and State Assembly constituencies where bye-elections are due; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) The programme for holding bye-elections has not yet been finalised by the Election Commission of India.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union territory	No. & Name of constituency
1	2	3
1.		I - House of the People
1.	Madhra Pradesh	31 - Vidisha
2.	Uttar Pradesh	25 - Amethi
3.	West Bengal	34 - Purulia
4.	Delhi	1 - New Delhi
		II - Legislative Assemblies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166 - Penukonda
		183 - Allagadda
		42 - Jaggampeta
		112 - Parenur
		160 - Pulivendla
2.	Bihar	241 - Goh
		5 - Sikta
		49 - Patepur (SC)

SLNo.	Name of the State/Union territory	No. & Name of constituency
1	2	3
		52 - Vaishali
		162 - Poreyahat
		213 - Paliganj
		280 - Tundi
		310 - Sisai (ST)
		294 - Saraikella (ST)
		316 - Latenar (SC)
		57 - Khurahni
		285 - Jharia
		288 - Ghatshila (ST)
		208 - Patna East
3.	Goa	27 - Loutulim
4.	Gujarat	120 - Godhra
		45 - Amreli
		148 - Sayajigunj
5.	Himachal Pradesh	60 - Chachiot
6.	Karnataka	123 - Hunsur

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Union territory</i>	<i>No. &amp; Name of constituency</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>7.</b>	Madhya Pradesh	307 – Petlawad (ST) 117 – Bilha 135 – Kasdol 138 – Basna 140 – Mahasamund 195 – Jabalpur East (SC) 287 – Burhanpur 181 – Kherlangi 89 – Premnagar 73 – Churhat 55 – Hatta 178 – Lanji
<b>8.</b>	Maharashtra	141 – Ramtek 249 – Kasba Peth
<b>9.</b>	Manipur	36 – Wabgai 38 – Hiyanglam 42 – Tengnoupal (ST)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union territory	No. & Name of constituency
1	2	3
		47 - Karong (ST)
		49 - Tadubi (ST)
		54 - Nungba (ST)
		56 - Thanlon
		13 - Singjamei
		25 - Cinam
10.	Meghalaya	43 - Songsak (ST)
		2 - Rymbai
		30 - Shella
		44 - Bajengdoba (ST)
		48 - Phulbari (ST)
		49 - Rajabala (ST)
		52 - Tura (ST)
11.	Mizoram	25 - Lokhicherra (ST)
12.	Nagaland	5 - Ghaspani - II (ST)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union territory	No. & Name of constituency
1	2	3
		10 - Southern Angami - I (ST)
		19 - Pheh (ST)
		20 - Meluri (ST)
		44 - Phomching (ST)
		6 - Tenning (ST)
		13 - Pughoboto (ST)
		34 - Aghunato (ST)
		38 - Wokha (ST)
		46 - Mon Town (ST)
		49 - Tamiku (ST)
		52 - Longkhim Chare (ST)
		54 - Tuensang Sadar - II (ST)
		55 - Tobu (ST)
		59 - Seyochung Sitimi (ST)
		18 - Bhandariponkhari (SC)
		58 - Puri
13.	Orissa	

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union territory	No. & Name of constituency
1	2	3
14.	Rajasthan	89 - Niwai (SC) 154 - Mandलगarh 70 - Deeg 84 - Bamanwas (ST)
15.	Tripura	6 - Agartala
16.	Uttar Pradesh	403 - Chaprauli 63 - Tilhar

**Expenditure on Publicity in Rural Areas  
by Public Sector Banks**

5952. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO  
DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by public sector banks on publicity in rural areas during the last three years, year-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the details of deposits made by the rural people in the various deposit schemes of the banks during the same period, State-wise; and

(c) other steps the Government have taken to popularise and encourage the deposit schemes in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR  
SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being  
collected and will be laid on the Table of the  
House.

**Stay Orders by Courts in Recovery of  
Taxes.**

5953. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHAS-  
TRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
to state:

(a) the amount of Central excise, customs, Income-tax, Central sales taxes and sales tax locked up in stay orders issued by judicial authorities between July 1 to December 31, 1990 and between January 1 to June 30, 1991 and how does the same compare with the amounts blocked during the preceding three years;

(b) the number of cases in which the stay orders were got vacated by the authorities concerned and in how many cases the stay orders continued to remain in force;

(c) the reasons for not being able to get the stay orders vacated and the steps taken to do so;

(d) the steps taken to expedite the revenue collection; and

(e) whether the revenue collection during the financial year will be far too less than previous years and will have a telling effect on the grants of loans by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-  
WAR THAKUR) : (a) to (e). The information  
is being collected and will be laid on the  
Table of the House.

**Schemes to Unearth Black Money**

5954. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-  
DARU:  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
to state:

(a) the details of the schemes offered by the Union Government to unearth the black money during the last five years;

(b) the amount of black money unearthed under each of these schemes; and

(c) the manner in which the unearthed black money has been utilised by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-  
WAR THAKUR) : (a). The only scheme which  
was implemented during the last five years  
by the Union Government to unearth black  
money was the Amnesty Scheme of 1985.  
The Scheme provided an opportunity to

persons to file returns of income/wealth for disclosing their true income or wealth voluntarily without any fear of roving enquiries and reopening of their past assessments and also without fear of any penal consequences. The Scheme which was made public in March, 1985 finally ended on 31.3.87.

(b) No statistics regarding the amount of income/wealth disclosed or tax collected under the Amnesty Scheme can be given with accuracy as the Scheme was not a statutory scheme requiring the filling of separate returns of income or wealth and no separate procedure for processing such returns was followed.

(c) The taxes realized from the disclosures made under the Amnesty Scheme formed a part of the general revenues of the Government and were utilized as per budget allocations.

[Translation]

#### **Financial Assistance to Orissa for Construction of Roads and Bridges**

5955. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether international financial institutions are providing financial assistance for the constructions of bridges and roads in Orissa;

(b) if so, the names of roads and the length thereof along with the names of the financial institution and the amount of financial assistance being provided;

(c) the time schedule of the construction work of these roads and bridges; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the completion of construction work within the stipulated time?

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

(b) to (d). Improvement and strengthening of Rourkela Sambalpur State Road (164 Km.) estimated to cost Rs. 73.10 crores has been included under Asian Development Bank Loan assistance. The Amount of loan assistance is US \$ 41.07 million. The construction work will take 48 months after award of work. Since the road in question is a state road, it is for the State Government to ensure completion of construction within the stipulated time.

[English]

#### **Widening of National Highway No. 6 Between Durg and Raipur**

5956. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed or injured due to road accidents on National Highway No.6 between Durg and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to widen it to two lanes;

(c) the amount spent for maintenance of this road during the last three years; year-wise and

(d) the name of the agency of whom the work was entrusted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a). The number of persons dead/injured during last three years is an under:

	1988	1989	1990
Dead	68	57	48
Injured	376	451	397

(b) The existing road is already of two lane width.

(c) Expenditure on maintenance and repairs is kept division-wise by the state PWD. In the last three years, the amount spent by Raipur Division for maintenance of National Highways including Durg-Raipur Section is as follows:-

Year	Rs. lakhs
1988-89	114.59
1989-90	150.72
1990-91	144.22

(d) The work of maintenance of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh is entrusted to the State PWD as the agency of the Central Government.

#### 195 *Defence* Modernisation of Vijayanta and T-55 Tanks

5957. SHRI B.H. VIJAYA KUMAR RAJU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in completion of the modernisation project of upgrading the Vijayanta and Soviet T-55 Tanks; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for early completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). The modernisation/ upgradation programme of the Vijayanta and the Soviet T-55 tanks covers a number of scheme, some of which involve containing research and development and technology adaptation effort. These efforts include a process of continuous trial and experimentation to achieve the desired ob-

jectives. Adherence to strict, pre-determined time schedules is not always possible in such situations, particularly as all the activities have to be adjusted to resource availability.

#### 196 Export by chemical, dye stuff and Pharmaceutical Industries

5958. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the undercut procedure being adopted by the Indian companies manufacturing and exporting chemicals, dye-stuffs and pharmaceuticals and recording lower export turnover while the volume of export has increased; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No Minimum Export Price (MEP) has been fixed for exports of chemicals, dye-stuffs and pharmaceuticals and such, exporters of these products are free to quote any price, they find suitable depending on factors like prevalent prices in importing country, profit margins, trade relationship and efforts to open new market/sustain exports at existing level. Therefore, prices quoted by Indian exporters may vary from time to time.

[Translation]

#### 196 National Highways in Rajasthan

5959. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of National Highways in Rajasthan, their total length and the places upto which these highways extend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a). The requisite details are as under:-

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	N.H. NO.	Description of the route	Length in Rajasthan			Total length
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			..... Kms .....			
(1)	3	Agra-Gwalior-Shivpuri-Indore-Dhule-Nasik-Thane-Bombay	32			1161
(2)	8	Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Udaipur-Ahmedabad-Vadodara-Bombay	688			1428
(3)	11	Agra-Jaipur-Bikaner	531			582
(4)	11A	Manoharpur (on N.H. 8) Andhi Dausa (on N.H. 11)	64			64
(5)	12	Jabalpur-Bhopal-Biaora-Jhalawar-Kota-Bundi-Jaipur	400			890
(6)	14	Beawar-Sirohi-Radhanpur	310			450
(7)	15	Pathankot-Amritsar-Bhatinda-Ganganagar-Bikaner-Jaisalmer-Barmer-Samakhiali.	906			1526
			2931			6101

[English]

*199 Defence*

**Improvement of Southern Naval Command, Cochin**

**5960. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for the improvement of the Southern Naval Command at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the steps taken in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) and (b). The facilities at the Southern Naval Command are being developed commensurate with the requirements of the Navy. Further details cannot be divulged in the interest of the national security.

[Translation]

*199*

**Employment on compassionate grounds at Air Force's Trishul Airport**

**5961. SHRISANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for employment on compassionate grounds in Trishul Airport of the Air Force;

(b) the number of persons who have been offered employment on these grounds during the last three years;

(c) the number of applicants who have sought employment on compassionate ground at present; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to be given employment there?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a). The IAF do not have any Air Base by this name.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

*200 Chemical*

**Import of Caustic Soda**

**5962. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the caustic soda flakes/solids/lye are being imported at present;

(b) if so, the quantity imported during each of the last three years and the total value thereof;

(c) the reasons for importing caustic soda when the indigenous manufacturers who are also exporting it are in a position to meet the demand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). The item Caustic Soda appears in the Limited Permissible List of the Import Export Policy 1990-93. As such the item can imported only against either Special Licences issued to units in the SSI sector or those engaged in the manufacture of life saving drugs/equipments, or against Exim Scrips/Additional Exim Scrips/ Special Additional Exim Scrips. As per the data available, a statement showing the quantity and value of Caustic Soda imported during the period 1986-87 to 1988-89 is enclosed.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Description of Items	Quantity in Tonnes Value in Rs. Lakhs							
		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89			
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Flakes of Sodium Hydroxide (caustic soda), solid	10780	131.70	129904	201.87	2677	178.26		
2.	Other than flakes	26316	237.45	34372	359.11	141	12.62		
3.	Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution (Soda lye/or licuid soda)	31875	235.22	—	—	37948	1042.44		
		68971	604.37	47276	560.98	40765	1233.32		

Source : Monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports) published by D.G.C. I & S, Calcutta.

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**Investment by Financial Institutions in Public Sector Companies**

5963. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: the accredited value of the investment made by the various financial institutions in the public sector companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR) : The total investment of financial institutions, viz. IDBI, IFCI, ICICI and IRBI, in public sector companies during the last three years is as follows:

Year (April-March)	Amounts (Rs. crores)
1988-89	944.3
1989-90	901.9
1990-91	808.1

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**Family Courts in Delhi**

5964. SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have reviewed the matter of setting up family courts in Delhi;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the family courts will be set up in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (c). Delhi

Administration were advised to review the matter of setting up of Family Courts as a result of protest by the Advocates of Delhi. According to them, no time limit for setting up of Family Courts in Delhi has been fixed. The Delhi Administration, to propose to establish 10 Family Courts as soon as it may be practicable on finding suitable accommodation and suitable persons for manning the Family Courts.

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*Television*

**Manufacture of Colour T.V. Tubes by BEL**

5965. SHRI C.P. MUNDALA GIRI-YAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture colour T.V. tubes at Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore;

(b) if so, the time by which the production is likely to start; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The installed and sanctioned capacity for production of colour T.V. picture tubes in the country is adequate to meet the domestic demand and hence there is no requirement for a Defence PSU to invest in this area.

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**Funds from Aid India Consortium**

5966. SHRI K. THULASTAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects taken up with the funds from the Aid India Consortium at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to take up more non-project aids for reforms in a speedy way;

(c) the total aid received by India during the last three years from the Consortium and the major projects for which the funds were utilised;

(d) whether more aid is proposed to be sought from the consortium; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Funds pledged at the Aid India consortium are being utilised for a number of development projects in various sectors of the economy such as Agriculture, Energy, Fertilizer, Industry, Infrastructure, Irrigation, Urban Development and Social Sectors. Projects-wise details are contained in the Brochure on External Assistance published by the Ministry of Finance. A copy of Brochure for 1989-90 has been placed in the Library of the House.

(b) Aid negotiations are a continuous process. Relative importance of Both the project as well as non-project aid is kept in view depending on the investment requirements of the economy and Balance of Payment support necessary to meet the situation.

(c) The total aid received by India during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 from the Consortium has been Rs. 4948 crores, Rs. 5447 crores, and Rs. 6287 crores respectively. The major projects financed by this assistance are in Agriculture, Energy, Industry, Fertilizer, Infrastructure, Irrigation, Urban Development and Social sectors.

(d) and (e) Government of India will make a strong case for increased level of aid pledges from the donors at the India Consor-

tium Meeting scheduled for 19th & 20th September, 1991.

[Translation]

### Exports by State Trading Corporation

5967. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports made by the State Trading Corporation during 1990-91 are much less as compared to 1989-90;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to increase the exports by the State Trading Corporation during the current financial year?

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

(b) Major reasons for lower exports by STC during 1990-91 are:-

—Decision of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to buy rice directly from Indian traders rather than through STC;

—Discontinuance of purchase of footwear components by certain major buyers in erstwhile GDR;

—Lower exports of castor oil to RPA because of exports directly from Kandla Free Trade Zone;

—Temporary freezing of counter trade arrangements against a defence contract;

—Adverse impact of the Gulf crisis on the export of a number of items;

—Lower exports to USSR because of

re-structuring of trading organisations in USSR.

(c) STC has drawn a detailed Action Plan to increase its exports during the current financial year by setting a target of Rs. 662 Crores which envisages an increase of 79% over the exports in 1990-91. The Action Plan for the current financial year lays emphasis on the following aspect:-

- Direct buying and selling
- Identifying new areas of exports
- Creation of captive supply base
- Third country trading etc.

**Loans Granted by Banks for Higher Education**

[English]

5968. DR. G.L.KANAUJIA:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MA-  
HAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks provide educational loans at concessional rate of interest to students for pursuing higher studies;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme under which such loans are given;

(c) whether any eligibility criteria has been fixed for granting loans under the above scheme;

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

(e) the amount of such loans advanced by the various during the last three years, year-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The rates of interest on all bank loans including educational loans have been linked with the size of the loan in terms of revised interest rate structure prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Accordingly rate of interest for educational loans ranges between 10.0 per cent p.a. for loans upto and inclusive of Rs. 7,500/- and 18.5 per cent p.a. for loans over Rs. 2 lakhs.

(b) to (d). In terms of RBI guidelines to priority sector advances, educational loans include loans and advances granted to individual students for educational purposes and include all advances granted by banks under special schemes, introduced by them for educational purposes. In terms of instructions issued by RBI, banks have been advised to adhere to the following guidelines:

- (i) Banks may consider consistently good academic record of the students as adequate for satisfying the eligibility criteria.
- (ii) For job oriented courses recognised by Government/Universities a diploma will not be compulsory and banks should also consider requests for loans for taking up any other certificate courses recognised by Government/Universities while extending financial assistance.
- (iii) Eligible students fulfilling the terms and conditions of Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme will be also be covered.
- (iv) No minimum or maximum quantum for the amount of educational loan has been prescribed. Banks may continue to sanction need-based finance.

(e) : Bank-wise disbursement of advances by scheduled commercial banks for educational purposes during the year end June, 1987, June, 1988 and June 1989 are given in Statement I and II.

## STATEMENT-I

<i>Name of the bank</i>	<i>As on 30 June, 1987</i>		<i>As on 30 June, 1988</i>		<i>As on 30 June, 1989</i>	
	<i>No. of A/Cs</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No. of A/Cs</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No. of A/Cs</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of India	1817	112.44	1369	127.01	3682	219.11
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	182	1.42	46	0.76	5	0.69
State Bank of Hyderabad	61	3.96	31	4.78	200	24.99
State Bank of Indore	55	4.67	5	0.28	NA	NA
State Bank of Mysore	27	0.98	28	1.45	28	1.45
State Bank of Patiala	4	1.07	3	0.11	3	0.11
State Bank of Saurashtra	22	1.93	82	2.43	6	0.44
State Bank of Travancore	55	23.93	117	11.10	73	5.34
State Bank of India and its Associates	2223	150.48	1681	147.92	3997	252.13
Allahabad Bank	7	0.68	35	5.15	38	5.48
Andhra Bank	1546	15.72	90	3.61	189	18.63
Bank of Baroda	331	29.65	298	33.77	542	41.80

<i>Name of the bank</i>	<i>As on 30 June, 1987</i>		<i>As on 30 June, 1988</i>		<i>As on 30 June, 1989</i>	
	<i>No. of ACS</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No. of ACS</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No. of ACS</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
Bank of India	661	50.82	664	53.60	1459	145.06
Bank of Maharashtra	455	28.57	89	11.04	83	17.72
Canara Bank	9605	416.03	7275	429.93	3594	338.82
Central Bank of India	336	24.19	160	11.85	392	31.04
Corporation Bank	327	20.28	415	15.96	166	15.04
Dena Bank	70	1.82	103	3.59	1306	146.16
Indian Bank	135	6.59	251	16.71	118	22.49
Indian Overseas Bank	404	487.53	986	248.73	360	13.79
New Bank of India	36	1.79	98	3.70	12	1.24
Oriental Bank of Commerce	29	1.33	4	0.23	19	5.73
Punjab & Sind Bank	38	3.81	63	15.13	7	2.10
Punjab National Bank	113	19.24	127	16.62	127	16.62

<i>Name of the bank</i>	<i>As on 30 June, 1987</i>		<i>As on 30 June, 1988</i>		<i>As on 30 June, 1989</i>	
	<i>No. of ACS</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No. of ACS</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No. of ACS</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Syndicate Bank	4966	160.36	5466	198.48	5737	226.01
Union Bank of India	161	10.65	223	13.61	218	22.11
United Bank of India	41	5.21	42	4.98	154	9.40
Uco Bank	170	11.12	99	7.28	99	7.28
Vijaya Bank	558	17.46	21	15.11	183	35.50
All Public Sector Banks	22212	1463.25	18400	1305.00	18000	1374.21

## STATEMENT

<i>Name of the bank</i>	<i>As on 30 June, 1987</i>		<i>As on 30 June, 1988</i>		<i>As on 30 June, 1989</i>	
	<i>No. of A/CS</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No. of A/CS</i>	<i>Amount A/CS</i>	<i>No. of</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
Bank of Cochin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank of Karad	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank of Madura	67	1.52	8	1.51	225	4.53
Bank of Rajasthan	1	0.03	-	-	-	-
Bank of Tamil Nadu	1	1.50	-	-	-	-
Bank of Thanjavur Ltd.	1	0.05	-	-	-	-
Bareilly Corporation Bank	-	-	-	-	3	0.45
Benaras State Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bharat Overseas Bank	14	2.12	14	2.12	-	-
Catholic Syrian Bank	7	0.29	22	0.62	32	0.98
Dhanalaxmi Bank	1	0.01	1	0.03	1	0.03

Name of the bank	As on 30 June, 1987		As on 30 June, 1988		As on 30 June, 1989	
	No. of ACS	Amount	No. of ACS	Amount	No. of ACS	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Federal Bank	1	0.03	13	0.66	21	1.56
Hindustan Commercial Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	-	-	3	0.45	3	0.76
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	6	0.15	32	0.65	10	0.41
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	2	0.06	-	-	NA	NA
Kumbakonam City Union Bank	10	0.47	1	0.02	9	0.92
Laxmi Commercial Bank	-	-	-	-	NA	NA
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	11	0.24	8	0.24	7	0.16
Lord Krishna Bank	-	-	-	-	NA	NA
Miraj State Bank	-	-	-	-	NA	NA
Nainital Bank	-	-	-	-	5	0.51
Nadungadi Bank	-	-	-	-	1	0.04

Name of the bank	As on 30 June, 1987		As on 30 June, 1988		As on 30 June, 1989	
	No. of A/Cs	Amount	No. of A/Cs	Amount	No. of A/Cs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Parur Central Bank	-	-	1	0.03	-	-
Punjab Co-op Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purbanchal Bank	3	0.53	20	2.77	20	2.77
Ratnakar Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sangli Bank	9	0.80	2	0.09	5	2.75
South Indian Bank	123	2.86	86	2.59	48	1.80
Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank	1	0.75	1	0.04	1	0.03
Traders Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Industrial Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vysya Bank Ltd.	59	5.16	52	4.36	580	21.22
United Western Bank	1	0.20	4	0.96	4	1.05
Indian Private Sector Banks	318	16.57	268	17.14	976	39.97

[*Translation*]**Action taken under Fera against Companies engaged in Food Processing**

5969. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 against the companies engaged in food processing and having their registered office in Bombay during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies together with the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b). No action has been initiated under Fera against any of the companies manufacturing processed Food

Products and having their registered office at Bombay during the last five years.

**Export of Wheat and Rice.**

5970. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice exported during the last two years, country-wise;

(b) the extent of foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(c) the types of wheat and rice exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

**STATEMENT**

*April, 1989 - March, 1990*

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Quantity (Ton)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>
Rice		21737	42652.06
	Australia	565	81.64
	Austria	41	7.49
	Bahrain	11618	1324.27
	Bahamas	35	4.85
	Bangladesh	22	0.86
	Belgium	472	76.48
	Bulgaria	-	0.04
	Cafri Rep	76	9.28

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Quantity (Ton)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>
	Canada	3419	549.58
	China Rep	20	3.20
	Czechoslovakia	5857	338.30
	Denmark	41	6.66
	France	918	118.14
	German DRP	3674	220
	German FRDR	1347	199.05
	Greece	83	9.77
	Hong Kong	98	16.00
	Israel	53	9.91
	Italy	53	7.86
	Japan	5	0.97
	Kampuchea DR	5000	195.80
	Kuwait	31096	3816.92
	Liberia	2	0.32
	Malawi	9	1.53
	Malasia	475	56.17
	Mauritius	10	1.11
	Netherlands	2462	334.27
	New Zealand	3	4.79
	Norway	286	37.39
	Oman	16500	1634.46
	Qatar	1129	146.65

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Quantity (Ton)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>
	Reunion	82	11.50
	Saudi Arab	154988	16330.12
	Seychelles	61	7.78
	Singapore	412	58.44
	Spain	46	7.98
	Sri Lanka	82	7.40
	Sweden	177	27.20
	Switzerland	379	48.77
	Tanzania Rep	20	2.60
	Thailand	20	3.70
	Turkey	143	20.17
	U. Arab EMTS	24842	3010.02
	U.K.	18711	2053.54
	U.S.A.	11806	1812.37
	U.S.S.R.	124100	9981.32
	Vietnam S. Rep	20	3.43
	YMN ARAB REP	390	43.05
	YMN PO REP	10	1.51
	Zaire	40	5.04
	Zimbabwe	12	1.86
Wheat	Ton	11766	214.11
	USA		0.08
	Vietnam	11766	214.03

Commodity	Country	Quantity (Ton)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
<i>April 90 - March 1991</i>			
Rice		527486	43994.74
	Australia	854	93.18
	Austria	206	39.59
	Bahamas	20	1.67
	Baharains	8778	1151.89
	Belgium	21219	201.83
	Bhutan	277	11.32
	Brazil	20	4.68
	Brundi		0.01
	Canada	3648	545.55
	CAFRI REP	30	0.52
	Chinese Taipei	20	3.51
	Bulgaria		0.04
	Czechoslovakia	1160	131.40
	Denmark	485	77.58
	France	1928	243.15
	German FDR REP	2206	306.44
	Greece	42	4.80
	Hongkong	187	31.41
	Israel	27	4.96
	Italy	210	31.09
	Japan	12	2.39

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Quantity (Ton)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>
	Kuwait	10678	1307.97
	Lebanon	70	4.21
	Malawi	2	0.50
	Malaysia	89	11.68
	Mali	2	0.22
	Mauritius	10	1.11
	Mozambique	21	2.42
	Netherlands	1170	158.72
	New Zealand	163	22.70
	Norway	166	26.10
	Oman	14011	1500.65
	Portugal	94	0.59
	Quatar	2215	288.84
	Reunion	212	37.58
	Saudi Arab	1255.18	14328.55
	Seychelles	480	68.17
	Sierra lecle	20	2.94
	Singapore	676	105.16
	Spain	42	6.38
	Sri Lanka	137	13.96
	Sudan	620	38.64
	Sweden	106	13.16
	Switzerland	139	23.38

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Quantity (Ton)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>
	Tanzania	1	.10
	Turkey	72	8.27
	U. Arab Emirats	48631	2542.74
	U.K.	30519	3841.68
	U.S.A.	11948	1987.04
	U.S.S.R.	238266	14730.92
	YMN REP	259	31.38
Wheat	TON	134413	2922.99
	Afghanistan	130	98.80
	Bangladesh	2971	207.87
	Bhutan	749	14.14
	Jordon	89640	1671.52
	Korea DPRP	13911	247.87
	Sudan	22000	382.35
	USSR	5012	300.76

Semi hard type of wheat is being exported. The types of rice exported are basmati and non basmati rice.

**Seizure of Narcotics in Barabanki, U.P.**

5971. **SHRI RAMSAGAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by Central Narcotics Department with the help of local police since July 1991 against the persons keeping opium, morphine and heroin illegally in Barabanki districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the value of the illegal drugs seized therefrom; and

(c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ( SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR ) : (a). Eight raids were conducted by the Central Bureau of Narcotics Staff with the help of local police in Barabanki District since July 1991.

(b) and (c) No drug was seized. Therefore, no action against any person has been taken.

[English]

Orrissa,  
Defence**Rehabilitation of persons displaced due to National Test Range, Ballapal****5972. SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government have since prepared a revised and comprehensive plan for the rehabilitation of the persons to be displaced at Ballapal, Orrissa for the setting up of the National Test Range; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). A Comprehensive rehabilitation plan for families likely to be displaced from National Range site was prepared in 1986. It covers resettlement of displaced families in model villages and providing them employment opportunities in special schemes to be set up for this purpose. The overall cost of rehabilitation plan was estimated to be Rs. 172 crores. This plan has not been revised.

**House rent allowance for Central Government Employees in Lakshadweep****5973. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lakshadweep has been classified as an expensive locality as per the provisions of service Rule 51;

(b) whether the Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance are paid to the Central Government employees in Lakshadweep under the above rule;

(c) whether the House Rent allowance is paid to these employees at non-classified rates;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to raise the rate of the House Rent Allowance for the Central Government employees in Lakshadweep as allowed in the expensive localities; and

(f) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). Under Rule 51 of the Supplementary Rules, Lakshadweep has been classified as expensive territory for purposes of Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance only.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(e) and (f) As per extent criterion, the cities/towns are classified for the purposes of the House Rent Allowance on the basis of their population as reflected in the decennial census and not on the basis of expensiveness of any place.

**Export of Iron ore to Japan****5974. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement was signed between India and Japan last year to export iron ore from Bailadila iron ore mines;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement alongwith the period for which it is valid and the rates prescribed for the export of iron ore; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned during the first six months after the agreement was signed?

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

(b) The agreement is valid for a period of 5 years commencing from April, 1991. The sale prices under the agreement are to be fixed every year after negotiations. The sale prices for the year 1991-92 are as under:-

(i) Bailadila Lumps : US \$ 25.99/DLI  
F.O.B. Vizag

(ii) Bailadila Fines : US \$ 20.91/DLI  
F.O.B. Vizag

(c) Foreign Exchange earned from exports of Bailadila ore to Japan during April-Augst, 1991 is US \$ 41.55 million.

D.T.C. Depot-Cum-Terminus in Yamuna Vihar

5975. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of SRFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a D.T.C. depot-cum-terminus is situated in the middle of Yamuna vihar;

(b) if so, the reasons why no bus services have been provided from there for the residents, majority of whom are forced to walk over two kms. either to Gokipri or Babrpur to catch a bus; and

(c) whether the D.T.C. plan to start some routes from this point to ameliorate the difficulties of the residents of this area and if so, by when?

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

(b) It is not correct that the residents of Yamuna vihar have to walk over two kms. for

availing the services of D.T.C. Presently, 5 trips are provided from Yamna Vihar C-9 and 2 from Yamuna-Vihar C-4 Block. Besides, 17 trips pass via Yamuna Vihar C-4 Main Road.

(c) Presently, there is no proposal to start more trips because of fleet constraints.

Construction of Building for Industrial Development Bank of India

5976. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a building for the Industrial Development Bank of India has been constructed at Cafe Parade, Bombay;

(b) if so, the date on which the construction of this building was started and when it was completed;

(c) what was the original estimate for the construction of this building;

(d) whether the total amount spent on the construction of this building is more than the original estimate; and

(e) the details of the amount spent thereon and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that a building constructed by M. Visvewaraya Industrial and Research Development Centre (MVIDRC) at Cuffe Parade has been taken by IDBI on lease for 60 years.

(b) The construction estimated of the building was started in April, 1984 and it was completed in March, 1989.

(c) The original estimated cost of the building was Rs. 32.52 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) MVIRDC is yet to finalise the total cost of the construction. This is, however, expected to be around Rs. 41 crores. The amount actually paid so far to MVIRDC by IDBI is Rs. 34.85 crores. The increase in the cost of construction has been due to the increase in built up area, changes in specifications, and escalation in prices over the years.

[Translation]

Uttar Pradesh

237

Loans to farmers in Hathras Constitu-  
ency

5977. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will  
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans given by the Scheduled banks operating in the Hathras constituency to the farmers during the last three years, bank-wise; and

(b) the total amount of loans recovered from the farmers by these banks during the above period, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR  
SINGH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of  
India (RBI) has reported its existing data  
reporting system does not generate informa-  
tion in the manner asked for. However, data  
regarding advance made by banks for agri-  
culture and allied activities in the notified  
districts of Uttar Pradesh during the last  
three years as also as on December, 1990  
(latest available) are given below:-

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

District	Year											
	1987				1988				1989		1990-91	
	T		A		T		A		T		A	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1												
Agra	23.92	24.56	28.69	22.95	34.22	16.73	27.55	16.3				
Aligarh	32.25	22.16	33.53	26.53	42.22	26.83	52.78	20.5				
Etah	15.25	11.06	16.65	15.63	22.96	18.17	28.74	11.0				
Mathura	19.00	21.70	20.19	25.60	28.93	34.35	33.60	13.7				

T= Target

A= Achievement

The data regarding recovery of direct agricultural advances of all scheduled commercial banks is not available district-wise. However, the same in respect of State of Uttar Pradesh for the years 1987, 1988 and 1989 is as under:-

Year	Percentage of recovered to demand
June 1987	58.1
June 1988	57.5
June 1989	57.9

21 Automobile  
import of cars

5978. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars imported by the Union Government during the last three years alongwith the names of the Countries from which these cars were imported;

(b) the Ministries/Departments for whom these cars were imported during the above period and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to ban the import of cars in view of the present foreign exchange crisis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a). No car has been imported by the Union Government during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal, at present, to ban the import of cars. On the contrary the import of cars by specified categories of importers has been placed under Open General Licence and the condition of obtaining a Customs Clearance Permit before importation has been dispensed with. The terms and conditions for import of cars by such specified categories are detailed in the Public Notice No. 197-ITC(PN)/ 90-93 dated 16.8.1991 and Import Trade Control Order No. 68/90-93 dated 16.8.1991, copies of which are available in the Parliament library.

(d) Does not arise.

242 Defence  
Handing over of work assigned to 505 Army base workshop to private sector

5979. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work which was earlier assigned to 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt. is being handed over to private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRISHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). For securing economy and improved cost-effectiveness a pilot project for the overhaul of 10 engines each of the Tata 4x4 Ton vehicle, Tata 4x2, Ashok Leyland 4x4, and Mahindra Jeep and some Coach body fabrication work has been entrusted to the Original Equipment Manufacturers and private trade. This is in line with the recommendations of various Export Committees which have been examining ways and means of bringing about economies in Defence expenditure.

243  
**Implementation of Group Insurance  
 Scheme for Landless Agricultural  
 Labourers in Bihar**

5980. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers has been implemented in Bihar;

(b) the number of persons benefited by this insurance policy in Bihar since the implementation of the scheme, year-wise;

(c) whether the desired results have not been obtained by this scheme in Central Bihar; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make it more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a). The Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers has been implemented in Bihar with effect from 11.11.1987.

(b) The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme in Bihar has been estimated to be 18 lakhs. The year wise number of claims settled by the Life Insurance Corporation of India is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of claims settled</i>
From 11.11.1987 to 31.3.1988	Nil
1988-89	70
1989-90	78
1990-91	197

(c) and (d) Due to lack of awareness

among the masses about the benefits available under the Scheme the expected number of claims have not been reported to the L.I.C. The Scheme is being administered through L.I.C. with the collaboration of the State/ Union Territories Governments. The success of the Scheme depends upon the prompt identification of the eligible beneficiaries. For this purpose the State Government officials at the village, Taluka and Districts levels have to take sufficient interest. The LIC on its own has introduced a number of steps to make it more effective, concentrating on massive publicity campaign involving newspaper advertisements, radio, T.V. ads, distribution of leaflets, posters, wall paintings etc. State Government have also been requested to activate the local machinery for this purpose.

[English] 244

**Enquiry into purchase of Properties by  
 Executives of Punjab and Sind Bank**

5981. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 312 on December 29, 1989 and state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. enquiry instituted against the Deputy General Manager of the Punjab and Sind Bank has been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by the Government on the basis of their report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Punjab and Sind Bank has reported that after an enquiry, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has recommended instituting major penalty proceedings against the Deputy General Manager. After the receipt of the report of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the bank has examined the matter and as per procedure

sought the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission.

[Translation]

245 *National Highway*

**Repair of Delhi-Calcutta Grand Trunk Road**

5982. SHRIBHANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhanbad-Sasaram portion of the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Calcutta is not traffic-worthy and due to the damage caused to the bridge at Varkaha in Hazaribagh district, traffic has been paralysed for more than one month;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to undertake immediate repairs of the road and the bridge; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a). No, Sir. However, due to damage to the diversion of the bridge under construction over Atka Nalla in Km. 326 of NH 2 on 19.7.1991, the traffic on National Highway had to be diverted through State Road.

(b) The traffic over Atka Nalla bridge has now been restored on 25.8.91. Strengthening works for distressed stretch of the road are also being taken up.

(c) No separate funds have been allocated for these works. The expenditure would be met from the overall allocations for National Highways in the State.

[English]

**Repairing of National Highway No.5 Passing through Andhra Pradesh**

5983. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for repairing the National Highways No.5 passing through Andhra Pradesh which is in a very bad condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): The extent of damages to the stretches of National Highway No. 5 in Andhra Pradesh affected by heavy rains and cyclones is being assessed and thereafter the proposals for repairs can be considered subject to the availability of funds.

246 *Textile*

**Meeting the Requirements of Handloom and Powerloom Industries**

5984. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing cooperative cotton spinning mills in Maharashtra are able to meet the requirements of handloom and powerloom industries;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to meet the requirement of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a). The requirement of yarn of handloom and powerloom sectors is met not by the cooperative spinning mills alone, but by spinning mills in private as well public sector, as also the composite mills to the extent of availability of surplus available after captive consumption.

(b) to (d) As per the assessment made by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) the annual requirement of yarn of handlooms and powerlooms working on cotton in the state of Maharashtra is 78 lakhs kg. and 2690 lakhs kg. respectively. There is no report of shortage of yarn. Creation of additional requirement of spindles during the 8th Five Year Plan period will be taken into account in the overall programme for the 8th Five Year Plan.

other sanctions were accorded to Alleppey bypass in kerala;

(b) in how many phases the work is proposed to be completed; and

(c) the amount allotted for different phases of the project; and

(d) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Alleppey bypass on NH 47 in kerala is proposed to be completed in two phases. The dates of sanction for Alleppey bypass and the proposed allotment of funds are as under:-

<i>Name of works</i>	<i>Date of sanction</i>	<i>Proposed allotment for 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. LA for Phase I & II	13.12.79	Rs. 19.86
2. Sub-soil investigation for approaches of ROBs in Alleppey Bypass	16.10.89	Rs. 8.65
3. Construction of Alleppey by pass Phase I	28.3.90	Rs. 5.00

For Phase II there is a provision of Rs. 900.00 lakhs for sanction of estimate in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

expansion of the nationalised/commercial banks;

(d) Land has already been acquired for both Phases of the bypass. Construction for Phase I is in progress and 25% progress has been achieved.

(b) if so, the names of commercial banks which are proposed to be expanded during 1991-92;

#### **Expansion of Nationalised/Commercial Banks**

(c) the number of new branches of these banks proposed to be set up during the above period, State-wise; and

5986. SHRI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(d) the location of the new branches of these banks proposed to be set up in Rajasthan?

(a) whether there is any proposal for the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The opening of branches of the commercial banks under the extant branch licensing policy is a continuous process, which is governed by licences issued by Reserve Bank of India in this regard. As no specific targets are fixed for opening of branches of commercial banks during a year, it is not possible at this stage, to project the number of bank branches that will be opened in various States including Rajasthan.

[Translation] 249

Pension to Widows of Soldiers killed in Second World War

5987. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for giving Rs. 16 to 30 only as monthly pension till date to the widows of the soldiers killed in second world war;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the said pension amount; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). As a consequence of increase of minimum monthly pension to Rs. 375/- per month, with effect from 1.1.1986, and grant of dearness relief, the minimum monthly Family Pension now works out to Rs. 567/- per month including Rs. 192/- as dearness relief at the current rate. The widows of the soldiers of Second World War are entitled to this benefit.

[English] 249

\* Appointment of Retiring Service officer in Public Sector Undertakings

5988. SHRI BHUWANCHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the process of calling retiring service officers for interview in Public Sector Undertakings for Board level appointments is merely an eye wash;

(b) whether in most of the cases the officers are called for when the interview dates are already over or nearing to over;

(c) whether Army Headquarters have taken up the case with the concerned authorities pointing out the above shortcomings; and

(d) the number of service officers selected as Managing Directors of various public sector undertakings during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Referring to the poor intake of retiring Service officers in the Public Sector Undertakings, the Army Hqrs had, *inter-alia*, suggested that a certain number of senior posts in the PSUs should be filled by suitable qualified senior officers of the Army. The issues raised by the Army Headquarters have since been looked into, in consultation with the Department of Public Enterprises.

(d). Three Managing Directors, six Chairmen cum Managing Directors and two Chairman, who are also Chief Executives, were selected from the Defence Services during 1990-91.

250

Complaints Against M/s. Favourite Small Investment Limited Delhi

5989. DR. G. L. KANAUIA:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-  
DARU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have re-

ceived complaints against M/s. Favourite small Investment Limited, 24, Community Centre Mayapuri Phase-I, New Delhi, regarding defalcation of public money not paid to the matured policy holders of Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Some complaints regarding non-payment of maturity value have been received by Government and RBI against M/s. Favourite Small Investment Ltd., having their head office at Calcutta. RBI have forwarded these complaints to the company for necessary action. The company have reported to RBI that they make payment to the certificate holders in a phased manner after scrutinising their claim papers.

#### 51 **Persons held on Charges of Smuggling Heroin**

5990. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons held on charges of attempting to smuggle out heroin were recently let off by the customs officials;

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

(c) the further action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No such case has been reported.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### 252 **Reopening of ports in Maharashtra and Goa**

5991. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ports in the country have been granted the status of international ports;

(b) if so, the names of these ports, State-wise;

(c) whether some of the ports in western coast of Maharashtra and Goa have been closed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and since when these have been closed;

(e) whether the Government have any plan to reopen these ports;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTRLER): (a) and (b) There are 11 major ports under the Central Government and 139 minor/intermediate ports. No special status of international port is granted by the Government to any port. Ships from all countries can call on these ports subject to customs procedures.

(c) to (g) No major port in western coast of Maharashtra and Goa has been closed. As regards minor ports, the required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Investment by Bank in Industrial Sector**

5992. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

the total investment by the nationalised and commercial banks in industrial sector upto 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the financial assistance provided by the nationalised and commercial banks to the industrial sector. The total outstanding advances made by all scheduled commercial banks, including nationalised banks, to the industrial sector were Rs. 54451 crores as at the end of last Friday of June, 1990 (latest available).

**Assets of top Industrial Houses**

5993. SHRI BRAJ KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the assests of the top twenty Industrial Houses at the end of 1990-91 as compared to 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): The assets of Companies registered under section 26 of the MRTTP Act and belonging to top twenty Industrial Houses ranked according to their assets in 1989-90 (accounting year ending in April, 1989-March, 1990) and in 1981 (accounting year ending in January, 1981-December, 1981) were as under:-

Year	Assests (Rs. in crores)
1989-90	- 41,523
1981	- 8,987

The data for 1990-91 is not available as all the Balance sheets are not yet due. The composition of top twenty Industrial houses and number of undertakings in the two periods referred above were different.

[Translation]

**Construction of bypass on National Highway No 33 at Ranchi**

5994. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH- OUDHARY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a bypass on National Highway No. 33 at Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the time by which this bypass is likely to be constructed?

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

(b) As feasibility studies are yet to be carried out, it is too early to indicate the time by which this bypass is likely to be constructed.

**Problem of Black Money**

5995. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH- OUDHARY:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has made some suggestions to deal with the problem of black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accepted any of these suggestions for implementation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI THAKUR):

(a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry had suggested that in order to curb the generation of black money, the Government may *inter-alia* announce a scheme whereby assesseees are given a chance to declare their unaccounted money and payment of income tax at a fixed rate; declarants should not be asked to disclose the source and the manner of earning the income; declarants should not be charged wealth-tax or any other tax in respect of past-years; and immunity from relevant Acts and Laws. The suggestions made by FICCI as also other Associations and individuals are kept in view while formulating economic policies of the Government. The Government have already announced in the Budget a scheme for mobilizing black money.

[English]

India's Participation in National shoe Fair of America

5996. SHRISUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had participated in the National Shoe Fair of America;

(b) if so, whether it yielded any favourable results;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the policy of the Government to participation in similar fairs covering different items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Trade Fair Authority of India organised India's

participation in the National Shoe Fair of America held at Chicago (USA) from 28th July to 30th July, 1991.

(b) and (c) The value of firm business done as reported by the Indian participants has been of the order of Rs. 39.20 lakhs while the business under negotiation has been reported of the order of Rs. 309.08 lakhs.

(d) Government has a policy of greater participation in specialised commodity fairs as against general fairs.

256  
Deposit Schemes of Foreign Banks in India

5997. SHRISUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many associate groups of foreign banks like Grindlays have recently invited deposits from Indian Public under various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rates of interest offered by these banks are higher than those given by Indian banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether some provisions exist to ensure security of deposits made by the Indians with these associate groups;

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (h). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

257 Exim Scrips

5998. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether EXIM Scrips have been released in recent past;

(b) if so, the places where the same was released;

(c) what are the highlights of the EXIM Scrips;

(d) whether the Government propose to make available the details of this release to the public; and

(e) if so, when?

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

(b) It has been released by almost all the regional offices.

(c) 'EXIM SCRIP' is a new concept and has taken place of REP licences. It entitles the exporter to the release of foreign exchange for making imports. The 'SCRIP' will have only two copies viz. the original and office copy. The original copy will serve both the purposes of exchange control and Customs clearance. The SCRIP shall be of a specific value and would be valid for the import of items as per the policy. Special additional items, if any, permissible, shall be specifically endorsed on the SCRIP with value limits. It shall be freely transferable as per ordinary law and will have a validity of 18 months.

(d) and (e) Import and Export Policy and also the amendments made thereto are always notified by means of Public Notices. Copies of such Public Notices are circulated as per Policy.

[Translation] 258

Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

5999. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton procured by the Cotton Corporation of India from Maharashtra during 1990-91 cotton season and the value thereof; and

(b) the target fixed by the Cotton Corporation of India for procurement of cotton during the 1991-92 cotton season, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India did not procure cotton from Maharashtra during 1990-91 cotton season. In view of the operation of Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme of the State Government, the CCI does not operate in that State.

(b) No target has been fixed for procurement of cotton under price support operations as in the event of market prices of kapas, falling below the minimum support prices fixed by Government of India for 1991-92 season, the Corporation will buy cotton without any quantity restrictions. However, for commercial operations, the Corporation has drawn up a tentative programme for purchase of 8.5 lakh bales during 1991-92 season, State-wise break-up, being as under:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Tentative programme of purchases (in lakh bales)</i>
Punjab	1.60
Haryana	1.00
Rajasthan	1.00
Gujarat	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	1.30
Andhra Pradesh	1.80
Karnataka	0.23
Tamil Nadu	0.07
Others	
	8.50

[English]

260

**Loans for Housing by Public Sector Banks**

6000. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loans advanced by the public sector banks to individuals and institutions for housing purposes during each of the last three years and the current year, upto 31st July, bank-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): According to the information furnished for housing to individuals and institutions during the years ended December 31, 1988 and March 31, 1990 was as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)

	<i>Year ended December 31, 1988</i>	<i>Year ended March 31, 1990</i>
Direct Finance (Individuals)	20.08	41.61
Indirect Finance (Housing & Urban Development Corporation, Housing Boards, State Level agencies, Housing Development Finance Corporation and others.)	118.27	197.75

RBI has reported that the information for the year ended March 31, 1991 and for the period from 1st April, 1991 to 31st July, 1991 has not been received from the banks. However, the housing finance targets for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 are Rs. 387 crores and Rs. 364 crores respectively. There is no state-wise allocation of funds for lending by banks for this purpose.

260

**Rejection of Export Items**

6001. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the different items of exports

alongwith their value and quantity which were rejected by various importers of Indian goods during 1990 and 1991 (upto July 31. 1991);

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that only the goods confirming with the approved samples are exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a). The Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, which monitors all the complaints regarding the quality of goods exported, has informed that quality of shipments whether under compulsory pre-shipment inspection or otherwise, from the foreign buyers are monitored by various sources to the Export Inspection Agencies. While furnishing the information, in the most

of the cases the quantity of the items which have invited quality complaints are not mentioned. Therefore, it is not possible for them to give the quantity of items for which the foreign buyers have lodged quality complaints.

The list of rejected items with value, as furnished by Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi is given in the attached statement.

(b) As per EIC, New Delhi, a policy decision has been taken which is aimed at entrusting the responsibility of ensuring the foreign buyers' quality requirements on the exporters themselves and keeping this in view, the present compulsory pre-shipment inspection machinery has been streamlined and liberalised.

## STATEMENT

Export Inspection Council, New Delhi (Value of Quality claims lodged by Overseas Buyers)

Items	(Rupees)				
	1.1.90 to 31.3.90	1.4.90 to 31.3.91	1.4.91 to 31.7.91	Total (1+2+3)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Textiles	76,828	56,86,917	21,01,584	77,65,329	
Fishery Products	6,74,880	31,40,514	6,82,656	44,98,050	
Carpets	37,431	—	—	37,431	
Cashew	3,23,992	—	—	3,23,992	
Chemical & Allied Products	10,08,150	40,57,595	8,98,143	59,63,888	
Engineering	9,24,239	51,14,196	33,1,998	93,70,433	
Coffee	2,70,000	—	—	2,70,000	
Gum Kanya	1,95,000	—	—	1,95,000	
Onion	72,000	—	—	72,000	
Granite Block	7,25,348	—	—	7,25,348	
Leaths & Leather Products	2,95,800	7,02,428	56,000	10,54,228	

Items	1.1.90 to 31.3.90	1.4.90 to 31.3.91	1.4.91 to 31.7.91	Total (1+2+3)
1	2	3	4	5
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	16,250	11,02,682	18,798	11,37,730
Food Products	—	97,500	—	97,500
Spices	—	10,31,732	34,970	10,66,702
Jute Products	—	3,08,516	52,000	3,60,516
Tea	—	2,02,607	—	2,02,607
Coir Products	—	10,036	—	10,036
Wood Products	—	34,112	—	34,112
Cashew	—	39,936	—	39,936
Mica	—	17,35,583	—	17,35,583
Vacuum Flask	—	7,22,500	7,39,500	14,62,000
Buffalo Meat	—	2,63,094	—	2,63,094
Gold Jewellery	—	94,807	—	94,807
Pesticides	—	3,51,765	—	3,51,765

<i>Items</i>	<i>1.1.90 to 31.3.90</i>	<i>1.4.90 to 31.3.91</i>	<i>1.4.91 to 31.7.91</i>	<i>Total (1+2+3)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Indian made foreign Liquor	—	5,72,104	—	5,72,104
Sport Goods	—	—	1,50,612	1,50,612
Fruits	—	—	6,40,640	6,40,640
Minerals	—	—	6,16,685	6,16,685
Steel Products	—	—	66,30,000	66,30,000
	46,19,918	2,52,68,624	158,53,586	4,57,42,128

**Note** : Quality complaints have been lodged in different currencies. These currencies have been converted into Indian Rupees at the prevailing foreign exchange rates.

**Industrial and technical consultancy organisations**

6002. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial and technical consultancy organisations promoted by the financial institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India, during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the functions of these organisations;

(c) whether these organisations are functioning successfully; and

(d) the number of industries benefited by these organisations during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a). No New Technical Consultancy Organisations have been promoted by the All India Financial Institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), during the last three years.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Handloom Technology Training Institute in Hilly Areas of Uttat Pradesh**

6003. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a handloom technology training institute in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which the institute is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to promote handloom industry in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up a handloom Technology Training Institute in the Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh was under consideration of the Union Government. It has been found that the Diploma Holders passing out the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Varanasi are finding it difficult to get jobs. Setting up another Institute of Handloom Technology at this stage is not justified.

(c) A Weavers' Service Centre has been set up in Chamoli District for promoting the handloom industry in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. A Hill Area Development project for development of Woollen Handloom in Garhwal and Kumaon Divisions of U.P., involving an expenditure of Rs. 798.73 lakhs has also been approved. A sum of Rs. 747.45 lakhs has already been incurred for the above project.

**Sale of Controlled Cloth by N.T.C. Mills**

6004. SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the National Textile Corporation Mills are selling controlled cloth;

(b) whether the Union Government have a proposal to revive the canalisation of controlled cloth to boost its sales operations;

(c) if so, the sale performance of controlled cloth by N.T.C. mills during each of the last three years;

(d) whether any higher target has been set by NTC mills for the sale of controlled cloth for 1991-92; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the prices at which controlled cloth was sold during each of the last three years and the prices at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a). NTC Mills are selling controlled cloth through various Government approved channels viz:

(i) National Consumer Cooperative Federation of India Ltd.

(ii) State Government Civil Supplies Corporation and State Federations;

(iii) NTC's own retail outlets all over India.

(iv) NTC's Authorised Dealers.

(b) The present system of supply of controlled cloth is satisfactory and hence no change is contemplated at present.

(c) The quantity of controlled cloth sold by NTC mills during the years 1988-89 to 1990-91 was as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity of Sales (Lakh Sq. meters)</i>
1988-89	1137.86
1989-90	1131.16
1990-91	963.90

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The average consumer prices of dhoty, sarees, long cloth and controlled P.C. Shirting the major varieties produced by NTC Mills, are given below:-

	<i>(Price per square metre)</i>			
	<i>Dhoty</i>	<i>Sarees</i>	<i>Long Cloth</i>	<i>Controlled P.C. Shirting</i>
1988	4.59	5.68	6.39	14.70
1989	6.21	7.66	8.40	15.32
1990	6.21	7.66	8.40	15.32
1991	7.17	8.78	9.54	16.09

*271 Bank*  
Loan Scheme for Gulf Bound Person

6005. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of Travancore has introduced any special loan scheme for Gulf bound persons to meet their air passage and other incidental expenses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). According to State Bank of Travancore, they have a scheme for sanctioning loans for meeting the passage fare of Gulf bound Keralites. Under the scheme Indian Nationals holding valid passports visa/no-objection certificate and firm

offer of employment are eligible for a maximum loan of Rs. 10,000/- at a minimum interest rate of 18.5% per annum with quarterly rests, repayable within a period of 12 months by remittances from abroad. Such loans are in the nature of clean overdraft with collateral security of properties and/or personal guarantee by two persons to cover twice the loan amount.

**273**  
**New corporate Plans of STC and MMTC**

**6006. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have been asked to draw up new corporate plans for 1991-92 in the light of the recent trade reform measures;

(b) if so, to what extent the MMTC and STC have formulated their new corporate plans;

(c) whether the Government have considered these plans; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

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

(b) STC and MMTC have formulated new Corporate Plans.

(c) and (d) The Corporate Plans of STC and MMTC have been finalised and both the Corporations have been asked to implement the same with immediate effect.

*Textile & Mill Nader*  
**Setting up of Knitwear Export Project near Tirupur**

**6007. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a knitwear export project near Tirupur;

(b) if so, the details and the total estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it will be helpful in the development of the garments industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (e). Government has not set any knitwear export project near Tirupur.

However, the Tirupur Exporters Association has promoted an Industrial Complex consisting of 150 sheds at Mudalipaleym near Tirupur under the name of Tirupur Exporters Knitwear Industrial Complex. It is expected that this Industrial Complex would further increase export of knitwear from Tirupur area.

**274**  
**Project and Equipment Corporation of India Limited**

**6008. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of employees in the Project and Equipment Corporation of India Limited (PEC) in various Categories as on April 1, 1989 and July 31, 1991 and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them;

(b) the total backlog of reserved posts of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on aforesaid dates and the reasons for such backlog;

(c) the steps taken to fill up the backlog as per the instruction of the Department of Personnel;

(d) whether any posts were dereserved during this period and filled up by general candidates; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The strength of employees in the Project and Equipment Corpora-

tion of India Limited (PEC) in various categories and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 1st April, 1989 and 31st July, 1991 is given below:-

Total Strength		SCs/STs			
1.4.89	31.7.91	1.4.89	31.7.91		
		SC	ST	SC	ST
271	268	49	06	50	05

(b) and (c). The total backlog of reserved posts as on 1.4.89 and 31.7.91 is as under:-

As on 1.4.89		As on 31.7.91	
SC	ST	SC	ST
12	12	12	12

Even prior to the receipt of instructions for initiating Special Recruitment Drive to clear the backlog in 1989, PEC had been making efforts in this regard, as it issued press advertisements for reserved posts at various times such as in July 1978, August 1979, May 1980, January 1982, August 1983 and May 1986. After receipt of Government instructions, PEC issued exclusive advertisements again in 1989, 1990 and 1991 to clear the backlog. In addition to the press advertisements, PEC also addressed concerned Employment Exchanges and the registered SC/ST Associations in the matter. PEC also made a reference to Public Sector Undertakings to sponsor the names of suitable SC/ST candidates for filling up the vacant reserved posts in the Corporation.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Memorandum from Orissa to Ninth Finance Commission

6009. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa had submitted a memorandum to the Ninth Finance Commission seeking central assistance for opening of new courts, construction and improvement of court buildings and residential quarters;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendation made by the Commission in this regard; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a). Government of

Orissa in their Memorandum to Ninth Finance Commission for 1989-90 and 1990-95 had indicated their requirements for Judicial Sector under Upgradation.

(b) The Ninth Finance Commission in their First Report for 1989-90 had recommended a total outlay of Ts. 40.18 lakhs under Upgradation for schemes of Court buildings, amenities in Courts and housing units for Judicial Officers.

The Ninth Finance Commission in their Second Report for the period 1990-95 have adopted "normative approach" in assessing the revenue receipts and expenditures. The Commission have not recommended any specific grants-in-aid for upgradation of the services because "the needs for upgrading these services in the States where they are below average has been taken care of in the norms" adopted by the Commission.

(c) Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission in this regard.

**Projects under Central Road Fund  
Scheme in Orissa**

6010. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had intimated to the Government of Orissa that an amount of Rs. 5.18 crores was likely to accrue to the State annually under the Central Road Fund Scheme;

(b) whether the Government had approved a list of fifty two projects sent by the State Government for inclusion under this programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Against their tentative accruals for 1988-89, the Govt. of Orissa have proposed 59 schemes. Since actual augmentation of C.R.F against which the proposals were invited has not yet taken place, the proposals have not been processed for approval. However, in absence of actual augmentation, the Ministry has accorded approval to the following two works keeping in view free-balance likely to be available as on 31.3.1995 as per old Resolution.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated Cost	Amount sanctioned from C.R.F. (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Replacement of old damaged bridge at 74 km. of Saragarh Nilgiri Kaptipada-Udala-Baripada-Madnapur Border Road	38.00	38.00
2.	Improvement of Tumuribandh-Belghar-Dhanimaska- Ambadala Road including CD works	393.15	15.62

**National Waterways**

6011. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop new National Waterways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. At present there are proposals to declare the following waterways as National Waterways:-

- (i) Quilon-Kottapuram stretch of the West Coast Canal and Chappakara Canall and Udyogmandal Canal;
- (ii) Waterway in Sunderbans along the inter-national steamer route from the confluence of Doagra Khal with channel creek (Baratola River) to the confluence of Behari Khal with Raimangal River on the international border.

(c) Does not arise.

**Export of Readymade Garments**

6012. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned during 1990-91 through export of readymade garments; and

(b) the leading countries importing these garments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (ASHOK GEHLOT): (a). Export of readymade garments from India amounted to Rs. 4640 crores (Provisional) in 1990-91.

(b) The leading countries importing these garments from India are E.E.C., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.A.F. Japan, Switzerland, Canada, Sweden, Austria etc.

**Development of Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh**

6013. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of farmers taking up sericulture in Gampalagudam, Ranireddypalli, Polasanipalli areas in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh has been increasing every year;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of cocoons produced in these areas during the last three years;

(c) whether the farmers are experiencing a lot of difficulties in transporting the cocoons to the Karnataka State for marketing;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to arrange for marketing and transportation facilities for the disposal of cocoons produced in Krishna district; and

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

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

(b) The quantity and value of reeling cocoons produced during the last three years in Gampalagudam, Ranireddypalli and

Polasanipalli areas of Krishna District is detailed below:-

Area	quantity of cocoons			produced (in kgs.)	value of Cocoons (in lakhs rupees)	
	88-89	89-90	90-91	88-89	89-90	90-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gampalagudam	19,318	31,194	64,970	14.19	23.41	49.2
Ranireddypalli	33,916	68,391	1,04,535	24.50	49.58	74.8
Polasanipalli	39,722	57,0,81	73,500	24.01	35.00	49.1

(c) to (e). In order to provide marketing facilities to the local farmers, the State Department has established a silk reeling unit at Talaprole and a silk reeling unit has also been established at Hanuman Junction by SERIFED.

Due to non-availability of local reelers/buyers, the farmers are disposing of their cocoons at regulated Cocoon Markets situated in Rayaleseema region of A.P. and Karnataka State where there are sufficient reelers/buyers and prices are competitive. The State Government is promoting the establishment of Reeling Units in the Private Sector in Krishna District to build up market demand within the District. The farmers have the liberty to sell their reeling cocoons anywhere in the regulated/notified Government cocoons markets in Andhra Pradesh/Karnataka State.

National Highway No. 5 from Vijayawada to Visakhapatnam from K.M. 358/0 to 398/875 into a four lane road has been taken up;

(b) if so, the present stage of the work;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the project; and

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

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

(b) The Work on one portion is in progress and for the remaining portion the agency for contract is yet to be fixed.

(c) The estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the project is Rs. 6968.56 lakhs.

(d) The portion of the work already let out is likely to be completed by March, 1995. For the remaining portion of the work it is too early to indicate the time by which it is likely to be completed.

283 6014. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of widening of

Widening of National Highway No. 5  
Into Four Lane

**Supply of Containers to Visakhapatnam Port Trust**

**6015. SHRI SOBHANADREES-  
WARA RAO VADDE:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT to be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy demand for containers to export the goods from the Visakhapatnam Port Trust;

(b) if so, the actual supply of the containers to the Visakhapatnam Port Trust during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the requirement of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust?

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

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

**Security Arrangements in Defence Installations**

**6016. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE to be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the security arrangements in big strategic defence installations like CODS, ODS, Base Workshops, Engineer Store Depots;

(b) whether the Defence Security Corps which comprises of discharged defence personnel re-employed in DSC, guard installation are equipped with 303 Rifles which have been discarded all over the world;

(c) if so, whether the Government pro-

pose to provide them some sophisticated weapons and training as per the present security requirements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) CODs, ODS, Base Workshops, Engineer Store Depot etc. are guarded by Defence Security Corps personnel, around the Clock. Provision of watch towers, perimeter lighting, search lights, perimeter fencing, restricted entry through issue of gate passes, surprise checks during night by Duty Officers and Garrison Field Officers, locking and celling of Store houses at the end of days are the major security arrangements in big strategic defence installations.

(b) DSC personnel are equipped primarily with 7.62 Rifles, some 303 Rifles and 9 MM Carbines.

(c) and (d). The DSC personnel are equipped with such weapons and provided such training as is warranted by security requirements of the installations they guard.

**Short-Comings in Income-Tax Laws about Assessment of Small Scale Industrial Undertakings**

**6017. SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his Report No.5 of 1991 has pointed out short-comings in the income-tax laws with respect to the assessment of small scale industrial undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rectify these short-comings?

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

(b) The details of short-comings in the income-tax laws with respect to the assessment of small scale industrial undertakings pointed out by the Comptroller & Auditor General are as under:

In the absence of any provision in the Income-Tax Act to the effect that a unit should be registered with Director of Industries for claiming the concessions under the Act, and suitable provisions requiring District Industries Centres to send particulars of Small Scale Industrial Units registered with them to Tax authorities, it was not possible to bring all profit-making units to tax bracket. Besides, the large number of provisions and concessions obtaining in the statute book were mostly unavailable to the units, since most of them had limited profitability or none at all.

287 (c) The matter is under consideration.

#### Pension Scheme for L.I.C. Employees

6018. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) is actively considering the introduction of 'Pension Schemes' for its employees;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced;

(c) whether the 'Pension Scheme' will also be applicable to the retired L.I.C employees, irrespective of their age of retirement if they opt for it; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(d) The employees of the Life Insurance corporation of India are getting Gratuity and matching contribution of Provident Fund as retirement benefits. It is not considered feasible to give pension as a third retirement benefit.

#### Opening of New Bank Branches in Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh

288  
6019. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer the reply given to unstarred question no.753 on July 26, 1991 and state:

(a) the locations for which licences for opening new branches of banks in hill districts of Pauri Garhwal, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Uttarkashi are pending with banks, bank-wise;

(b) the date on which the Reserve Bank of India issued these licences; and

(c) the norms laid down by the Reserve Bank of India for issuing licences to banks for opening their branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Bank-wise pending licences for opening new branches in hill districts of Pauri Garhwal, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Uttar-Kashi are given below:-

## STATEMENT

Location		Date of issue of licence by RBI		Name of Bank
1	2	3	4	
(I)	<i>Pauri Garhwal</i>			
1.	Reethakhali	22.3.1989		State Bank of India
2.	Shankarpur	22.3.1989		— do —
3.	Kingorikhali	22.3.1989		— do —
4.	Haldukhali	22.3.1989		— do —
5.	Khandusain	26.9.1990		Punjab National Bank
6.	Kherakhali	23.1.1989		State Bank of India
7.	Gaundkhali	26.9.1990		— do —
8.	Gumkhali	23.1.1989		Alaknanda Gramin Bai
9.	Chailusain	26.9.1990		Punjab National Bank
10.	Nahsain	23.1.1989		State Bank of India
11.	Debiokhali	26.9.1990		Punjab National Bank

Location		Date of issue of licence by RBI		Name of Bank
1	2	3	4	
(II)	Chame			
1.	Maithan	2.2.1989		Alaknanda Gramin Bank
2.	Kulsai	26.10.1990		State Bank of India
3.	Kedarnath	21.3.1991		— do —
(III)	Tehri Garhwal			
1.	Marora, and	22.3.1989		Union Bank of India
2.	Pratapnagar	18.1.1990		State Bank of India
3.	Kamand	22.3.1989		Union Bank of India
4.	Akhori	22.6.1989		Punjab National Bank
(IV)	Uttarkashi			
1.	Dichli	24.9.1990		Ganga Yamuna Gramin Bank

(c) RBI had issued the above licences under the previous Branch Licencing Policy 1985-90, which stipulated that there should be a bank branch for every 17000 population in rural/semi-urban areas of each block and that a branch should generally be available within 10kms. of each village. Having regard to the peculiar topography of hill/tribal areas and sparsely populated regions, opening of additional bank branches was considered on the basis of relaxed parameters of an average population of 10,000 per bank office (APPBO). Additional branches were also allotted to ensure that the service area of a rural/semi-urban branch did not normally exceed 15 to 25 villages.

Under the extant Branch Licencing Policy, the emphasis is on all out efforts to improve operational efficiency, quality of assets and financial strength of banks. The opening of bank branches will depend on well established need, business potential and financial viability of the proposed branches.

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**Food Allowance to Sainik School Students**

6020. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long standing demand for increasing the food allowance given to the Sainik School students;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the food allowance considering the rise in prices of the food articles;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Certain demands for increas-

ing the food allowance for Sainik School Students have been received.

(b) and (c). The matter was considered in a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sainik School Society in January 1991. This meeting recommened, *inter-alia*, the raising of fees as also the per diem food charges of the students. The aforesaid recommendation shall be placed before the Board of Governors of Sainik Schools Society for their decision, at their next meeting.

(d) Does not arise.

294 *Defence*  
**Pension Benefits to Employees of Cantoment Boards**

6021. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the employees of Cantoment Boards who retired before April 1, 1975, for grant of pension benefits; and

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

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

(b) A Pension-cum Gratuity Scheme was sanctioned by the Government for Cantoment Board employees retiring on or after 1-5-1976. As the employees who retired before 1-5-1976 were instead receiving Contributory Provident Fund and bonus they were not eligible for coverage under the Pension-cum-Gratuity Scheme. Hence, their representations could not be accepted.

**Curtallment of Funds to Bhingar  
Cantoment Board Ahmednagar**

**6022. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:**  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have curtailed the funds Bhingar Cantoment Board in Ahmadnagar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to release more funds to this Cantoment Board to meet the expenses on development workss and for construction of a community hall;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD  
PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Cantoment Board constructed a Mangal Karyalya at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs during 1988-89. There is no proposal under the Government's consideration for the construction of another Community Hall or for the sanction of additional funds to the Cantoment Board.

[Translation]

**Dry Port in Pune**

**6023. SHRI YASHWANTRAO VADDE:**  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a dry port in pune; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A Container Freight Station (CFS) has already been commissioned at Pune by the Central Warehousing Corporation on 15.6.1990. The CFS provides facilities for appregation, Stuffing and Customs clearance for export cargo as also for destuffing, Customs clearance and dispersal of import cargo.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Checking of Smuggling Activities**

**6024. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggled goods worth several lakhs rupees have been seized by the police and the customs officials from different parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken in each case;

(c) the steps taken to strengthen the road, air and sea routes to check smuggling;

(d) whether a large number of people visit foreign countries with the sole aim of smuggling and bringing banned and contraband items;

(e) if so, the steps taken to keep a special eye on such persons and how many of them were nabbed in the past; and

(f) the income from the sale of such seized goods during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (e). The quantity and value of gold and silver and the value of other contraband goods seized by various agencies under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 during the financial years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto June, 1991) are given in the enclosed Statement I.

The quantity of various narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized by drug law enforcement agencies in the country during the same period are given in the enclosed Statement II. State-wise statistics of the contraband goods are not maintained separately.

The number of persons arrested/prosecuted by the Customs authorities throughout the country during the last three calendar years are given in the table below:

	<i>Number arrested</i>	<i>Number prosecuted</i>
1989	3884	2028
1990	3356	1528
*1991 (upto 26.8.91)	1482	825

\*Figures are provisional

Persons found involved in smuggling of contraband goods are penalised in departmental adjudication and are also prosecuted in Courts of Law in suitable cases. They are also detained under the provisions of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, if considered necessary.

The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery throughout the country especially in the vulnerable areas of the land borders, coastline and the international airports and seaports has been geared up. Close co-ordination is being maintained with all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling. Sophisticated equipment like x-ray baggage machines, metal detectors, night

vision binoculars etc. are being increasingly used.

(f) The value of disposal of Customs confiscated goods by the Customs authorities during the last three years are given in the table below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in crores)</i>
1989	484.30
1990	486.61
*1991 (upto July)	325.95

\*Figure is provisional

## STATEMENT — I

Year	Gold		Silver		Value of other contraband seized (Rs. in crores)
	Quantity (in kgs.)	Value (Rs. in crores)	Quantity (in kgs.)	Value (Rs. in Crores)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1988-89	8086	264.43	26010	16.64	198.80
1989-90	6268	199.50	148461	102.56	243.88
1990-91	5399	183.97	206666	136.92	388.32
*1991-92 (upto June)	1744	61.40	66644	45.08	109.15

\* Figures are provisional

## STATEMENT — II

• Drug	(Quantity in Kgs.)				
	1989-89	1988-90	1990-91	@ 1991-92 (upto June)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Opium	2271	4887	1989	1294	
Morphine	21	92	8	4	
Heroin	2784	2402	1039	178	
Ganja	42104	50482	38052	33461	
Hashish	7921	7165	6899	1031	
Cocaine	9	3	2	—	
Methaqualone	1395	858	2282	259	
Amphetamine	9	1	—	—	
Phenobarbital	—	720	—	—	

@ Figures are provisional

\*No precise value of Narcotic Drugs can be estimated since it depends on its purity, place of origin etc.

**Under utilisation of Funds by Ordnance Units**

6025. SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his Report on Defence Service-Army and Ordnance Factories (No. 8 of 1991) has commented on under utilisation of funds by ordnance units;

(b) if so, the reasons for under utilisation of funds by these units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Comptroller & Auditor General of India in Report No.8 of 1991 has observed that there were persistent saving under Ordnance Factories, from 1987-88.

(b) The main reasons for saving under the Grant "Defence Ordnance Factories" were delays in the receipts of stores in 1987-88, non-finalisation of revised hourly rates of piece work in 1988-89 and higher recoveries for supplies made to Army, Navy, Air Force etc. in 1988-89 and 1989-90.

(c) Government keeps the requirement of funds under continual review, taking into account the progress of expenditure and other relevant considerations.

[Translation]

**Employees of State Bank of Indore**

6026. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of State Bank of Indore who are retired compulsorily and those whose services were terminated by the bank during the period from 1986 to 1988, category-wise;

(b) the number of employees amongst them who were re-appointed on compassionate grounds alongwith their pay scales and the place of postings;

(c) whether the employees reappointed have not been paid the amount of provident fund contribution for their past service so far;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay, and ;

(e) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Committee on National Handloom Development Corporation.**

6027. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had set up a Committee some time back to look into the affairs of the National Handloom Development Corporation and suggest measures for improvement in its working;

(b) if so, the name of the members of the said Committee; ..

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) If So, the details of recommendations made by the Committee; and

(e) if not, when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The then Minister of Textiles had suggested the setting up of a Committee with the following members to look into the activities of National Handloom Development Corporation and suggest measures for improvement of its working:-

1. Shri Misri Lal Yadav, Village Pachadhi, Block Keot Distt. Darbhanga, Bihar.

2. Shri Baleshwar Yadav, Ex-MP, Padrouna, Uttar Pradesh.

3. Prof. Bhag Singh Arya, Village Kheri Materwa, P.O. Kaul, Distt. Kaithan, Haryana.

4. Shri Pragada Kotiah, M.P. (Rajya Sabha), 171, North Avenue, New Delhi.

5. Shri Kasim Ali Abid, Ex-MP, 1, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

Formal orders regarding formation of the said Committee were however, not issued as the election process was on,

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

### Maintenance of Roads in Delhi

6028. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads in Delhi have not been able to withstand the rigour and pressure of rain water and their condition has worsened during the rainy season;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to maintain the roads in traffic worthy condition;

(c) when were these roads re-layed or repaired last and how much expenditure was incurred thereon;

(d) the period of life of the roads in Delhi;

(e) the reasons for poor quality laying of roads; and

(f) the steps taken to get the roads repaired/relayed at the cost of the contractors.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Constitutionally this Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highway only. All other roads are essentially the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories concerned. Public roads in Delhi are maintained by the Delhi Administration, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Cantonment Board. As reported by these Agencies, due to recent continuous rains, some of the roads had developed minor pot holes and other defect at a few places. Action has been/is being taken by the concerned agencies to repair the pot holes and damaged road surface temporarily. However the roads by and large are in traffic worthy condition.

(c) and (d). The period of life is approximately 5 years. All the roads are not simultaneously taken up for re-surfacing. Re-surfacing is normally done after a period of 5 years and repair work as and when required. During 1990-91 New Delhi Municipal Committee spent Rs. 80 lakhs, Delhi Administration Rs. 865.29 lakhs (excluding National Highways), Delhi Cantonment Board nil and Municipal Corporation of Delhi Rs. 657.33 lakhs.

(e) and (f). There are no specific instances or poor quality laying of roads.

Damages to road surface occur due to heavy traffic density, mostly in congested areas. Repairs if any, during the guarantee period are done by the concerned contractor.

307 **Losses/profits of Major Sea Ports**

6029. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of **SURFACE TRANSPORT** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the losses/profits of the major sea ports in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the working capacity of these ports?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE**

**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):** (a) The losses/profits of the major ports are measured in terms of operating surplus/deficit and net surplus/deficit. The operating surplus/deficit is arrived at by deducting operating expenditure from operating income while net surplus/deficit is arrived at after taking into account the Finance and Miscellaneous income, Finance and Miscellaneous expenditure and transfer from/to various Reserves. A statement giving the figures of operating surplus/deficit and net surplus/deficit of the major ports for the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is attached.

(b) A number of steps such as replacement/modernisation of equipments, augmentation of berths and improvement of infrastructure facilities are being taken.

## STATEMENT

Name of Port	Operating Surplus/deficit (-) (Rs. in lakhs)			Net Surplus/deficit (-) (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (Provl.)	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (Provl.)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay	7362.91	6207.19	6388.00	201.07	228.90	21.00
Calcutta	5406.07	5825.50	6487.99	101.14	229.14	121.47
Cochin	1104.42	1743.59	1470.64 (-)	248.02	361.40	337.74
Kandla	2018.74	2378.87	2840.24	1633.51	1995.72	2603.24
Madras	5547.31	5780.04	6423.00	96.26	98.84	99.00
Mormugao	1609.01	1619.72	1437.23	2.86	5.38	4.85
New Mangalore	1112.76	648.81	1424.23	170.54	—	237.63
Paradip	1461.51	2355.86	3519.27	529.43	266.99	413.11
Tuticorin	659.91	816.53	809.08	14.34	14.42	21.17
Visakhapatnam	3446.72	5264.78	3806.65	686.67	989.25	341.55
Jawaharlal Nehru	—	(-) 345.29	708.80	—	(-) 69.0	556.34

*Defence*  
 311 River run Expedition by NDA, Khadak-  
 vasala

6030. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Defence Academy Khadakvasala has organised some river run expedition;

(b) if so, the details of this expedition, the members of the group, the criteria, followed for their selection and areas covered during the expedition;

(c) the amount spent on this expedition;

(d) the achievements made during the expedition;

(e) whether N.D.A., Khadakvasala proposes to organise similar expeditions in future also;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARD PAWAR): (a) to (g). A statement is attached.

### STATEMENT

1. National Defence Academy, Khadakvasala, had organised a River Rafting Expedition on the Beas River from 17-6-91 to 20-7-91.

2. A team consisting of 2 Army Officers, 1 Army Medical Corps Officer and 15 Cadets of the Academy formed the group of which the 2 Army Officers, the Army Medical Corps Officer and 12 Cadets actually participated in the expedition. The following are the names of the officers and cadets who were in the group:

(i) Maj SS Yadav  
 Leader

(ii) Capt Ashish Uppal  
 Deputy Leader

(iii) Capt (Ms) Ritu Chandra  
 Medical Officer

(iv) 20656/C/83 Cadet A Mitra

(v) 20472/E/82 Cadet D Gogai

(vi) 20027/E/82 Cadet AD Saha

(vii) 20692/F/83 Cadet KH Madhanan

(viii) 19932/H/81 Cadet Ajay Pratap

(ix) 20087/J/81 Cadet Dheeraj Bhatia

(x) 19400/K/81 Cadet DS Cheema

(xi) 20141/R/81 Cadet PS Dasauni

(xii) 20149/K/81 Cadet GS Bajwa

(xiii) 20265/L/82/ Cadet A Kapre

(xiv) 20294/N/82 Cadet MSRK Raju

(xv) 20221/N/82 Cadet VS Harka

(xvi) 19944/K/81 Cadet BS Kadian

(xvii) 21061/F/84 Cadet Rajesh Pawar

(xviii) 20437/K/82 Cadet AJS Sandhu

3. The selection of the Cadets, who were all volunteers, was on the basis of swimming tests in the Beas River and their performance during the actual training. The following were the criteria for the initial selection of the Cadets:-

(i) Cadets had to be physically fit;

- (ii) Cadet had to be excellent swimmers;
- (iii) Cadet should not have had any medical history of ailment during the last six months;
- (iv) Cadets should not have participated in the earlier Expedition of December 1990.

The expedition was undertaken on the stretch of the Beas River from Kulu to Mandi covering a distance of nearly 80 KM. The training of the Team was carried out on Parvati River, which is a Tributary of the Beas River.

4. An expenditure of about Rs. 47,000/- was incurred on this expedition.

5. The expedition contributed towards the development of team spirit, leadership qualities, spirit of adventure and physical toughness in the participants.

6. The National Defence Academy has planned another River Rafting Expedition for the second half of 1992 with another group of 18 Cadets on the River Chanab or the Indus River.

[Translation]

313

### Loans to Farmers in Bihar

6031. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes under which loans are being given to the farmers in Bihar;

(b) whether there is any proposal to simplify the procedure and liberalise these scheme particularly for sanctioning loans to small and marginal farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The farmers all over the country, including Bihar, are provided loans by public sector banks, for the agricultural and allied activities undertaken by them on their own or through any schemes framed by Government in this regard. The financing of such activities by the credit institutions is a part of their normal lending operations on a continued basis.

A number of steps have been taken with a view to increasing flow of credit to farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers. Reserve Bank of India has also issued detailed guidelines to commercial banks for simplifying and liberalising lending procedures. The important ones are:

1. The interest on crop loans upto Rs. 7,500/- is kept low at 10% p.a.
2. The interest rate for any investment credit availed of by small and marginal farmers upto Rs.7500/- is 10% p.a. only.
3. In the case of crop loans availed of by small and marginal farmers the interest debited is not to exceed the principal amount.
4. No third party guarantee or collateral security is to be insisted upon for loans upto Rs.10,000/.
5. There should be no compounding of interest on current dues in agriculture sector.
6. Delegation of appropriate sanctioning powers to the rural Branch Managers so that majority of loan applications are sanctioned at branch level itself.

*315* Loans to Poor in Bihar

6032. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons living below and above the poverty line respectively who have been sanctioned loans by various branches of the nationalised banks at Gumla, Lojardaga, Ranchi, Palamu and Samastipur in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons who have been sanctioned loans during the above period for the purchase of jeeps, trucks, auto-rickshaws and tractors and for setting up small scale industries;

(c) the number of loan-applications pending in these branches for more than one year;

(d) the number of applications out of them which have been recommended by the district industry centres; and

(e) the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes applicants who have been provided loans by these banks during the above period and the number of their applications still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Modernisation of Textile Mills

6033. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Gov-

ernment from the Textile Modernisation Fund to different textile mills during the last the three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government have made any assessment of these mills as to what amount have been spent on modernisation programme and the performance of these mills after modernising their units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):

(a) Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Crores)
1988-89	114
1989-90	320
1990-91	273

(b) and (c). Industrial Development Bank of India made a study, sometime in the second half of 1989, of units assisted under Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme which had implemented their modernisation scheme. Most of these were spinning units. Even in the case of composite units, emphasis was mainly on strengthening spinning departments. Modernisation led to significant improvement in overall machine and labour productivity, reduction in waste, better price realisation and profitability. Modernisation had also enabled these units, both spinning and composite ones to increase their export capability.

*316* Indian Overseas Banks Loans Scheme for Gulf Bound People

6034. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Overseas Bank has introduced a loan scheme for people going to gulf countries;

(b) if so, the terms and condition laid down under the scheme;

(c) whether this scheme has been introduced in every branch of Indian Overseas Bank; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to introduce the scheme in all the branches of Indian Overseas Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). According to Indian Overseas Bank, they have a scheme for sanctioning loans to persons proceeding to places in Gulf region, for meeting the passage fare. Under the scheme, Indian Nationals holding valid passports, visa/no-objection certificate and firm offer of employment are eligible for a maximum loan of Rs.10,000/- at a minimum interest rate of 18.0% per annum, repayable in 20 monthly instalments alongwith interest. Such loans are given on a guarantee of two persons. At present, Indian Overseas Bank is implementing the scheme in its branches in Kerala only.

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#### Tea Plantation in Orissa

6035. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the different regions/districts in Orissa where tea plantation has been started;

(b) whether the climatic conditions in some other forest and tribal districts in the State are also favorable for tea plantation;

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase areas under the plantation in Orissa;

(d) whether possibility has been explored to cultivate tea in Mohendra Giri and other hilly areas in Ganjam district of Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Tea plantation has been started in Bhuyanpirh tea garden situated in Keonjhar District in Orissa.

(b) and (c). Preliminary reports indicate that approximately 2800 hectares in Thumamul Rampur Tehsil of Kalahandi Distt. and Darangabadi in Phulbani Distt. are suitable for tea cultivation. Tea Board has sanctioned an amount of Rs.25 lakhs towards setting up tea nurseries as a first step for raising tea plants in the area.

(d) Possibility has not been explored in the said area so far.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Performance of Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions

6036. SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI:  
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of public sector banks and financial institutions during the last three years;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government had a proposal to review and monitor the Centrally sponsored schemes in which these banks are involved; and

(d) If so, the steps taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government have been reviewing the performance of public sector banks and financial institutions on an on going basis. Appropriate instructions for taking necessary corrective measure are issued to them from time-to-time.

(c) and (d). The performance of various Central Government Sponsored Schemes are periodically reviewed by the Board of Directors of public sector banks, Reserve Bank of India and Government of India and steps, as are necessary, taken to make these schemes more effective and responsive to the needs of the people.

*319 Export*  
**Disbursing of Duty Drawback Amount to Exporters**

**6037. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDEL-  
AWAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not been disbursing the Duty Drawback amount to the exporters for the last twelve months:

(b) If so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the time by which it will be disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) Government have been disbursing duty drawback amounts to exporters for the last twelve months as usual.

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

*319*  
**Revitalisation Programme for Public Sector Shipyards**

**6038. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposed a revitalisation programme for public sector shipyards;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this would generate more capital in the shipping industry; and

(d) If so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). A number of steps are presently under consideration of the Govt. for revival of the Shipyards. These include capital restructuring, upward revision of Govt. subsidy payable for construction of ocean going vessels, duty free imports upto 50% of realisable price of vessels etc.

(c) and (d). While revitalisation programme of public sector shipyards will have no direct bearing on the generation of capital in the shipping industry, it will certainly have a beneficial effect on the financial position of the public sector shipyards.

*320*  
**Merger of MITCO with MMTC**

**6039. SHRI BINODE BIHARI MAHATO:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mica Trading Corporation (MITCO) has been merged with Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC);

(b) If so, when and the reason thereof;

(c) whether all the employees of MITCO have been given the MMTC scales of pay after the merger;

(d) If so, the facts in details; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

### 321 Motor Accident Claims Tribunals

6040. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Tribunals come under fire for tardiness" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated August 21, 1991; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) As per Section 165 of the Motor Vehicles Act, the responsibility for setting up of the Claim Tribunals and the procedures to be followed by them rests with the State Govts. The recommendations made in the Study Report have been forwarded to the State Govts. as also the nationalised insurance companies for taking appropriate action for speedy disposal of the claim cases.

### 322 Bank Charges for Handling Foreign Exchange/Transactions

6041. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 699 on July 26, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the charges listed in the booklet titled "Rules of Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India" are mandatory or the banks can levy higher charges; and

(b) the name of the agency which has been set up or exists for redressal of grievances of exporters in respect of higher charges levied by banks for handling foreign exchange transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the charges levied by authorised dealers in India as prescribed by the Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India and listed in their booklet, are mandatory. The authorised dealer, i.e. the banks, cannot levy charges other than those prescribed therein.

(b) The exporters can approach the Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India at their address, 17th Floor, Maker Towers F. Cuffe Parade, Bombay-5, for redressal of their grievances pertaining to charges levied by the authorised dealers.

### 322 Foreign Exchange Alleged FERA Violation in Rice Deal

6042. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item caption "Massive FERA Violation in Rice Deal" appearing in the Indian Express dated August 23, 1991;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that several serious cases of FERA violations amounting crores of rupees involving a group of influential rice exporters from Bombay have come to light;

(c) if so, the details of the exporters involved in the rice export deal and the action taken against them;

(d) the details of other cases of FERA

violations during the last three years and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the measures taken to check and plug all loopholes abetting the FERA violation?

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

(b) and (c). The enquiries into certain cases of exports made under Rupee Trade arrangements and suspected to have been diverted to hard currency area, are at preliminary stage. Disclosure of details at this stage would effect the inquiries.

(d) The Enforcement Directorate had registered 22,797 cases for enquires and initiated adjudication proceedings in 13,012 cases; prosecution was launched in 1210 cases.

(e) The enforcement agencies are vigilant for apprehending the Offenders.

*323 Unemployment*  
**Loans to Unemployed Youth in Uttar Pradesh**

**6043. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed youth and other persons living below poverty line who were given loans from banks during

January 1, 1991 to June 1991, State-wise;

(b) the number of such persons covered in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts in Uttar Pradesh separately;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the loans are not being extended to rural people in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps the Government have taken in this regard; and

(e) the target fixed in respect of covering unemployed youth and other persons below poverty line in the next two years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) and (b). The commercial banks provide loans to unemployed youth and other persons, who come forward with viable scheme in all part of the country including Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh. The data collecting system will not generate information about the number of unemployed youth and other persons sanctioned loans who may be living below the poverty line.

(c) and (d). The break-up of advances to weaker sections under priority sector by public sector banks in Uttar Pradesh (including the districts of Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli) as on the last Friday of September 1989 were as follows:

	<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Balance outstanding</i>
	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1. Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP)	12.50	345.74
2. Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) beneficiaries	2.88	64.04

		<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Balance outstanding</i>
		<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
3.	Small & Marginal farmers etc.	15.70	533.17
4.	Artisans, Village and Cottage Industries	2.16	117.19
5.	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries	10.16	392.68
6.	Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) beneficiaries	1.13	39.94

Any specific complaint about non-grant of loan to rural people in Uttar Pradesh brought to the notice of Reserve Bank of India/Government is looked into for remedial action.

(e) There are schemes such as integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) and Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) aimed at providing self-employment to unemployed youth and other persons living below poverty line. Under SEPUP Scheme, the public sector banks are required to cover atleast one beneficiary for every 600 population as per 1981 census in each urban centre. Under DRI Scheme, the public sector banks are required to lend atleast one percent of their total advances as at the end the previous year. Under IRDP banks are expected to cover 22.54 lakhs families each year.

### Pension Facilities to Medically Disabled Servicemen

6044. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of servicemen are boarded out on medical grounds from defence services;

(b) if so, the number of such personnel boarded out within 3 years, between 3 to 5 years, 5 to 10 years and 15 years and beyond, separately from Army, Air Force and Navy;

(c) the number of such personal who are getting pension and those who do not get pension;

(d) the reasons for not giving/granting pension to them;

(e) whether the Government propose to review the policy in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

[Translation] *Taxation*  
326  
Complaints received by the Income-Tax Department

6045. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received

by the income tax department from people living in East Delhi through Members of parliament during 1987, 1988 and 1989;

(b) the number of complaints on which action has been taken;

(c) the number of complaints on which no action has been taken so far and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which action is likely to be taken on all these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The total number of complaints alleging evasion of income-tax received in the Central Board of Direct Taxes from persons living in the metropolitan city of Delhi through Members of Parliament during the calendar years 1987, 1988 and 1989 are 10, 3 and 2 respectively. These complaints include the complaints made by persons living in East Delhi also.

(b) Requisite action on all the complaints referred to in (a) above has been taken.

(c) and (d). In view of reply to part (b) above, do not arise.

*327 Tax evasion*  
Tax Evasion by People Residing in East Delhi

6046. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints regarding tax evasion by the people residing in the East Delhi received during the 1987, 1988 and 1989 from the Members of Parliament;

(b) whether action has been taken on all these complaints;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the pending complaints are likely to be disposed of?

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

[English]

*328 Delhi*  
University Special Services of DTC

6047. SHRI ANAND RATNA MOURYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no University Special Service for the students going to North and South campuses of Delhi University from Central Secretariat; B.K.S. Marg, Mandir Marg Government colonies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to start University special service from these places; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). A network of DTC regular bus routes provide travel links between Central Secretariat and Delhi University North Campus/South Campus. Students of B.K.S. Marg and Mandir Marg Government colonies can travel upto Central Secretariat in DTC buses and avail change over facility for their onward journey. Besides, following 'U' specials are serving B.K.S. Marg and Mandir Marg Government colonies:-

- i) 'U' Specials of 0750 hrs. operating from Gole Market to Patel Chest and return trips at 1330 and 1520 hrs.
- ii) 'U' Specials at 0720 hrs. from Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. to Patel Chest and return trip at 1530 hrs.

There is an Apex Co-ordination Committee functioning under the Chairmanship of Additional Commissioner of Police which comprises among others, Dean of Students' Welfare, Delhi University Students' Union President and General Secretary as members. No recommendation has been received from this Apex Committee to start University special trips either from Central Secretariat which is a non-residential area or from Mandir Marg/B.K.S. Marg to South Delhi campus.

*329 Company*  
Major Share-Holders of Larsen and Toubro

6048. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major share holders of the Larsen and Toubro;

(b) whether the Reliance Industries Limited has attempted to get the shares of Larsen & Toubro and thereby violated any agreement with the Bombay Stock Exchanges and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(c) if so the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WARTHAKUR): (a) The Major shareholders of M/s. Larsen and Toubro Limited as on

21.8.91 are as under:-

1. Life Insurance Corporation of India
2. Trishna-Investments & Leasing Limited
3. Unit Trust of India
4. New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
5. General Insurance Corpn. of India
6. Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.
7. National Insurance Co. Ltd.
8. J.M. VOLTH GmbH, West Germany
9. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
10. Industrial Finance Corpn. of India

(b) and (c). The position was ascertained from the Bombay Stock Exchange who have informed that earlier Clauses 40 of listing agreement of Bombay Stock Exchange which was operative till 21.8.90, did not govern acquisition of shares of M/s. Larsen & Toubro by Trishna Investment and Leasing Ltd., a subsidiary of Reliance Industries Limited. They have further informed that since acquisition of shares of Larsen & Toubro by Trishna Investment & Leasing Ltd. has not taken place after 22.8.90 i.e. the date from which clause 40A and 40B of Listing Agreement of Bombay Stock Exchange became operative, the question of applicability of these provisions of listing agreement does not arise.

Bombay Stock Exchange has also advised that since at no stage has any large house acquired equity shares exceeding 25% in the capital of M/s. Larsen & Toubro

Ltd., the provisions of Section 30B of the MRTPT Act are applicable.

(d) Does not arise.

331 *Navy*  
Funds for Ezimala Naval Academy

6049. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the Ezimala Naval Academy in Kerala till now; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for the early completion of the institution?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARD PAWAR): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs.1.00 crore has so far been spent and further amount of Rs.2.50 crores has been provided for the Project during the current financial year (1991-92) for undertaking soil investigations, geo-tech studies and other preliminary activities. Action is in hand for the preparation of the Master Plan/Detailed Project Report.

331 *Taxation*  
Taxes due against Cochin Shipyard

6050. SHRI REMESH CHENNITHALA:  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of tax due from Cochin Shipyard to the Government of Kerala;

(b) the reasons for non-payment of the taxes; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) An amount of Rs. 11.73 crores has been claimed by the

Government of Kerala from Cochin Shipyard Limited toward Sales Tax in respect of ships already delivered by them.

(b) and (c). Government of India has urged the Government of Kerala in March, 91, in reply to their request, to exempt Cochin Shipyard from the purview of Sales Tax for ten years during which period the financial position of the Shipyard may improve.

[Translation]

332 *Defence*  
Job on Compassionate Grounds

6051. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy for employment on compassionate grounds in various defence departments;

(b) the nature of jobs which are offered on compassionate grounds; and

(c) the number of persons offered employment on this ground during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARD PAWAR): (a) Ministry of Defence follows the policy laid down by Deptt. of Personnel and Training in this regard. As per the existing policy, sons, daughters and near relatives of Government servants who die in harness are eligible for compassionate appointment. A dependent has to apply for such appointment and if it is established that the dependent and the family are in genuinely indigent circumstances, compassionate appointment is offered, subject to availability of vacancies. Such appointments can be made upto 14.5% of the sanctioned strength in Group 'C' posts and 4.5% in Group 'D' posts. In exceptional cases such appointments can exceed these percent-

ages, if the total reservation does not exceed 50%.

(b) Compassionate appointment can only be made in Group 'C' posts of LDC, Storekeeper etc., and in Group 'D' posts of Daftry, Peon, Messenger, Labourer, etc.

(c) The information is being collected.

[English]

### **Ghost Money System in Cochin Port**

6052. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ghost money system has been existing in the Cochin Port;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to abolish this system;

(c) whether the working of the Cochin Port was stopped or slowed down recently due to non-payment of ghost money; and

(d) if so, the number of mandays lost as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) It has been reported that the system of ghost money has been existing in the Port. It is reported that payment was being made by steamer agents/stevedores/users to all categories of workers including private categories employed by the users in order to speed up cargo handling operations. The Cochin Port is not connected, in any way, with the payment of ghost money.

(b) The Chairman, Cochin Port Trust held a meeting with the representatives of different chambers of commerce, the Steamer Agents' Association and the steve-

dores on 31.7.91 and it was decided at this meeting to stop this illegal practice of payment of ghost money with effect from 1.8.1991. Accordingly, the Port Management brought it to the notice of all port and dock workers and concerned agencies that drastic steps would be taken against those receiving or paying ghost money.

(c) There has been no stoppage of work due to discontinuance of payment of ghost money. However, after the Port took action to stop illegal payment of ghost money w.e.f. 1.8.1991, the average output/productivity in stuffing/destuffing, loading/unloading of containers and cargo handling in break-bulk had come down considerably. Subsequently the output has gone up, but is yet to reach the pre- 1.8.1991 levels. The situation is being closely monitored by the Port in order to effect further improvements in the productivity.

(d) There has been no stoppage of work due to discontinuance of payment of ghost money. Hence, no mandays were lost.

### **Setting up of an International Banking Corporation**

#### *Question*

6053. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up an International Banking Corporation to take over the operations of various overseas branches of the public sector banks excepting the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have accorded in principle approval for setting up a new international bank to take over the existing overseas branches network of the nationalised banks.

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India are seized of the matter of drawing up detailed proposals in this regard.

335 Losses in Cotton Corporation of India

6054. DR. G.L. KANAULJA:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MA-  
HAJAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the accumulated losses of the Cotton Corporation of India as on June 30, 1991;

(b) the reasons for these losses; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance and reduce the losses of the Cotton Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) According to Provisional financial results of Cotton Corporation of India for the year 1990-91, the accumulated losses of the corporation as on 31st March, 1991 are estimated as Rs. 41.91 crores. Since the financial year of the Corporation is from April-March, it is not possible to indicate the accumulated losses as on 30th June, 1991.

(b) The corporation incurred losses during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 and during 1981-82 to 1987-88 due to stepping up of cotton procurement for buffer stocking arrangements, decline in cotton prices at the

time of disposal of stocks and heavy carrying costs incurred by it.

(c) The steps taken by Government to improve the Performance of CCI include devetailing the Corporation's commercial purchases of cotton to indents from mills or export quotas released to it, reduction of inventories, quick rotation of funds, reduction in bank borrowings, etc. The corporation is now earning profits.

[Translation]

336 Textile  
Supply of Raw Materials to synthetic and Polyester Yarn Industry.

6055. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Synthetic and Polyester Yarn Exporters Association has requested for bulk supply of raw materials for the development of synthetic and polyester Yarn industry in the country; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

336 Loan from I.M.F

6056. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an agreement with the International Monetary Fund on emer-

gency loan under I.M.F.'s compensatory contingency financing facility; and

(b) if so, the amount of emergency loan to be released by I.M.F.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WARTHAKUR): (a) and (b). India has drawn from International Monetary Fund under Compensatory & Contingency Financing Facility (CCFF), an amount of SDR 716.9 million in January 1991 and SDR 166.18 million in July, 1991.

The possibilities of further drawings under this facility are being explored.

#### **NRI Finance Companies**

6057. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'NRI foundation India' has submitted memorandum to the Government to allow the Non-Resident Indians to form finance companies with tax holiday for five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WARTHAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum from "NRI Foundation India" has been received in this Ministry on 20.8.91.

(b) The question of permitting Non-Resident Indians to form finance companies with tax holiday for five years will be examined.

#### **Scheme for Rehabilitation of Deep-Sea Fishing Industry**

6058. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced a fresh scheme for rehabilitation of deep-sea fishing industry in January-February, 1991 under the aegis of Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India;

(b) whether additional loans were to be released under the above scheme for repairs and conversion of fishing vessels which were inoperative; and

(c) if so, the progress made in the implementation of this scheme, the details of rehabilitation done and funds released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government in April, 1991 announced a revised rehabilitation scheme for the deep-sea fishing industry in India in consultation with the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI), the Ministry of Food Processing Industries and the deep-sea fishing industry.

(b) Under the Scheme the Government/SCICI would consider providing additional loans to meet the cost of repairs of vessels for the companies availing the rehabilitation package. Provision of additional loan for modification or addition of fishing gear for diversified fishing would also be considered under the Scheme.

(c) Out of the 23 companies which have submitted complete rehabilitation proposals, approval to 15 companies has already been granted and documentation formalities are under process.

[Translation]

#### **Representation for SC/ST in Army Headquarters**

6059. SHRI RAMSAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation rules for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are followed while filling vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in the wet and dry canteen at Army Headquarters, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of SC/ST employees there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

The terms "Wet" and "dry" canteen are not understood. There is, however, a Unit Run Canteen (URC) in the Army Headquarters which sells consumer goods obtained through the Canteen Stores Department. This URC is a regimental/private canteen run by a Management Committee. The employees of the URC are not Government employees. As such the rules regarding reservation of posts of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe are not applicable to them.

There are sixteen non-statutory departmental canteens/Tiffin Rooms located in the three Service Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations. There is no separate canteen exclusively for the Army Headquarters. These canteens are there run by respective Management Committees. The employees of these canteens are governed by the rules laid down by the Department of Personnel & Training and specific instructions regarding applicability of reservation rules have not been issued in respect of the Departmental Canteen employees.

[English]

**Taking over of Indo-Hongkong Finance Co. by Canara Bank**

6060. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canara Bank propose to take over the Indo-Hongkong Finance Company set up in Hongkong;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the terms and conditions under which the Canara Bank proposes to take over the company?

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

(b) The proposal is for ensuring better administrative control to achieve optimum efficiency and to make Indo-Hongkong International Finance Ltd. (IHIF) more cost effective.

(c) Canara Bank will take over the ownership of the Company by paying compensation, as may be approved by RBI, to the other two joint owner banks, namely, Central Bank of India and Syndicate Bank.

340 Textile  
Subsidy on Janata Cloth

6061. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDAYA:  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy on Janata cloth released by the union Government to State Governments during the last three years and upto July, 1991 State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the particulars of the agency to monitor whether subsidy benefits are properly extended to the weavers/co-operative societies in States;

(c) whether there have been any com-

plaints from the States in this regard, during the above period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) In order to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the Janata cloth Scheme in the States, State Level Implementation Committees (SLIC), comprising of the following members have been constituted in all the Janata Cloth implementing States:-

1. Chief Secretary or Secretary-in-charge of Handloom & Textiles-Chairman;

2. Secretary-in -charge of Civil Supplies;

3. Director-in-charge of Handlooms-Member-Secretary;

4. Chief Executives of the implementing agencies;

5. Representatives of the approved distribution agencies; and

6. Any other suitable experts, Non-Government Organisations, Womens' representatives, etc.

(c) and (d) No complaints regarding the implementation and monitoring of the scheme have been received from any of the State Governments implementing the scheme.

## STATEMENT

*The State-wise releases of subsidy made under Janata Cloth Scheme during the years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and during the period 1st April '91 to 3rd September '91 are as under*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Subsidy released during the year					(Rs. in lakhs)
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (April '91 to 3rd Sept. '91)		
		1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1354.48	1516.42	1767.02			386.50
2.	Assam	1131.89	877.80	921.97			255.00
3.	Bihar	179.87	865.27	409.54			11.32
4.	Gujarat	179.87	378.77	404.12			36.81
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	8.90	—			—
6.	Karnataka	806.44	815.37	1053.22			—
7.	Kerala	16.36	4.25	0.57			—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	465.77	505.11	489.32			95.82

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U. T.	Subsidy released during the year				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (April '91 to 3rd Sept. '91)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
9.	Maharashtra	1464.60	1251.98	952.96	594.57	
10.	Orissa	727.21	635.60	890.92	—	
11.	Punjab	—	—	8.12	—	
12.	Rajasthan	59.75	274.03	279.52	31.16	
13.	Tamil Nadu	516.21	1669.14	518.32	282.95	
14.	Tripura	90.24	87.87	79.58	9.23	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1981.13	2621.32	3812.05	619.45	
16.	West Bengal	1087.68	1401.17	1412.77	17.92	
17.	Pondicherry	5.70	0.93	0.31	—	
Total		10006.54	12913.93	13000.31	2340.73	

347 **Damage of DTC Buses at Panipat**

6062. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:**

Will the Minister of **SURFACE TRANSPORT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the buses of the D.T.C. were burnt down and damaged at Panipat in Haryana recently;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) how much financial loss has been caused to the D.T.C.;

(d) whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Haryana to reimburse in full the damages suffered by the DTC; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Six buses of D.T.C. plying on Inter-State services were damaged on 15-8-91 during agitation at Panipat in Haryana.

(c) The total financial loss is estimated by DTC at Rs.2.55 lakhs.

(d) and (e). Since the damages were not caused by the Government of Haryana, the question of asking the Govt. of Haryana to reimburse in full the damages suffered by DTC does not arise.

347 **Insurance Claims by Poultry Farms in Delhi and Haryana**

6063. **DR. G.L. KANUJIA:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poultry farms in Delhi and Haryana insured with the General Insurance Corporation and the premium earned from the individual farm, district-wise;

(b) the amount of loss claims paid to each poultry farm insured vis-a-vis premium received;

(c) whether the poultry farms have been paid huge insurance claims on the basis of false poultry health certificates and post-mortem reports;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

348 **Setting up of Madhya Pradesh High Court Bench in Chhattisgarh Region**

6064. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of **LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for setting up a bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court in Chhattisgarh region; and

(b) if so, the time by which the bench is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE, COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Specific recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission for establishment of a Bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Raipur were referred to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for view/comments in consultation with the Chief Justices of the High court. No

proposal has been received so far. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the time by which the bench would be set up.

[Translation]

349 *Uttar Pradesh*  
Setting up of Bank Note Press in U.P.

6065. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Bank Note press in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the locations of the existing Bank Note presses in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The locations of the existing Bank Note presses in the country are at Nasik (Maharashtra) and Dewas (Madhya Pradesh).

350 *Uttar Pradesh*  
Amount Sanctioned Under Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief Scheme To U.P.

6066. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned under the Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 to Uttar Pradesh and the actual amount released so far; and

(b) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that as on 31st August, 1991 the following amounts have been sanctioned and released under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme to the Uttar Pradesh State Cooperative Bank (UPSCB) and Uttar Pradesh State Land Development Bank (UPSLDB) towards the share of the Government of India as grant and towards the share of the State Government Uttar Pradesh as loan:

*Amount sanctioned and released by NABARD as on 31.8.91*

*(In Rs. in crores)*

	<i>Grant representing 50% share of Central Govt.</i>		<i>Loans advanced by NABARD Towards 50% of State's share</i>	
	<i>Sanctioned-Disbursed</i>		<i>Sanctioned-Disbursed</i>	
UPSCB	128.16	128.16	128.16	128.16
UPSLDB	33.02	33.02	33.02	33.02
	161.08	161.18	161.08	161.08

NABARD has also sanctioned Rs.59.06 cores and released Rs.58.81 crores to the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Uttar

Pradesh towards Central Sanctioned-Disbursed reimbursement of the Loan waivers made by them.

[English]

351

**Complaints against Functioning of  
Nationalised Banks**

**6067. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in complaints about the functioning of the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during 1991 so far and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Vacant Posts of Judges in Supreme  
Court/High Courts**

**6068. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Will the Minister of **LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) the dates since when there are vacant posts of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts, court-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGRAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). As on 3.9.91, there were 3 vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and 40 vacancies of permanent Judges and 17 vacancies of Additional Judges in various High Courts of the country. The dates from which these posts are lying vacant are given in the enclosed statement. Recommendations from the Chief Justice of India for filling up the vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court are awaited. As regards filling up of vacancies of Judges in some High Courts, the process of consultation is on. In respect of the remaining High Courts, the State authorities have been reminded to send their recommendations.

STATEMENT

S.No.	High Court	Vacancies		Date from which these are lying vacant			Remark
		Permanant	Additional	4	5	6	
1	2	3					
1.	Allahabad	5	3		15.10.84 (A)		
					15.10.84 (A)		
					7.2.85 (A)		
					22.2.91 (P)		
					30.6.91 (P)		
					8.7.91 (P)		
					16.7.91 (P)		
					5.8.91 (P)		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	2		26.11.82 (A)		
					29.11.92 (A)		
					10.07.90 (P)		
					22.03.91 (P)		
					30.05.91 (P)		
					08.08.91 (P)		

S.No.	High Court	Vacancies		Date from which these are lying vacant		Remark
		Permanent	Additional			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
3.	Bombay	4	4	29.10.90 (A) 20.11.90 (A) 30.12.90 (A) 30.12.90 (A) 01.02.91 (P) 22.02.91 (P) 25.03.91 (P) 19.07.91 (P)		
4.	Calcutta	4	1	01.01.91 (P) 07.01.91 (P) 18.03.91 (P) 25.04.91 (A) 01.07.91 (P)		
5.	Delhi	2	1	21.07.91 (P) 05.08.91 (P) 03.09.91 (A)		

S.No.	High Court	Vacancies		Date from which these are lying vacant			Remark
		Permanent	Additional	3	4	5	
1	2						6
6.	Gauhati	1	—			22.03.91 (P)	
7.	Gujarat	—	—			—	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—			—	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—			—	
10.	Karnataka	2	2			05.06.91 (P) 02.08.91 (A) 02.03.91 (A) 26.08.91 (P)	
11.	Kerala	2	—			12.05.91 (P) 20.08.91 (P)	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	4			27.07.90 (A) 27.07.90 (A) 28.12.90 (A) 28.12.90 (A)	

S.No.	High Court	Vacancies		Date from which these are lying vacant		Remark
		Permanent	Additional	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
13.	Madras	3	—	11.03.91 (P) 22.03.91 (P) 28.04.91 (P) 28.05.91 (P) 01.07.91 (P)		
14.	Orissa	—	—	—		
15.	Patna	5	—	18.12.90 (P) 01.01.91 (P) 04.02.91 (P) 11.02.91 (P) 02.04.91 (P)		
16.	Punjab and Haryana	2	—	01.05.91 (P) 05.08.91 (P)		
17.	Rajasthan	3	—	30.06.90 (P)		

S.No.	High Court	Vacancies		Date from which these are lying vacant			Remark
		Permanent	Additional				
1	2	3	4	5	6		
18.	Sikkim	1	—	08.10.90 (P)			
				28.11.90 (P)			
				05.01.89 (P)			
	Total	40	17				
		Number of Vacancies		Date from which these are lying vacant			
Supreme Court		3		25.09.1990			
				19.01.1991			
				01.03.1991			

363 **Area Under Opium Cultivation**

6069. **SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under opium cultivation in the country has decreased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the extent of decline, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the quality of Indian opium is inferior to that of other countries; and  
(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) and (b). The licensed area under Opium Cultivation during the crop years 1988-89, 1989-90 in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh was as under:-

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	<i>(Figures are in Hectares)</i>		
Madhya Pradesh	7112	7102	7067
Rajasthan	4878	4873	4814
Uttar Pradesh	3258	2631	2879
Total	15,248	14,606	14,760

Production of Opium in India is mainly export oriented. Our exports of opium have, however, been adversely affected on account of emergence of alternate cheaper raw material i.e. concentrate of Poppy Straw (CPS). Commission on Narcotic Drugs and International Narcotics Control Board (UN agencies) have expressed their concern about stocks of opium held by India. In order to meet the situation of mounting stocks of opium during the last one decade or so and to stop further additions to it, one of the measures taken by the Government was to reduce progressively area under poppy cultivation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

364 **Loans from Japan**

6070. **SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans obtained by the Union Government from the Government of Japan during the last six months and the purpose for which it was obtained; and

(b) the terms and conditions including the rate of interest thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) and (b). During the last six months Government of India have signed four loan agreements with the Government of Japan as detailed under:-

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Name /No. of Loan	Date of Signing	Amount of Loan (In yen Billion)	Amortization and rate of interest	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Emergency Commodity Loan (ID-C.6)	31.5.91	20.256	18 Years after a grace period of 7 years and interest @ 2.6 % p.a.	Co-financing loan of similar amount from ADB, for import of diesel.
2.	Small Scale Industries Development Programme (ID-P. 77)	13.6.91	20.256	20 Years after a grace period of 10 years and interest @ 2.5 % p.a.	To finance small scale industries through a line of credit to SIDBI.
3.	Anpara Power Transmission System Project (I) (ID-P. 65)	13.6.91	19.319	20 Years after a grace period of 10 years and interest @ 2.5 % p.a.	To create transmission system for evacuation of Power from Anpara Thermal Station
4.	Karnataka State Comprehensive Land Use Management Project (ID-P. 67)	13.6.91	16.050	—do—	For the purpose of environmental preservation, productivity in- crease and improvement of living conditions.

[English]

367

**Business in Branches of Nationalised  
Banks in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir  
and Assam**

6071. **SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-  
YAPPA:**  
**SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINI-  
VASAN:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the business in a large  
number of branches of the nationalised banks

in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam  
has come down to a great extent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the busi-  
ness of the banks in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR  
SINGH): (a) and (b). The deposits and credit  
of public sector banks in Punjab, Jammu &  
Kashmir and Assam as on the last Fridays of  
December, 1989 and December, 1990  
alongwith the all-India figures are given be-  
low:-

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in Crores)

As at the end of	Deposits	% increase in deposit	Credit	C : D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Punjab</b>				
Dec. 1988	7539	—	3094	41.0
Dec. 1989	8226	9.10 %	3659	44.4
Dec. 1990	9376	13.98 %	4082	43.6
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>				
Dec. 1988	715	—	229	32.0
Dec. 1989	793	10.87 %	258	32.5
Dec. 1990	833	5.11 %	267	32.0
<b>Assam</b>				
Dec. 1988	1483	—	794	53.5
Dec. 1989	1639	10.50 %	885	54.0
Dec. 1990	1882	14.80 %	976	51.8

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As at the end of	Deposits	% Increase in deposit	Credit	C : D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
<b>All - India</b>				
Dec. 1988	127069		76204	59.9
Dec. 1989	143276	12.5 %	90035	62.8
Dec. 1990	161943	13.02 %	104536	64.6

It will be observed that although the deposits in the branches of the public sector banks functioning in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam have increased, the rate of growth of deposits has marginally declined in Punjab and Assam whereas it has declined considerably in Jammu & Kashmir. The Credit-Deposit Ratio in these three States has also marginally decreased.

The decline in the rate of growth of deposits and business in respect of public sector banks in the above States is mainly due to the existing law and order problems.

(c) Commercial banks have been advised by RBI to extend certain concessions to customers/borrowers in the States of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir envisaging sanction on merit of additional limits, granting suitable relaxations in the terms and conditions of the sanction of advance including relaxations in the existing norms for inventories and receivables, consideration of liberal credit/letters of credit limits, permitting higher bill discounting limits to borrowers within the overall permissible bank finance, ensuring margins on bills not exceeding ordinarily 10%, etc. These concessions will remain in force upto 31st March, 1992.

#### **C.S.D. Canteens**

6072. SHRIC.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawans and Officers of other ranks are not able to get proper items from C.S.D. Canteens;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to broad-base the existing management system in canteen stores dept;

(d) whether the Government propose to induct professional management experts from outside into this organisation;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). All items procured by CSD are made available through the Unit Run Canteens to all entitled personnel, irrespective of rank or any other distinction. All popularly demanded items are made available.

(c) to (f). The C.S.D. is manned by efficient and professionally qualified personnel, recruited through the UPSC. In order to keep the personnel abreast with the latest managerial techniques, they are periodically deputed to undergo professional management training courses and programmes.

Professional Consultants are also engaged, from time to time, to suggest measures to tackle specific problems. The recommendations of such Consultants are implemented with the approval of the Executive committee/Board of Control, Canteen Services.

#### **Pending S.L.Ps on Service Matters in Supreme Court**

6073. SHRIRAJNATH SONKERSHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Special Leave Petitions on service matters pending in the Supreme Court; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to get these Special Leave Petitions expedited?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) As on 3rd September, 1991, 4199 Special Leave Petitions relating to service matters were pending in the Supreme court.

(b) The Special Leave Petitions on Service matters like other Admission Matters are normally listed before the Court in the chronological order in which these have been registered except those which are mentioned by Counsel/Party for urgent hearing and are so directed.

### Vehicular Pollution In Delhi

6074. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transport Department of Delhi Administration has drawn up a new strategy to tackle vehicular pollution in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per the strategy drawn up by Delhi Administration, the vehicle owners/operators of trucks, buses and autorickshaws will be directly involved in helping the administration to control vehicular pollution. At the entry points, facilities will be provided for trucks and buses entering into Delhi to check whether the vehicle is within the pollution limits and in case it is not, the driver will be advised to immediately rectify the defects. Action is being taken to provide facilities at the entry points for checking the vehicles. Besides this, the vehicle owners/drivers will

be educated about the maintenance techniques to reduce pollution and increase mileage and fuel efficiency. It is also proposed to organise seminars, awareness camps and discussions with the fleet owners, members of various unions and individual vehicle owners.

### Green Service by DTC between Noida and R.K. Puram

6075. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Green Service between NOIDA and R.K. Puram has been introduced by D.T.C. recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether flat fare is charged from all the passengers including adults and minors;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to extend this Green Service to other parts of Delhi in near future;

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On an experimental basis, Green line service at a frequency of 35/70 minutes has been introduced between NOIDA Sector 37 and R.K. Puram-I charging a flat fare from all passengers except children below 5 years.

(d) The aim of introducing these services is to provide fast and comfortable service at a fare higher than the ordinary for those commuters who are availing services of chartered buses, auto rickshaws, taxis etc.

(e) and (f). Continuance or extension of Green Line Service to other areas will depend upon the successful operation of the services started on experimental basis.

**377**  
**Facilities provided by Public Sector Banks to Employees Associations**

6076. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have directed the public sector banks to provide office accommodation and other facilities like check-off facility etc. to their SC/ST employees' organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Syndicate Bank has already provided furnished Office accommodation and other facilities to the Syndicate Bank SC/ST Employees' Association (Regd.), New Delhi and its representatives without approval of Government ;

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

(e) whether the Syndicate Bank has also provided similar facilities to All India Syndicate Bank SC/ST Employees Welfare Association (Regd.), New Delhi and its representatives;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the names of other public sector banks allowing such facilities to their SC/ST employees organisations and representatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Syndicate Bank has reported that it has made available unutilised

space at one of its branches in Delhi to Syndicate Banks SC/ST Employees Association (Regd.) for its welfare activities. No separate premises has been hired by the bank for this purpose.

(e) and (f) The Bank has further reported that it has not provided similar facilities to the All India Syndicate Bank SC/ST Employees Welfare Association (Regd.) as it is minority in character.

(g) Punjab National Bank, Union Bank of India, Indian Bank and Indian Overseas Bank have allowed the facility of deduction of membership fee from the salary of the members of their respective SC/ST Employees' Associations. UCD Bank and Bank of Maharashtra have provided office accommodation to their respective SC/ST Employees Welfare Associations and Allahabad Bank has provided the check-off facility as well as office accommodation to its SC/ST Employees Welfare Association.

{Translation} **378**

**Complaints Against use of Sub-Standard Parts in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited**

6077. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA  
NAYAK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding the use of sub-standard parts in the Lucknow unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and action

taken against the persons found responsible; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). An enquiry was conducted by HAL which established this as a case of systems deficiency and no specific officer has been held responsible. Appropriate rectification action has been initiated by the Company.

[English]

### Selection to Defence Services

6078. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPLAN:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Air Force, Navy and Army the authorities insist on 70 per cent marks in SSLC Examination as minimum for selection to defence services instead of 60 per cent, 50 per cent and 45 per cent respectively being followed till recently as the criteria for selection for candidates belonging to Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Alappuzha Districts, while the percentage of marks prescribed for other districts are much less;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to fix a uniform criteria for selection to these services?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The minimum qualifying marks required to be obtained at the SSLC/Matriculation Examination for applying for recruitment to the general/non-technical trades of the Defence Services are the same all over the country, as per details given below:-

(i) Soldiers (General Duty) - Pass percentage in the Army.

(ii) Sailors (Direct Entry Matriculates) - 55% in the Navy

(However, for the sons/brothers of Naval personnel the qualifying marks are 45%)

(iii) Airmen (Non-technical) in the Air Force - 45%

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The criteria are followed uniformly, throughout the country.

[Translation]

Excise Duty Received From M/s. I.T.C. Limited, Monghyr

6079. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central revenue in the form of excise duty earned by the Union Government from I.T.C Limited, Monghyr, Bihar every year;

(b) whether ten per cent of the Central revenue earned from a city is spent on its development; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not spending this amount on the development of Monghyr city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) The amount of Central Excise duty earned by the Union Government from M/s. I.T.C. Limited, Monghyr, Bihar, for the last three years was as under:-

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1988-89	Rs. 144.64 crores
1989-90	Rs. 195.96 crores
1990-91	Rs. 243.20 crores

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(b) and (c). There is no provision in the Central Excise Law to spend ten per cent of the Central excise duty earned from a city on its development.

381  
**Use of Imported Machine by Ghazipur  
 AFFIM and Alkaloid Works**

6080. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:  
 Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether machines worth Rupees ten crores were imported for research work in Gazipur Affim and Alkaloid Works during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aforesaid machines have been installed and are in use;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (e). No, Sir. The Government Opium and Alkaloid Works Undertaking, Ghazipur has not imported machines worth Rs.10 crores during 1989-90 for research work. However, 5 equipments worth Rs.52.90 lakhs were imported for the Alkaloid Plant at Ghazipur Undertaking in the year 1985. Of these, one equipment, namely High Performance Liquid Chromatograph is being used. As regards remaining 4 equipments trials on duplicate set of equipments which were simultane-

ously imported for the Alkaloid plant, Neemuch are still going on. After successful running of the equipments at the Neemuch Plant, the equipments meant for the Ghazipur Plant will be put to use.

[English] 382  
*pharmaceutical*  
**Enquiry Against Osiers Pharma Limited**

6081. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-  
DARU:  
SHRI SUDARSAN  
RAYCHAUDHURI:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AG-  
NIHOTRI:

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

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission had ordered an enquiry against the Osiers Pharma Limited, a Tamil Nadu based company manufacturing life saving drugs;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the Company?

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

(b) and (c). The relevant Unfair Trade Practices Enquiry (No. 31 of 1989) is to come up before the Commission on 15.1.1991. In such cases, the MRTS Commission, being a quasi judicial body, is empowered to take necessary action under

the provisions of the MRTTP Act, 1969.

383 **Alleged Violation of Human Rights and Abuse of Power by Armed Forces**

6082. DR. S.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been persistent allegations regarding violation of human right and abuse of power by the armed forces in the north-east with arbitrary detention, torture and killings;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to inquire into the allegations;

(c) the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the defaulting personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). There have been no allegations of atrocities by the Army in the North Eastern States in the recent past except from Assam, in the wake of the launching of OP Bajrang in end 1990. The latter allegations have been carefully looked into and most of them have been found to be baseless and motivated. Even where minor deviations from laid down rules and procedure had come to notice, stern action has been taken against the defaulting personnel. Out of the 295 writ petitions pertaining to alleged atrocities by the Army, disposed off by the Guwahati High Court, the orders in 291 have been in favour of the Government.

The Indian Army is a highly patriotic and professional Armed Force. It has been performing a very difficult duty in the North East,

in keeping with its highest traditions.

[Translation]

384 **Narcotics Gangs in Country**

6083. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of narcotics gangs apprehended during the last three years, the details of the narcotics seized from them and the estimated value thereof; State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have made any efforts to find out the possibility of the connivance of the officers appointed to check the narcotics trade with these gangs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Statewise arrests and seizures for the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. Valuation of seized drugs is not done, as all seized drugs are liable to confiscation and destruction, and the law permits even pre-trial destruction.

(b) to (d). The Government is watchful and has also provided for serve punishment for such acts of connivance. The concerned Departments and Organisations, Central and States, and the competent appointing authorities for each ranks in these different organisations, are responsible to keep watch on their subordinate officials to prevent, detect and punish such delinquencies.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs.	No of persons Arrested	Quantity of Drugs Seized (in kg.)					
			Opium	Heroin	Ganja	Hashish	Mathaqualone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	702	49.970	2.254	6197.00	—	—	
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	9	—	—	9.00	00.018	—	
3.	Assam	97	103.25	3.189	4162.275	—	—	
4.	Bihar	205	4.3	26.315	46892.66	2287.350	—	
5.	Delhi	956	649.027	517.721	764.991	4876.55	40.00	
6.	Gujrat	129	167.6	64.93	322.478	160.99	—	
7.	Kerala	727	30.335	94.44	4448.903	2337.003	—	
8.	Mizoram	164	1.75	7.154	160.066	—	—	
9.	Nagaland	87	00.003	6.003	1551.00	—	—	
10.	Orissa	117	0.859	1.009	1402.403	0.35	—	
11.	Punjab	265	1637.15	2409.095	25.00	645.52	0.300	
12.	Rajasthan	218	1263.74	1255.114	64.227	4457.13	252- Tablets + 0.100	

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs.	No of persons Arrested				Quantity of Durgs Seized (in kg.)			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Tamil Nadu			2962	157.605	191.604	34126.8	4.003	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh			2192	510.73	56.896	1970.915	1665.682	—
15.	West Bengal			343	136.64	37.865	8196.4	43.28	00.200
16.	Jammu & Kashmir			83	27.105	138.0	51.0	257.915	—
17.	Karnataka			254	23.5	26.3	23.6	0.234	00.480
18.	Haryana			512	156.54	3.002	86.06	140.656	—
19.	Himachal Pradesh			172	35.809	0.015	—	128.613	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh			274	3411.262	26.151	195.233	86.425	221.00
21.	Maharashtra			1461	158.391	2968.65	2677.604	4422.312	4366.614
22.	Manipur			474	3.00	21.086	15889.5	—	3
23.	Meghalaya			607	—	6.803	886.2	20.0	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh			4	—	—	8808.0	—	—

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs.	No of persons Arrested			Quantity of Durgs Seized (in kg.)			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	2							
25.	Chandigarh	39	22.00	32.017	—	14.0	—	
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28.	Goa	72	1.066	0.014	4.116	9.091	—	
29.	Pondicherry	6	—	0.031	0.026	—	—	
30.	Tripura	2	—	3.0	—	—	—	
31.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		13133	8691.542	7898.658	139125.457	17577.122	4631.694 + 252 Tables	

**[English]****Input Output Norms for Fabric Imports**

**6084. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the input-output norms for fabric imports have been worked out by the Union Government.

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Input output norms for import of fabrics against readymade garment exports are already prescribed under Appendix 13 'C' of Import-Export Policy.

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

**[Translation]**

**Committee to examine Structure of Taxes for Checking Growth of Black Money**

**6085. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a committee to examine the structure of taxes for checking the growth of black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Govern-

ment has constituted on 29th August, 1991 a high level Committee of experts to examine the structure of direct and indirect taxes and to give their recommendations, inter-alia, for making the tax system more elastic, broad based and also to suggest measures required for simplifying the existing laws and regulations to facilitate better enforcement and compliance. Better enforcement of tax-laws and better compliance to them is expected to check the growth of black money.

(c) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

**[English]**

**Setting Up of a Public Sector Gold Bank**

**6068. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
DR. C. SILVERA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a public sector gold bank with the purpose of acquiring foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a gold bank is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Reserve Bank of India, in February 1991, communicated to the Government of India, through a letter, an idea for setting up of a Gold Bank.

(b) Details will have to be worked out after the ideas are examined and a decision taken to make a detailed proposal in the light of such examination.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, the time by which such a bank is likely to be set up does not arise.

393 *Foreign Trade*  
**High Level Committee on Improvements in Trade Policy**

6087. **SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Committee was constituted by the Government to make improvements in the trade policy;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. A High Powered Committee on Trade Policy has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Commerce Secretary. A copy of the terms of reference of the Committee is annexed. The Committee is to submit its final report by 30.6.1992.

393  
**Lending Policy of Banks in Punjab**

6088. **SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Punjab banks told to review lending policy' appearing in The Hindustan Times dated August, 13 1991;

(b) if so, the fact thereof; and

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

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

(b) The various administrative offices and branches of banks in Punjab have received threats from militants from time to time. Recently two bulletins were issued by some militants making various demands from the banks and their employees in Punjab. These demands mostly relate to the prevention of flow of deposit from Punjab to outside the State, use of Punjabi language in the working of the banks, recruitment of maximum number of Sikh youth in the banks, liberalised grant of loans to the poor persons in the State, etc. The news item referred to in part (a) repeats more or less these threats and demands.

(c) Government of India and the State Government have reviewed the situation with the banks. State Government and the banks have been alerted to take necessary precautionary measures.

394  
**Exploitation of Customers by Foreign Banks**

6089. **SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has issued a show cause notice to the American Citibank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check exploitation of customers by foreign banks operating in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have issued a Notice of Enquiry to M/s Citibank, New Delhi, in respect of a circular dated 20.2.91 issued by them. The enquiry has been instituted for charging 'service fee' from their customers which is a restrictive trade practice within the meaning of Section 20(0) of the MRTTP Act, 1969. The Commission have also issued an injection notice to M/s Citibank directing them to explain as to why they may not be restrained from making deductions on account of service charges from the accounts of account holders who do not need additional facilities from the respondent bank.

(c) Whenever complaints are received Reserve Bank of India take up such complaints with the concerned bank for redressal.

*395 Government Service*  
Revision of Pay Scales

6090. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of categories in the pre-revised scale of Rs.550-900 for which the pay scale of Rs.2000-3200 or Rs.2000-3000 was recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission and accepted by the Government;

(b) whether some more categories in the pre-revised scale of Rs.550-900 (revised scale Rs.1640-2900) have represented to the Government for revision of their pay scales from Rs.1640-2900 to Rs.2000-3200 or Rs.2000-3500 after the implementation of pay scales of Fourth Pay Commission by the Government; and

(c) if so, the details of categories to whom the revised scale of Rs.2000-3200 or Rs.2000-3500 have been granted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Full details of categories of posts in the pre-revised scale of Rs.550-900 for which revised scales of Rs.2000-3200/3500 were recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission and accepted by Government are contained in the Ministry of Finance Notification No. F.15(1)-IC/86, dated 22.9.1986.

(b) and (c). Representation received in this regard were examined and it was not found possible to revise the pay scale from Rs.1640-2900 to Rs.200-3200/3500.

[Translation]

*396 Uthar Pradesh*  
Area of Ghoshpur AIR-Strip

6091. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:  
SHRI RAM BADAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in acres of Ghoshpur air-strip in Ghazipur district;

(b) the existing area of the said air-strip;

(c) whether the Government are maintaining the air-strip; and

(d) whether the surplus land of the air-strip has been distributed or proposed to be distributed among the landless persons?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) There is no Ghoshpur air-strip in Ghazipur district under this Ministry.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Institutional Credit Flow to Agriculture**

6092. **PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total institutional credit (Long-Term, Short-Term and Medium-Term) flow to Agriculture per hectare in each State during the last three years; and

(b) the percentage of recoveries made and the amount outstanding in these years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR**

**SINGH):** (a) and (b). The data reporting system does not generate the information in the manner asked for. However, the State-wise outstanding amount of advances given by all scheduled commercial banks for agricultural and allied activities for the last three years ending June 1987, 1988 and September 1989 (latest available) is given in the attached Statement-I. The Government and Reserve Bank of India monitor only recovery of direct agricultural advance. The State-wise recovery of direct agricultural advance by all scheduled commercial banks as on last Friday of June 1987, 1988 and 1989 is given in the attached Statement-II

## STATEMENT - I

Statement Showing State-wise Amount of Outstanding advances for Agriculture Sector Given by all Scheduled Commercial Banks as on the Last Friday of June 1987, June 1988 and September, 1989 (Latest available)

		(Rs. in Crores)			
Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	June 1987	June 1988	September 1989	
1	2	3	4	5	
	NORTHERN REGION				
1.	Haryana	2179.77	2392.24	2946.09	
2.	Himachal Pradesh	435.18	531.12	634.11	
3.	Jamm & Kashmir	54.87	62.26	70.66	
4.	punjab	42.02	45.89	50.75	
5.	Rajasthan	818.13	872.51	1045.67	
6.	Chandigarh	508.92	597.18	721.91	
7.	Delhi	203.89	156.36	186.63	
	NORTH EASTERN REGION				
8.	Assam	129.53	126.92	236.22	
		87.47	153.375	198.99	
			102.19	131.0	

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	June 1987	June 1988	September 1989
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Manipur	4.50	5.07	6.4
10.	Meghalaya	7.63	8.74	11.5
11.	Nagaland	10.21	12.84	17.9
12.	Tripura	14.69	17.60	22.6
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.45	1.68	2.9
14.	Mizoram	1.32	1.64	2.3
15.	Sikkim	2.28	3.60	4.3
	EASTERN REGION	1214.00	1361.93	1643.00
16.	Bihar	494.14	562.60	690.2
17.	Orissa	268.61	303.01	358.00
18.	West Bengal	449.45	494.28	591.0
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	1.87	2.04	2.4

**STATEMENT - I**

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Written Answers

SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

Written Answers

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Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	June 1987	June 1988	September 1989
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>			
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1700.55	1925.97	2400.00
		589.83	713.28	934.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.72	1212.63	1466.78
	<b>WESTERN REGION</b>			
		1671.62	1983.47	2392.7
22.	Gujarat	587.51	714.91	786.7
23.	Maharashtra	1062.57	1242.79	1571.5
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	21.02	25.22	33.7
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.52	0.55	0.7
	<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>			
		4068.314	4698.22	5803.8
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1356.83	1561.02	1926.7
27.	Karnataka	1016.00	1182.90	1466.6
28.	Kerala	477.78	530.43	609.0
29.	Tamil Nadu	1193.68	1395.44	1770.6
30.	Pondicherry	23.71	28.10	30.40

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	June 1987	June 1988	September 1989
1	2	3	4	5
31.	Lakshadweep	0.34	0.33	0.3
	All India	10963.91	12515.14	15385.02

## STATEMENT - I

Sl. No.	Name of state/Union Territory	Percentage of recoveries to demand				
		June 1987	June 1988	June 1989		
1	2	3	4	5		
I.	NORTHERN REGION					
	Haryana	60.4	59.8	58.5		
	Himachal Pradesh	53.4	48.0	55.3		
	Jammu & Kashmir	40.6	40.8	43.2		
	Punjab	27.2	24.2	40.1		
	Rajasthan	69.8	71.8	69.4		
	Chandigarh	49.5	44.8	44.1		
	Delhi	76.8	66.5	70.1		
		48.0	35.3	35.7		
II.	NORTH EASTERN REGION					
	Assam	38.2	35.3	38.7		
	Manipur	39.4	36.6	39.0		
	Meghalaya	21.9	15.2	22.4		
		30.3	32.5	39.1		

Sl. No.	Name of state/Union Territory	Percentage of recoveries to demand				
		June 1987	June 1988	June 1989		
1	2	3	4	5		
	Nagaland	43.3	40.0	45.8		
	Tripura	41.0	30.7	27.2		
	Arunachal Pradesh	52.6	56.7	58.6		
	Mizoram	50.4	38.9	37.4		
	Sikkim	53.0	53.8	59.4		
III.	EASTERN REGION	47.2	49.9	50.3		
	Bihar	44.7	47.7	47.8		
	Orissa	52.8	52.3	54.5		
	West Bengal	45.7	50.4	50.0		
	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-		
	Islands	39.9	37.7	33.0		
IV.	CENTRAL REGION	54.1	55.6	57.8		
	Madhya Pradesh	46.0	52.1	57.5		

## STATEMENT - I

Sl. No.	Name of state/Union Territory	Percentage of recoveries to demand			
		June 1987	June 1988	June 1989	
1	2	3	4	5	
	Uttar Pradesh	58.1	57.5	57.9	
V.	WESTERN REGION	49.5	50.9	54.5	
	Gujarat	51.7	53.3	58.5	
	Maharashtra	47.8	49.8	52.0	
	Goa, Daman & Diu	52.1	50.7	56.0*	23.3+
	Dadra Nagar Haveli	39.2	50.6	55.8	
VI.	SOUTHERN REGION	61.5	59.7	59.7	
	Andhra Pradesh	60.9	59.0	59.5	
	Karnataka	51.9	46.2	47.3	
	Kerala	73.1	68.1	65.9	
	Tamil Nadu	65.8	67.7	66.3	

Sl. No.	Name of state/Union Territory	Percentage of recoveries to demand				
		June 1987	June 1988	June 1989		
1	2	3	4	5		
	Pondicherry	62.3	66.5	62.0		
	Lakshadweep	77.4	56.1	59.3		
	ALL INDIA	57.1	56.8	57.3		

\*Relates to Daman & Diu  
+Relates to Goa

415 Review of Loan Waiver Scheme

6093. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding review of loan waiver scheme for the farmers appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated June 26, 1991;

(b) if so, whether such a review has since been carried out; and

(c) if not, the time by which such a review is likely to be done?

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

(b) The Government do not propose to make any changes in the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

415 Alleged Charges Against Former  
Chairmen-Managing Directors of Banks

6094. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has filed charge sheet against some former Chairmen-Managing Directors of public sector banks in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such persons and the nature of charges levelled against them;

(c) whether investigations are going on in respect of several senior officials of public sector banks in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR  
SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Central Bureau of Investigation has informed that it has filed charge-sheets against Shri R. Raghupathi, ex-chairmen & Managing Director, Syndicate Bank and Shri Amrit Sagar Puri, ex-Managing Director of State Bank of India. The charge-sheet against Shri Raghupathi was filed on 28.7.86 for possession of assets disproportionate to his known sources of inform. The charge-sheet against Shri Puri was filed on 10.6.88 on the allegation of showing undue favour to a private company in the matter of placement of funds/release of money. The case against Shri Raghupathi has been discharged on 9.7.89. The case against Shri Puri is in the Court.

(c) and (d). CBI has reported that it has taken up 37 cases for investigation involving 42 senior officials of various public sector banks on various charge like showing undue favour and sanctioning/releasing loans to fictitious persons/firms, possession of disproportionate assets, bribery, criminal misconduct etc.

416 Foreign Trade  
Supplementary Licences

6095. DR. C SILVERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether practice of issuing supplementary licences has since been abolished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria involved in issue of supplementary licences ;

(d) whether some practice of granting automatic licences also exists; and

(e) if so, the details of the criteria adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). As a follow up of the

new Trade Policy announced by the Commerce Minister on 4.7.1991 grant of supplementary licences for items appearing in the Limited Permissible List (Appendix-3) has been abolished except for units in the small scale sector and those engaged in the manufacture of life saving drugs/equipments. This has been done keeping in view the adverse balance of payment situation of the country. However, the provision for grant of supplementary licences for items appearing in the Restricted List (Appendix-28) continues as hitherto. The Supplementary licences, now known as Special Licences, are granted on the basis of the recommendation of the Sponsoring Authority of the unit concerned.

(d) and (e). The practice of granting Automatic Licences continues. However, these licences will now be granted only to the units in the Small Scale Sector and those engaged in the manufacture of Life Saving Drugs and Equipments for a value equivalent to 50% of the Supplementary Licence granted to the unit concerned in the preceding licensing year.

#### 417 Discussion with World Bank on Industrial Policy

6096. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions were held with World Bank regarding new industrial policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Preliminary discussions have been held with the World Bank officials regarding a possible structural adjustment loan. In that context, the statement on industrial policy was explained to the Bank Team.

\*Not recorded.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): Sir, a shameful incident took in Bahadurgarh Police Station in Haryana where men were stripped before the women folk. It is a shameful incident. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH (Bhiwani): Please allow me to raise this issue. Weaker sections are being victimised. The laws are being thrown to winds. The men are being striped of their clothes before their women folk. (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seats. You have to do it one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One by one. What you are saying is not going on record. So, on by one. I am allowing Shri George Fernandes.

(Interruptions)\*

**[Translation]**

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafarpur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I had raised the issue of collective responsibility of Cabinet as provided under Article 75(3) of the Constitution. It was your order that prior notice of the issue to be raised must be given not only to you but also to the concerned Minister. Last night, I sent all the cuttings of papers and copies of the letters written to you, to the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Eduardo Faleiro. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this issue is very serious because the decision taken about two years back in this house to lay Konkan Railway from Roha to Mangalore is being stalled. A member of the Cabinet, is not only working to stall the project, but is also terming it as an

**[English]**

act of vandalism against the people of Goa,

**[Translation]**

"act of vandalism" being carried out by the Railway Minister, Shri Jaffer Sharif and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways Shri Mallikarjun. By using the words 'act of vandalism' Shri Eduardo Faleiro has levelled allegations against the two Ministers that they are serving the interests of their own region and they are least concerned about the national interests. At the same time, another allegation levelled by him is that the Konkan project was conceived by a Railway Minister who belonged to Maharashtra and it was implemented by the one who came from Karnataka. These Railway Ministers he says, formulated the project keeping in view the interests of their respective regions only and, thus, they are guilty of having hatched a conspiracy to destroy Goa.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether his allegation is directed against a former

Railway Minister because I have no knowledge of a Minister hailing from Karnataka furthering the interests of his region by execution of this railway project. As far as my knowledge goes, Jaffer Sharief hails from Bangalore, whereas the proposed railway line passes through Mangalore. It is just possible that Shri Faleiro may be ignorant of the difference between 'Bangalore' and 'Mangalore'. So far as the Question of the Minister born in Maharashtra is concerned, there was only one Railway Minister from Maharashtra and it was Shri S.K. Patil. But after 1970, he was never elected to this House, whereas the Konkan Railway Project began just one and half years back. Prof. Madhu Dandavate is also Maharashtrian by birth. It was Prof. Dandavate who had taken initiative in this connection. Sir, you would perhaps remember it was he who played a prominent role in the completion of the railwayline from Roha to Dasgaon. But here is a case of a Union Minister who has taken oath or affirmation to the constitution that he will uphold the Constitution and that he will faithfully and conscientiously discharge his duties as a Minister and that he will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will and he is levelling allegations against his own colleagues by calling them vandals and saying that they are indulging in vandalism. The Konkan Railway which is to connect Bombay to Mangalore and thereby the entire western coast is expected to cost Rs. 1500 crores. But if this is delayed, the expenditure would go up to Rs. 1800 crores. Not only that it will take one more year for its completion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these facts are supposed to be with the Government, the Prime Minister and the cabinet. If a responsible member of the Council of Ministers levels such an allegation against his colleagues, especially when he is aware of the facts, then it becomes a clear cut case of violation of the Article 75(3) of the constitution. Right now,

the Prime Minister is not here, but the leader of the House is very much present and he is a senior Minister also. I would like to know whether the Minister in the present government are at liberty to level allegations against another Minister and thereby stall the execution of projects approved by this House? I know their difficulties. Their problem is that the interests of the bus and taxi operators' lobby are at stake following execution of the Konkan Railway Project. Actually, his area is having the colonies of rich people. That is why he does not want that even a very small portion of their land is acquired for the railway project. He does not mind if land belonging to the poor is acquired. Through you, I want to know from the The Hon. Prime Minister—know he is away on a foreign visit—whether a Minister who has publicly condemned his colleagues by using the words 'acts of vandalism' will continue to be in the Council of Ministers?

Recently, we witnessed another episode. Shri Ramamurthy was the Minister of Labour. On the issue of Kaveri dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, he had... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIDIGVIJAYASINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, on a point of order, Has he given these charges in writing to you in advance? He is making charges against the person. Has he given in writing?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, I have given it in writing. I am sorry, my voice is not audible to you. I have given it in writing. I am only informing you. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

I do not know who is competent to handle this issue in the absence of the Prime Minister; yet I would expect the Government

to solve this tangle by issuing a directive in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Mavattupuzha): In Kerala, there is shortage of rice which is to be made available for public distribution system. One lakh seventy five thousand tonnes of rice is ready for delivery from Andhra Pradesh. But it cannot be sent because railway wagoons are not available. Again fifty thousand tonnes of wheat is ready for transportation from Punjab. Again because of lack of availability of wagons, this is not transported.

There has been very good public distribution system since the new Government has come in Kerala. Therefore, if this position is prolonged further, there is likelihood of shortage of rice and wheat in the State for public distribution system and the whole system will be tampered.

I request that the Government should take this case very seriously and make available adequate number of covered wagons in which food items could be transported.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: A shameful incident took place in Bahadurgarh police station of Haryana where male persons were stripped before women folk in the police custody. The police party went to Bharal village in the night of Friday and without warrant broke open the doors of the four villagers. They broke the walls of the villagers' houses and beat up men and women. The following day again they came and took 35 men and women of that village to the police station and arrested them. The police stripped the male persons before their women folk. They asked the women folk to beat the naked men in the presence of police. This is barbaric act of the police of Haryana State. I demand a statement from the Home Minister

on this barbaric act of the police of Haryana.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): The matter which has been raised is concerning with my constituency.

*[Translation]*

Police reached there. The parties had a dispute on a piece of common land. One of the parties, who wanted to demolish it, took police to that place....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why the men were stripped?

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: The matter is concerning my constituency. I was hearing you. You first allow me to state the facts. Let me say. You are saying all these things.*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

The police went there. Police was attacked by the villagers. With the result the police committed high handedness.

*[English]*

I admit it. After that, I talked to the Chief Minister immediately when I learned about what has happened. The Chief Minister has suspended the concerned SHO. He has suspended the Inspector who had headed the party on the spot and further the Chief Minister has ordered magisterial enquiry into the matter. We also said that the person who led the party should be punished. What more do you want? I do not understand.

*[Translation]*

I admit that there should not be any

excess on common man. Any kind of police action is wrong. The Chief Minister has ordered magisterial enquiry into the matter.

*[English]*

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: I seek your protection. You never allowed me to speak.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let me say something.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down, please. It is not the way. You see. Whatsoever happened, cannot be supported here by any one. But what happened? One speaks in this way while other chooses the entirely different way. Are we in a position to tell what had really happened? How will the Parliament work when you do not keep the national and international issues in mind. Neither you speak on them, nor the policy related to such matters. Instead you discuss the matter which are subjudice. We would have to reach to the root of the fact alongwith having full sympathy. Out versions are different. Every member should not try to speak on it.

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: How can be justice hoped of until the facts appear?*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing you to speak on it. Please speak on it.

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 31st police reached there in connection with a tiny incident. The police, instead of arresting the wanted person, entered some other's house. the police had tried to beat the woman when she objected to them. Her husband suddenly appeared there and tried to rescue the woman. The next day 200 of

police-personnells, headed by a Deputy S.P., went there. They beat the villagers indiscriminately. They spared none, be they children, women or even pregnant woman. 35 persons were arrested and put into the police lock up. All the villagers requested to punish only the guilty person. There was nothing like that.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Were you present there?

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: I have been there in the evening and came to know entire history of the incident from villagers. I think, the Magisterial enquiry is only an eye wash. We want an enquiry by a sitting judge of a High Court. I also submit that the police officer, whosoever he may be found responsible for this high handedness and who compelled ladies to see their male members naked, must be prosecuted. By merely transferring him makes no difference. People there, would not get justice unless and until action is taken against the Deputy S.P. and S.H.O. Suspension is not a punishment. The panchayat there could not be satisfied until they are arrested and proecuted. Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minster that there can be nothing a greater shame than it that despite our regular discussion on the atrocities on Harijans and women, women are compelled to see the naked men in broad-day-light...*(Interruptions)*.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't prolong it. This is not a court of Law. We cannot come to a final conclusion. You have given your version. Now, you have to sit down, Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): I have to say only one thing in this

regard..*(Interruptions)*

AN HON MEMBER: Have you forgotten the Meham incidence and other such incidences.

MR. SPEAKER: Paswan Ji, you are not required to intervene in every topic.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: As you have mentioned it, I want to warn that the incidence of Meham will be repeated there if this incidence is taken lightly by the House. The atrocities committed by the police in Bahadurgarh shows that repetition of Meham incidence cannot be checked. Therefore, I would like to request you to take actions keeping in view the law and order situation there..*(Interruptions)*.

The Government of Haryana would collapse in it..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: It's enquiry should be conducted by a sitting judge of a High court. Do not try to save the culprit..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. SPEAKER: It is too much now. Take your seat, please.

*[English]*

I am allowing Rabi Ray-Ji.

*[Translation]*

I will allow you. The business of the House will be conducted as you wish. This House will work according to you. Decide yourself as to who would speak.

SHRI UDAY PARATAP SINGH (Main-puri): I would express my opinion in this regard within a minute. Yesterday, I went there and found that as it was matter of atrocities on women, people there are anxious as we are here. I would like to suggest that a team of four lady members of this

House, hailing from different parties, should visit there to have an on the spot study and action be taken accordingly. Please accept this suggestion.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): I would like to utter a sentence before I raise my question. Yesterday I submitted the matter in connection with Bahadurgarh incidence but it has not been taken for discussion so far. Try to forget the contained dispute in it for a while, as I want to refer what an oldest person of the village uttered whether the Britishers had come back. Telling it I am coming to my point. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time of the House today ...*(Interruptions)*.

*[English]*

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: A Magisterial enquiry has been ordered. The Chief Minister has ordered the suspension of the SHO and the Inspector. What more do they want?

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

In this connection a magisterial inquiry has been ordered, but it does not have his consent...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI TARA SINGH (Kurukshetra): Let me know who took them there? The person who has taken them there is against the Chief Minister. All those four MPs have gone there with a particular person and making the entire issue political.

MR. SPEAKER: You, please sit down.

*[English]*

Now, you please sit down. I allowed two

or three times. This is not correct. I have to allow the other Members also to speak on other issues. I have said that we are going to discuss the atrocities on women in this House. We are going to fix the time. Why should you take so much time than what is required? You had your chance to make your point. Please allow the other Members also to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RABI RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise a question of international importance. This question is very much important for our country and Russia and the Soviet Union are our friendly countries. Today, I would like to express my thanks to the Parliament of Russia for its wisdom and dexterity it has displayed in protecting Russia from disintegration.... On this occasion, I express my thanks to Mr. Gorbachev. Boris and Leonid Karwazuk of Ukraine, I congratulate them. Russia is our friendly country. We all wish that the integrity of Russia must remain intact. Let us rise above our party affiliations and on behalf of all the parties we should express our regards to the Parliament of Russia. Through you, I would like to request that before adjournment of this House, before the prorogation of the session, we should discuss the recent developments that occurred in Russia. This is all what I want to request you.

*[English]*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: With your kind permission, I would like to raise a very important issue regarding the amnesty granted to 11 persons who were charged under COFEPOSA for transferring foreign exchange illegally from this country to outside. These people were to be arrested in 1985.....*(Interruptions)\*\**

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**\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.**

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like this.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is a very serious matter. Rs.18 crores worth of exchange had been transferred..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I have given notice in writing..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday Shri George Fernandes was raising an issue. I had requested him that the courtesy should be shown to the other Member and he did not speak. He spoke today after giving a notice to him. If you are raising anything which is on border of committing a sort of defamation against a Member or if it is defamatory, it requires that you should give notice to him. I am not allowing you. Today you inform the Member and tomorrow I will allow you after the Question Hour.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the Kashmir migrants have sat on indefinite dharna to express their anguish for the callousness, crude and criminal carelessness and discrimination of the Government. This issue was raised many times in the House in the ninth Lok Sabha. On behalf of Prime Minister and Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Khurana Ji, we will discuss it during our Budget discussion. That will be the proper occasion for discussing this matter. This issue was raised earlier also.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that they are staging a dharna today.

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss it.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My submission is as to where should they go? If they come here, the police will lathicharge them and yet you are not allowing me to raise the issue.

MR. SPEAKER: There will be occasion to discuss this matter..

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to say that no member from Kashmir is present here, who may raise this issue.....*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that this issue is frequently being raised since the Ninth Lok Sabha. The then Prime Minister, Home Minister and the present ones too have assured several times, but practically nothing has been done. I want to know whether they are the citizens of our country or not? It seems that the Government does not have any sensibility. Two and half lakhs of Kashmiri migrants have been residing in sub-human condition for the last two years. The Government has rehabilitated 9 thousand families i.e. only 15 per cent in Jammu and 800 families i.e. five per-cent in Delhi. The camps and tents pitched for their dwelling are being removed. Eight or ten families are staying in a single tent. About one hundred people have been killed from sub-stroke and snake-biting. In Jammu Rs.1000... *(Interruptions)*...

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT(Rajapur): He is continuing in spite of your telling.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, I allowed you also.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, every family is being given Rs.1000 in Jammu and Rs.800 in Delhi? If one has to pay Rs. 300-400 for a room in Delhi than a family can pull on with a meagre amount of Rs. 400 per month. Mr. Speaker, Sir, their family has no privacy. It has almost disturbed....(Interruptions)...Government officials are being asked to go back. House are being looted there. That day Azad Sahab assured us and he had challenged us about it and I had shown an F.I.R. His letter is still with me and I can show it.

Today the people coming from Jammu State that their houses are being looted there. I ask Azad Sahab whether he accepts his challenge that nothing is happening there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, people are still being kidnapped there. Shri Vijay Kumar Kaul, Director, Shri S.L. Khosa, General Manager, Insurance Company, Khemlata Wakhlooa and her husband, the ex-Minister, tourism have been kidnapped, but till date no Prime Minister has ever bothered to pay a visit there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my suggestion is that they should be settled here on quashi-permanent basis and till their settlement, they should be granted aid a Rs. 2000/-per month. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You are delivering a lecture now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last two and a half years we have been listening to these assurances in the House. I would like to know what concrete steps would be taken in this direction. Where should they go?... (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Nihorji, please sit down.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to Shri Ram Nihorji.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give him an opportunity to speak later.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. This issue will certainly be discussed when you discuss the budget of Kashmir. And the reply to this points is bound to come up the reply will come from the Government. If you have a right to raise one issue on the floor of the House, other Members also do have a right. You cannot take the entire time. Having made the point, you should show the courtesy to other Members by sitting down, so that they also can make their points. You cannot just consume the entire time of the House which is available to it as such. Please show that much courtesy to other Members. I called out the name of Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem. He stands up and sits down because he is not raising his voice. So, please don't do this.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. YUNUS SALEEM (Kathihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to an important matter. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was such a towering personality of our Independence

struggle that we are proud of him. The role that he played during the freedom struggle is written in golden letters in the history. He was the Congress President for many years. During the visits of Cripps Mission and the Cabinet Mission, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had gained such a stature that his meeting with Mohammad Ali Jinnah was considered of prime importance but the latter refused to meet Azad on the grounds that he was a show boy of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great concern that in a programme on Doordarshan titled 'Parliament Quiz' which was related with Parliamentary information and was telecast on 1st September and in that programme, the compare asked a student the name of the person whose real name was Mojuddin Ahmed and who was also 'show boy' of Congress. A student said 'Maulana Abul Kalam Azad'. He was given full 10 points. No body knows who cleared this programme and whether the matter relates to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs or the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my deep anguish over this matter. Maulana Azad was not a personality who should be degraded by saying that he was a 'show boy' and that too over the Doordarshan. This is all the more serious when the programme has been prepared by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and cleared by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. If we downgrade and humiliate our national heroes in this manner we cannot be proud of our past. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly oppose this move with all the force at my command and would like that if this matter is related to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, the concerned Minister should give reply and if it is related to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting should give a statement. The hon. Minister should give reasons for the lapse. I would also like to know as to who is respon-

sible for this and what action has been taken against the guilty?

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter...(Interruptions)...It should be taken very seriously. There are no two opinions about it in the House. (Interruptions)... Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister should be asked to find out the facts and give a statement in the House. After that action should be taken as you deem fit. There is no difference of opinion about it in the House..(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure they will find out the facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): God knows who is controlling the Doordarshan now..(Interruptions)..

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This should be enquired into and action should be taken against the guilty officers.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Action should be taken on it..(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with Shri Chandrajit Yadav that there can be no difference of opinion over the matter to which hon. Member Shri Mohd. Yunus Saleem has drawn the attention of the House. Nobody will tolerate such remark against a leader of the stature of Abul Kalam Azad..(Interruptions).

No Member whether he belongs to that side or the treasury benches would tolerate

such a remark against a leader of the stature of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The matter needs to be looked into and the House should be informed whether the apse was by mistake or was committed deliberately. After that the hon. Speaker may decide what action is to be taken.

**SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Khajuri Dam in Mirzapur Constituency from where I have been elected was washed away on 4th of this month. About 50 people were washed away and 30 people are missing. Only 3 bodies have been traced. Last time, when I went there the officers of the Irrigation Department told me that water would overflow in Barha Nullah and the Dam would collapse. But the officers did not pay any attention to it. Yesterday, the incident was shown on TV also. So far only 5 bodies have been traced and 30 persons are missing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit here that there is a historical place in our Constituency known as Tada Phal and hundreds of tourists from every State visit it. But even then the officer have not paid any attention in this direction. As a result the normal life is in danger and the crops have been destroyed. I would like to submit through you that the farmers and other peoples should be paid compensation.

I had requested the officers of the Irrigation Department to release the excess water as it had crossed the danger mark but they did not pay any heed to it. I had asked them to release the water to the fields so that sowing of paddy could be done. I, therefore, demand that the Central Government should direct the State Government to conduct a judicial enquiry into the incident. (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Faleiro, what is it

that you want to say?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to...

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you are going to give any explanation, then the procedure is you should first read what Mr. George Fernandes has said, write what you have to say, give it to me I will examine it and then allow it tomorrow so that there will not be any further complications.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** I will give it to you immediately, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You give it tomorrow.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Tomorrow is a holiday.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You will have some time to read what he has said.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Sir I will get it immediately.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I need time to examine what you want to say.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Lot of complications had arisen when statements were made on the Floor of the House. So, I would like you to be more careful about it.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** I will take more care. I will give it now, You please examine it, Sir and give me in the afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY (Katwa): Sir, you have very rightly said that matters relating to Jammu and Kashmir can be discussed when its Budget will be coming to the House. Now, there are certain urgent matters like that of Kidnapping of innocent people which have been occurring.

MR. SPEAKER: And that is why, I am allowing you to speak.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : When somebody is kidnapped, you understand as to what happens to him and his family. Now Sir, in the past, we had expressed our concern many times in the House when people were kidnapped and fortunately, most of them could be released. Just very recently, an ex-Minister of Jammu and Kashmir was kidnapped and her husband was also kidnapped. Then, one Mr. Vijay Kumar was kidnapped. I was told that he and his wife used to stay at Srinagar but they migrated to Jammu and then came to Delhi also and again they went to Srinagar for some work some days ago and then Mr. Vijay Kumar was kidnapped. Now, his wife is alone there. Has any body contacted her as to whether she needs to be brought back to Jammu or Delhi? The point that comes to our mind is whether these kinds of things will continue to happen in this regard? Now, we are at end of the Session and the Government has not called the political parties in an effort to find out a political solution. When somebody is kidnapped, there will be a contact established with the terrorist group, then you release somebody and thus the kidnapped person is rescued. How long should we continue this way? There are attempts from outside, across the border, to create destabilisation in the Valley. Now Sir, what political initiative are we taking in this matter? This is our latest concern.

Mr. SPEAKER: We will discuss it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Why not an all party meeting be called? This is my precise demand and I want an explanation from the Government on it. Why an all-party meeting has not been called so far? There are many many political parties which can contribute their thinking as to how to solve the problem there. How can we allow this to go on every time? Is there anybody to respond to this point? Why is there no response on this matter? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMANTH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, kindly call for some response to this matter. What is going to happen if the Budget discussion will go on for only two hours? This is a very serious matter. We need a response from them. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, if the Government wants to say something about the kidnappings, there should be no problem. But as far as the policy matter is concerned, that will be discussed at the time of discussion on the Budget.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, generally I do not say such things in the House. I am thankful to you for having allowed a discussion about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and all the Parties universally supported it. Unfortunately, Doordarshan and the All India Radio did not even mention the names of Members who participated in the discussion. Yesterday, the Convenor of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Forum had called a Press Conference but we had a programme to meet the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. President. Even those meetings were blacked out. It was indeed good that you allowed about sixty MPs to participate in the discussion. You also listened to them patiently and sympathetically. Unfortunately it

is the Government media and it has totally blacked out. We condemn it. Now when there is a discussion on the subject the hon Home Minister said that we are calling a Conference of the Chief Ministers in this connection. It is good that a Conference is held and a solution is brought about to this problem. But whatever has been said about their plight and their condition and their problems have been highlighted through this discussion. It has not been sympathetically viewed by either the Press or by the other media i.e., All India Radio and the Doordarshan. I would like to submit that at least the Government media should be directed to faithfully report the discussions held in the House about various sections and communities. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been repeatedly suggesting to the Government that the way media is behaving, one is forced to doubt the intentions of the media. Who is responsible for fixing the responsibility? Is the DG or the Editor responsible for it? Who is responsible? There is some body in the Doordarshan who is anti-weaker section, anti-Dalit and anti-poor. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: There should be live telecast of the proceedings. Why should we depend on someone else? I have always been a supporter of live telecast. We should not depend upon somebody who writes the summary of the proceedings. Why don't you call a meeting to decide on this proposal? (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the attitude of the News papers and the Doordarshan is totally against the Harijans and the Poor. The Hon. Minister of information and Broad-

casting should give a statement as to what action is being taken against the Doordarshan officials guilty of the lapses. Even the Editors of Newspapers are indulging in misinformation about the subject and are not highlighting the incidents of atrocities on Harijans. The hon. Minister should be asked to incidents of atrocities on Harijans. The hon. Minister should be asked to give a statement to this effect. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It should be broadcast. It would solve the problem of zero hour. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Just now Shri Somnath Ji said that why do we not call a meeting. I would certainly call a meeting and also the concerned Minister. I would also like to know your opinion about telecasting the proceedings of the House on Television.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY: Yes, Sir. There should be live telecast. It all depends upon the whims of the person who writes the summary of the proceedings. Why should we allow it? (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, please ask the hon Minister of Information and Broadcasting to give a Statement on the issue raised by Shri Buta Singh..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked him to do so. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Government should take this matter seriously and explain its stand in the matter. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This House comprises of sensitive people who have the latest infor-

mation on national affairs. I have said that I will talk to the hon. Minister....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): There was a complete blackout on T.V. The matter related to Harijans was raised by all parties....(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I would now like to be heard, as I was called by the Speaker. To help you, Sir, I shall be very brief. I am raising a point which pertains to the interest of my State very greatly. Of late, the Shipping Corporation of India has issued an order that from Calcutta Port containers will not be allowed to be used for delivering goods to other countries, etc. This, incidentally is not agreed upon by the Port Trust of India.

Sir, in the interest of my State and also the port, which was a celebrated port and which is now in jeopardy not due to any thing which the West Bengal Government did but due to other things and I am not going into that—through you, I would implore upon Shri Jadish Tytler to remove this ban.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): My colleague, Chidambaram Ji had already gone to Calcutta. He has briefed me about this problem. I am also going to Calcutta to sort it out.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the inter-island shipping service is the life line for the Andaman and Nicobar Islanders. Unfortunately, in spite of discussions in different forums the Service commissions and pay revisions have not been accepted for these sea men working in the inter-island basin. As a result of which there is a continuous discontentment among the sea men and also

the workers working in the Marine and Shipping Department.

The Minister of Surface Transport is here. I would like to request him to immediately intervene in the matter because if these inter-island services collapse then the people of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island will be put in a great difficulty. Our food items will not reach to us. Passengers will not be able to move from one island to other island.

So, I request the Minister of Surface Transport to intervene in the matter and assure the House that he will immediately take some action in this regard.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I will look into

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House towards the injustice done to the handicapped by the Railway Ministry. The Centre as well as the State Governments and social institutions help the handicapped. The Railway Ministry had given 75% concession in fares for the handicapped and this greatly benefited the latter. Of the 55 lakh commuters in Bombay, 25,000 are handicapped. Without giving any notice, the Government has withdrawn this facility stating a technical aspect that only those who need to be lifted up to board the train would be entitled to concession. With the result that the blind, deaf and dumb and people who use crutches for walking have become ineligible for concession. So I request the hon. Railway Minister to understand the plight of the handicapped and restore the concession facility.

[*English*]

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, the *Palledars* working

under the F.C.I. in Punjab are on strike for the last 83 days. Their demand is to abolish the contract system. This is a very long case. It went to the Supreme Court. Supreme Court gave a directive to regularise them under certain conditions. This direction of Supreme Court has already been implemented in Haryana and Rajasthan.

But so far as the Punjab is concerned, it is not implemented. This is my first point. It is a very sensitive issue. The Punjab people still feel that they are neglected.

When it is being implemented in two States and if it is not implemented in the Punjab, then it gives a special importance.

My second point is this. Why for serving the interest of some contractors are you not taking this factor into consideration?

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to immediately stop or abolish the contract system and implement the directives of the Supreme Court. Any further delay will have two things—It will antagonise the Punjab workers and it will further hurt the community.

In view of this, I again urge up on the Government to take it seriously.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: I support it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice regarding the spread of Kala-Azar in 24 districts of Bihar and nearly 54,000 local people have become the victims of the disease. I was present at discussion held today between the hon. Health Minister Shri Fotedar and the Health Minister of the Bihar Government. The Government has accepted that the matter is serious. Lakhs of people are likely to be affected. My only request is that in view of the seriousness of the situation the hon.

Minister should give a statement in this matter.

[English]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): I am thankful to the hon. Member Shri Basudeb Acharia for raising an important issue regarding women in this House today. But, Sir, I am sorry to note that he is not aware or bothered about the happenings in his own State, West Bengal. An 18-year-old girl was raped by an ASI and four other persons in West Bengal on 28th September. This has happened at Contai, in Midnapore District. If the security officers themselves are involved, what security will the women expect in this country? This is not the only incident that has happened in this country. It is heard that following this rape case, there was a firing on the agitating mob at Contai and two youths were shot dead and three were injured. The Chief Minister of West Bengal was on a tour abroad and according to the Opposition in the State of West Bengal, the State of West Bengal is in absolute darkness without Jyoti.

In this context, may I recollect the memories about the cruel attitude of the West Bengal Police towards women by putting forward this point.

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss that matter. You have raised it.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: I want to raise one more point before this august House. I want to recollect the incident that had happened involving our hon. Minister Kumari Mamata Banerjee last year. It was reported almost in every newspaper. She was practically dead due to the brutal beating of the West Bengal Police.

I request a judicial inquiry into the rape case and also the incidents that had happened after this.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** If an hon. Member of the House gives an information here which is not correct, that then coming from that State, it is our duty to react to it. She has not stated that Police Officer has been arrested. This is the most abominable and condemnable incident. Nobody can possibly say a word in support of it. We are concerned very much. He has been arrested and that is the difference between Haryana and West Bengal Police. A case has been started against him and such other persons and most drastic action has been taken against them. Such actions will continue to be taken against such persons. There is no doubt about it. We are not justifying it.

13.00 hrs

I thought that the Zero Hour is meant to mention some current incidents, not some other incidents which happened last year.

**PORF.SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:** Not last year; this happened last week on the 28th.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** That was also very strongly condemned by everybody in West Bengal. Nobody has supported it. Therefore, I do not know if it is only for the sake of provoking this is mentioned; then that is different. No body has supported it. Unfortunately such incidents are happening. Even the Police people are getting involved in different parts of the country.

This is a malady which should be curbed and removed and we are very much concerned. Therefore, I would only expect that the hon. Member should have been a little more carefully informed and not misinformed by somebody who has briefed her.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Hannan Mollah.  
(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Sudhir Giri It has happened in your constituency.

[English]

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai):** The incident relates to my constituency. I was there when the incident took place.

In the rape case, four persons were involved. One of them is a Police officer and three others belong to the Congress Party. The Police Officer has been put under arrest and he is in judicial custody. Cases have been registered against him and the case is pending in the district Court. The mob became unruly and the Police Station was attacked with brickbats. That is why the Police was compelled to fire. That is the position

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia):** Hundreds of ITI students from all over the country, braving this incessant rain, are sitting in Dharna near the Boat Club. The ITI education is the most neglected sector of India's educational system, because there is lack of the minimum infrastructure and paucity of funds and non-correspondence with the production-system. Because of that there is a serious situation. They have no facilities for instruments, for training and hostels. All these problems are there. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students the minority students, are not getting proper place in these institutions. In this situation, they have come here to meet the Minister.

They have particularly three major demands. One is that the question papers of ITI should be in the respective mother tongues in the States. Secondly, they want an amendment of the 1961 Apprenticeship Act to ensure that all those who pass out of the ITIs are absorbed in the industry through a system of guaranteeing apprenticeship.

Thirdly a minimum stipend of Rs.150 per month should be given to all the students. With these demands they are here and they are going to meet the Minister. I hope the Labour Minister will sympathetically consider them.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT** (Ponnani): Today is Friday. We should have lunch hour.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now we take up *Papers Laid on the Table*.

13.04 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

#### 147 Notifications Under major Port Trust Act, 1963

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER**): I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
  - (i) G.S.R. 150 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1991 approving the Paradip Port Employees (General Provident Fund) Regulations, 1991.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 180 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1991 approving the Mormugao Port Employees (Leave Travel Concession) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1991.
  - (iii) G.S.R. 201 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1991 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees (Classification,

Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 1991.

- (iv) G.S.R. 214 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1991 approving the Madras Port Trust (Pension) Amendment Regulations, 1991.
- (v) G.S.R. 217 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1991 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees (Retirement) (Amendment) Regulations, 1991.
- (vi) G.S.R. 228 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1991 approving the Kandla Port (Authorisation of Pilots) Amendment (Second) Regulations, 1991.
- (vii) G.S.R. 278 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1991 approving the Mormugao Port trust (Recruitment) of Heads of Department) Regulations 1991.
- (viii) G.S.R. 931 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1990 approving the Madras Port Trust (pension) (First Amendment) Regulations, 1990 together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 202 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1991. [Placed in Library See No LT 543/91]

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Notification under Companies Act, 1956 and Annual Report of and Review on the working of Indian Law Institute, New Delhi for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM**): I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) A copy of the Draft Notification (Hindi and English versions) exempting Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited from the provisions of clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 217 of the Companies Act, 1956 under sub-section (2) of section 620 of the said Act. [Placed in Library See No LT 544/91]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the India Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi for the year 1989-90.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library See No LT 545/91]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library See No LT 546/91]

**Annual Report of and Review on the working of National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Rameshwar Thakur, I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library See No LT 575/91]

**Notification under Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 Union Government Appropriation Account (Postal Services) for 1989-90 and Report of Comptroller and Audit or General of India for the year ended the 31 March 1990-Municipal Corporation of Delhi- New Delhi Municipal Committee act.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): On behalf of Shri Dalbir Singh, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Second Amendment Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R.745 in Ga-

zette of India dated the 5th December, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library See No LT 547/91]

- (2) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services) for the Year 1989-90 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No LT 548/91]

- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 (No. 12 of 1991)—Municipal Corporation of Delhi—New Delhi Municipal Committee under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No LT 549/91]

(4) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Report of the Chandrapur Gadchiroli Gramin Bank, Chandrapur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 550/91]
- (ii) Report of the Ambala Kurukshetra Gramin Bank, Ambala City, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 551/91]
- (iii) Report of the Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Vidisha, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 552/91]

- (iv) Report of the Durg-Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon, for the year ended the 31st March in 1991, together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 553/91]

- (v) Report of the Marwar Gramin Bank, Pali, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 554/91]

- (vi) Report of the Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bareilly, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 555/91]

- (vii) Report of the Gwalior Datia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Datia, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 556/91]

- (viii) Report of the Devi Patan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gonda, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 557/91]

- (ix) Report of the Shekhawati Gramin Bank, Sikar, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 558/91]

- (x) Report of the Pithoragarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pithoragarh, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 559/91]

- (xi) Report of the Thar Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Jodhpur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 560/91]
- (xii) Report of the Sri Sathavahana Gramena Bank, Karimnagar, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 561/91]
- (xiii) Report of the Godavari Gramena Bank, Rajahmundry, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 562/91]
- (xiv) Report of the Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Tikamgarh, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 563/91]
- (xv) Report of the Surendranagar Bhavnagar Gramin Bank, Surendranagar (Gujarat) for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 564/91]
- (xvi) Report of the Varada Gramena Bank, Kumta, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 565/91]
- (xvii) Report of the Manjira Gramena bank, Kota, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991 together with the Accounts and Auditor 'Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 566/91]
- (xviii) Report of the Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kota, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 567/91]
- (xix) Report of the Sree Anantha Gramena Bank, Anantapur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 568/91]
- (xx) Report of the Aurangabad Jalna Gramin Bank, Aurangabad, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 569/91]
- (xxi) Report of the Alwar Bharatpur Anchalik Gramin Bank, Bharatpur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 570/91]
- (xxii) Report of the Indore Ujjain Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ujjain, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 571/91]
- (xxiii) Report of the Sahyadri Gramin Bank, Shimoga, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 572/91]
- (xxiv) Report of the Vallalar Gramma

Bank, Cuddalore, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT 573/91]

13.06 hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

- (5) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the 'Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No LT 574/91]

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Notifications under Export Act, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 16A of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:-

- (i) S.O. 481 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1991 regarding exemption from purview of sub-section (d) of section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 for export of certain items mentioned in the Notification.
- (ii) S.O. 482 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1991 regarding exemption from purview of sub/section (d) of section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 for export of certain items mentioned in the Notification by the Star Trading Houses, Trading houses and Export Houses recognised by the Cent Government. [Placed in Library See No LT 576/91]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1991, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1991.

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The Code of Criminal Procedure  
(Amendment) Bill

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 1991, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

[English]

BUSSINES OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business for the remaining period of the Session, will consist of :

1. Consideration and passing of:
  - (a) The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Bill, 1991
  - (b) The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 1991
  - (c) The Central Excises and Customs Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1991.

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\*The Annual Report of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 was laid on the Table of the House on the 26th July, 1991.

(d) The Remittances of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1991.

(e) The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1991

2. General Discussion on the Punjab Budget for 1991-92

3. Submission to the Vote of the House of Demands on Account in respect of Punjab for 1991-92.

4. General Discussion on the Jammu & Kashmir Budget for 1991-92

5. Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1991-92.

6. Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Voluntary Deposits (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1991.

(b) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill, 1991 as passed by Rajya Sabha

(c) The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 1991, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

7. Discussion on International situation.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): I request that the following item may be included in next week's agenda.

The unprecedented flood in Orissa has damaged extensively. The ways and means position of the State is under severe strain. In order to meet the calamity of such a magnitude, a loan of Rs.50 crores, repayable in five years may be sanctioned. The floods of

Orissa may also be declared as national calamity.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I request the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

(1) The Subamarekha Multipurpose Project is a Joint Venture of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The project work started in 1978 but has not progressed appreciably. The Planning Commission's Technical Advisory Committee approved the project pertaining to West Bengal for Rs. 226.8 crore in 1988. Out of this, Rs.25 crore had been spent in the Seventh Plan period. The project is very much important to the people of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The Environment Department of the Government has not yet cleared the project. The problem, therefore, deserves discussion.

(2) The Freight Equalisation Policy of the Government has worked to the detriment of the interests of the North Eastern part of the country. The Government of Bihar, Assam and West Bengal have brought to the notice of the Central Government the serious impediments in the industrial development in this area a number of times. The Freight Equalisation Policy should be discussed.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, I request that the following item may be included in next week's agenda:-

A declaration should be made for providing necessary funds in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the proper development of

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

Bareilly which has been selected to be developed as a counter-magnet city under the National Capital Region.

[English]

SHRICHITTA BASU (Barasat): I request that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

- (1) The unrestricted entrances into Indian Market of the U.S. multi-nationals like IBM, Dupont, Motorola General Electric, Fortune 500 group and the harmful consequences on the national economy inevitably emanating therefrom.
- (2) Proposed reduction by half (i.e. from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh) of the target for the LPG connections for the year 1991-92 and social tensions arising therefrom.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): I request that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

- (1) Construction land completion of Rajasthan Canal Indira Nehru Canal in Jodhpur Division on war level permitting Jawai Dam water to be used exclusively for Pali District.
- (2) Conversion of meter gauge into broad-gauge railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi via Palanpur Abu Falna Rani.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): I request that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. Need to grant early permission to the Government of Maharashtra,

to float Project-specific bonds worth Rs. 750 crores in order to complete irrigation projects in the Krishna basin Western Maharashtra, before 2000 A.D. as set forth in Bachawat Award on Inter-state dispute about Krishna river.

2. To discuss the general policy about giving permission to States to allow public borrowing for development projects.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I request that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. More than 7000 workers of Dalla unit of Uttar Pradesh Cement Corporation are on strike against the deal to privatise that unit. They are holding dharna in Lucknow. They were lathi charged and arrested. Central Government should intervene and the secret deal should be scrapped and compensation be paid to the families of workers who had died in police firing.
2. The freight equalisation policy on steel and coal was introduced in 1956 which hampered the industrial development in the entire eastern region. The Pande Committee and Marathe Committee have recommended for complete phase out of freight equalisation policy. No action has been taken on their recommendations. The recommendation of National Transport Policy Committee and of Marathe Committee be implemented immediately and the freight equalisation policy be completely phased out.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Sir, I

request that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

- (1) Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh is an industrial area and many industrial plants have been set up there but there is no night Express train service between Bareilly and Delhi which could leave Bareilly around 22.00 hrs. and reach Delhi next morning. Similarly a train should leave Delhi at 22.00 hrs. and reach Bareilly next morning. People of this area and local industrialists have been demanding such a service since long. I too have made a similar request to the Government. Almost all classes of people have to make frequent visits to Delhi for some reason or the other. Such a step would be in public interest because it would save the time of the public.

So I request that a night train service be introduced between Bareilly and Delhi.

- (2) There is a long-standing demand of the people in my constituency for an S.T.D. facility in the telephone exchanges situated in Aonla and Faridpur. I have also drawn the Government's attention a number of times to wards this matter. The lack of such a communication facility is creating problems for the people. I request the hon. Communications Minister to make provisions for an S.T.D. facility at the telephone exchanges in Aonla and Faridpur.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):  
 Sir, I request that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

- (1) There is a lot of potential for industrial development in Ajmer district.

As large or small industries are not being set up in the area, there is widespread unemployment and people have to migrate from there in search of employment. Therefore, Ajmer district should be declared as industrially backward area.

- (2) The wild Life (Protection) Act enacted by the Centre some years ago is causing loss to the farmers. There has been a tremendous increase in the 'Neelgai' population in several parts of Rajasthan and they are destroying the standing crop of the farmers, causing a loss in lakhs of rupees. Therefore some solution should be found out like creating a sanctuary in order to rescue the farmers from this menace.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha Reassembled after Lunch at Twenty Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock*

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 14.20 hrs.

*Bill (S)*

[RAO RAM SINGH in the chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

AND

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

*— C. M. D.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up items No. 10 and 11 together.

As the hon. Members are aware, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 1991 was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 19th August, 1991. As the Rajya Sabha was not in session, the Bill could not be passed by the Rajya Sabha during the last session. As the Government felt that any delay in enacting the Bill might defeat the very purpose of the legislation, an Ordinance, containing the provisions of the Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha, without any modification, was promulgated by the President on the 20th August, 1991. Since the House has already approved the provisions of the Ordinance in the form of a Bill on the 19th August, 1991, it will not be permissible now to go into the merits of the Bill. The discussion on the Statutory Resolution should, therefore, be confined strictly to the issue of promulgation of the Ordinance.

Now, Shri Ram Naik to move the Statutory Resolution.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): Sir, I beg to move:

" That this House disapproves of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1991) promulgated by the President on the 20th August, 1991."

Sir, you have read the contents and naturally asked us to restrict our comments on the Ordinance, and I would like to ensure that I shall go by your direction.

Now, Sir, what is this Ordinance? As you have read, this Ordinance was issued on 20th August in respect of a Bill to include certain sections in the Scheduled Tribes list of the Karnataka State. That particular Bill was passed on 19th August by this House. Then it should have gone to Rajya Sabha. But Rajya Sabha was not in session and the original Ordinance dated 19th April under which the Bill had come here had lapsed. I just want to focus the attention to the way this Government works and the way this Government resorts to Ordinances. This is a classic

example of legislative blunders, incompetence of the Government and unique capacity of the drafters to confuse the entire situation, and that is why I am opposing the Ordinance.

On 19th April, 1991, the Government had issued an Ordinance in respect of certain tribes of Jammu and Kashmir and also in respect of certain tribes of Karnataka State. That Ordinance of 19th April is Ordinance No. 3. It included both the States in that Ordinance and subsequently the Government had come here with two Bills. Naturally, the normal practice is that against one Ordinance there should be one Bill. I took pains for the last two-three days to find out from the library whether in the Parliamentary history of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, at any time two Bills have been issued against one ordinance and you will be surprised to know that this is the first case where against one Ordinance, two Bills have been issued. One Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha about Jammu and Kashmir. Another Bill was introduced and that too very late- in the Lok Sabha about this Karnataka tribes. What happened in the Lok Sabha? In the Lok Sabha, according to the Constitution, every Ordinance has to be placed on the table of the House and the Bill has to be passed within six weeks from the calling of the session. In this particular case, the session was started on 9th July. The Government could have come with the Bill earlier. But the Government came to this House only on 12th August.

AN HON. MEMBER: You forgive them.

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SHRI RAM NAIK: We shall forgive them. But let us understand on what ground we should forgive them. They did not bring the Bill in the House for nearly five weeks. What was the Government doing? That Ordinance would have lapsed on 20th August. You would kindly recall-you were there in the chair at that time-when I said that the Government is not functioning properly. Then you said: "No, no. We have given some time". The Government is required to give seven days' notice of every Bill and we, as

465 *Statu. Resolution Re: BHADRA 15, 1913 (SAKA) (Hnd. Amend.) ordi. & 466*  
*Disappr. of consti. (ST) order* *Consti. (ST) order (Hnd. Amend.) Bill*

Members, are required to get two days' notice. That also the Government did not do. Finally the Bill came here for discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will agree that the House has agreed to waive the seven days' notice.

SHRI RAM NAIK: We agree. The Government cou. have come earlier in place of the Ordinance. We have waived it. But, it does not mean that the Government should go on repeating these things. Because that we are waiving, because that the Speaker has been king enough, the Government is taking undue advantage.

We remember the old days when Shri Mavlankar was the Speaker and when he used to resist every Ordinance. Here is the Government that is coming with a new Ordinance every week and trying to bypass the normal rules and normal courtesy which they should show to the Members and to the House, of giving the Bill two days in advance. That was not done. What happened? We passed the Bill on 19th August here in Lok Sabha and the next day the Ordinance lapsed. The Rajya Sabha was not in session. Since the Rajya Sabha was not in session, there was no scope for the Government but to issue another Ordinance. If the Government would have brought that Bill on 9th July, 10th July or 12th July or any day earlier, the Bill could have well been passed. The Government is not doing it properly. How much time would be wasted? I would again be speaking for another 5-10 minutes now. Other Members would speak. Earlier also we have spoken. The time of this House is very important and very precious. The Speaker's time is precious. The President's time is precious. The Cabinet meeting in which the second Ordinance would have been considered - that time is also precious. For what? Because Shri Sitaram Kesri did not bring the Bill in time, though he had sufficient time. He is a protagonist of the oppressed class and he is the Minister for Welfare, Minister for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. He did not find time to

come to the House upto 12th August, for an Ordinance which was issued on 19th April! So, that earlier Ordinance lapsed. On 20th August another Ordinance has been issued.

When the Bill, which we had passed, went to the Rajya Sabha, the Rajya Sabha amended the Bill and included a provision to repeal this Ordinance in the Rajya Sabha. That is why it has come here for concurring with the amendment which the Rajya Sabha has done.

Sir then, another important flaw - which you will be surprised to know - is that the Bill, Bill No. 111, which was brought here in the Lok Sabha - the Bill which was introduced and passed by us on 19th August - did not contain any clause for repealing the earlier Ordinance. You know that every Ordinance has to be repealed. There has also to be a saving clause for every Ordinance together with repealing clause so that whatever has been done during the pendency of the Ordinance is saved. That also has not been done here.

If you read it, there are only one, two and three sections, no clause for repeal and that is why...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Didn't you find this particular flaw at that time?

*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAM NAIK: Whatever time was allotted to me I was to stick to that. *(Interruptions)*. So whatever time was allotted to me, I was to speak.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, he is wasting the time of the House. Earlier also so much time was wasted. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: One lives and learns. I mean, we are all learning.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It is a military discipline, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I think that is not involved here.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, that Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha with an amendment and then it has come back. When was the Bill passed? On 26th August. And the Statement explaining the reasons of Ordinance dated 20th August was laid on the Table of this House on 3rd September, after 13 days.

Sitaram Kesriji, you were not there on that day, I had objected for laying the Statement on the Table of the House so late, that is, after issuing the second Ordinance also the Government came to this House after 13 days. That is the point on which I am objecting. The Government is so casual they are not serious. First, the Ordinance was passed and now they are facing us with *fait accompli*. Hence we have no other course but to oppose it.

Sir, the contents of the Bill are acceptable, there is no dispute on that, and we are not discussing it as you have rightly pointed out. Sir, I am objecting it because of the casualness with which the Government is treating this matter. If the Bill had been presented to this House earlier, all the *dravid pranayam* from the left side to the right side like this could have been just saved—the work of two Ordinances—and that is why the Government needs to be reprimanded. Sir, it is your duty as the custodian of our rights to see that you reprimand them for not doing their work in time. We also expect that at least in future such Ordinances will not come to us. This is the first point.

Then the second point which I want to insist on is, I had said that "Naik, Nayak" and all those communities mentioned in the Bill are staying in Maharashtra as well as Karnataka on the border. (Interruptions). When the second Ordinance was issued, well the Government could have included those communities of Maharashtra which were earlier excluded, but the Government did not do that. In the second Ordinance also they are not at all applying their mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But if that Bill was

only for the purpose of regularising the Ordinance, could the scope have been extended to another State?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, the earlier Ordinance had lapsed. So, when the earlier Ordinance had lapsed, the new Ordinance has been issued, and when the new Ordinance has been issued, at that time he could have improved it, and that is why I want to say that the government is not at all improving. My objection mainly is because the Government is not improving. There should be some improvement in the Government and that is what I say.

So, Sir, on these points I am opposing the Ordinance and I do hope that the House also will agree with me that the Ordinance power should not be so casually used by the Government.

As I have said earlier, I am supporting the Bill, I am supporting the contents, but I oppose the Ordinance on these counts and I do hope that the House also will support me.

Sir, one more point which is very important is that in respect of the Ordinance which has lapsed, that is, which was issued on 19th April, no provision has been made in the Bill which has come to us saving the actions taken in pursuance of the Ordinance which was issued on 19th April. I know that technically I cannot give the amendments, but the Government should not work like this. That is why savings should have been provided in the earlier Bill and savings should have been provided in the subsequent Bill also. For all these technical faults, I oppose the Ordinance and hope that the House would also support me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1991) promulgated by the President on the 20th August, 1991."

469 THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): I beg to move:-

"that the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the inclusion of certain tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in relation to the State of Karnataka as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration:-

New Clause 3

Page 1, after line 10 insert-

"3. (1) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the said Order, as amended by this act."

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SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I have raised some points. The Minister has not replied to my points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be a discussion now and the Minister will reply at the end of the discussion.

The time allotted for this discussion is half-an-hour, out of which we have already consumed sometime. I will now ask Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to speak.

[Translation] 470

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through a single ordinance promulgated on 19th April, a provision was made to include certain castes and communities in Jammu and Kashmir as well as Karnataka in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this item is limited. It would not be good to repeat what Shri Ram Naik has already said, as he has dealt with the subject in detail in the House. If there are some new points to be discussed, you are welcome. Paucity of time may please be kept in mind.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in deference to your direction, I would like to submit that the Bill for Karnataka should have been introduced alongwith the Bill for Jammu and Kashmir by the Central Government. Bill for Karnataka has been introduced because of the pressure of MPs. from Karnataka and to undo the folly of the State Government. When a single ordinance was promulgated, only a single Bill should have been introduced. Through one Bill, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the States of Karnataka and Jammu and Kashmir could have been covered. It is astonishing that the mistake was committed by the Central Government and that too by the all competent Cabinet Minister, Shri Sitaram Kesri.

Sir, during the current session itself His Excellency, the President\*, promulgated the ordinance. This tantamounts to contempt of the House. The inclusion of certain castes and communities in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through ordinance for the second time in the current session of Parliament is a mistake on the part of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. President is quite sincere and active in discharging his duties and I feel that no aspersions should be cast on his conduct.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission needs to be set up to go into the question of inclusion of all the castes and communities in the list of S.Cs and S.Ts in the country. The study in respect of all the castes and communities engaged in property, honey making as also the Banjaras all over the country which have been left out whether they live in Karnataka, Rajasthan or elsewhere, should be conducted and these castes or tribes be considered for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. After an exhaustive study is carried out, a comprehensive Bill may be introduced covering all the aspects. 44 years of neglect of these castes and communities have further pushed them backwards. Castes and communities included in the list 44 years ago have progressed a lot. The castes and communities which should have been benefited have on the other hand become more backward. The Government must feel sorry for its past mistakes and tender an apology to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, a commission should be set up at the earliest so as to enable introduction of a comprehensive Bill through which all the castes and communities may be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for their speedy progress and betterment. Hon. Shri Sitaram has 'Keshri' (lion) as his surname. I hope that he

*Consti. (ST) order (IInd. Amend.) Bill*  
 would live upto his name and work towards inclusion of left out castes and communities, in the list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes to facilitate their speedy upliftment. I hope my submissions will definitely make an impression on him.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, I appeal to Shri Naik and Shri Bhargava to withdraw their amendments. Shri Mavalankar been in the Chair, the Bill providing for reservation for the Scheduled Castes would have been carried through in the House in no time. So far as the question of inclusion of various castes in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, I have a further list of 150 castes with me to be included in the present list after scrutiny. After examination of the claims of these communities and castes, I will definitely make an announcement in the House about their inclusion in the existing list. With these words, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution and pave way for the passage of the Bill.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has requested me to withdraw the amendment. The hon. Minister said that had Shri Mavalankar been conducting the proceedings, the Bill would have been easily carried through with his support. I think in such a situation Shri Mavalankar would have taken the Government to task for their laxity on the issue of Scheduled Castes. So I do not think Shri Mavalankar would have appreciated the efforts of the Government. So let us bury the past but all this should not be repeated in future at least. I thank Shri Bhargava for supporting my amendment motion. He referred to political pulls and pressures also while participating in the discussion. Even after the promulgation of ordinance, benefits are not being extended to Karnataka. I hail from the area bordering Maharashtra and Karnataka as I stated earlier. The facilities are already being made available to communities like 'Naik' and 'Nayak'. No doubt this Bill has been brought forward under pressure. I want to put it straight in the House to avoid any misunder-

473 **Statu. Resolution Re: BHADRA 15, 1913 (SAKA)**  
**Disappr. of constl. (ST) order (IInd. Amend.) ordl. &**  
**Constl. (ST) order (IInd. Amend.) Bill**

**Motion Re: BCCI 474**  
**(Overseas) Ltd.**

standing among the hon. Members. It is a fact that the second Bill has been introduced under political pressure. Please do not compel us to succumb to political pressure on such issues. With these words, I withdraw my statutory Resolution with the permission of the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the inclusion of certain tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in relation to the State of Karnataka as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration:-

### New Clause 3

"Page 1, after line 10 insert—

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*The Motion was Adopted*

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(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the said Order, as amended by this act."

*The Motion was Adopted*

[Translation]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: I beg to move "That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

*The Motion was adopted*

474  
14.46 hrs. *Motion*

MOTION RE: BANK OF CREDIT AND  
COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL (OVER-  
SEAS) LTD. *(Motion)*

[English]

474  
SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh):  
Mr Chairman, with your permission, I move:

8 "That this House, taking serious note of the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. (BCCI) expresses its concern about various reports of misuse of funds by this Bank, inclusive of cornering of stocks of Indian Companies and recommends the immediate announcement of norms of conduct by the public financial institutions and the establishment of a Joint

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

Parliamentary Committee of enquiry in the matter."

While moving this motion and initiating discussion in this regard, I must at the very outset say that I am aware that the world is indeed not short of financial scandals. In Great Britain, we have had the scandals of National Westminster Bank and, the Blue Arrow affair. Also scandals about insider trading in Frankfurt. scandal of American Junk Bonds which resulted in Michel Milkon having to face the pillory of the public.

Recently we have had that Treasury Bonds Trader in the United States of America, Salomon Brothers being indicated.

Of course, in Japan very recently we had examples of misconduct in Osaka Credit Union, in Nomkura Securities, Toyo Shinkin Bank etc.

In the light of such financial scandals, we then have this great scandal of BCCI.

Sir, before I make my comment about these scandals that I wish to, there is a comment which I find so pertinent to this entire discussion that I would like to share it with the House. I quote:

"The biggest reason for paying special heed to Japanese scandal is that the dirty dozen uncovered so far are not just a bunch of isolated frauds."

Of course, this particular quotation is in respect of what is happening in Japan. But I find it so pertinent and so applicable to India that I wish to share it with the House.

"These scandals are into isolated frauds. They are sown into the fabric of Japan is financial system, its corrupt Politics and even of its business ways. They are systemic not only in nature but also in the risk that they pose....."

Thereafter, the quotation, of course,

speaks of the risks that are posed to the global financial system because of corruption in industry, trade or commerce in Japan. It is this risk which is uppermost in my mind, the risk to the very fabric of the nation that has persuaded me to move this Motion.

Sir, in all these scandals, a price has been paid and that is the point that we have to take special note of. I am given to understand that the Finance Minister of Japan Mr. Ashimoto is thinking of resigning. That is not my suggestion for the Finance Minister here. But there is this aspect that a price has been paid in each of these scandals that I have listed whether in Great Britain, or Germany, or in Japan or in the United States of America. And no matter how high the business house, no matter how high the office of the political person who is responsible, there is a price that has been paid. The Salomon Brothers possibly are the oldest and the most renowned firm trading in Government Treasury Bonds. The Chairman has lost his job on account of BCCI, venerated public figure like Mr. Clifford, an advisor to successive Presidents of the United States has, at this stage of his life, had to pay the price. That is where I am extremely concerned because in India we did have a period soon after Independence when public misconduct, misappropriation of funds or even the risk or suggestion of lack of accountability were not put up with. Responsibility was fixed and one had to pay a price. The Jeep scandal was the first, followed by the Mundra scandal. Of course, that it was also about the financial institution. Some of my senior colleagues would remember the Tulmohan Ram scandal. There was accountability in all these affairs. Somebody paid the price. That is why I brought forward this Motion because ever since we entered those infamous decades I do not have to list those decades where public accountability, integrity in public life in industrial, financial, commercial ventures in those decades evaporated — — such responsibility or accountability evaporated. It just went away. But much more importantly, for us as a nation, public institutions, even financial banks and if I may with great sadness suggest that even the Reserve bank of

India's governance and Government became part of this huge fraud and hoax on the nation.

I do not have to give very many examples. Take the infamous example of Bofors. It is possibly the most monumental scandal involving national security and procurement of weapons system for the country. A price has yet to be paid for those Rs. 65 crores. Politically, possibly, a price has been paid but the accountability of this Rs.65 crores is yet to be. Take the example of Snam Progetti and the fertilizer deal or Sumi Tomo or the Kuo Oil Deal and so many other examples. I am saddened to have to point out that in none of these, the guilty party has ever had to pay any price. Therefore, when they not paid the price, inevitably, the nation has to, and the nation has already paid that price. It has paid that price in the spread strait of corruption, because corruption has now become all-pervasive. It is all -pervasive both in the quantitative sense and in the sense of the atmosphere of corruption. It is the price that we have paid because we have been guilty of not bringing to book those that are responsible. The nation has paid a price because of this all-pervasive cynicism that now really has spread; in the sentiment expressed is the kind of catchword,

[Translation]

there is no proper system, nobody is responsible, nobody is accountable.

[English]

You can get away with anything that is currently the cynical mood of the nation. I put it to you that a consequence of all this is that the moral and executive authority of the State of India is weakened. The very fibre and sinews the of State are not just enfeebled, they are not just destroyed: Much more worrisome to me is that they, in fact, become the contaminating source of corruption. That is the real import of this Motion. That is why, I have been struggling ever since this session began to get an opportunity to raise this huge scandal of BCCI.

What are we discussing? The text of the Motion I have read out. We are discussing the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) and its implications to us. We are also discussing the aspects of public financial institutions and their accountability or involvement in all of this. But we are, above all, discussing the Government's conduct, role and responsibility in this entire affair. We are also not just by implication, but much more directly by the fact that we have taken up this Motion for discussion. Therefore, what is now on test is the duty and the efficacy of the legislature itself in which we are today sitting, in a sense this legislature is also on test in what we do today or fail to do in respect of this particular Motion. There are aspects of national security which we cannot overlook. Just yesterday, in the discussion on the Demands for Grants, Ministry of Defence, indeed the Minister of Defence himself said that 'internal' is now an aspect of the totality of only national security. In 'internal', he pointed out that the aspects like Narco-terrorism, trafficking of drugs, all have now become part of national security. And if in an examination of the conduct of the BCCI, we find these the aspects of national security are concerned, then I think, it is my duty and the duty of this legislature also to apply its mind to this particular aspect.

15.00 hrs.

I would broadly identify the dimensions of the functioning of this Bank, BCCI. I have to per force rely upon some reports, quite exhaustive reports, that have appeared because here in India we have been stymied by the hon. Finance Minister's original statement on the subject because of which the whole scope has been perverted and has been mis-shaped. We are informed that this Pakistani bank became:

\*...a powerful player in the other world of international arms. Using the clandestine routes and alliances originally created for money laundering, BCCI has brokered, financed and, in some instances, initiated transactions that have

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

often upset the uneasy techno-military balance sought by the U.S.....Moreover, government sources, former BCCI bankers, and arms merchants doing business through BCCI have described the bank's more sinister role in providing nuclear-weapons technology for Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and Libya - nations widely believed to be pursuing development of the so-called Islamic bomb to counter the nuclear force they assume Israel possess. According to these sources, BCCI has also been busy providing Pakistan and other customers throughout the Middle East with the capacity to deliver such weapons."

It is not just procurement or production of weapons, but also of the delivery system. The description of the BCCI is that:

"It is a vast, stateless, multinational corporation that deploys its own intelligence agency, complete with a paramilitary wing and enforcement units, known collectively as the 'black network'. It maintains its own diplomatic relations with foreign countries through bank 'protocol officers' who use seemingly limitless amounts of cash to pursue their goals."

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the magazine you are quoting from?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am quoting from a magazine which normally I don't read: It is "TIME" magazine of September-2 issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the American Time?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is "TIME International". I don't know where it is published. I think they have Singapore publication also.

"Through its practiced use of false documentation, the deployment of billions of dollars in unbooked letters of credit..."

I will give examples of what they have done. They have done this kind of activity in India also.

"...and clandestine arrangements with compliant government officials.."

It worries me a great deal when I come to the details of it.

"...In numerous countries, BCCI was ideally positioned for its role as arms marketer to the world, particularly the Middle East."

I am further informed :

"BCCI did more than finance or broker arms deals between nations that couldn't risk exposure of politically embarrassing relationships. Arms dealers from Europe and the Middle East, as well as a high-level operative from BCCI's Karachi - based black network, have separately provided TIME with nearly identical descriptions of some of BCCI's elaborate services for the sale of conventional weapons."

They could handle everything-brokering, financing, letters of credit, false end-user certificates, shopping, spare parts, training and even personnel.

With that kind of muscle, BCCI was able to secure substantial business from one of the pre-eminent makers of military aircraft; Dassault Aviation, and that is of particular relevance to us.

According to Arif Durrani, who formerly worked for BCCI and is an arms dealer, now doing time in a US federal prison for illegally providing Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to Iran, one of the biggest Mirage dealers in the world is a Pakistani by the name 'Asaf Ali'. I would not go into other details. But Asaf Ali is backed financially by BCCI in his worldwide deals and that he brokers Mirages, including some top-of-the-line Mirage 2000s that were sold, amongst other countries, to Iraq, Libya and Abu Dhabi.

Then, what is most disturbing is, displaying the political dexterity of a superpower, this Asaf Ali brokered the sale of 49 Mirage 2000s to India and then, to maintain parity, provided Pakistan with a similar number of new Mirages, and that is where the Mirage scandal of Peru gets linked. I do not want to go into the details of the Peru scandal. This gentleman, connected with BCCI, re-routed two dozen mirages sold only in name to Peru, then supplied to Pakistan.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): \$ 50,000.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: So much more, Not just these Mirages, I am going to come to the details. So the arrest last month in Frankfurt of Brigadier Inam ul-Haq, whose arrest was sought by the United States of America since 1987....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Jaswant Singh is making some very telling points, Therefore, I hate to interrupt. But there is no time fixed for this particular discussion. I would like to have the consensus of the House as to what sort of time you would like to fix. The cut-off thing is that there is the Private Members' business. Private Members' business, once started, I believe, has to go on for 2 1/2 hours. That is due to commence at 3.30 or so. So, seeing the time, it is up to the House whatever time you would like to fix. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): This discussion will go on next week. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: In the Business Advisory Committee, a decision was taken. The Hon. Speaker accepted the fact that this discussion-which will start today-will be carried forward and will go on the next week. The day on which it is to be fixed next week is yet to be decided. But for today up to the Private Members' Business will be after this motion. It will carry on the next week until it is concluded irrespective of time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Thank you.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I was on the question of arrest of Brigadier Inam ul-Haq at Frankfurt. His arrest had been sought by the United States of America since 1987. It is well known that his arrest was sought in connection with the purchase of nuclear weapons-grade steel for Pakistan's bomb-development. US Justice Department has now accepted that the BCCI was Brigadier Inam ul-Haq's financier.

There is some more on BCCI's nuclear connection.

It is now established that the BCCI has been providing financial services to agents of the Pakistani Government for the illicit purchase of nuclear weapons-related commodities and technologies wherever they find it in the world. BCCI further operate and functioned as the owners' representative for Pakistan's nuclear-bomb project. I would not go into the aspects of missile assistance which BCCI was providing to Pakistan. While ammunitions-control experts in the US have evidence that BCCI played a role in the delivery of immunities-grade nuclear hardware and technology to Iraq and Iran, it is the Pakistanis who are the chief beneficiaries of Abedi's multifarious services. "You can't draw a line separating the bank's black operatives and Pakistan's intelligence services," says an international arms broker. This is particularly noteworthy. I had started by saying that the Bank was operating a secret network called 'Black Network'. And here is the confirmation of what I have been saying for sometime now. It is not just that the ISI, the Inter-Service Intelligence of Pakistan, used BCCI as its principal banker. In fact, the Bank's Black Network could hardly be separated from Pakistan's intelligence network. Sir, all this was based in Karachi.

The next point which I would like to speak on is about the missile-delivery system and nuclear hardware supply from China. This is also known by now, Sir, that China is a supplier to Pakistan. This was something

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

which the hon. Minister for defence pointed out yesterday to the House that the Government is concerned about China's supply of nuclear hardware to Pakistan and here is a confirmation again. China is a supplier of nuclear hardware for Pakistan as well as missile-delivery systems for Pakistan, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia including a BCCI brokered sale of mid range ballistic missiles to the Saudis. Now, I have occasion also to point out that a great deal of all this, that is, whether it goes to Saudi Arabia or elsewhere, it was the BCCI that financed it through China. The example of 300 tanks being gifted recently by Saudi Arabia to Pakistan only underlines the concern that I am pointing it out here. I could go on endlessly with these examples. But the point that I wish to make is well enough made in some of these examples that I have given of the total ramifications. But why do I give these examples? I, for a minute, cannot believe that if this was what the BCCI was doing internationally, somehow on account of some peculiar alchemy by coming in touch with the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, since the decade of 1980s and that some peculiar alchemy worked so strangely that the BCCI Bombay Branch became innocence-exemplified. That is what the hon. Finance Minister, in his previous statement, had attempted not just to inform the House but indeed to tell the rest of the country. Whereas the BCCI, ever since the early years of the decade of the 1980s had been doing everything all over the world but when it came to Bombay, they were really innocent babes. I find it very difficult to believe all that, Sir....(Interruptions).... I can only attribute this to either extreme gullibility or treating us, the rest of us in this Parliament or outside in the country, with absolute contempt. No matter what is served from the Treasury Benches we must believe. I do not wish to use harsh words when it comes to hon. Finance Minister. But the point is that no matter how insulting the implications of what he has served may be, we will buy it, the nation will buy it and the nation will just accept it as God's own truth even if it be so

damaging to the future of the country. After all what for we are here? Let me just encapsulate the international aspects of the BCCI's functioning and all that. What are we attempting to address ourselves through this Motion? We are attempting to establish the BCCI's nexus with Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence. We are attempting to establish that the BCCI was operating, whether in India or abroad, as a financier, as a conduit, as a recipient, as a launderer of narcotics money. We are attempting to establish here that the BCCI in its total operations - whether the Bombay Branch or the London Branch - was involved in gun running, in weapons' brokerage, in weapons' procurement and the 303 Rifles and the Mirages are only the tip of the iceberg that we are talking about. We are attempting to establish here that the BCCI, in its operations - whether here or abroad - and with particular relevance to India, was the financier and the banker of the terrorists organisation. It is well-known that Abu Nidal was holding his account in the London Branch. It is well-known that CIA was operating through the BCCI. It is well-known that Manuel Noriega, who is now on the verge of serving a sentence, is also involved in this. If such things are happening all over the world and if narcotics arrive from Pakistan and move through Rajasthan and go into Bombay, are we really to believe that this operation of BCCI in Bombay was merely a red Cross operation as my good friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said? It is an incredible suggestion for the Government to advocate. What are we attempting to prove? There did exist now it stands established that the BCCI was not just the broker or the procurer but in fact almost an Attorney holders of Pakistan for procurement of nuclear grade material, and for nuclear technology. It stands established in the context of Pakistan, Libya, Iraq and Iran. Are we therefore to think that it is happening all over the world? Why only isolate Bombay?

Sir we are next attempting to address ourselves to the subversion of institutions which the BCCI's role in India exemplifies. I do not think that requires even a proof. To my mind that is possibly the most important

thing. Because that lies at the heart of our concern. It has been established that there is a nexus between the politicians, the industrialists, the Banks and corruption. I did say that India has not always been like this. This Legislatures have called into account and the Government has responded to it. It is not merely that it has responded to Jeep scandals or the Mundhra scandal or the Tulmohan Ram's case. The Government has responded to the concerns of the Legislatures. It is only when we entered those infamous decades and it is in those infamous decades that this nexus between the politicians, the industrialists and the corruption have got established and that is what has perverted the systems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is enough ammunition for the House to chew upon for the time being.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Would you like to go on to the Private Members Business now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I think, we could have the amendments moved.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have much more to say.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): He has just begun!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has just begun. This is the Preface. You, please leave something for us.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This is the Bank. I have found it necessary to draw the profile of this Bank that sought entry into our country. The honourable the Finance Minister suggested that the origins of this Bank lay in 1977. That is correct. But because for whatever information that we have about the origins of this Bank in India we are now largely dependant on the Government of India --- for all information --- therefore I have with great regret, to preface whatever I have to say with a brief comment about the honourable the Finance Minister's statement.

It is that statement, which after all raised all this. Had that statement been all inclusive, exhaustive and had it separated

[Translation]

The milk from the water, it would not have needed now

[English]

But I am sorry to say that was innocuous and irrelevant, and it saddens me to say that in a manner it was an insulting evasion of the Parliament's concern. That statement by the honourable the Finance Minister did not behove the outstanding public career that he has had and the undoubted subscription to probity in public life that his conduct and his nature and his past represent. That is why, with great sadness I have to say that a man of such outstanding public career was forced by the circumstances of the political cohabitation that he has now sought voluntarily.....

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): He has not sought. He has been offered. (*Interruptions*).

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, it is a famous saying that bad association brings bad name. (*Interruptions*).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not sure. I hope that cohabitation is not unparliamentary.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Not in this context.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is so normal and what happens daily cannot be unparliamentary.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The word is not unparliamentary. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: So, we are

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

informed that in 1977 when the Janata Government was in power, a request was received for the opening of the Bank in this country I am given to understand that the Janata Government denied permission for the opening of the Bank. The Bank was persistent and somehow in the period of turmoil that followed the Janata Government's inability to cope with its internal intra-party difficulties, and the period of turmoil that followed, this persuasive determined Bank managed to obtain permission for a representative office.

SHRI INDER JIT: Following your withdrawal. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRIJASWANT SINGH: I Will be happy if the honourable the Finance Minister clarifies this.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I would like to state that opinions can differ but the facts are the same. *(Interruptions)*.

I was saying that the opinions can differ but the facts are sacred and I would now like to take this House into confidence because lot of insinuations have been made. The first thing I want to say is that this Bank was given a representative office by the Government of which the honourable Member's party was then a constituent. Not only that; and since you have been saying, that very Government agreed to give this Bank a Branch. Its Minister of State directed the Reserve Bank to give that permission. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Would you yield for a minute? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: This Minister of State took that file to the then Finance Minister, who was the then Deputy Prime Minister, Choudhury Charan Singh, got his approval and then said that the RBI should be given a directive that this Bank should be allowed to come in. It is fortunate or unfortunate that soon after that Government fell and

that the whole matter was re-opened. *...(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It fell into your lap.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This is what exactly I said. I am very glad about two aspects. One is that the treasury benches found the opening of this office or granting of a representative office status to this Bank in 1977 by the late Choudhury Charan Singh, when he was the Finance Minister, shameful. It is my expectation....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: It is not a representative office. A fullfledged branch was recommended by the then Government of India....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I think, the Finance Minister is misleading *...(Interruptions)*

MR CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not put words in the mouth of the Finance Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I have, here, the statement which was made by the Finance Minister in this House, which I called as 'trash'. This is what it says:*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): You can speak when your chance comes.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: All right, When my chance comes, you would not be here. You listen to me...*(Interruptions)*.

You wait for your chance. I am also waiting for my chance. This is what the Finance Minister says:

"This bank submitted an application to the Reserve Bank of India, RBI in April 1977...."

Janata Party had just entered office at that time. He says:

"...for opening two branches in India. However, BCCI was permitted by the Reserve Bank of India to open only a representative office in June 1977."

So, why is he now trying to confuse? Why is he trying to mix up the issue now?...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I am telling you the in-between story of a Government of which you were such a distinguished Member...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You were\*\* you were the advisor in that Government...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The words which he has used about the Finance Minister are derogatory in nature. This cannot be allowed. These words should be expunged....*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHARMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHAN WASNIK (Buldana): Sir, this is not the way...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the Members from this side to kindly take their seats, when the Chairman is on his legs.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Do you feel that it is not an abuse to say like that? ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Is it abusive? ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Fernandes, please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Digvijaya Singh, please sit down. I will refer to the records.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for having pointed out as to how this office finally came into being. I am also considerably emboldened and enheartened at the response of the treasury benches that the opening of the representative office by this bank is found so shameful. Would they also join in shouting' shame when I point out that this office, which was only a representative office finally got established in March 1983 when the Congress Government was in power. I do not hear the 'shame' shouting now..*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): We shouted 'shame' against the distortion of facts...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I repeat that the then Government had agreed to give this bank a branch in India. That decision was not implemented because the then Government meanwhile fell.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The government fell in 1979 and not in 1983. the branch was opened in 1983...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion will spill over to next week and Mr. Jaswant Singh will continue his speech at that time.

Actually I did not hear the words. If Mr. George Fernandes used the words with reference to the Finance Minister that he was\* they will be expunged from the proceedings.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: he was Government servant. 'Government servant' is a very honourable term.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have really only just begun and my intervention has been fractured..*(Interruptions)*. The submission that I am making is that as it has already now got fractured, would you please specify that next week-the House has been extended on Saturday, the 14th- this discussion will be resumed on Saturday, the 14th of

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*Not recorded.

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

September at 11 O'clock because the House has been extended for that day?...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would certainly have done that, but I am sorry, I am not sufficiently in the picture as to what is the business listed for Saturday and next week. So I can only say that I will bring this to the notice of the Speaker. You only gave me to understand that at the Business Advisory Committee it has been decided that this discussion will spill over to next week. So I would only request the Speaker to fix appropriate time for this.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: On Monday, some other business has already been listed like the Places of Worship Bill for which four hours have been allotted. We have actually extended the House on Saturday...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You only brought to my notice- I was not in the knowledge of the fact- that this discussion was to spill over to next week. You have told me that it has been decided in the Business Advisory Committee that it will spill over to next week. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, we will cut out this discussion now. I will bring to the notice of the hon. Speaker and I will request him that if it was decision of the Business Advisory Committee that this will spill over to next week, to allocate adequate time for it to be continued next week.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: You have stopped us from speaking limit allowed the Minister to make the statement.

[*English*]

Where is the sacrosanctity for Private

Members' Business?*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it has been the convention of this House that whenever a Minister likes to intervene with the permission of the Chair.*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can make an intervention..*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion will continue next week. But this is a current topic.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Minister cannot dictate as to at what time he will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): I have not dictated. *(Interruptions)*. There was a demand from the House that a statement should be made. So, I am making a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe there was a demand from the House that a statement should be made regarding the accidental death of Maj. General A.M. Malik on 4 September. As it is a current topic, therefore, I think instead of a statement being made later when it loses its topical value, the Minister has very kindly agreed to make a statement, as per the demands of the House and the speaker has permitted it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Private Members' Business time cannot be taken for any other work.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: It is in response to the wishes of some of the hon. Members. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want to raise a point. Since your observation that this is the convention has gone on record, I want to tell you that this is not true. Kindly correct it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My statement, Shri Chatterjee, was that it has been the convention that if the Minister likes to make an intervention with the permission of the Chair, he can be allowed to do so with the permission of the Chair. Why it is only the Minister? I think that even if any other Member wants to speak something with the permission of the Chair, he can always say something.

(Interruptions).

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir with your permission, I am making a statement.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivendrum): The Private Members' Business was to have started at 3.30 P.M. But, Shri Jaswant Singh has already taken five more minutes. In that case, why can not the hon. Minister make a statement for two minutes with the permission of the Chair. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly allow the Minister to make a statement.

15.30 1/2 hrs.

493 Defence

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Accidental Death of Major General A.M. Malik, Add. Director General Military Training, Army Headquarters on 4th September 1991 (SA)

[Translation]

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): Sir,

Maj. Gen. A. M. Malik, who was serving as Addl. Director General in the Directorate General of Military Training, army HQrs., reportedly fell down from the staircase of 'A' Wing, Sena Bhavan, to the ground floor courtyard of the building and died instantly at about 1050 hours on 4th September, 1991.

The Office of the Major General was located on the 7th floor of the 'A' Wing, Sena Bhavan. From the first reports available, it is not known from which floor he fell.

The incident was first reported by the Security staff posted in the 'A' Wing of Sena Bhavan. Immediately thereafter a number of senior officers of the Defence Hqrs including the Vice Chief of the Army Staff and the Chief Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence, rushed to the site. The Delhi Police, who were immediately informed of the incident, arrived on the spot and are reported to have commenced their investigations. The post-mortem of the dead body, which has since been got done by the Police, indicates that the death of the General Officer was due to the fall from a high level.

Besides the investigations by the local Police authorities, as per Army Regulations, a Court of Inquiry headed by a Major General with two Brigadiers as Members has been ordered to investigate into the circumstances leading to the death of Major General Malik.

15.40 hrs.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION UNDER  
RULE 357

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Eduardo Faleiro may now make a statement.

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, Shri George Fernandes, Member of Parliament, has made certain allegations against me today in the Lok Sabha regarding a Press Conference regarding the Konkan Railway Project, which I held in Goa recently and I wish to clarify the matter as follows:

The Konkan Railway Project passes through the States of Maharashtra, Karna-

[Sh. Eduardo Faleiro]

taka and Goa, including through my Parliamentary constituency of South Goa. This is a project beneficial for all the three States. However, in a very small segment of my constituency, the alignment needs absolutely to be modified. The total length of the alignment is 760 kilometres and the realignment called for is a sector of less than 30 kilometres. It passes through densely populated areas and the damage that it would create if it is maintained in the present form would be enormous. The alignment in this limited sector has been widely criticised and is strongly opposed by the people. Since the realignment was done by the officials of the Konkan Railway without consulting any environmental experts conversant with the Goa situation, I have been proposing that a realignment should be done in that limited segment after recommendations by a committee of experts who could submit their report within not more than two months to avoid delay.

It was in this context that I stated in my Press Conference that the present alignment in that small sector was totally unacceptable as it would affect the people of the area for generations to come. The realignment in that small sector was absolutely necessary and is absolutely necessary and should be done in consultation with a committee of experts and finalised within say two months, not to delay the project.

Now, I categorically state that at no point during the Press Conference the names of Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief, Minister for Railways and Shri Mallikarjun, Minister of State for Railways were mentioned by me or anybody else. Indeed, I have full confidence that the Railway Minister will settle this matter in a satisfactory manner. *(Interruptions)*.

I had tried to contact him a month ago. If he had just come to me, he would have known.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up

.....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafarpur): Sir, when I raised the matter yesterday and again when the matter was raised this morning, I had in my hand copies of Press Notes... *(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is the time for Private Members, Business. For how long will it continue like this, Sir?... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Your Minister made a statement and I have to reply... *(Interruptions)*. Sir, in view of the fact that it is Private Members' time now, I reserve my right to take on the Minister's statement on Monday morning. I have given the notice for that right also... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I had tried to contact your because I wanted your suggestions. I know that you are interested in the project. The minimum you could do was to ring me up and find out what was it about. You are a senior Member, a distinguished Member. ... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You are talking about vandalism against your own Government... *(Interruptions)*.

MR CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Mr. Fernandes, if Mr. Eduardo Faleiro has made a statement on a point of personal explanation and if you would like to further made a statement on another point of personal explanation, I will request the Speaker to give you permission some time next week.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Chairman, Sir, don't you think that they should use the lobby for the purposes of meeting and discussing and sorting things out? *(Interruptions)*

496-550

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BUSINESS

RESOLUTION RE: UNEMPLOYMENT:

*Shri Tej*  
*Pradhan*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up further discussion on the following Resolu-

tion moved by Shri Tej Narayan Singh on the 23rd of August, 1991 :

" This House do consider the situation arising out of growing unemployment in the country and recommend to the Government to take urgent measures to tackle the same."

Shri E. Ahamed was on his feet. He may kindly continue his speech.

**SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time I had mentioned about the increasing grim challenge of unemployment in the country and in this context I had referred to the growth rate of employment which, unfortunately, has fallen from one Five-year Plan to another Five-year Plan. I said that the growth rate of employment has fallen down from 2.82 per cent per annum during 1972-78 to 2.22 per cent per annum during 1977-83 and further to 1.55 per cent per annum during 1983-88. At the same time there is also increase in the growth rate of the job opportunities in the construction and mining sector. I have mentioned all these things to show how serious is the problem faced by the country today in the matter of unemployment even in 1987-88.

It is seen that the important employer in this country is the agricultural sector only, where we have a total work force of 65.5 per cent who are engaged in the agricultural sector. This sector employs the large share of the total work force in the country. At the very same time, the manufacturing sector in the country employs only 10.8 per cent and the community and personnel sector employs 8.2 per cent and trade sector only 6.9 per cent. In spite of all these job opportunities, the estimated backlog in 1990-91 of unemployment would be 13 million, measured by the usual status criteria.

I also have some figures of the magnitude of the job seekers in the country. It shows that as on May, 1990 West Bengal has 48.35 lakh job seekers, Bihar has 31.62 lakhs and Kerala has 31.32 lakh job seekers. The question before us is how we will be

able to wriggle out of this situation. The only way is by generating more employment. By this we will be able to get rid of this menace. We do not have any soft option before us to tide over the situation. Therefore we have to work and also prepare a perspective plan for our rural development.

The educated unemployment has become a very serious problem to every State in the country. Only yesterday I have seen a press report in a prominent Malayalam daily — Chandrika — wherein it is stated that even for the post of a Transport Conductor, an engineering graduate was appearing before the Public Service Commission. I may mention that S.S.L.C. is the qualification for this job. Another incident was that a person who has a doctorate in Philosophy was one of the candidates for the post of Transport Conductor. Both these incidents are of Kerala. This will also show the magnitude of unemployment problem in the country. Therefore, mere words will never bring any tangible result in the country.

It is, therefore, the duty of the Government and the administration to find out the ways to provide and absorb the backlog of unemployed persons in our country. I would, therefore, suggest that we have to take certain measures for absorbing our unemployed youth. We have many schemes. But still we have to create more and generate more employment. Even now agriculture is providing two-third of the total work force in the country. An over-riding priority has to be given for the job schemes for unemployed persons.

I would say, Sir, there are many of the projects like the Minimum Needs Programme, JRY, NREP etc., but unfortunately there is no coordinating agency in the country and if the Government will come forward to prepare a perspective plan, a development plan, for our rural areas, we will be able to absorb, in the first instance, all the skilled persons like engineers and other technical qualified people. I would suggest that it is high time that the Government had a Central agency with the necessary infrastructure in the States

[Sh. E. Ahamed]

and they have to prepare a perspective plan for every village with the help of the State Governments. I would also suggest that the State agency should arrange district-wise plan cells where they have to employ the engineering graduates and other technically qualified people for the preparation of perspective plan for whatever projects the Government will be able to implement in the respective localities. There are water supply schemes, but at the same time, we are very much sorry to say that we do not have necessary infrastructure to find out water resources in the rural areas. Why not Government prepare a scheme wherein they will be able to provide our educated and technical qualified people with such jobs? we can also enable them to prepare perspective feasible project for the entire rural area. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to have a national body which will be able to help the State Government to generate more job opportunities in the States and also to help absorbing our unemployed persons in more jobs.

Another point I would like to suggest, Sir, is that the Government should also endeavour to give encouragement to the labour intensive industrial sector for setting up of industries in small and medium sector. The Government has abolished the licensing system in many industries, but at the same time the Government should also make it a point to see that the financial institutions support such labour intensive industrial units which will provide or generate more employment.

15.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The third point I would like to suggest is that the rural and cottage industries are to be encouraged by the Government. Even now the Khadi Commission have prepared a very elaborate and exhaustive scheme to provide employment in rural areas. This can also be made use of for generating and also provid-

ing employment to unemployed people. I would also request the Government to make a reasonable percentage of the budgetary provision for the rural schemes which should be taken up and earmarked for the skilled and unskilled labourers in sectors such as construction of bridges and roads and also construction of culverts as well as metalling and black-topping of the roads where we will be able to make use of the unemployed skilled and unskilled labour.

Sir, another point I would like to mention is that there are people who want that right to work should be made a Fundamental Right. It is always better that we must have such a very good idea, but at the very same time, I am reminded what Rudyard Kipling has said, and I quote :

"Words and phrases are, of course, the most powerful drugs used by mankind."

To make a provision in the Constitution that would provide a right to work for every citizen is a very good thing for attracting the people to that idea. But, will it be possible in a country like India? We must have a second thought before we step forward in this matter. I am always supporting such an idea. But in the present context of difficult financial constraints and budgetary resources, will it be possible for the Government of India or for any Government to give it as a fundamental right? If such a provision is made in the Constitution, then everybody will seek relief through the Court as a matter of fundamental right. If all the 30 million people who are seeking employment in country seek relief through the Courts of Law, what will be the position of the Government? Therefore, the Government should make a fervent effort to generate more jobs so as to absorb these jobless youth and jobless persons instead of just making speeches everywhere and attracting the people. It is always better to do some good work by which we will be able to generate more jobs.

Sir, I do not want to take much of the valuable time of this House. I venture to say

that the Government must prepare some project by which we will be able to generate more jobs and also able to employ more persons. This is a grim challenge before the country and only by generating employment, we will be able to give some relief to the job-seekers and I hope the Government will take necessary steps in the right direction.

[Translation]

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SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI

(Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Tej Narayan Singhji regarding growing unemployment in the country. A large number of people in the country have become educated but we are not able to provide them employment. Many hon. Members who have spoken prior to me, have given the statistics in respect of the unemployed people. This problem of unemployment has increased rapidly in all the states. If all the literate people are provided with employment, then this country will become impecunious. As such my submission is to formulate a separate scheme in this regard. We need to contemplate on it so that the educated youths or the illiterate persons can be provided employment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is said now-a-days that the efforts are being made to provide employment to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but I understand that it is not true. In the present circumstances, we have not been able to provide adequate employment to those people for whom a provision has been made in the constitution. A provision has been able to provide 15 per cent employment to Scheduled Castes and seven and a half per cent employment to Scheduled Tribes but till date there are a number of departments where the percentage of recruitment of these people is almost nil. If we are in favour of safeguarding the interests of the poor, we should make appointments on the basis of reservation, but we are lagging behind in this regard. As such, the Government should pay attention to this aspect since the youths of this country are facing

economic crisis due to non-availability of employment.

16.00 hrs.

Everyone wants employment. The ways adopted for providing employment are inadequate. Prior to this election many State Governments in their manifestos promised to give employment to one and all as it was their birth right. In this way they tried to allure the youths to their side.

I hail from Himachal Pradesh. The Government enjoying power in our State assured every youth of employment and if it failed to do so it would give unemployment allowance. But what is happening now. On the 27th and even day before yesterday. I pointed out in this august House that the people employed in P.W.D. etc. are being exploited. Everyone is in the grip of exploitation. Police is deputed everywhere in Himachal Pradesh, State Government servants are on strike and agitations have started in every village. There is a need to take the people into confidence while making any agreement. I had pointed out yesterday also and I would like to reiterate it today if we have taken an oath to curb the problem of unemployment, such type of atrocities should not be committed at all. Apart from the party politics, we have to solve this problem. It is immaterial as to which party is in power. It is our duty to take sincere steps in this direction. When it has been mentioned in the manifestos, why it should not be implemented. In addition to this I would like to point out that the backlog of vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been filled in the Central Government departments. A time bound programme should be formulated to enable the poor to get employment.

The educated persons are being rejected on the ground that they are not capable for the posts. It should not be like this. The educated persons registered in the employment exchanges should be provided employment.

[Sh. Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri]

In all the public sector undertakings, may it be Banks, Railways, Air India or any other institution there is a backlog in the vacancies. I would request you to make efforts to provide employment to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, the educated persons and the people belonging to backward communities.

In India maximum number of people live in villages. The measures adopted to solve unemployment problem have failed. I am referring to the ongoing problems of the hilly regions. There is a large scale unemployment in hills areas. Diseases are very common in crops there.

Scientists are not prepared to go there. The teachers are also reluctant to go to hilly areas to teach children. In hilly areas the crops are badly affected with diseases. Renuka Tehsil is one of such areas. Which is a part of my constituency.

There are number of Departments where you make recruitment on daily wages. These workers are paid Rs. 12-15 per day whereas people working on as regular employees are getting Rs. 1800 p.m. The daily wages are employed for a few months and after every three months, there is a break in their services. The Government of India has already imposed a ban on recruitments and such ban has also been imposed by the State Governments. The ban has been imposed with a view to control the budget deficit. I urge upon the Government that this ban should be lifted. In addition to this, the Government should immediately fill up all the posts of clerks, peons and sweepers lying vacant in all the offices so that the unemployment problem can be curbed.

One of our colleagues has just now pointed out that a youth possessing an Engineering degree applied for the post of a conductor. It is something very unfortunate. Your please look into it.....(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Itellyou there are some hon. Members who could not get time to speak during this Session.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: I am just concluding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every Member can take 10 minutes to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: With a couplet, I end my speech :

"Resham ke galichon par dhanwan ke bete sote hain,  
Jin ki badolat sub kuch hai,  
Woh rate ko baithe rote hain Dhanwan khajana bharta hai,  
Kanoon phir hifajat karta hai, majdoor bechare roro kar,  
Takdir ki shyahl dohte hain".

Ginger is produced in Shelal, Chaupal and Soli. the seeds of ginger have got infection. As a result of it, the people engaged in production of ginger have lost their employment. The agricultural scientists have made tremendous efforts to overcome this disease but in vain. Similarly the apple trees have also developed the same disease. This has resulted in tremendous loss to the farmers and no effort is being made to take some remedial measures. The pesticides available for this disease are very expensive. I urge upon the Government to take some steps in this regard.

The farmer looks after the interest of the entire nation by producing so many crops. He is a true patriot and makes concerted efforts to take the country forward. He works hard day and night for the country's progress. As such, the farmers' plight should not be ignored and we should have some definite programme for their upliftment. It should be ensured that the farmers must get remunerative price for their produce. This will

generate employment in the villages. Our Government is taking steps to curb the unemployment problem even. The farmers could not be able even to get possession of the land measuring five acres allotted to each farmer during Indiraji's regime and they are still struggling to get possession of the land. You had assured that you would eradicate unemployment in this way but nothing has been achieved so far. The State Governments should be directed to deal with such cases strictly and take steps to curb unemployment. The people who have been allotted lands should be given actual possession of the land so that the problem of unemployment can be removed.

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**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR**

(Bareilly): Sir, we have been hearing discussions on the issue of unemployment since the last so many years but it seems that this menace is increasing day by day despite the corrective measures taken in this regard.

The statistics of unemployment figures reveal that at the beginning of the seventh five year plan the number of unemployed person registered in the employment Exchanges was one crore, but this figure has increased to 5 crores now. I feel that this will not be less than 10 crores till the end of the eighth five year plan. At the start of the twenty first century the population of the country would be more than 100 crores and the number of unemployed persons will not be less than 40 crores. I am referring to those figures only who are registered with the Employment Exchanges. Nearly eighty percent of the population of the country reside in the villages and the agricultural labourers who depend totally on agriculture have no link with employment exchanges. They are also to be taken into account while taking any decision about the unemployed persons. In this context I do not want to go into details.

Thousands of years ago the number of villages was much more and the cities were less in number and people were self employed. I have read that at that time, except salt nothing had to be purchased. All other

commodities were produced in the villages itself. Everyone used to work accordingly and no one was unemployed. I do not wish to prolong this issue further. But I would like to point out that Governments have changed many a time and whosoever came to power, claimed that they would remove the problem of unemployment V.P. Singh Government even announced specifically that they would incorporate the right to employment in the constitution. Every party makes this issue a part of its manifesto. But nobody does anything sincerely in this regard. We should necessarily go through the reasons behind it and the measures proposed to be adopted to eradicate unemployment. In the present situation the number of unemployed people is growing steadily and if we fail to make a correct assessment of the problem we will not be in a position to resolve the problems of the country in a right way.

Today we talk of setting up companies and industrial development we set up major industries. The Pepsi issue was discussed in detail and in the process, many facts came to the forefront it was said that in the very first year Pepsi would provide employment to twenty five thousand people but in fact after the investment of 50-60 crores of rupees this project could provide employment merely to 850 people. Keeping this figures in view we should contemplate and give a thought to this aspect as to how we shall decide the future of this country.

Since many of my friends desire to speak on this issue, I shall and giving two to three suggestions for the consideration of the Government. The number of educated unemployed is in creating day by day in the country. Education should be made job oriented so that education and employment go hand in hand. More investments should be made on opening I.I.T. and polytechnic institutions in the country so that they can impart trainings and prepare skilled workers. A job oriented new education policy should be framed and implemented. Self employment productive programme should be developed for the educated unemployed youths. Emphasis should be laid to increase the effi-

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

ciency in agricultural production. Identity cards should be issued to those living below the poverty line and an Antyodaya programme should be launched to provide employment on top priority basis. These are some of the points which we should keep in mind. If we sincerely implement these programmes we can succeed in building the image of our nation. If we want to take the country towards the twenty first century and want to provide employment to our youths, it is essential to do something solid for them in the right direction otherwise the history will repeat itself, because all the agitations and wave of transformations were spearheaded by the youths. If we do not succeed in showing them a right way it is apprehended that the youths may adopt the wrong way and indulge in some anti-national activities.

I have termed it as wrong way, because terrorism has spread its tentacles throughout the country. Who are those terrorists? They are mostly youths because they are not getting good education; they are not getting good employment, naturally the problem will increase. It is the time for admission in schools and colleges etc. but the students who have secured 60, 70 and 80 percent marks are denied admission and even if they get admission in colleges, etc. they are not provided jobs after completion of their studies, then who is to be held responsible? In fact, it is the responsibility of all of us and that of the Government as well. I would like to request you to consider all my suggestions before taking any decision in this regard. If we extend the guarantee to employment to one and all, we shall have to pay, at least, Rs. 14,000 cores as salary at the minimum rate in one year, in 1990. As much funds would be needed for providing employment to all. Are we in a position to invest this huge amount of Rs. 30,000 crore in a year? Can we manage it? At present the need of the hour is that we should give priority to the developments of the villages in the country. Priority should be accorded to development of cottage industries. In this way let us create an environment so that the people do not run towards cities

from their villages for the sake of employment. Today, the village youth instead of taking interest in rural jobs flee to towns. After completing their education they develop a feeling that rural work is very inferior and they consider it of little use. India is the only country in the world, where the condition of agriculture is very deplorable and the farmers are considered inferior to others. The Government should change its policy and create sufficient employment opportunities in each Panchayat, each village so that every hand may get work. Then only we shall be able to realise the dreams that Mahatma Gandhi once saw for this country.

Now, without going into further details, I would like to say one more thing before concluding. The hon. Member has brought forward a Private Member's Resolution today and there is already on such Resolution which was brought forward by Shri Mukul Wasnik in the House. The Government should incorporate the aims and objectives of the Resolutions and bring forward its own Resolution so that an environment could be created for providing employment to youth in the country in the right earnest for their development. In this connection, I would like to make certain suggestions. People run from pillar to post to get a job. In the process they waste their most valuable time and energy. The Government after considering their problems must make a welfare scheme for them. Instead of just allocating meagre funds, it is necessary that the Government should create an environment so that our coming generation might go in the right direction and build the nation. Only after that a change will come in our society.

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**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a serious discussion on the unemployment problem is going on in the House. An hon. Member, Shri Tej Narayan Singh has brought forward a Private Member's Resolution here. Sir, through you, I would like to present some facts in support of this Resolution and that of the problem of unemployment, before the Government.

The hon. Member has said that the number of unemployed people who have registered their names Employment Exchanges is 5 crores. But in my opinion it is about 12 crores as many of them do not go to the Employment-Exchange for registering their names. Thus 55 percent population out of total 84 crores people of the country is unemployed. There are two categories of unemployed people in the country, one poor and uneducated and other educated unemployed. Their number is about 12 crores. Besides the also others who are jobless. There are many reasons of this problem. Our faulty education system during last 44 years is one of the reasons for the growing unemployment in the country. Our education is not Job-oriented. secondly, no plans are implemented within a definite time frame. Thirdly, the land reform scheme has remained confined to paper only. It has not yet been implemented in the right sense. These are the reasons for the growing unemployment in the country. Their number would increase further in the 21st century. Sir, the Government started many rural development programmes like R.L.E.G.P., N.R.E.P. Antodaya programme etc. in order to provide some jobs to all categories of unemployed people, the unskilled, skilled, educated the uneducated. One such programme, the I.R.D.P. was started to uplift people who are living below the poverty line. I would like to say on the floor of the House that 90 per cent work of all these programmes remained on papers only. Only 10 per cent work has been done practically. Due to all this, the problem of unemployment is aggravating day in and day out and as a result of this our country is confronting various problems like naxalite-movement, terrorism and the law and order problems as well.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the light of this Private Member's Resolution, I would like to request the Government, through you, to enact such laws and frame such rules which might help us solve the problem of unemployment in the country. This will reduce the number of jobless persons. The job-oriented schemes will definitely divert those youth from the path of terrorism and

other such unlawful activities.

Sir, the programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, N.R.E.P. etc. did not have the desired effect in the villages. the workers were not given appropriate remuneration under these schemes because these schemes remained mostly confined to papers only. This resulted in exodus of labourers to States like Punjab and Haryana. I am saying all this because I come from Bihar. Besides, these schemes, a self employment scheme for the educated unemployed was also launched. This scheme was impractical in certain respects due to which the unemployed youth were not able to run their own business smoothly. They faced various problems like power crisis and other such crises and ultimately they became overburdened with the loans they were advanced by the Government.

Sir, our faulty education policy is also responsible for the unemployment problem which is increasing day by day in the country. In other countries like Japan people have set up small industries in every house and people have been imparted specific education and training for this. So, Sir, through you, I urge the Government to make an overall change in the system of education for making it job-oriented. For example the small items like button and needle which could be manufactured in cottage-industries should not be given to big industrialists like Tatas, Birlas, Mahat Lals, Dalmias etc. There should be a ban on the big industries manufacturing small items. Incentives should be given to small industries and industries based on agriculture. This will help us provide jobs to a good number of unemployed youth. Further, I would like to say that during the Janta regime Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's Government had assured that Right to work would be incorporated as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution. I would like to insist upon the Government to do so taking into account the unemployment problem so that the youth of the country could join the national mainstream. They should be imparted a job-oriented education and all the plans should be executed within a definite time frame so

[Sh. Nawal Kishore Rai]

as to solve the problem of unemployment in the country.

I would like to say one-two things more before concluding Sir, today only the children of a few elite families receive private education as well as knowledge of good technology and succeed to get employment. On the other hand the children of the poor remain in the sorry state of unemployment. They are devoid of technical education and are not capable of either getting jobs or running small industries. It is my request that there should be uniform type of education for one and all whether one is the ward of a Bhangi or of an hon. Member. Public schools must be closed and equal educational facilities, without any discrimination, must be provided both in cities and villages. Everyone should be provided job-oriented education so that he is in a position to get employment. Finally, I would like to emphasise on the point of incorporating right to work as a Fundamental Right. Unless this is done the unemployed youth must be paid unemployment allowance @ Rs. 500 per month.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to put one more demand before the Government. Today, the youth run towards cities in search of employment and register their names in the employment exchanges. They put up applications for jobs at distant places. They have to travel to far off places for appearing interviews. While applying for different posts they bear great expenses. Hence I request the Government to do away with the practice of submitting postal orders with the applications and to facilitate them to travel freely in trains and Government buses irrespective of the places they go for appearing in the interviews whether it is Patna, Lucknow, Nagpur, Kanya Kumari or anywhere else. I conclude with these words. I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHARJEE (Rai-ganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the problem of unemployment is very grave in

the country. It cannot be solved through mere discussions or conducting a study on the number of the unemployed people. Rather we should think the very reasons and policies which are responsible for this problem and work out as to how this can be solved.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall we extend the time? If so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Shri Gulam Nabi Azad): Let it be by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time is extended by one hour.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are two categories of unemployed people in the country—one the educated unemployed who register their names in the employment exchange and other, the uneducated ones mainly belonging to villages, who generally do not register their names in the Employment Exchange. Because they do not have any idea that they might get some jobs by doing so. We often count the number of those people only whose names are registered in the Employment Exchanges, but not the number of unregistered ones. Some of the hon. Members said that there are about 5 crores unemployed people in the country. But actually, there are 7 to 8 crores unemployed people who mainly live in the villages but their names have not been registered in any Employment Exchange. We should take these people also into account.

We have discussed about them in the past also as we are doing so now but no plan could be evolved to solve this problem. During the last Budget session we discussed the industries, agriculture etc. but did not try to find a way-out for solving unemployment problem. As there is not much time, I would like to make only certain suggestions in this regard. Ours is predominantly an agricul-

tural country. So we should see first as to what per cent of our population can be absorbed in this sector. So far as I know about 40 per cent of our population could be absorbed in agriculture. So we shall have to make some other alternatives for the remaining 60 per cent of our population. At the time of presenting Budget Hon. Manmohan Singh who is presently here said that we should open our doors for sale of our commodities in the foreign markets and make similar arrangements for the sale of foreign goods in our market. I would like to know in this connection as to why we cannot constitute a domestic market of our own for selling our own products, so that we can remove unemployment in the country to a great extent. Earlier the hon. Prime Minister was giving the per centage of people living below the poverty line. It would most welcome if he gives the exact number. What is the use of giving percentage. One thing that everybody knows is that the maximum people in the country live below the poverty line. We have never launched a scheme so as to enhance their purchasing power. It would be better we could decentralise the land and distribute it properly among the 40 percent population. These 40 percent people will have their own land. If these people are advanced loans or granted aid, they will be able to increase their production and enhance their purchasing power by selling the produces.

Let us take the example of Vietnam which is a small country. It gained its independence after its 17 year long war against the imperialism of the U.S.A. The first priority was given for improving the lot of the farmers. Their Government purchased their produce at higher rates and subsequently sold it at lower rates to the general public through public Distribution system. In this way, the purchasing power of the common man in their country increased. As a result of this, the people depending on agriculture were absorbed in agriculture and other were engaged in industries. This solved their unemployment problem to a great extent. We too should have to think on that line. With reference, to West Bengal, an hon. Member was saying that as per record 44.35 percent

people in the State are unemployed. We should take note of one thing here. This percentage includes even those agricultural labourers who are called farmers though they do not have land. They too register their names in the Employment Exchange there.

That is why it is necessary to know as to what is the exact number. But the rate of unemployment has decreased in villages there. Mr. Prime Minister was talking about the agricultural labourers that they do not get any work. In West Bengal agricultural labourers do get employment daily. It was not so earlier they used to get employment only for three months. Now they get it daily. Their purchasing power has increased. We will have to find out the ways as to how employment opportunities could be created. Now we are going for computer in a large scale and thereby claim that we are taking the country into 21st century. Computer must be used if necessary for the national development. But whether its use is permissible when crores of people are unemployed. The computer is causing so much unemployment. The use of computer is, of course, necessary in certain sectors. But today, it is very much relevant to think as to where to use it and where not to use it. I want to bring this matter to the notice of the Government. The vacancies in the Central Government are being filled up through computers. Railway is the biggest department. Here we could have employed 40-50 lakhs of people, instead of 23-24 lakhs. Here the strength of working people has gone down. Now only 9 lakhs of people are working here, as computer is extensively used here. The village industry is also referred to. If the purchasing power of the people is being increased, then the village industries should also be given impetus. The village industries were also referred to when the industrial policy was discussed.

The Minister concerned had given assurance to pay attention to village industries. The employment opportunities would be enhanced in villages through village industries. The small schemes for poultry and fisheries could be initiated there. Har-

[Sh. Subrata Mukherjee]

ijans have been rearing hogs. I want to bring this matter to the notice of the Government. The discussion always goes fruitless, as it is not implemented. Today, the divisive forces are raising their heads. If they are not brought down then the integrity of the country is at stake. This is must in order to root out unemployment. The proposal mooted by the honorable member is therefore worth recording. I want to say that 'right to work' was included in the Indian Constitution. Whether they will be given any allowance when they are not given employment. It should be discussed here. Thank you so much for allowing me to express my views.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Peruman.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram): Sir, I will speak in Tamil.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you given notice of it?

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then you please wait for some time till the interpretation arrangement is made.

The next speaker is Mr. Mukul Wasnik.

15 SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK  
(Buldana): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution which has been brought to discuss the problem of unemployment.

Sir, it is a matter of great concern to all of us that after 44 years of independence we still have a very large number of unemployed people in the country. When we talk about unemployment, we talk about those persons who till date do not have any source of income or any working. We have those figures with us. I would like to point out that the Hon. Prime Minister, day before yesterday while speaking pointed out that there is a very large section of the society which is under-employed. Those figures we do not

have. I would say that those people who are though employed today but whose potential, whose capacity we have not been able to exploit to the fullest possible extent should also be the target group about which we should concentrate our attention and try to evolve certain programme which will provide them with fuller employment opportunity.

Many of the Members who have already spoken have made valuable suggestions and I do support those suggestions.

I would like to point out that the Government time and again, various political parties time and again, during the elections, after the elections and just before the elections also have been making employment as one of the most important planks to go before the masses. But, Sir, I believe that this Government or any previous Government has failed to actually make any systematic effort to assess the nature of the problem and the extent of the problem.

We have a Planning Commission. We have Employment Exchanges. We get certain figures from these bodies but, we are very well aware that the employment exchanges in the country are not working satisfactorily. The Planning Commission has not been able to work out correct figure of unemployment in the country. Therefore, I believe that on one hand we are having mushroom growth in the engineering colleges, in the medical colleges, where capitation fees have been charged but we are not aware that in the coming say 5 or 6 years from now the problems will become worse. Keeping in view our agricultural development and development in the engineering and electronic industry, we have never tried to evolve a plan to the effect that five years from now we will require so many doctors, so many engineers, anesthetist, gynecologists and so on.

We have not planned. Unless and until, we plan in such a fashion, whatever measures we take, I think, they will not be systematic approaches. These institutions are making hundreds and thousands of engi-

neers and doctors. These engineers and doctors by paying huge sums of capitation fees, after they come out from the institutions and if they find that the Indian Government does not have sufficient capability to provide them the opportunities for gainful employment, then, these people will be frustrated. What will be the result? There will be violence. There will be naxalite movements, the type of movements that we have in Andhra Pradesh, in some parts of Maharashtra, in Orissa and in Bihar. This movement will grow. Not only this, where the educated youths have no employment opportunities, there, they will somehow be attracted towards generating blackmoney. A large number of young people, whose energies and potentials could be utilised for nation building activities, their energies and potentials will be used by those forces which want to destroy the nation, and which want to destroy the social system.

Therefore, I would like to point out and demand when this Government has very categorically stated that generation of employment opportunities will be the first priority of this Government—that this Government should constitute a National Manpower Planning and as soon as it submits its Report, its term will be over. But as a permanent body, it should continuously plan according to the development in the fields of the agriculture and industry for employment opportunities and give the realistic figures.

The other day, some figures were given that we would be generating this much employment opportunities. Those figures did not seem to be real. Therefore, if we want to have a realistic approach, then I request that the Government should form a National Commission on Manpower Planning and this body should be a permanent body for working out details of employment generation.

Secondly, many Members, who have spoken earlier, have demanded that Right to Work should be incorporated in the Constitution. I fully support this demand. There were many Members who were pointed out that

once we give the Right to Work as a Constitutional right, the Government will not have sufficient resources to fulfil the same. If the Government does not have sufficient resources, then, it will be very difficult for them to implement this particular provision. I do not agree with them. There had been cases, where a lot of wasteful expenditure was there. If we are able to check this wasteful expenditure of the Government, if we are able to check the budgetary allocation to those programmes which will ultimately provide luxury service to the upper strata of the society and if we are able to implement the programmes more efficiently, then I believe that we will be able to have sufficient resources to see that the Right to Work—the constitutional right—is properly implemented.

Sir, I fully support this demand and I request that Government, it not in the current Session, at least in the next Session, should come up with a Bill to amend the Constitution for providing Right to Work as a constitutional right.

Sir, there is a definite need to improve the functioning of the employment exchanges also. There have been many cases in my constituency, in other parts of the country also, where we have come to know that those people who were registered ten years back or 15 years back, did not receive a single call for any interview. And there have been people, after registering just for a few months or a few years, got interview calls. This will have to be taken care of. We will have to check this. If there is need to have computerisation on a large scale, of the Unemployment exchanges, I think that we should go in for computerisation and adopt methods which will ensure that those people who have registered themselves earlier than the others should get precedence over the late-comers.

There have been many figures which have been given by the hon. Members. I have some figures with me. The employment exchanges have reported to the Government that by month of February 1991 almost 1,39,75,500 young people who were

[Sh. Mukul Balkrishan Wasnik]

above-metric were unemployed. Similarly, 1,36,39,900 were those people who have completed their matriculation and could not get employment. And similarly, 1,91,36,300 were those unemployed unfortunate people who were below-metric.

It is a shocking figure, 4, 67,51,700 I do not believe that this is the right figure and this a complete figure. But as an incomplete figure also, it is a shocking figure and it is a huge figure. I request the Government that it should take proper steps to see that correct figures are given.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): It is above 12 crores. You are referring to the figures of employment exchange.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: I have quoted the recent figures. Different figures are quoted at different times.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: You see that what is the number of those people not registered with the employment exchanges and are unemployed. Who are agriculturer Laborer and are

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: I am stating the same thing. I do not know how far these figures are right or wrong, but all these figures are very horrifying. These are very large figures and involve only those who are unemployed, those who work in the fields and potential of those people we are not able to use. This is causing a great national loss. It could be added that the Government never tried to work out the actual figures. Thus, I agree with you in toto.

[English]

Sir, these are the two or three points which I wanted to bring to your kind notice. But I had raised this matter on several occasions. I would not like to place before you

once again that on the one hand we have been committing that we would be generating more employment opportunities but nothing much is done. The President, while speaking before the Members of both House of Parliament give a commitment that, "Yes, employment opportunities will be generated in large numbers."

The manifestoes of various political parties have also given similar commitments.

But, Sir, we are very much worried and concerned that time and again we come across press reports, where it has been stated that the Government is imposing ban on fresh recruitments in the Ministries and in the Departments of the Central Government. There are some States which have actually imposed ban. There are some States which are planning to impose ban. Sir, such a step will be a suicidal step. And if we do not withdraw the ban in various States, where it had been imposed, then the unemployed people in those areas will react and they will react very badly.

Sir, it is a commitment by the various political parties. The actions are something else. And if the unemployed youth react badly, then the total responsibility of whatever happens will be that of the Government and the youth should not be blamed for whatever measures they adopt.

Sir, when I had put a supplementary question to the hon. Finance Minister, he said that the Members cannot have both the hands and they cannot have both the ways.

[Translation]

The MP's cannot be benefited both the ways. On the one hand it is said that the expenditure of the government must be minimised, on the other hand it is said that there should be more recruitment. Both the things cannot go together. The Government is doing it level best to minimise the government expenditure. The statement to this effect was made by the Finance Minister. I

would like to say that the government should curtail only the wasteful expenditure. The government must do the needful expenditure even if there is a need to sacrifice the individual interests. If the expenditure is essential for ensuring the security of the Indian borders, every citizen is ready to give every sacrifice to meet expenditure for that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am asking to curtail only wasteful expenditure. The necessary expenditure is irresistible. By wasteful expenditure we mean 4 to 5 vehicle of escorts accompanying a Single Minister. Today the servants are provided to every officer, be it at his residence or at his office.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): You did not join the Ministry, that is why you are having such statement to make.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: No, it does not matter. If you agree with me, say like that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, my only plea is to curtail the government expenditure: because the government vehicles are being minimized and huge quantity of fuel is being wasted by government officials.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Deputy Divisional Commissioner of Nagpur has filed a complaint against the Commissioner that he had been using his official car for dropping his children and wife at school when he found that the average run of the car was far below the officially permitted limit. As a result the Government had to pay additional bills worth thousands of rupees. Praiseworthy is the officer who dared to complaint against his senior officer. It, thus, clearly indicates the way the public money is spent. This is merely an example. Many of such cases may be there in different States. I would like to urge the hon. Minister that there would be no wasteful expenditure in giving people employment. If you give employment to four persons, you will create national assets and the nation would prosper, but when you make such wasteful expenditure on fuel, you make

the nation suffer a great loss. If the Government fail to check this loss, the countrymen would never forgive it.

17.00 hrs.

Lastly, I would like to say that the Congress too had given some assurance as did the other political parties. The Congress should step forward in order to fulfil those assurance lest other States too face Punjab, Assam, Orissa and Bihar like situation where democracy is getting weekend and the credibility of public representatives is getting eroded. If we go on giving assurance and do not fulfil them, people will lose faith in democracy, and it would be extremely difficult to keep the national integrity intact. With these words, I conclude and express my sense of gratitude to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on such an important subject. 522

\*SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): Let me thank you at the outset for extending me an opportunity to render my maiden speech in this august forum.

I would like to describe the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The international Covenant on social, economic and cultural rights, and the international Covenant on civil and political rights as the Magna carta of humanity.

The primary right that is envisaged in the UN Charter for the well-being of humanity is the Right to Live. I am afraid that the right to live is being denied to many citizens of India. Right to livelihood is a part of the right to live. Our Supreme Court too lays emphasis on this right to livelihood. In order to ensure the right to live and the right to livelihood, we must have to provide job opportunities to all our people and should uproot unemployment problem. Some people argue that the right to work should form part of our Constitution and necessary steps should be taken to include the same as one of our fundamental rights. But I would like to point out that the Article 21 of our Constitu-

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. P.P. Kaliaperumal]

tion already stands for the same. Right to work is envisaged there. It will not mean that I am against the move to include the right to work as our basic right. But I am highlighting the fact that it is already there.

Life does not mean mere animal existence. It includes livelihood and opportunities for unfolding personality. Every man should have a standard of life to get food, shelter, clothes and medical facilities not only to his-self but also to his family members and others who depend on him. When we have an overview of the plight of the vast multitudes of our countrymen we find quite a large number of them go without the basic needs fulfilled and many of them have no jobs, employment opportunities and means to livelihood. This unemployment problem can be categorised in to two. Educated unemployed is one category. I feel their problem cannot be alleviated once and for all this juncture. But still we can contain atleast to some extent its impact and negative effects on our society. Who are those worst hit by this kind of unemployment problem? In my opinion, those who are worst hit by this problem are the educated ones hailing from the families engulfed in the sea of external poverty and which never had education generations together. Such of the first-generation-educated-youth of poor families are the worst hit by unemployment problem.

Many a poor parents and mothers have either pledged or sold either their small pieces of lands or their little jewellery to give education to their children with a fervent hope that their children would be able to get a job in the government sector with their education. They have hoped against the hope that their children thereafter would lend them a supporting hand to uplift their unrealised dreams with the permanent income obtained in the government service. But what we see today is to the contrary. The poor children of poor parents are left in the lurch longing for a livelihood, a job opportunity. Many post-graduates, Degree and Diploma holders and even those who have specialised in lan-

guages are left without a job. In my home state I have seen for myself even Tamil Pandits are pushed to utter poverty struggling for survival.

I would like to draw the attention of the government to the pitiable state of the first-generation educated unemployed Youth hailed from the poor families especially, degree holders among them who strived hard to get education banking on high hopes. They should be given a preferential treatment. Government may give priority attention to this. If it is possible Government may consider reservation in jobs to such youth. Then alone we could claim that we have ensured the right to live to such of those educated youth and their families.

We say that women should have education. We clamour for right opportunity extended equally to our women too. But have we ensured whether educated women get employment? Lakhs and Lakhs of women who have doctoral degrees and post-graduate education are there as silent sufferers of this system where both job opportunity and marriage go beyond their reach. I have seen this and even suffered this for myself amidst my people. Claiming women rights and clamouring for women education end as a vain attempt. Why don't we reserve certain percentage of jobs for educated unemployed women? Hence I earnestly appeal to this government to give priority to educated women in any recruitment. Only when they get employment opportunity, there would be a meaning in women education and rise in their status. Then alone the women-folk who share equally their responsibility in giving rise to human race would be proud of their rights and dignity ensured to them.

Unskilled labour form part of the second category of unemployed youth. Their number stretch beyond imagination. Crores of them are there in our villages throughout the length and breadth of this country. Landless labourers and rural artisans are good many among them. Their sorrows and sufferings are one too many. We might have evolved many schemes to uplift them and to push up

their standard of living providing them with jobs. But what we have done is little and lot more has to be carried out to mitigate their sufferings. Little has been done. What has been done is petty. What is left undone is vast. Hence I find there a need to concentrate all our energy in evolving a strategy to wipe out this problem of many.

About seventy million hectares of land in our country remain under the categories of follow lands, uncultivable lands, cultivable waste etc. We have to identify those land and we must distribute them to the landless labourers. We must issue *pattas* to such of those landless labourers who can toil and moil to have their own livelihood. I beseech upon the government to resort to this measure.

Though our long professed policy remains to be a claim to make the tiller of the soil its owner, it still remains to be an unfulfilled promise. By way of implementing it, we can find an amicable solution to the unemployment problem that hit our villages.

Land reforms legislations should be implemented sincerely and ceiling limit should be reduced. We want radical structural changes in the rural economy. We have to exact suitable legislation to confiscate lands under benami holdings.

We have to go in for investing more in infrastructure in rural areas. Rural poverty alleviation could be possible only then. Hence I request the government to invest more in rural areas.

To eradicate poverty we have to have a two pronged strategy. On the one hand we have to put an end to the unemployment problem. On the other hand we have to strive uprooting the social and economic imbalances. It is not a feasible theory to insist on production ignoring the need to distribute it equally among the beneficiaries it aims at. Production sans Distribution *pari pasu* is a *contra cult*. While paying attention to our increased efforts towards production, we must look into the eqully important need for

a simultaneous equitable distribution. This alone would enable us to ameliorate poverty and wipe out the menacing problem of unemployment. Let our war against unemployment continue until it is beaten into unconditional surrender.

I thank again the Chair for allowing this fresh entrant to the Lok Sabha to have my maiden speech made on a crucial problem confronting this country.

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SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA

(Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the topic which we are discussing in the House today has emerged as a very serious problem in our country. We should be proud that we have got millions of people in the form of manpower, but to our dismay, we do not have any opportunity of employment for those by virtue of whose strength we dream of building the nation.

After the attainment of freedom the work relating to national building could not get the momentum as was required because we did not have a concept or conceptual structure then.

We have never given a serious thought towards our education to be job-oriented. The education system was introduced by the Britishers. With a view to producing clerks and servants, the same pattern of education is continuing even today. I do not think that any major change has been brought about in the Macaulian system of education meant for producing clerks, and mustering a few people to run the Government. We talk of brining about a lot of changes, but we do not have time to think of manpower and unemployment.

Poverty and unemployment are the two sides of the same coin. If we want to remove poverty, we will have to provide employment and we have to provide employment we will have to do some planning. In order to remove poverty, number of slogans were given in the past namely socialism. The country had been run for a decade in the name of socialism but Socialism is nowhere to be

[Sh. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

seen Now, it has become a subject of debate. I do not know what has happened to the concept 'socialism': No doubt, we chant its name even today but what is the result of socialism, we do not know its resultant facts as yet.

Thereafter the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' (Remove Poverty) had attracted the attention of the people and the country was run for ten years under this slogan. But poverty could not be removed and the people remained unemployed even after that. They have become victims of exploitation because of unemployment and utter helplessness. You know, Mr. Dy. Speaker, Sir poverty is such a great curse that makes hell of human life. A man wants to labour hard, he wants to live with self respect but ours is such a situation that we cannot provide them livelihood what to talk of self respect. This is why the unemployed person helpless and idle. is waiting for saviour who could try to redeem him. But this is the responsibility of the Government to do labour oriented planning in keeping with the objective of social welfare.

In order to attract people's attentions we are making big promises in the name of new Industrial Policy but what about unemployment? We have thought nothing about it. It is for this reason that our Industrial Policy should be labour-based. Our planning should be formulated in a way as to provide the opportunity of employment to more and more people. But in the name of importing foreign technique, we go on pushing our people towards unemployment.

Our economy and our industrial infrastructure should be such that it could provide more employment, but what is happening is that the handloom weavers are being removed from the scene.

The work which was hitherto being done by the rural people has been taken away by big people. The works which were hitherto

being done by carpenters, potters, petty craftsmen are now being done in big factories by big people. Therefore, we have to decide as to which work should be done by the Government, which of them should, be done by big companies and which work should be left for these poor people. Earlier, spades, shallow pans etc. were being made in villages. Nowadays big factories manufacture these items. Earlier, people ran expellers in their houses to produce oil. There were various other facilities available in the villages. There was enough work for a carpenter, but today there is nothing other than helplessness unemployment and disappointment in the villages. The farmers who work as agricultural labourers in the villages do not have a full time work for the whole year. During the rainy seasons they starve. They pine for meeting all their necessities. There is no way-out for them. There is none to take care of them. Everybody will certainly be moved at the very plight of the agriculture labourers, they do not have any avenue of employment. They want to work, but there is no work for them. Today, various types of dams could be constructed with the help of labour. But due to non-implementation of all these schemes, labour cannot be put into use. Dams should be constructed with the help of labour. The dams would be constructed with the help of labour. The dams would provide irrigation facilities, irrigation would help cultivation and cultivation would require labourers. All these works are interlinked with one another. After independence we did not decide our priority whereby we could have thought of providing employment to people.

So far as the figures of the educated unemployed in the Employment Exchanges are concerned, these figures are very startling. Population and employment are directly related. In 1951, the population of our country was 36 cores and it has increased to 84 crores in 1991. As regards percentage of increase in population, it was 13.31 per cent in 1951, 21.51 per cent in 1961, 24.8 per cent in 1971, 24.66 per cent in 1981 and in 1991 it came to be 23.50 per cent. The population is increasing rapidly. Employment avenues

should also be made available at the same pace. But we have not been able to create avenues of employment. Figures of unemployment are also available with me. I have the figures of 1988. We set up 840 District Employment Exchanges. Among people who have registered their names in these Employment Exchanges. The number of unemployed matriculates is 1.01 crores, higher secondary certificate holders 44,20,000, graduates and post-graduates 29,22,000. Thus, the total number of educated unemployed persons is 1,75,12,000. The number of those people who have registered their names but they are not educated, is 25,38,000. In this way in all 3,00,50,000 people are jobless as in 1988. These figures for 1989 are 3,27,76,000. This is the figures of unemployed people whose names have been registered in Government records. Names of other people have not been registered. If details about these people are collected, it would be revealed that their number is very large. There are people who get some employment, but not a full time employment. This large number which consists of 20 per cent of the total population is on the verge of joblessness. Till now, we have not been to find some way-out for this. In a family, if there is only one earning member, there are four dependents. Had we given some thought over it and found out some way out we would have provided work to the remaining four also. Its results would have been discernible. It is not possible to achieve this goal without education. We did not work for the spread of education at all. We run adult education scheme to provide education to adults in the village. But the Adult Education work has become outdated. There has been no progress in education. We made discrimination in education too. The poor do not get education. They do not have any scope for receiving education. We provide education so that one could acquire knowledge and look for a job with the help of that knowledge. With the help of a job, one could get food, cloth and shelter and stand with self-esteem.

We are observing world-literacy day. The entire world is paying its attention to it.

We will celebrate literacy day in our country also. Knowledge is certainly acquired by world literacy and our country's literacy. Literacy helps people to know, understand and improve their intelligence, to get themselves freed from injustice and exploitation. Hence special attention must be paid to literacy in the context of world literacy.

"Jinke Liye Akshhar Ka Astitva Nahin, Shabdon Ki Nahin Hai Sarthakta, Nirakshharta Bana Hua Hai Abhishap, Pandhne Ko Maun Bala; Kaun? Shabd Dega Sakshharta Sarthak Kar-ega."

Today, this is a matter of concern for the entire country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, through you, I would like to say that the spirit of the constitution must be regarded. The goal of our constitution is enshrined in the Preamble that we the people of India resolve to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens social, economic and political Justice. He cannot improve his economic condition unless he is given economic justice.

Through you, I would like to state that there is no need to wait for it any more. We need to go for such schemes which may generate employment opportunities. The unity and integrity of our country is at stake following the increasing discontent and resentment among our people because of massive unemployment. That is why we advocate that employment or allowance must be provided to the unemployed persons. This must be the responsibility of the Government. I would like to state that the Government must think to this effect in meaningful ways and provide employment to the unemployed persons.

17.22 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA in  
the Chair]

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SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV  
(Saharsa): Madam Chairperson, I want to congratulate Shri Tej Narayan Bhai, who

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has given us an opportunity to express our views on the basic problems of the country i.e. unemployment. There is not a single day when political leaders, M.Ps or higher officers do not receive hundreds of applications requesting for their recommendations. There is no possibility that this problem will be solved easily. Rather I feel that no Government who-so ever it may be does not want to solve.

Madam, the Government figure is 4-5 crores, but is not correct. It is much more. Thousands of people in villages, and towns, do not get registered their names in the employment exchanges and if we calculate these figures also, the Government figures would be of no relevance. The question of concern is now not the actual figures but question is how to solve this problem. Today every Government, be it a Central Government or State Government, claims to remove poverty and unemployment. Every political party befools the people through their respective manifestoes claiming removal of poverty and unemployment. And people also get swayed away by the slogan given by the political parties. When the same party comes to power, it forgets all about the promises given to the people. The problem of unemployment is very serious and it has become the root cause of other problems. Today the increasing theft, robbery, pick-pocketing, terrorism, etc. all the resultant of the unemployment problem. The sons of so many gentlemen have entered this field. These boys when fail to maintain their daily pocket expenses, resort to such kind of things and that is how the cities like Patna, Madras, Delhi and Bombay are in the grip of such increasing untoward incidents. As per newspapers' reports it is very common to come across the news of robbery and dacoity committed by educated people. Thus, we are responsible to force the educated as well as uneducated youths to indulge in such unsocial activities.

Madam, is it not a matter of surprise? Why a father manages education for his

children? His main objective is to provide education to his children that they may earn their livelihood honestly and lead a respectable life in society. But due to our wrong education policy, we are unable to that objective.

Madam, our Government was also responsible for it. I am not blaming the Congress Government only. In 1989 when we came to power we had promised that we would include the 'right to Work' in list of 'Fundamental Rights' we would provide employment or give unemployment allowance. But due to certain circumstances we could not keep our words. And I do not hesitate in accepting our failure. We could not be able to muster such courage as was needed to face such problems. The youths from villages and small cities come to Delhi or go to Bombay or Madras in search of livelihood and live in slums. They are well educated but are forced to live in big cities and are victims of police torture.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay his attention to my submission..(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): He is busy in listening your speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, kindly address the chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Madam, every time, we get elected as MP or MLA, so what problem we can have but the real problem is of the youth of the country and that has to be looked into.

Madam, I would like to say that in want of the proper direction and opportunities, 25 per cent of the unemployed youth have wielded arms. As just now one hon. Member was pointing out that pick-pocketing has

become common in some districts of Bihar. Similarly, Gorkhaland problem is going on. Punjab and Kashmir problems are there but I do not want to go into their details. But what I would like to say is that the unemployment problem combined with poverty has given rise to such problems. Therefore, problem of unemployment should be taken seriously and concrete steps should be taken to solve this problem. There is no problem which cannot be solved. We should include right to work in fundamental rights. But the Government says that from where such a huge amount would be arranged and how the work can be provided to so many people. But I would like to say that one person is serving as an officer and also running his own factory. So, the Government have to strict to the principle of one man job. If a person runs a factory, he should not be provided a job. By doing so we would certainly go ahead in solving the problem.

Mr. Chairman I would like to draw your attention towards one more point. I do not have any hesitation in saying that people have set up Maruti Car showroom in big cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras etc. by spending crores of rupees. All of us know who these people are. I would like to say that if you allot petrol pumps and gas agencies to unemployed youth, that would solve the problem of unemployment to a great extent. The Government need not to take this decision because our National Front Government headed by Shri V.P. Singh had already taken this decision and the present Government have to simply implement that decision.

Today, mostly farmers and their children are unemployed. Farmers should be encourage to set up agro-based industries. Farmers grow many crops but what happens that foodgrains like maize are produced by the farmers but grinded by big factories....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, please take your seat for a minute.

[English]

With the consent of the House, may I

extend the time allotted for the Resolution by another half-an hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): The Resolution can continue. The Minister can reply next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are a number of speakers to speak on this Resolution. If you agree, we will continue the discussion on the Resolution for another half-an-hour.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, I was saying that big industries are manufacturing small items commonly used in rural areas. Manufacturing of these items by big industries should not be allowed. As you know Tata group of industry is now a days manufacturing every item from needle to tractor. Small items like soap, spade etc. can be manufactured in cottage industries in villages but now big industries have entered into small sector which has rendered the villagers jobless. Thousands of years ago, it was said that people would be known by their profession and on that basis caste-system came into existence. Those who are were engaged in leather work were called 'Chamar' (Cobbler) but now a days, why the owners of shoe manufacturing companies are not called 'Chamar' (cobbler). What I would like to say is that big industries should not be given licences to manufacture items which can be manufactured in small cottage industries. In this way, we can be able to solve the problem of unemployment to a great extent.

Secondly, we have the problem of education. So long as we do not promote education we cannot check unemployment. Today, we have 5-7 crores of educated youth and 25-30 crores uneducated youth in our country which is about 30 percent of our total population. Our children read in the schools but they will not get any job. This problem will remain for ever and thus needed

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

a permanent solution. Therefore, we have to think as to what sort of education we should impart to our youth to produce good technicians and farmers and enable them to set up their own factories or start their business. In this way, we can check unemployment to a great extent. Many things are being said. The National Front Government could not include right to work in Fundamental Rights. Therefore, I would like to say that so long as the Government do not take up this basic issue, they will not be able to win over the people of this country. In this regard, I would like to cite two examples. When announcement was made to implement Mandal Commission, the disappointed youth started burning themselves in the cross roads of Delhi. But in reality they were doing so because of their unemployment and frustration. It was not because of the Mandal Commission but it was due to their own frustration. Similarly, in Bihar the unemployed youth throw themselves before running trains. Whenever there were any quarrel in the family or the unemployed youth demanding money from their parents to start some business and did not get money from their parents, they used to commit suicide by jumping before the train. All this happened during anti-Mandal agitation. So what I mean to say is that so long as the Government do not take some concrete steps to solve this problem, the present condition will not improve. Today, anti-social elements are joining politics. Youths are involved in such activities because they do not have any work to do. They commit theft and are put behind the bars. Young people who have passed M.A. or Ph. D have high aspirations but that are not fulfilled. There is a saying that idle mind is a devil's workshop. When they do not have any work to do, we are bound to become their victim. When I became MLA in 1977, 1980 and 1985 and MP in 1989, I did not have any security but now I have security guards because now I feel insecure because now-a-days, educated youth are more frustrated. All political parties including Congress, Janta Dal or other parties distribute tickets to their candidates but when a candi-

date get elected 3 or 4 times he is not given ticket. I thank Shri Tej Narayan Singh and would like to say that right to work should be included in Fundamental Rights.

Do not give licences to big industrialists like Tata and Birla for manufacturing small goods. The unemployed youth should be provided Railway passes to visit the country. The Government should bear the application fee required to be paid by unemployed youth while applying for a post be it Rs. 10 or 20 in the form of postal order.

This my suggestion I hope the Government would implement and fulfill the promises made by it in its party's manifesto in regard to unemployed persons and farmers. They have made tall promises for industry also. I hope that Government will fulfill the promises made to the people of the country. I give assurance that if Janata Dal, Leftists and other parties of National Front introduce a bill for the welfare of unemployed youth, we will support it with heart and soul.

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur):

Madam, I rise to take part in the debate on the Resolution moved by Shri Tej Narayan Singh. Our country is an agricultural country where 70 per cent of the work force depend on agriculture and 80 per cent of that work force resides in villages. The number of agricultural workers in India during 1951 was 27.5 million. It went up to 47.5 million in 1971 and again it rose up to 64.4 million in 1981. So also, in the case of small and marginal farmers the number was 36.2 million in 1971 and 56.70 million in 1986. What I want to submit is that due to split in the families and division of the families, the land held by the families have been divided into pieces and the number of small and marginal farmers are increasing day-by-day. Small and marginal farmers are the work force and the labour force of our country. Except some landless people, these are the people who are the labour force of this country.

Madam, our late Prime Minister re-

spected Rajiv Gandhi introduced the JRY-NRY Yojana to employ these workers at least 100 days in a year. It has been proposed to give employment or one person in one family. This is the work which is actually going on in our rural areas, in our panchayats and the panchayats are able to pay the minimum wages fixed by the Government because this is done as an official work and official wages are paid to the labourers. But the agricultural workers who are working in the fields are working only for three months in a year and they do not get the minimum wages fixed by the Government. The reason behind this is that the farmers do not get the support price which is reasonable for the producers. That is the reason. That is reason why they cannot pay the minimum wage.

Madam, I come from a tribal area where the production of rice per area of land is only four quintal, which comes to Rs.1600 per acre and the expenditure is almost the same. So, there is no profit for the producer. That is why the agricultural labourers do not get a reasonable price for their produce.

I come from an area where 80 per cent of people live below poverty-line. They do not have proper house. They are not capable of educating their children. They do not have proper food and that is the reason why they are prone to diseases. During the last two months, epidemic has broken out in my constituency. About 1000 people died because of malnutrition. The State Government of Orissa is not in a position to do much because people are put in such a position; they have very bad houses. In a hut, on the one side the animal live and on the other side the families live. Actually they share the accommodation.

They are illiterate people and they do not know what is hygiene. That is why, the Government is also in a difficult position to control it.

I would like to submit something about the right to work.

In Article 39 of our Constitution there is

a provision which says:

(a) "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing -

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;"

Article 41 of our Constitution says:

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of underserved want."

It is put in the Constitution but it is not practical in all the countries like India where the population is very huge. The economy of the country, at present, is not so much good to give employment to all the labourers. The number of educated unemployed people has been increasing day by day. In the year 1983, the number of unemployed women was 35 lakhs and now it is 64 lakhs. The number of Scheduled Castes was 25 lakhs and now it is 33 lakhs. And the number of Scheduled Tribes was six lakhs and now it is 11 lakhs. Unemployment, both in educated and uneducated area, is growing day by day.

The Government has to put some pressure to spend more and more money to employ these people. The main way to provide employment to these people is by going in for cottage industries and small industries as also by opening some new industries where the private sectors and the public sectors can employ them.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

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SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH  
(Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir I support

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

the resolution moved by our colleague, Shri Tej Narayan Singh.

Madam, the unemployment has become a curse for our country. We see its impact in different forms. Somewhere, it has come before us in the form of Bodo agitation somewhere in the form of ULFA, Party Unity and M.C.C., Terrorism and Criminalism. This is all actually because of unemployment. The unemployed people are unable to find any job for them so their minds are diverting towards these things. They are of the opinion that this way they would be able to earn their livelihood. What a crisis of unemployment has befallen on our country! We cannot achieve any thing by discussion on unemployment. Our population is increasing very fast. Presently, China has the largest population but the Chinese Government has taken some stringent measures. Whatever results there may be but they have taken steps. They have fixed one child normo if we succeed in controlling our population, we would be able to provide employment to needy persons.

Secondly, our Government has started a scheme to provide jobs to unemployed persons in rural areas and it had spend a lot of money on it. This schemes has been started for the both educated and less educated persons. But not even a single scheme has proved fruitful. Had it been fruitful, there would have been no increase in figures of unemployment as has been shown by Government that such and such was in 86 or 87 or 89. These figures must have declined instead of increasing. Madam, there can be no doubt about the fact that people can be brought above the poverty line only by way of providing employment. The scheme which was started in the villages to provide employment to the educated unemployment persons has completely proved a failure.

Why has this scheme failed? It was because of corruption. Financial help is being given by the banks in the rural sector with a view to bring people above the poverty line.

This issue was discussed many times during the 8th Lok Sabha. People of the whole nation said that the persons, who are to be raised above the poverty line are not receiving the money due to the large scale corruption. As the late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself had said that out of every rupee sanctioned for the upliftment of the villages only 15 paise reach there. What the Prime Minister of the country has uttered was not wrong but was perfectly right, but nobody cared for that? The person who usurped the 85 paise in between became rich, whether they were bank employees or officers, Block Staff or middlemen. No doubt, they prospered the schemes but the person for whom the schemes were made remained poor, as usual. I have demanded several times that probe may be conducted in to it.

Take cottage Industry. An amount of Rs.35,000 was fixed to finance the rural carpenter, blacksmith, potter, Soap manufacturer, agarbatti manufacturer so that they may be able to set up their own industries. But it is a very small amount? Rs. 10,000 out of Rs. 35, 000 go to the corrupt middlemen and what industry can be set up with Rs. 25,000? The present and past Government did not pay attention towards it. The issue was raised in the House earlier also but no attention was paid towards it. Everybody cries-unemployment... How can it be removed?

Madam, some persons from Bihar have come here. All of them are double M.A. and Ph.D. They are 500 in number and are sitting on a dharna. Who are they? They all are well-educated teachers from those various colleges which are without any fund. Do you think whether any college can run without any fund? Yet you talk of removing unemployment. On the one hand, you indulge in increasing more and more unemployment by appointing 30,000 to 40,000 teachers in the mafia institutions and on the other hand you do not pay them any remuneration even after 12-14 years. They have staged a sharna on Boat Club, but no Minister bothered to meet them. They are those young men who are not getting their remuneration. It is said

that this subject is related to State Government. The State Government is reaping what it has sown and how it has come under the Central Government, now who will deal it? You have to think over what is happening with them. This issue should not be taken lightly. If you have any regard for them, any devotion for the country, you must provide them employment. The unemployment is weakening the country and unemployed youth are becoming criminals. If such a large number of young persons of the country remain unemployed, they will continue to harm the country more or less. Therefore I would like to request the Government through you that as the debate has been started here, the Government must think something about it.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that we were 25 minutes late in starting this discussion. Therefore it can be extended by another 25 minutes. This is our own time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We were 13 minutes late in starting this discussion. So, we can extend it for another 13 minutes.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended up to 6.13.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, please extend it by another 30 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It may be possible next week.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present discussion which I heard from hon. Members bears the truth that the new education policy started in our country has caused unemployment in

such a large number. Different education policies have been adopted in our country and right from the beginning we have insisted upon that there should be uniformity in education in the country. There should be one syllabus, for the whole country but different syllabuses are being introduced. The rich, the super-rich, the poor have separate syllabus. There is no other Government in the world which has introduced different education-policies for the persons of the same country. This does not happen anywhere else.

Madam, secondly, it is said that education should be job-oriented. In our country, Worked relating to carpenters, blacksmiths and mechanics are taught in I.T.Is

These I.T.Is are being run by the Government but when the students leave the institutions after completing their training, neither they have money nor any job. The education given in the Government institutions is also job-oriented, but they too are wandering jobless. So, in such a situation my submission is that the Government should provide employment or appoint those persons on priority basis in factories etc. Who have completed their course of I.T.I. Because persons having completed their studies on Government -aid, they all must be provided job.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the third issue is how to lessen this unemployment. For this, I have a suggestion. Majority of the population of country depend on agriculture and land, but our agriculture too has become a business of loss. Hence, people are not indulging themselves in agriculture. Agriculture, too has turned uneconomic. Hence people take resort to agriculture when there is no way out. Therefore, after passing 10th class a boy makes up his mind for getting any job. Had our agriculture been fully developed, people would have been running very good farms and they would have made the country very strong, but this Government did not pay attention to agriculture. This has resulted in unemployment to such an extent.

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Madam, the fourth issue is that required development has not taken place in the villages. If proper development had taken place, the number of unemployed person would have decreased to some extent. What happened there is that too much money was spent for the development of cities whereas the villages were neglected because they had to run their Government. They can run their Government only when cities are developed because they have to live in cities to run their Government. They are least concerned even if the youngmen of village become unemployed.

Mr. Chairman, with these words, I conclude that this is a very serious problem. Accepting this fact you must think over it and unless you do so, the country will go on becoming weaker and weaker. The expenditure of the country is increasing very much. I express my thanks to you also and I conclude.

18.00 hrs.

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SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA

(Khalilabad): Madam, the entire society is seriously concerned about unemployment. All the political parties want to deal with this problem. But so far no Government has been able to take effective steps to remove unemployment. I do not want to go into the statistics but we will have to formulate schemes on war footing as we do in the case of Census operation and preparation of electoral rolls. It is true that unemployment is increasing every year. Unemployment and poverty are interlinked. Unemployment affects the economic and social development of a country to a considerable extent. The population is not participating in production management. This is as result of the wrong social and economic policies and short sightedness of the Planning Commission. One of the major reasons is the widespread corruption in Administration and social life. It will be wrong to say that we have achieved nothing after independence. We have achieved a lot but literacy campaign and employment

development has not been done to the desired extent. Probably, the Planning Commission has not paid due attention to the development aspect state-wise. Therefore, I demand that while implementing schemes the Planning Commission should pay full attention to literacy and employment generation programme and ensure that it is done in every State.

Today, we often come across reports of youth committing suicide. Not only this, they are also migrating from villages to cities in large numbers in search of jobs. From cities they are migrating to other countries. According to a report in the Indian Express about 40,000 youth are working abroad and helping in bringing prosperity to those countries. What are the reasons? When we go into the reasons, we find that actually we have not given employment opportunities to the youth. We know that educated teachers are sitting idle. There are no schools to accommodate them. 45% schools are such where only 3-4 teachers teach students in all the classes. On the one hand, there are not enough teachers in schools whereas on the other hand, teachers are unemployed. This proves the sagacity with which we have formulated schemes for providing employment opportunities to the youth. The problem could have been solved had we formulated right policies. After Independence, we concentrated more on cities and big industries. Though some people got employment but all could not get it. Today, over one lakh factories are lying closed. What are the reasons for their closure? The main reason is non-availability of raw material. Therefore, had we thought about the availability of raw material earlier and had we thought about agriculture, things would have been different today. We should have centered our activities around the farmer. Agriculture should have been treated at par with industry. Had we paid attention to 80 percent population living in villages, we would not have faced such a situation. Besides the farmer should have been given fertiliser, seed, electricity, water, pesticides and agricultural implements at subsidized rates and remunerative price for his produce when he comes to the market

with it. Things would have been different had this money been reinvested by the farmer in his fields.

This would have given more employment opportunities to the youth. Therefore, I would like to say that we will have to change our policies. We will have to treat Agriculture at par with Industry.

In the past the handloom industry was so excellent that people used to say that the sarees were worth looking at. The handicrafts were worth appreciating. I will not go into the details because it will take a lot of time, but what are the reasons that the handloom industry has become sick and many of them have even closed down. Powerloom is more liked. If one powerloom is set up 500 people are rendered jobless. Therefore we will have to change the policy in regard to employment. We will have to change the textile policy. Crores of rupees are being spent in the name of self-employment. But how many people have got employment under the self-employment scheme? We sanctioned the funds but how many were able to become self-reliant and stand on their own feet. This is the basic question. Funds were released for manufacturing soap, matchstick and Agarbati (incense sticks) but they did not have sufficient means to market their product. The second reason is that the money could not be recovered, because adequate funds were not made available to them and consequently, the entrepreneurs could not be successful. Adequate marketing facilities were not provided for the product before the manufacturing unit was set up. The industries were not set up according to the needs of the areas. That was an important reasons why the self-employment scheme failed. I do not know much about other States but at least in Uttar Pradesh this scheme was a failure. The youth is caught in a very piculiar situation today as recovery is being made from him forcibly. This is a strange situation. Therefore, I would like to say that though the Government may be serious about the problem of unemployment, but some decision will have to be taken in this regard. As a

policy matter, we should decide that the items manufactures in the big industrial units should not be manufactured in medium-scale units. A balance will have to be struck between small and medium units. All the industries will have to become complementary to each other. Therefore, we will have to provide work to every hand and give remunerative wages to the workers. Besides, we will have to set up industries according to the availability of raw material in a particular area and for this there is a need to encourage the youth farmers and others. We will have to create a confidence among the people that Agriculture is also a medium for progress.

Our education policy is equally to be blamed for increase in unemployment. Since my childhood, I have observed that whichever party came to power they fiddled with the education policy and brought about frequent changes which they thought would provide more employment opportunities to the people. What is the latest education policy? Who has not brought about a change? Getting a degree has become more important because it is a means to get a job. There is a race for getting degrees. People are least bothered about knowledge. On the one hand, we are faced with this situation, whereas on the other hand, we have dual system of education. We have primary schools in villages where students do not even have proper place to sit and the teacher borrows a 'charpai' (cot) to sit from one of the houses in the village. The parents cannot even afford to pay the fee of Rs.2. They cannot afford to spend much on the education of their children. We often see small boys under five years of age, half naked wearing only underwear, doing all types of odd jobs. They need to be educated so that they can stand on their own feet. We will have to boost their morale. They need means of development, education and employment.

On the other hand, students belonging to rich community need good tutors, good schools, cars and air conditioned rooms. Both the students, one who is poor and the other who is rich have to face the same competition. The problem needs to be solved.

[Sh. Astbhuja Prasad Shukla]

Unless the Centre formulates a policy which would provide good educational facility and employment to the children of poor and the farmers who cannot even afford to apply wax worth 50 paise to the chilblains (parched skin of heels) the problem would not be solved. The education policy should not be such which should merely give employment, but should be effective enough to generate more employment opportunities in keeping with the needs of the country.

I think I have briefly stated what I wanted to say. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

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SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (Panaji): Madam, Chairman, the problem of unemployment is more acute in villages. All of us know that 70 per cent of our population lives in villages. So, I would like to bring to your notice the problems being faced by the villagers. Many of my esteemed colleagues and senior Hon. Members who have already spoken on this subject, have given valuable suggestions. So I would not like to repeat them. But I would like to make a very brief submission.

The problem of unemployment is the greatest problem experienced by all of us today and day by day it is going from bad to worse. All the social evils that we are facing now-a-days are mostly the outcome of unemployment. The increase in population is not the only cause of unemployment. It is just one of the factors that is contributing to unemployment.

In my opinion, the main factor which causes unemployment is the lack of proper education to children from their childhood. We must realise that the standards of education of city students and village students are completely different. The atmosphere in which city students are brought up is more conducive to growth than prevailing in villages. That is why city students shine in their

career and secure good jobs and positions and thus live a respectable life whereas because of poverty and the environmental conditions at home and in the neighbourhood, village children hardly get through S.S.C. examinations. Even if a few of them manage to do so, they cannot afford to go for higher education and furthermore, they cannot compete with the city students since their standard of education is very low. This has been going on for the past forty years or so and consequently city students have become more affluent while village students are becoming more and more poor.

Unemployment brings frustration. This frustration is the root cause of all the social evils that we see in our society and in all walks of our life. So, if we have to keep the unemployment under check, we will have to concentrate on villages. Firstly, we must provide comprehensive education that will bring all round development in one's character, give boost to one's hidden good qualities, and create confidence in oneself to meet all the challenges of life. Hardwork, sincerity, sacrifice for the Nation and firm determination are the qualities which have to be taught and injected since childhood. Such type of quality education is possible only if we open resident schools in a big way. Once the students pass S.S.C. Examinations, then they will themselves choose where they want to go and we should all assist them in their goal.

Once the base is made strong, then further opportunities in different fields of studies should be brought to the door-step of these students in order to build up a bright career for them. All these efforts will help to open a new chapter in their life thereby making them worthy citizens of this great country.

After providing quality education the next step would be to set up new industries in villages. To encourage this, entrepreneurs should be given all types of facilities and incentives. The Government must also create the necessary infrastructure required for starting new industries in villages. Subsi-

dies, Sales Tax Exemption, finance, technical know-how, marketing and other facilities should be readily made available to these new entrepreneurs.

In my opinion, if these two suggestions of mine are implemented in proper spirit, you will find that the atmosphere in villages will change and will become similar to that in the cities within a span of say 15 to 20 years. No other effort will be able to solve this problem of unemployment. One Family one job norm should be adopted. If in a poor family nobody is employed in the Government service, then,

preference should be given to that family so that at least one member of the family is employed in the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 9th September, 1991 at 11.00 a.m.

18.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 9, 1991, Bhadra 18, 1913 (Saka).*

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