

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)

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US action designating India as a Priority foreign
country under its special 301 Legislation

(-Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

**ORIGIN/
PROCEED
NOT THE**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 7, 1993/Vaisakha 17, 1915
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Export - Oriented Agricultural Policy.

901. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced a new export oriented agricultural policy recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and agricultural items and farm products included in this policy;

(c) the date from which this policy is being implemented;

(d) whether any export targets have been fixed for farm products during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof, item and year-wise;

(f) whether the Government have allowed the export oriented units engaged in these areas to sell 50 percent of their products in domestic tariff areas;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the extent to which the above policy is likely to achieve the export targets?

[*English*]

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c), (f) and (g). India has a natural comparative advantage in agricultural exports. Government has, therefore, decided to accord high priority to them.

In the Export Import Policy 1992-97 special attention is being paid to the growth of exports in the agricultural sector. The establishment of Export Oriented Units (EOUS) in this sector is specially encouraged. Units engaged in agriculture, floriculture, horticulture, etc. Can now avail of the benefits of duty-free imports even if they export only 50% of their production. They can sell the remaining 50% in the domestic market as against the limit of 25% for the non-agricultural sector. The definition of "capital goods" under

the policy has been expanded to include capital goods used in agriculture and allied activities so that units engaged in this sector can avail of the Export Promotion capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme for importing their equipment at a concessional rate of duty. Furthermore, certain inputs and materials required by the agricultural such as edible wax for waxing fresh fruits and vegetables, 'grape guard paper, dipping oil for treatment of grapes' etc. have been removed

from the negative list of imports so that they can now be freely imported without a license.

The Union Budget of 1993-94 has also proposed a package of special incentives for augmenting the export potential of the agriculture and allied sectors.

(d), (e) & (h). The export projections for the VIII plan are as follows:-

(Rs. Crores at 1991-92 prices)

Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Plantation Crops (i.e. Coffee/Tea)	1484	1529	1573	1620	1666
B. Marine Products	1492	1621	1760	1913	2077
C. Agricultural commodities (like tobacco, oil cakes, spices, cashew, Kerews, cotton, rice, meat, processed foods, fruits and Vegetables, sugar, etc.)	5448	6066	6749	7497	8321
Total:	8424	9216	10082	11030	12064

The policy initiatives referred to above are expected to give an impetus to agricultural exports and Government is confident that the overall targets set for the VIII Plan period would be achieved.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is the largest vegetable and fruit producing country in the world, but I am sorry to say that vegetables worth Rs. 400 crore are damaged every year. Last year the country had produced 280 metric ton of fruits and 580 lakh

metric ton of vegetables. Our country has high potentiality for exporting fruit and other agricultural products but the Government has always ignored it. The share of our agricultural products in international trade is continuously decreasing. It has been reduced by one per cent and the Government says that it has adopted various measures to boost agricultural export. If Government is taking various measures then why the Indian participation in world trade is decreasing. Earlier, we used to export spices, tea, coffee etc....

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, not like that

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am coming to the point.....

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowed to make a speech.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: All right. India was number one in the export of these items but today we are not in that position. As per the order of the Honble Speaker I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether it is a fact that big farmers and traders are likely to benefit from this new export policy and not the small farmers? If so, the measures likely to be taken by the Government to ensure that the benefit of this policy also reaches the small farmers. Secondly.....

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on asking such questions, you will not get the reply. You should ask one supplementary relating to this question. You will not get the reply of your question in this manner.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: All right Mr. Speaker Sir, so far as the part (b) of my question is concerned, I would like to ask whether the Government has made a study regarding the likely impact of Dunkel proposals on the export of agricultural products, if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, so far as the first part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, it is correct that we have a high potentiality for exporting fruits and vegetables. In fact, India is the second largest fruit and vegetable producer after Brazil and China respectively. In the new Policy, not new exactly- we have amended the Export Import Policy, which I had announced on 1st of April, 1993, I had indicated what facilities would be provided to the farmers to expand agricultural export. In respect of providing facilities to the small farmers, already the Agriculture Ministry is working out a mecha-

nism through small farmers and agro-business consortia, through which the interaction with the credit institutions, technical institutions like area scientific organisations and laboratories, private corporate sector, Government agencies and the farmers themselves being organised in consortia can provide the best harvesting technology to the farmers so that the shelf life of their products is increased and also access to market ensures better remunerative prices for their products.

In respect of reduction in share of the overall export basket, obviously with the growing industrialisation and having a larger share in the basket of export for manufactured items, the comparative share would come down and that is not discouraging in that sense. But, I do agree that there is an immense potentiality for expanding our share in overall agricultural export.

[Translation]

CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second supplementary is whether it is a fact that due to lack of coordination between the Ministry of Food and Ministry of Commerce, the import of agricultural products is adversely affected; if so the steps the Government is going to take to ensure proper coordination among various Ministries? In part connection with (b) of this question I would like to know whether it is a fact that the target fixed for export of agricultural products for 1992-93 could not be achieved; if so, the details thereof?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, there is no lack of coordination between the various Ministries and the Government is an integrated one. There may be some differences of opinion and approach, but those are being sorted out through the normal procedures. So, the hon. Member should not have any impression that there is any difference between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce. Rather, both the Ministries are interested in

having more and more exports, but sometimes it happens that the Ministries which are responsible for maintaining domestic supply may have different approaches and those are being sorted out. In respect of the total target for the year 1992-93, we have not yet received the figure for the month of March. It would not be possible for me to indicate the exact figure, but we will be nearer to the target.

SHRIMANISHANKARAIYAR: Sir, would the hon. Minister agree that the higher potential in agro exports is for aquaculture products? If so, why is his Ministry being so tardy in taking action on the report of the Extreme Focus Group on Aquaculture submitted over one year ago and will he consider with his Cabinet colleagues the possibility of bringing a National Aquaculture Policy before Parliament by the Winter Session at the latest?

SHRIPRANABMUKHERJEE: Sir, Aquaculture is one such area which has high potentiality. In fact, it is one of the items of the 34 extreme focus points. In regard to the policy, it is a suggestion for action and I will consider that suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRIRABIRAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is very important question but the reply is quite unsatisfactory. The hon. Minister has stated that the producers can sell 50 per cent each of their production in domestic market. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there would be any impact of this decision on production of food processing industries and foreign exchange of the country? The hon. Minister has supported the export under the Dunkel proposals in part (b) of the question. Until the subsidy given by EEC countries and the U.S.A. as it has been said that it will be reduced by one-third in six years, reaches 'Zero' what will be the price of our products in international market? We can export 'Basmati' rice. There is also a proposal to export wheat. I would like to say that there is

stagnation in the production of cereals in the country. There are so many people in our country living below the poverty line. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister whether we can export wheat?

[English]

SHRIPRANABMUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the sale in the domestic tariff area is concerned, perhaps the hon. Member has not appreciated the concessions which we are giving to the farming sector. So far as the export oriented units are concerned in other manufacturing sectors, 75 per cent of the products are to be exported and 25 per cent can be sold in the domestic market. We wanted to give special facilities to the agro-based industries located in the export promotion zones. For them export obligation need not be 75 per cent, but export obligation should be 50 per cent and in that case, the domestic availability will also be more and it will be easier for the agricultural exporter to have reduced export obligations. In respect of the general policy on agricultural exports, on the floor of this very House on earlier occasions I have indicated that there is nothing wrong in exporting and importing the same. Therefore, if we export high quality rice, say at the unit cost of Rs.250/- per tonne and if we import certain other varieties of rice for which there is a demand, in getting the same commodity there is no difficulty. Sometimes it gives us advantage. Importing of rice from Burma to meet the requirements of North-Eastern region is convenient than carrying of rice and food materials from Western part of the country. That is the position.

In respect of the subsidies and the Dunkel text, this House has the Privilege of having discussion on this issue. I have also initiated discussions with the various political parties, trade union, organisations and farmers organisations. The process of consultation is not yet over. I have completed discussion with the political parties. but discussion with the other organisations is yet to be done.

So far as the question of what would be the final formulation in the Dunkel text, is concerned we are yet to see. But so far as the present stated position with various countries are concerned, the aggregate measurement support in respect product subsidies and non-product is there. So far as our assessment is concerned, the subsidies which we are providing to our agricultural commodities are much less than 10 per cent threshold level of 5 to 6 per cent.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the light of decrease in sugar production and keeping in view the requirement of sugar in the county, will sugar be exported? The Government is willing to export fruits and vegetables, but there is no storage facility for these goods in the country. It is difficult to export vegetables, as the transportation charges incurred on them are much higher. I would like to know the steps Government is going to take in this regard?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Sugar export and storage.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as sugar export is concerned, we have decided like that because as the hon. Member is aware, India is already emerging as the single largest sugar producing country and if our farmers do not have access to the external market, it may not be possible to ensure that they get the remunerative prices.

So far as the local consumers and their demands are concerned, that is always to be kept in mind and to maintain the appropriate balance of availability of these essential goods, both import and export routes are to be kept open.

[*Interruptions*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have not got reply to my question....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There are three questions in one question. One relating to the export sector, second storage and third subsidy on export.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Transport cost is both for domestic transport and for external transport. When we decided and considered whether the export will be profitable, we took all inputs into consideration.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that we do not have adequate infrastructure facilities for storage of fruits and vegetables in our country to encourage the export of these goods? I would like to ask whether the Government is going to make any special programme for raising production of the world famous variety of 'Kesarkeri' mango grown in Junagadh and providing storage facility for it in order to boost its export

[*English*]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is correct. These infrastructural facilities are to be provided if we want to make a real dent in fruits and vegetable exports. We shall have to provide the post-harvest technology so that the shelf-life of the product increases. We shall have to provide the storage the post-harvest technology so that the shelf-life of the product increases. We shall have to provide the storage facilities and refrigerated transport facilities and also access to the market. That is why I mentioned in reply to earlier Question that small farmers agro-business consortium are acting to have an integrated approach to provide these facilities to

the farmers and to ensure that shelf life to their products increases and they get the remunerative prices.

Safety in Mines

902. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hold a tripartite national conference on the safety in mines;

(b) if so, the matters likely to be discussed at the conference;

(c) whether holding of such conferences is to be made a permanent feature; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). It has been decided to hold the conference on safety in Mines on 14-15 May, 1993 at New Delhi.

The conference is expected to take stock of the status of implementation of recommendations of the previous conferences and make further recommendations to bring about improvement in the status of occupational safety and health in the context of present day technology, with particular reference to prevention of accidents in coal mines due to roof fall; safety in open cast and surface operations; occupational health hazard and safety education and worker's participation in safety management.

First such conference was held in the year 1958 and since then six more conference was held in the year 1958 and since then six more conferences have been held so far. The last

conference was held on 19-20 December, 1988. There is no fixed time frame for holding these conferences which are held periodically as and when considered necessary to give new impetus to safety movement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know why the tripartite national convention to discuss the problems of mine workers is not convened every year and what action has been taken on the recommendations of the conventions held from 1988 till date. If any actions has been taken, what were the results? Has there been any decline in the number of accidents. Has the number of deaths or injured also come down.

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member that the Conference on Safety in Mines should be held every year and if not, every year, at least as often as possible. We will try to keep up his suggestion in mind.

As far as the earlier Conferences are concerned, there have been altogether seven conferences held in the country. The first one being held in 1958 at Calcutta, second one in 1966 in Calcutta, third one in 1973 in Calcutta.

The fourth Conference was held in Delhi in 1978. The 5th, 6th and 7th Conferences in 1980, 1986 and 1988 respectively were held in Delhi and the latest one this year scheduled for 14th and 15th of this month, is also in Delhi.

As far as the recommendations of the various conferences are concerned, I can say by and large, most of the recommendations of these Conferences had been implemented, particularly in respect of legislation of the provisions governing safety and health of the workers. As a result of the suggestion made in one of the conferences that workers' participation in safety management must be introduced, the Mines

Act has been amended and workers' inspectors have been appointed in various Mines. One of the recommendations has been that there should be bipartite committee at the mines level. This also has been implemented. One of the conferences' suggestion was, vocational training, continuous training not only for workers but also for inspectors must be given. This recommendation is being followed.

Whatever decision has been taken in the 7th Conferences will be reviewed in the coming Conference. In the last Conference there were as many as 42 recommendation; mainly under four heads. The most important recommendations were support plan and a sort of safety rules. Going through the agenda papers for the 14 and 15th of May Conference, I find, most of the recommendations of the 7th conference have been adhered to. However, we will be reviewing it in the next meeting.

As far as the number of accidents are concerned, it has shown a decline. In 1986, the total accidents were 180. In 1992 those were 186, the total accidents were 180. In 1992 those were 186. The number of deaths due to fatal accidents in 1986 were 214. In 1992, it came down to 185.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is that how much time is taken to provide compensation to the dependants of the mine workers who become victims of accidents while working in mines? The time taken to provide compensation to the dependants of those mine workers who died in the year 1991? I would like to know as to whether Government has formulated any such schemes under which the workers who become handicapped while working in the mines will be provided jobs on priority basis? If so, the number of such handicapped workers who have been provided jobs in other establishments on priority basis.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The mine workers are governed by the Workmen Compensation Act. We strictly adhere to it. It is true that the amount of compensation which is provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act is not adequate as of today. We are trying to enhance the compensation and I will be coming to Parliament very soon for the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

As far as the exact number of people and what relief had been given are concerned, I do not have all these details. I will supply the details to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRIBHERULAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the workers and labourers in big industries and big mines are organised. As such, they get the compensation. I would like to know as to what safety measures are done for the safety of workers working in small industries like marble, soft stone etc. The hon. Minister has said that a convention is held every year. I would like to know whether the owners are also asked to participate in those conventions so as to make them aware about the decisions taken and recommendations made in those conventions by the Government employees and others. The decisions or recommendations are never implemented, therefore the owners of small industries should also be called there to make them aware about the system and the arrangements recommended to be done.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said that the owners should also be called. Many others are also there to ask questions. You are repeating the same question. Please resume your seat.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The Conference is a Tripartite Conference. I can give the number. The Central Government has got 10

representatives. The state Governments have got 19 representatives. Regarding the employers - who are very important - we have given them 29; regarding the worker the workers organisations, that is, the trade unions, we have invited 14 as per their strength on the basis of verification during 1980. For the professionals who are very much experts in mine safety alone, we have given 14. So, altogether 86 representatives will be called for this National Conference.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: MR. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that all the recommendations of the convention have been accepted and they are working according to that. But these recommendations are not being followed in various mines. I would like to submit that in Madhya Pradesh these recommendations are not being followed in many coal mines. You have said that though there has been rise in accidents but the numbers of deaths due to fatal accidents have shown a decline, but it is not so. I have proofs about it that both have been on the rise. I would like to know whether the Government will hold an inquiry in this regard and the persons found guilty will be punished?

[*English*]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: In spite of fulfilling the recommendations or trying to adhere to the recommendations of the National Conference from time to time, accidents do occur. There is no doubt about it. But the only thing is as I have stated earlier - that accidents are coming down. Now, if you compare ourselves with the rest of the world, there are two types of criteria. One, death per one thousand workers and second, death per million tonne production. These are the international standards on the basis of which the accidents, fatal or serious, are accounted for.

As far as the death per thousand persons is concerned, India compares very well with the rest of the world. As far as death per million tonne

production is concerned, we are slightly higher than the rest of the world. So, the accidents do occur. I must say, it may occur in future also. But our attempt is to reduce the accidents and to see that there is zero accident rate. I do not know how many years it will take.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir it has been submitted that there has been a provision to organise national conventions but I would like to know whether the question of less wages to women is being discussed or not? Women have full right to get equal wages but I would like to know whether this question is discussed there or not?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. Ruled out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the safety matters in mines are concerned with the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Mines is under some other Minister. The result is that Welfare Ministry remains less concerned and the life of people working in mines has become a hell for forty to fifty years and ninety per cent of the labourers continues to suffer from T.B.

[*Translation*]

Neither there is proper arrangement of oxygen nor proper shoes and arrangement of light for their safety. They have to work in mines up to a depth of one kilometre but the required safety measures, pillars and roof in mines are also not there. The Minister of Labour writes from time to time but no attention is paid to it. Has the Government formulated a specific scheme in constellation with the Ministry of Mines because these workers are their employees and as has been said that unless there is workers'

participation in the management, there can't be a permanent solution to the problem. Does the Government propose to introduce the workers' participation in a management Bill in the current Session of Lok Sabha. Does it intend to have it passed, if so, by when?

[*English*]

SHRIP. A. SANGMA: As far as coal mines are concerned, the worker's participation is very much there because we have not only the bipartite committee at the mines level to look after the safety measures but we also have workmen inspectors wherever there are 500m or more workers in a particular mine. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWANA: They never inspect.

SHRI F. A. SANGMA: The hon. Member is asking about the general policy on workers' participation in management. The Bill which was introduced by the hon. Member, when he was the Minister, that Bill is very much before the House. Whenever it comes up, we will discuss it. We are not going away from this. There is another question today itself on the workers' participation when it comes up, I will answer it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I warn you not to speak like this in the House. You have been a professor and I do not appreciate you every now and then speaking like that. This is very wrong. I take very great objection to this method of asking the question.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Government whether group insurance for workers in mines will also be considered in the conferences to be organised on the problems of workers?

MR. SPEAKER: This applied to you also. You have been a professor. You please desist from asking questions like this.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Through you, I would like to ask the Government about the directives issued by it to the mine owners regarding minimum safety requirements for workers and the action to be taken against mine owners when they do not fulfill these requirements and the measures taken to train miners about their safety.

[*English*]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: As far as guidelines are concerned, the guidelines are issued from time to time. There are many guidelines which have been issued and I would not like to be able to go into all the guidelines. I will only cite one example. In our analysis of accidents, we have found that most of the accidents are taking place because of the roof fall. This roof fall was taking place within half an hour of blasting in the neighboring area. That was a diagnosis of the causes of accidents. Therefore, circulars, instructions have been issued to coal mines saying that from the time of blasting, in the next half an hour, no worker should be sent underground. And as a result of this particular action, the number of accident has come down. In the coming Conference, since major accidents are in the form of roof fall, this is the first item for discussion in the Conference and after conclusion of the Conference, some more guidelines will be issued.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much. I have been allowed for the first time in this week.

It has been pointed out by the hon. Minister that tripartite and bipartite conferences have been held and so many recommendations have

been held and so many recommendations have been made and so many recommendations have been accommodated and implemented also. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether they propose to incorporate these recommendations into the Mines Act 1951 or Employees Insurance Act, 1948 or Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 because these provisions, in spite of the assurances, in spite of the recommendations made by the bipartite and tripartite conferences held at regular intervals of time since 1966 or whatever you have pointed out, I would like to say that the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is also provides for the safety of the miners has become inadequate. Similarly, the Mines Act, 1951 has also become inadequate. So, I would like to know whether you propose to accommodate all these recommendations made for the safety and security of the lives of the workers by bringing about a largest amendment and whether you want to pay much more satisfactory compensation to workers according to Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 or whether you want to just amend that - law also. This is my question.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I have already stated that in the last seven conferences whatever suggestions were made to bring about changes in the existing legislation, in most of the cases we have done that.

In the next conference being hold on the 14th and 15th of this month, if there are suggestions for bringing about changes in the existing legislation, if we are convinced that it should be done, certainly, we will bring in necessary changes in the legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

Hover crafts

*903. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether hover crafts are more advanta-

geous than other modes of transportation;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to encourage manufacture of hover crafts in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. Hover crafts are advantageous with reference to speed and easy berthing at Ports. They are useful for short range of operation, particularly for passenger traffic.

(b) and (c). According to the New Industrial Policy promulgated by the Government of India on 24th July, 1991, Industrial Licensing for Shop building Industry (which include Hovercrafts also) has been abolished irrespective of the level of investment, except that the construction of warships has been reserved for the Public Sector. In the Shipbuilding sector, mechanised Sailing Vessels upto 10,000 DWT, including Fishing Trawlers and Hovercrafts, are also allowed automatic approval for foreign technology agreements and 51% foreign equity participation.

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the Mechanised Sanitary Vessels including Fishing Trawlers and Hovercrafts are also allowed automatic approval for foreign technology agreements. I would like to know from the Minister whether any Indian Shipbuilding Companies have sought the collaboration of foreign companies; if so, the details thereof.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Is the this regarding hovercrafts or fishing trawlers?

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: It is

regarding hovercrafts.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, two or three companies had applied for the licence to manufacture hovercrafts. Permission had been granted by the Department of Industrial Development for manufacturing two-seater hovercrafts in Ghaziabad. The company was allowed to sell the hovercrafts in the domestic sector after payment of leviable duties. Till now ten two-seater hovercrafts have been manufactured and delivered out of them eight are without engines and two with engines. The company also informed in the month of March 1993 that they have complied with the conditions mentioned by the Department of Industrial Development. Other company has come forward to manufacture hovercrafts in the country on a large scale. But, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government of India, in the year 1988, had permitted New India Business Private Limited Company, Ahmedabad to acquire two hovercrafts and they are very successfully operating three trips daily from Bhavnagar to Surat. And then, in 1991, two new licences were given to M/s. Elgin Limited and M/s. Ajmera Water Amusement. But the companies did not acquire the vessels.

Sir, recently, another company called Sai Hovercrafts, New Delhi has got the sanction for the import of four hovercrafts from U.K. and out of them two will be in fully assembled condition and the remaining two will be supplied after dismantling and after the completion of all tests and trials. The company proposes to operate them near the Bombay Sea.

The capacity of each hovercraft will be 24 passengers plus the crew members. The company is yet to start the services.

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (CHITRADURGA): In view of the speed and easy berthing at ports and also useful range of operations particularly for passenger traffic, I would like to know whether the Government is reconsidering about the change of policy and

also whether the Water Surface Authorities have identified waterways for operation of these hovercrafts.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: We have delicensed this industry completely and we would welcome anywhere in India companies which have the resources to manufacture hovercrafts.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that hovercrafts are advantageous for easy berthing at ports but it is also a fact that the coastal passenger traffic in coastal areas is closed for several years now. The Government has to make some arrangements to restart it. In such a situation, particularly when Goa and Konkan have proved good tourist spots, there is need to restart this service but hovercrafts are not cost effective for passenger traffic because first of all its cost is quite high and it has to be imported and secondly there is no facility at the port.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question, please?

[*Translation*]

We have covered only three questions in 40 minutes.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: My question is whether the Government is formulating any such policy in consultation with the Ministry of Tourism so that passenger traffic rates may be reduced through hovercrafts and infrastructure may be built up for hovercrafts to berth at the port?

[*English*]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Since it is a very easy service to run, we have infrastructure at

every port. We would encourage the Tourism Department to come around for service wherever they want.

SHRI P. C. CHACKO: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister that the hovercrafts are advantages for passenger traffic and also considering the fact that hovercrafts are not popular in the country, will the Ministry of Surface Transport take the initiative to conduct hovercraft services between important coastal cities in the country? The Minister has stated about the recent manufacturing and importing efforts in the hovercrafts. These are small hovercrafts having 20 and 24 seats. Hovercrafts having more than one hundred seating capacity for the passenger traffic is available elsewhere. Will the Government think of manufacturing large sized hovercrafts? Public sector Shipyards are now idling because of lack of orders. Will the Ministry of Surface Transport think of manufacturing big sized hovercrafts in the public sector shipyards like the Cochin Shipyard?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The Government has no intention of manufacturing bigger capacity hovercrafts. But recently we got an enquiry from an NRI from Germany who would like to come to India and manufacture bigger capacity hovercrafts. We are doing everything possible to encourage them to come.

Gold Bond Scheme

*904. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: (a) whether the Gold bond Scheme introduced on March 15, 1993 is likely to have a negative impact on curbing smuggling;

(b) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news report that appeared in the "Times of India" dated April 8, 1993 in this respect; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) The scheme was introduced with effect from 15th March, 1993. As official imports of gold by passengers are allowed, this Scheme is not likely to lead to increased smuggling. Also available reports do not indicate any negative impact of Gold Bond Scheme on curbing of smuggling.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Gold Bond Scheme was introduced with a view to mobilise the idle gold with ordinary citizens including ornaments to supplement official gold reserves. Upto 30th April, 1993, gold deposits totalling 8062 kgs. were made under this Scheme. Hence the views expressed in the newspaper report need not cause undue concern.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the "Times of India's report" on 8th April, which was referred to in my question says among many other things and I quote:

"It could lead to a short enough supply and hence a high enough price to make gold smuggling worthwhile again. These were the two 'ears'".

Sir, let us see what is the situation today. Actually when the Scheme was introduced in Delhi, on that date, for 10 gram gold, the price was Rs. 4080 and in Bombay, it was Rs. 4012. But, today, on the 5th of May, the standard gold price is Rs. 4415 for 10 grams.

Therefore, if within five weeks of the publication of the report, the price has gone up by about Rs. 400 per ten grams, may I know on what basis the Minister in his statement says, "The views expressed in the newspaper report need not cause undue concern"?

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: I have already stated in my earlier

replied to the Parliament that there is no evidence to link the movement in gold prices in the country to the Goldbond Scheme.

SHRIMATI GEETAMUKHERJEE: Kindly remember that high enough price is also there.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: I will come to that also. After the decision of the Government regarding the import of gold, till April 1993, nearly about 145 tonnes, at an average of 12 tonnes per month, was collected; and the gold imported during March-April, especially after the introduction of this Goldbond Scheme has been 24 tonnes. Therefore, this goes to show that the gold deposited under the Goldbond Scheme is quite less compared to the gold imported and hence, it will not contribute to any change in the price of gold.

Regarding the rise in the price of gold, I would say that normally the price of domestic gold depends on the international price also. After the introduction of the Goldbond Scheme, on 2-3 March 1993, the international price was 329 dollars per ounce. Correspondingly, the local market rate for ten gram gold was Rs. 3,453.30; and on 15th April 1993, the domestic price at Bombay was Rs. 4,250 for ten grams. It is but natural that because of the rise in the international price, the local market price rises. Correspondingly, the international price on 15th April 1993, was 337.5 dollars.

Recently, on 3rd May 1993, the rate of domestic gold for ten grams was Rs. 4550.

MR. SPEAKER: You have explained.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: I will complete. It was because of the increase in the international prices. At London, the international price was 354.5 dollars.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you have explained that because of the rise in the international prices, the rise has taken place. That is all

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Hon. lady Member has quoted a report from the Times of India. Recently, the Times of India has reported that there is a sharp fall in the price, during the entire week, that is on 5th, 6th and 7th.

SHRIMATI GEETAMUKHERJEE: As far as the price increase is concerned, when the gold bonds were introduced, all these factors should have been taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: The gold bonds have not affected the international price.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: No, but the national price, it has. It is a question of national price.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: So, the Minister has already admitted that it has increased. I am not going in to that any more after his admission. (*Interruptions*)

May I say that all the gold that I got from my mother's side and my husband's side, has gone to the CPI? So, I have no interest in gold.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: All the gold is available with the CPI.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: My party, yes, naturally.

About the question of smuggling, with the full convertibility of dollar, now hawala trade has started again. The rate of exchange in the market is about Rs. 37 per dollar.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHANSINGH): It has come down - Rs. 34.

SHRIMATI GEETAMUKHERJEE: It may be 37. Some day, it is Rs. 34. It is more or less, round about that. One day, it is Rs. 34 and on another day, it is Rs. 37. May I know from the Minister whether this again is another condition

which is likely to encourage gold smuggling?

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: No, Sir, After so many administrative measures taken by the Government, the gold smuggling has come down considerably because of the policy of the Government. I quote the seizures made during 1988-89. In 1989-90, it was 6.2 tonnes. In 1990-91, it was 5.8. In 1991-92, it was 4.6. After the measures taken by the present Government up to 28.2. 1993, it is only 2.2. By this, one can easily inform that the gold smuggling has come down by more than 50 per cent.

SHRIMATI GEETAMUKHERJEE: Do the smugglers always reveal or your authorities always catch them? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: I do not agree with the hon. purable lady Member that the Havala trade is flourishing and the rate in havala is increasing. Because of the fluctuations in the international price of gold, even the domestic price has correspondingly increased. Even the traded in havala has also decreased to considerable extent. But I would like to quote some figures.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, Please.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not waste the time. There are other questions. You can send it in writing please.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Because of the havala trade.....

MR. SPEAKER: You give the reasons for rise. Give it in writing.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJD. CHAVAN: Sir, one of the objectives of launching this scheme was

to bring about 7,500 tonnes of gold which is lying in the private hands as non-performing assets to convert into performing assets.

The Minister has given some figures that till 30th April, 1993, about eight tonnes of gold came in through this scheme. But the information is that very little of this gold is in the form of ornaments the purpose for which the scheme was launched. It is actually money-laundering - conversion of black-money into white-money.

Will the Minister give as to what percentage of this eight tonnes of gold is in the form of ornaments and what is the percentage in the form of biscuits and other primary gold which is smuggled?

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, under the Gold Bonds Scheme, we have given certain immunities to the subscribers. It is too early to estimate in what form we have received the gold.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, gold received by Government under Gold Bond Scheme from public to augment the gold reserves is not the asset of the Government. It was deposited for keeping it safe. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the justification and utility of increasing gold reserve in this way and what is the target?

[*English*]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: In the Budget for the year 1993-94, in terms of money we anticipated about Rs. 300 crores under this schemes. So far the deposits which we have received are about Rs. 800 crores, which is more than Rs. 300 crores. So, it is very encouraging.

About the other question I require a sepa-

rate notice.

[Translation]

Cess on Tea.

*905. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be placed to state:

(a) whether cess has been charged on all varieties of tea produced in the country;

(b) if so, the amount estimated and recovered as cess during each of the last three years;

(c) the manner in which this recovered amount has been utilized during this period;

(d) whether there is any proposal to utilise this amount directly through tea producers to encourage its production;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Under the provisions of Tea Act, 1953, Cess is levied by the Government on all teas produced. Cess collected on teas produced, during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Amount of Cess collected (Rs./lakhs)
1990-91	1207
1991-92 (Provisional)	1234
1992-93 (Estimated)	1120

(c) Proceeds of Cess are mainly utilised for meeting expenses on tea promotion, Research and Development, Labour Welfare Schemes and administration of the Tea Board.

(d) to (f). There is no such proposal to utilise proceeds of the Cess directly through the tea producers. Tea Board is the nodal agency for undertaking developmental activities for the tea industry.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government whether it opposes to abolisheess being charged on tea at present? In that case whether various schemes being implemented for promoting production of tea will not be affected and whether ultimately the Government will not have to close the Tea Board? Has the Minister of Commerce received any memorandum from the employees; if so, the reaction of the Government there to?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: There is a no such proposal. Cess will continue.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The Minister of Finance had sent a telex message to the Chairman, Tea Board on 23rd March in which an advice was sought whether the Tea Regulation of Export Control Order, 1957 should be annulled? These are the Orders through which the Tea Board controls tea industry. It is a fact that the Tea Board controls tea industry. It is a fact that the Tea Board is functioning extremely well and with its efforts we have touched the height in

the field of tea industry in the world. In such circumstances, is it proper to do so; the reaction of the Ministry of Commerce there to?

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained in every clear terms that it would not happen.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: There are two orders through which tea industry is controlled. If the Government has not sent the telex message, it should admit it in the House.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I would like to assure Shri Nitishbji that the Tea Board will continue to function and all its functions will also continue. Every thing will go on as it is.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are doubly assured now.

[*Translation*]

DR. PARASHRAM GANGWAR: The hon. Minister has explained that proceeds of cess are mainly utilised for meeting expenses on tea promotion, Research and Development, Labour Welfare Schemes and administration of the Tea Board. Proceeds of cess are not utilised directly by tea producers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the share of the amount of cess collected on all kind of teas produced is made available to those welfare Organisations which provide basic facilities, viz., house, school and hospital to the producers? Has responsibility to oversee the utilisation of this amount been assigned to some authority?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: The collected amount of cess is handed over to the Tea Board. It re-examines it and spends. It is not spent directly. But the expenditure is incurred on Research and development, labour welfare activities, raising the quality of tea, and rejuvenating tea gardens and replacing them. Financial assistance is provided by way of loan and by way of subsidy. There are number of

schemes. If the hon. Member wants details, I will supply the same in writing.

[*English*]

World Bank Aided Projects

* 906. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a Task Force set up by the World Bank has recommended third party verification and certification of expenditure on the projects aided by it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

[*Translation*]

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

[*Translation*]

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). In February 1992, the World bank constituted a Portfolio Management Task Force to examine the problems affecting the quality of the Bank's portfolio of loans and credits. The main recommendations of the Task Force were submitted to the World bank in September 1992. These include country portfolio performance management with a provision for restructuring of portfolios in adjusting countries to include the reallocation of undisbursed balances of loans, improving the quality of projects entering the Portfolio through analysis, and enhancement of the Bank's role in project performance and accountability. In this regard, the Task Force has also suggested that the Bank should accept

greater use of verification and certification by independent third parties.

The report of the Task Force is at present under review in the World bank. The broad recommendations of the Task Force to improve the World bank's development lending strategy are in consonance with the Government of India's views in the matter. As far as the issue of verification and certification by an independent third party is concerned, the audit of all on-going projects presently being implemented by India with World Bank assistance is already subject to independent audit through the office of the Controller & Auditor General of India or other independent auditors acceptable to both the Government and the World Bank.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, generally it appears these days that developing countries have been imposing new conditionalities on loan-taking undeveloped countries. It has been said here that the World Bank has set up Portfolio Management Task Force in February which has submitted its report in September. I would like to ask whether the Task Force belonged to the World Bank or not and the names of those countries whose representatives were included in it. Was India a member of that task force? Does any of the recommendations made by task force appear to be objectionable to the Union Government?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the recommendations made by this Task Force are under consideration of the World Bank. These recommendations are also in consonance with the views of the Government of India because it contains the concept of verification and certification by third party. The World bank has already accepted the C. & A. G as an independent party. The cases in which the Government of India is borrower, the C&AG is undertaking audit work as third party and where the state Government is borrower, the auditor is appointed with the concurrence of the World bank and the Government of India.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked whether there was any representatives of undeveloped country or representative of India in the Task Force.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: I have no information regarding the names of member countries included in the Task Force. I would inform you later on.

SHRI RAM NAIK: My second supplementary is that the hon. Minister has just informed that the Comptroller and Auditor General is our representative. We are aware of it. But the recommendations given by it clearly indicates that apart from C. & A. G., outside audit institutions should also undertake audit work. It is not in accordance with the reply given by the hon. Minister. In my view, it is an interference in our financial sovereignty. Such projects are being audited by the World Bank. No outside auditor except the Comptroller and Auditor General should be allowed to audit the accounts of the projects in the country.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: As I have said in the beginning that this report is still under consideration within the World Bank. As far as foreign auditor is concerned, no such thing has been mentioned therein. As I have earlier said that the Comptroller and Auditor General has been considered an independent third party by the World Bank. The projects where the Government of India is borrower, are being audited by the comptroller and Auditor General and in the case of State Government, Auditor is appointed with the concurrence of World Bank and Government of India.

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, I want to know when the audit is made by the GATT, what is the conception, then, of the third party by the World Bank. I want to know whether they have pronounced concretely any third party other than the GATT.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Report deals with streamlining of the processes of lending by the Bank. It does not deal exclusively with India. As far as India is concerned, the World Bank accepts the point of view that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is an independent authority for purposes of certification. So, we do not have to do anything in this regard further.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: That is not my Question. I am saying this is being done. So, when the World bank Task Force have recommended a third party, whether in their mind....

MR. SPEAKER: He wanted an independent third party. They are treating Comptroller and Auditor General of India as an independent third party. That is all.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked whether India is a member of the Task Force set up by the World Bank or not? I would like to ask further about the projects sponsored by the World Bank. Does India represent in this task Force? Does the World Bank concede to the recommendation made by India keeping in view the interest of the nation?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has repeated the same question that was asked by the former speaker. As I have already explained that information regarding the composition of the Task Force would be made available to hon. Members. There is a long list of projects. I have also a list of 112 projects. If he like to have detailed information, it would be made available.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: My question was whether the World Bank considers the recommendation which is made in the interest of the nation by the representative of India or not?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: We do not accept any conditionalities which are not in our national interest.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS QUESTION

Government Expenses

2907. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether during the last year the Government had taken a decision to curtail administrative expenditure and to reduce the number of various administrative posts;

(b) if so, that details thereof and the extent upto which it could be implemented;

(c) whether the Government have failed to cut its expenditure despite taking various economic measures as reported in the "Economic Times" dated March 2, 1993;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHAR MURTHY): (a) and (b) Keeping the government expenditure under control is a continuous exercise. Instructions are issued from time to time regarding specific measures to be taken to effect economy in expenditure or to avoid wasteful expenditure. The measures taken by the Government in this

regard include reduction in posts at various levels, ban on air travel by first class, ban on accommodation in hotel suits while on tour, ban on air—travel and ACC first class to attend training programs; an overall cut on travel—both domestic and international; restriction in consumption / expenditure on petrol / diesel; restriction of expenditure on OTA, surrender of 10% telephone lines, restrictions on conferences / seminars / workshops, entertainments (including lunches dinners), purchase of vehicles, decorative lighting, curtailment in expenditure on consumption of electricity. The Ministry—wise details are not maintained centrally. It is, therefore, difficult to maintained centrally. It is, therefore, difficult to quantify the financial impact of these measures. The number of administrative posts reduced as on 31-3-1993 total—up 12018.

(c) to (e) Be 1993—94 for pay shows an increase of Rs. 230 crores over RE 1992—93 an increase of about 3.5 per cent. This increase is nominal and is to be expected. The expenditure on pay is likely to go up every year due to grant of annual increments etc., the employees.

Credit Plants for Goa

*908. SHRI HANISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks in Goa have adopted some village for integrated development and also for meeting their entire credit needs;

(b) if so, the achievements made by these banks during the last three years;

(c) whether any difficulties were experienced by the above banks in implementing the

program;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) the credit plans of the nationalised banks for Goa during the current Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (e): The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the scheme of Service Area Approach to Enrol Lending put into operation through out the country including Goa w.e.f. April 1, 1989. Under this approach a group of 15 to 25 villages are allotted to a rural and semi-urban bank branch with a view to bringing about an orderly and planned disbursement of credit. The Credit Plan works out the required provision of credit support for bankable schemes in the villages in the area in an organised manner. The bank branches function as catalytic agent for promoting development in the area. However, the intensity of lending operation in the Service Area would depend upon the availability of infrastructure and other support in the villages.

The Lead Banks in each district prepare District Credit Plan in terms of guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The implementation of District Credit Plans is periodically reviewed in the meetings of District Consultative Committee. State level Bankers' Committee also reviews similar performance for the entire State. The District Credit Plans are based upon schemes and programs which require banks credit support. Such Credit Plans are drawn up for a specified period not necessarily co—terminus with the plan period.

The Sector—wise performance in Goa under Credit Plans 1990—91, 1991—92 and 1992—93 (upto 30th September, 1992) is given below:-

TARGETS

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Agriculture and Allied	Small Scale	Services	Total
1990—91	13.40	27.12	27.10	67.10
1991—92	8.92	23.69	25.02	57.63
1992—93 (up to Sept. 1992)	8.98	38.37	33.60	80.95

ACHIEVEMENTS

1990—91	8.59	13.29	30.46	52.34
1991—92	6.91	30.80	32.87	70.58
1992—93	3.87	18.74	23.09	45.70

[Translations]

National Transport Policy Committee*909. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Transport Policy Committee have made some recommendations to solve the transport problems of various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide assistance to various States to implement the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State—wise?

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

(b) The National Transport Policy Committee dealt with different modes of transport and made wide ranging recommendations. These

recommendations are dealt with inter—alia, inter—modal priorities, complementary role of Roadways and Rail, development of Inland Water Transport, removal of congestion at ports, proper maintenance of roads, opening up of inaccessible areas etc. These are given concisely in the "Summary of Recommendations" (Pages 365 to 378) in the NTPC Report, 1980 which has been laid in both House of Parliament.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee have been taken as Policy Planks for the VI and VII Plans and now the VIII Plan. Central Plan assistance is provided to all the states for the Plan programs including the programme in the Transport Sector. No specific assistance is earmarked separately to implement the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee, which are of a long term nature and would be implemented over a number of plan periods.

[English]

Removal of Restrictions from Import of Goods

* 910 SHRI SUBRATA
MUKHERJEE:

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether removal of restrictions from import of goods, particularly from non—essential items, has resulted in commensurate increase in exports from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether trade gap decreased as a result of such removal of restrictions from imports; and

(d) if not, the corrective steps proposed to be taken in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMLUDDIN AHMED):
(a) and (b) Import of non—essential items generally categorised as consumer goods, continue to in the Negative List of Imports and therefore under restraint.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Satellite Ports

* 911. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some satellite ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such satellite ports proposed to be set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, State — wise; and

(c) the main objectives of setting up such ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-

ISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTIER) (a) to (c) : The Government propose to set up a Satellite Port at Encore near Madras in Tamilnadu at an estimated cost of Rs. 593. 90 crores. The scheme has been included in the 8th Five Year Plan and has already been sanctioned in April, 60 months from the date of sanction. The main objective behind setting up this Port is to provide modern unloading facilities for coal to meet the demand of various thermal power plants of the Tamilnadu Electricity Board.

Commercial Banks

*912. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

SHRI SANT KUKMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted Unit Trust of India (UTI) to promote a commercial Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of other financial institutions in the country which have approached the Reserve Bank of India with the proposal to set up a full-fledged bank;

(d) whether the permission has also been given to them for promoting commercial Banks

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) The Government has indicated that it has no objection to Unit Trust of India (UTI) promoting a commercial bank, provided the proposed bank is not 100% owned by Unit Trust of India. UTI has been advised by the Government to take up the

matter with the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) The Unit Trust of India (UTI) has submitted an application to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 27th March, 1993 for the establishment of a banking company with its registered office at Ahmedabad. It has been indicated by UTI that the proposed banking company will have an authorised capital of Rs. 200 crores with an initial contribution of Rs. 100 crores by it towards the paid up capital. It is proposed that the banking company will make a public issue of equity after two years of its operation. The proposal, is now under the examination of RBI.

(c) to (f) The Exim Bank and Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd. have approached the Reserve Bank of India with proposals to set up commercial banks. These proposals are under examination.

Aid from Asian Development Bank

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

(a) whether a team of the Asian Development Bank visited India from January 17 to 29, 1993;

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit indicating the prospects of the Asian Development Bank's aid during 1993—94;

(c) whether there has been a shift in ADB's lending programme from industry and infrastructure to poverty alleviation social infrastructure, environment and women welfare; and

(d) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) Yes, Sir. The Asian Development Banks Country Programming Mission visited India from 18

—29 January, 1993.

(b) The assistance from ADB during 1993 is expected to be at the level of Us. One billion.

(c) and (d) The Bank, in March, 1992 adopted a new Medium Term strategic Frame work which includes promotion of economic growth, poverty reduction, improvement in the status of women, development of human resources and sound management of natural resources and the environment.

Employment Exchanges

*914. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restructure the Employment Exchanges with a view to providing jobs to the unemployed youth of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the number of unemployed youth;

(d) whether any scheme is proposed to be introduced to than the Employment Exchange personnel for giving vocational guidance to the youth; and

(e) if so, the details in these regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) ; (a) to (b) The role of Employment Exchanges is limited to making submissions against notified vacancies by employers. There is no proposal to restructure the Employment Exchanges. However, functioning of employment exchanges is reviewed from time to time and proposal for improving and streamlining the services are discussed in the Annual Meetings of the Working Group on National Employment Service. The Working Group recommends simplifications of the procedure for providing better ser-

vices both to the job—seekers and employers. One of the recommendations made in this regard by the Working Group on National Employment Service relates to Computerisation of all the Employment Exchanges. According to a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Computerisation of Employment Exchanges was taken up in 1986—87 as eventh Plan Scheme. Under this Scheme, 117 Employment Exchanges have so far been computerised with central assistance.

2. Employment is a thrust areas of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for high rate of economic growth, combined with the faster growth of sectors, sub—sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop—wise diversified agricultural growth, development of wasteland and forestry, development of rural non—farm sector and rural infrastructural faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expensing of housing, are the basic elements of the employment oriented growth strategy envisaged in the Plan.

3. Vocational guidance and counseling to the job seekers is an important function of all the Employment Exchanges including University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus. The personnel manning Employment Exchanges in the various State Governments are trained in various activities of the employment service including vocational guidance and conseling at the central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service located at New Delhi.

Sinking of SCI Ship

* 915. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI R. DEVARAYANA IKA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of

India (SCI) cargo ship M. V. Vishwa Mohini sank o northern Spain during April, 1993;?

(b) if so, the loss of life and property caused as a result of this accident;

(c) the details of rescue operations carried out to save the passengers:

(d) the compensation paid proposed to be paid the next of kin of killed/ missing passengers and to the injured persons along with the amount expected by SCI from the Insurance Company;

(e) whether any enquiry has been conducted to find out the cause. of this mishap; and

(f) if so the details and outcome thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, M. V. Vishhwa Mohini sank for Spanish Coast on 12th April, 1993. As per the international obligations, the Spanish authorities were in touch with the Master of the Ship and they dispatched one tug for the rescue operation as well as a Salvage tug to render assistance to the Ship. The Spanish Maritime Administration also despatched two helicopters for evacuation and as a result picked up 16 survivors, of whom one succumbed, and 11 bodies. However, the remaining 21 personnel are still missing and feared dead. In addition, there was a full load of general cargo weighing 12248.9MT.

(d) In consonance with the bi—partite agreement between the Shipping Corporation of India and the respective Unions of seamen/ pffocers the quantum of compensation would in the following range (in Rupees) :

	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
(a) Officers	5,50,000	11,69,010
(b) Crew	2,08,718	3,22,910
(c) Petty Officers	4,25,00.	(fixed)

(e) and (f) Govt. have deputed a Govt. Surveyor, to make a Preliminary Enquiry in to the incident and the same is still in progress

Kandla—Bhatinda Pipeline Project

*916. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MAHORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have decided to decline the World Bank loan for the Kandla—Bhatinda Pipeline Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the likely impact thereof on the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d) Out of the loan amount of US 340 million extended by the World Bank to the Indian Oil Corporation for Petroleum Transport Project effective from 13.10.1989, the Government of India surrendered an amount of US 178 million for the Kandla—Bhatinda Pipeline. This decision was taken as a part of the portfolio rationalisation review of World Bank aided projects leading to surrender of undisbursed amounts in such projects as are unlikely to be completed within the loan period, judging from their present state of progress.

(d) This will not jeopardise the Kandla—Bhatinda Pipeline Project as the World Bank financing was less than 25% of the revised cost of this component

translation]

Identification of Sick Industries in U. P. By BIFR

*917. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will

the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries identified in Uttar Pradesh by the Board for industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) during the last three years;

(b) whether any complaints have been received while identifying these sick industries by the above Board during the above period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (a) to (c) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that 56 sick industrial companies of Uttar Pradesh were registered during 1990, 1991 and 1992. Of these, 8 were declared non-maintainable under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act 1985 (SICA). Further, the onus of reporting sickness is cast on the Board of Directors of the concerned company under section 15 (1) of SICA. The Question of complaints during the course of identification, therefore, does not arise.

[English]

Profits of Nationalised Banks

*918. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profitability of nationalised banks has sharply gone up during the past three years;

(b) if so, the details of their gross and net profits during the period;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a large number of borrowers

have complained about the lack of credit extended by banks;

(e) whether the profits earned by banks are to be ploughed back in banks to increase their capital adequacy norms; and

(f) if so, its effect on the availability of credit to borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRARAHMED) (a) to (c) The gross and net profits for the years 1990—91 and 1991—92 were calculated on the basis of different income recognition and provisioning norms as compared to the year 1992—93. The final results of banks for the year, 1992-93 are not available but indications are that these are likely to be fairly adverse in a number of banks. Based on the earlier norms, there was an increase in net and gross profits in 191—92 as

compared to 1990—91. The details thereof are given in the statement attached.

(d) Advances given by the nationalised banks have shown an upward trend during the last 3 years. Individual complaints, when received, are dealt with on merits according to laid down norms.

(e) In terms of the provisions of Section 17 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, every banking company incorporated in India has to transfer to its reserve fund a sum equivalent to not less than 20 per cent of the balance of profit of each year (before declaration of dividend). The reserve fund along with paid-up capital is treated as capital fund for the purpose of capital adequacy.

(f) The statutory ploughing back of profit does not affect the availability of credit to borrowers as there is no outflow of funds from the banks.

STATEMENT

Details of Gross & Net Profits of Nationalised Banks for 1990-91 & 1991-92

S. No.	Name of the Bank	1990-91		1991-92	
		Gross Profits	Net Profits	Gross Profits	Net Profits
1.	Allahabad Bank	57.03	19.84	72.30	28.11
2.	Andhra Bank	9.82	8.21	22.33	8.42
3.	Bank of Baroda	243.43	56.66	411.97	95.10
4.	Bank of India	167.56	19.49	326.90	56.63
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	17.80	3.10	23.58	4.04
6.	Canara Bank	311.59	136.04	510.34	156.59
7.	Central Bank of India	48.28	9.48	123.19	30.49
8.	Corporation Bank	22.97	4.65	56.34	5.20
9.	Dena Bank	95.65	31.84	101.97	36.50
10.	Indian Overseas Bank	21.81	6.74	39.84	9.05
11.	Indian Bank	95.65	31.84	101.97	36.50
12.	New Bank of India	(-)	(-)	0.80	(-)

S. No.	Name of the Bank	1990-91		1991-92	
		Gross Profits	Net Profits	Gross Profits	Net Profits
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	57.56	22.83	97.02	26.77
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	(-)	(-)	10.30	0.68
15.	Punjab National Bank	188.10	73.69	274.76	112.44
16.	Syndicate Bank	18.36	2.84	40.94	4.46
17.	UCO Bank	(-)	(-)	35.02	(-)
18.	Union Bank of India	77.54	10.05	154.28	29.45
19.	United Bank of India	32.01	5.77	18.45	6.68
20.	Vijaya Bank	1.26	0.25	15.92	1.84
	Total	1370.44	325.33	2367.71	559.04

[Translation]

Labour Participation in Management

*919. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts of the Government to bring about labour participation in management have not proved successful;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the efforts made by the Government to make the labour participation in management more meaningful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) to (c) Various schemes formulated by the Government to give effect to labour participation in management of industrial undertakings, or other organisations have led to a better understanding between management and workers. There is, however, need for further improvement. Certain critical issues have evaded solution not only at the enterprise level but also in relation to the overall approach relating to structuring of the participative fora. These issues relate to determination of the mode of representation, scope of the fora, levels of participation, coverage of the scheme, workers share in equity etc. It was, therefore, decided to review the concept of workers participation in management to evolve a fresh approach so as to make it more democratic, broad based and meaningful. A national seminar was organised for this purpose on 8th and 9th January, 1990. During the deliberations in the seminar, a general consensus emerged that to make labour participation in management at shop floor, establishment and board of management levels more meaningful and worthwhile, a legislative back-up was necessary. Subsequently, regional seminars were also held in Kanpur, Trivandrum, Madras, Indore and Bombay. The matter was discussed thereafter in the Conference of State Labour

Ministers and the Indian Labour Conference in April, 1990. Based on the view points expressed in all these fora, the participation of workers in Managements Bill, 1990, was drawn up and introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 30th May, 1990. The Bill is still pending..... DEATH CLAIM CASES

[English]

*920. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of death claim cases pending settlement by the North Central Zone Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for more than three years;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether representations have been made by the nominees of the deceased in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to settle the above claims expeditiously?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) and (b) 25, out of which 10 claims in Meerut are pending on account of dispute among the rival claimants, and the remaining 15 are pending for submission of Hospital Certificate and other relevant documents by the claimants.

(c) Yes Sir, in some cases. They have been advised by the LIC to submit the requisite documents and evidence in this regard.

(d) All old and outstanding claims are reviewed monthly by senior officers in the Divisional/Zonal Offices. Agents / Development Officers are deputed by the Branch Offices to content these claimants personally to help them to procure the requirements from the concerned

Authorities so that these may be submitted to LIC for prompt settlement of the claims. Even where there is a dispute among the claimants, efforts are made to see if they can come to settlement as far as payment of policy monies are concerned so that claims can be settled by LIC.

Funds to Corporate Sector Units

7858. SHRIMANIKRAO HODLYAGAVIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corporate sector units which have been provided funds by the public financial institutions or by Government for modernisation and the number of those whose funds remained unutilised till the end of 1992;

(b) the total amount of funds provided to such units till the end of 1992; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the units which have not utilised the funds ?

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

Loans to Handloom Weavers

7859 SHRI B. DHARMABHIKSHAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom weavers are being provided loans at lower interest rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Under NABARD Re—financing scheme Working Capital loan is available for Apex and Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies at 11.5% rate interest per annum with effect from 1.4.1993.

[Translation]

Voluntary Retirement Scheme in State Trading Corporation

7860. SHRIMOCHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the State Trading Corporation who have taken voluntary retirement under the voluntary retirement scheme during each of the last two years;

(b) the number of employees appointed during each of the two years; and

(c) the benefits which accrued to the Corporation as a result of this scheme ?

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

(a) Number of employees of STC who have taken retirement under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme during the last two years is given below:—

1991—92	—	523
1992—93	—	24

(b) Number of employees appointed in STC during the last two years is as under:—

1991—92	—	20
1992—93	—	25

(c) Saving accrued to STC as a result of

VRS is approximately Rs. 5.50 crores on over-heads per year.

[English]

Import Based Projects

7861. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erosion of value of rupee has resulted in damping effect on import based projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c): While depreciation of the Rupee serves the purpose of balance of payments adjustment, it does involve adverse short-term, effects on costs of projects which are import based. But, it is not possible to give an estimate of the extra costs arising from the fall in the value of Rupee as it varies from project to project depending on the exact import content of each project. However, as remedial measures, in order to compensate for rise in project costs, the Government has made considerable reductions in the import duties on project imports. Import tariffs on capital goods were brought down from 80 per cent ad valorem to 55 per cent ad valorem in last year's Budget and have been brought down further to 35 per cent this year. Projects in priority areas such as coal mining and petroleum now attract only 25 per cent import tariffs and power projects only 20 per cent. Imports on capital goods under Export Promotion capital Goods Scheme are also available at 15 per cent duty with an export obligation condition.

Fixed Deposits by NRI

7862. SHRI BABU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-resident Indians (NRI's) have made fixed deposits in foreign currency in the Reserve Bank of India Public sector banks;

(b) if so, the amount so deposited during the last two years;

(c) whether they can take loans against the fixed deposits; and

(d) if so, the rate of interest charged from them on such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (DR. ANRAR AHMED): (a) to (d) As per the report of Reserve Bank of India the outstanding amount of deposits in foreign currency Non-resident (FCNR) and Non-resident External (NRE) accounts with Public Sector Banks as on 27.12.1991 and 25.12.1992 are given below:-

	<i>Rs. in crore</i>	
	<i>As on</i>	
	<i>27.12.1991</i>	<i>25.12.1992</i>
FCNR	10731	13229
NRE	6829	7628

In accordance with RBI guidelines NRIs are permitted to take loans against their fixed deposits to the extent of 75% of the deposit amount. RBI has reported that the interest on such loans is charged at 2% above the deposit rate provide that the loan is repaid from the maturity proceeds of the deposit or by way of a fresh remittance from abroad.

[Translation]

Regional offices of Public Sector Banks in Gujarat

7864. SHRI. J. RATHVA: Will the minister

of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector banks which are having their regional offices in Gujarat; and

(b) whether any public sector bank proposes to open its regional office of Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and Will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Minimum Wages for Mine Labour

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the mine labourers and the agricultural labourers in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the minimum wages fixed for the mine labour and the agricultural labour in Madya Pradesh;

(c) when these wages were last revised; and

(d) the factors taken into consideration while determining the minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) As per the 1991 Populations Census, the number of Mining & Quarrying and Agricultural labourers in Madhya Pradesh are 2,20,904 and 58,63,029.

(b) and (c): As per the information available with this Ministry, the Minimum rate of wages

fixed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in respect of employment in Agriculture is Rs. 20.27 per day and it was last revised on 1. 10. 1991. The scheduled employment in minis mainly comes under the Central sphere and the wages were last revised on 1. 4. 1993 by the Central Government. The rates are as under:—

	<i>Above ground</i>	<i>Below ground</i>
Unskilled	RS. 24.21	RSV. 29.61
Semi—skilled	Rs. 30.21	Rs. 36.21
Skilled	Rs. 37.11	Rs. 44.85
Clerical	Rs. 37.11'	-

(d) In general, 5 norms recommended by the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) at its 115 Session held in 1957 are adopted in fixation and revision of minimum wages. These are minimum food requirement of 2700 calories for an average Indian adult, clothing requirement of 72 yards per annum per family, rent corresponding to the minimum area provided for under Government Industrial Housing Scheme, expenditure on fuel, lighting and other miscellaneous items of expenditure and three consumption units for one wage earner. The appropriate Governments may also appoint Committees Sub—committees and Advisory Boards for fixation or revision of minimum rates of wages, under the Minimum Wages Act 1948.

Loan to SSI Units in Assam

7866. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industrial (SSI) units in Assam which have been provided loans by the nationalised banks during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of loan provided during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that advances amounting to Rs. 2106.34 lakhs, Rs. 1901.41 lakhs and Rs. 989.16 lakhs were disbursed to 12,777, 12,481 and 7,482 small scale industrial units in Assam, by scheduled commercial banks, as on the last Friday on June, 1989, 1990 and 1991 respectively (as per the latest data available).

Group Insurance Scheme

7867. SHRIMATI DR. KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Group Insurance Scheme has been launched compulsory for all the Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof with effective date of implementation including benefits to be paid to beneficiaries of the scheme;

(c) whether this scheme has been implemented in all offices of Central Government and NDMC;

(d) of so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and steps to be taken to ensure its implementation at the earliest in all the offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARAMURTHY): (a) and (b): An insurance scheme named 'Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme (CGEGIS)' was introduced on 1st January, 1982. It is compulsory for all the Central Government employees. Under this Scheme, monthly subscription of Rs. 15/—, Rs. 30/—, Rs. 60/— and Rs. 120/— is recovered from the Group 'D', 'C'

'B' and 'A' employees respectively w.f. 1st January, 1990, providing an insurance cover of Rs. 15,000/—, Rs. 30,000/—, Rs. 60,000/— and Rs. 1,20,000/— to the families of the subscribers in the event of their death in service. In addition to the insurance cover, subscribers or their families are also entitled for refund of accumulations in the savings fund with interest thereon at the rates revised from time to time on cessation of service/ death. The revised subscription rates and insurance cover are compulsory for post-1990 subscribers. Earlier subscribers have, however, been given the option of contributing at the old rates, which were Rs. 10/—, Rs. 20/—, Rs. 40/— and Rs. 80/— per month.

(c) and (d) CGEGIS is applicable to all the offices of Central Government. NDMC have a separate scheme for its employees.

(e) NDMC is a local body under the Ministry of Home Affairs. CGEGIS is not applicable to employees of local bodies, autonomous institutions and Public Sector Enterprises. There is a Saving Linked Group Insurance Scheme applicable to NDMC staff parallel to CGEGIS.

Social Housing Schemes by LIC and GIC.

7868. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) have launched any social housing schemes?

(b) if so, the details of the details of these schemes; and

(c) the total amount of loan given by LIC and GIC to Mahdy Pradesh for implementing the above schemes during the last three years and proposed to be given during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) :

(a) and (b) The social Housing Schemes of LIC/GIC cover the Rural Housing and Housing for Economically Weaker Sections of the Society. Both LIC and GIC grants loans to State Govern-ments every year for financing various social housing schemes on the basis of allocation made by the Planning Commission in consultation with other concerned departments.

(c) During the last three years (1990—91 to 1992—93) the LIC India and GIC of India together have granted an amount of Rs. 21.23 crores as loan to Madhya Pradesh for implementing their social housing schemes.

As for the current year (1993—94) the loan will be sanctioned after allocation of LIC/GIC funds has been finalised by the planning Com-mission.

Handloom Reservation Act

7869. SHRI SYED SHABHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court have up-held the Hank yarn obligation scheme, 1974, and resolved the dispute between the organised textile sector and the handloom sector; and

(b) if so, the consequential steps taken by the Government to enforce the scheme as well as other orders reserving the production of certain categories to textiles for the handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After the recent Supreme Court judg-ment upholding the Hank Yarn Obligations Or-der, steps have been initiated for vacation dis-missal of Stay Orders and Writ Petition. The Government has directed the concerned States

and other implementing agencies to undertake effective enforcement of the Handloom Reser-vation Orders.

Overdrafts of States

7870. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of overdraft of different States as on March, 31, 1993;

(b) whether the Government have taken decision to waive the overdraft of some of those States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for taking such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-ISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) : (a) The names of State Governments which were in overdraft as on March 31, 1993 and the amounts of overdraft are indicated below:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount of overdraft (Rs. in crore)</i>
1. Goa	3.08
2. Gujarat	138.65
3. Himachal Pradesh	143.22
4. Kerala	156.04
5. Madhya preadesh	92.58
6. Manipur	3.51
7. Mizoram	8.72
8. Nagaland	88.91
9. Orissa	67.59
10. Tamil Nadu	42.94

(b) No, Sir.

Corporation of India in Kerala; and

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years?

Turnover of LIC in Kerala

7871. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the turnover of the Life Insurance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AFFAIRS) : (a) and (b) : From time to time, reviews in this regard are made by the LIC in Kerala. The turnover during the last 2 years in the State in as under:—

Year	New Business Sum Assured (in Crores)	Number of Policies sold	First Premium Income (in lacs)
1991-92	1458.63	474900	2752.72
1992-93	1719.54	505625	3465.66

Disparities in Taxation to Retiring Employees in Government and Private Sector

7872. DR. K. D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several disparities prevailing in the matter of taxing the employees retiring in Government and private sector;

(b) if so, whether government propose to eliminate the disparities in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARAMURTHY) : (a) The Income—tax Act does not contain any disparity in the matter of taxing employees similarly placed irrespective of whether they retire from govern-

ment or from private employment.

(b) to (d) : In view of the reply to part (a) above, parts (b), (c) and (d) of the question do not arise.

Aroor — Arnkutty Bridge on NH No 47

7873. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of work on Aroor - Arnkutty Bridge on NH No. 47 at Alleppey in Kerala;

(b) whether the pace of work on this bridge is very slow;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work; and

(d) the time by which the bridge is likely to be completed and the estimated cost of the

project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Aror—Arunkutty Bridge in Kerala is not on any National Highway and is being financed out of Central Road Fund. As reported by State Govt. There has been some delay in starting the work on account of Variation in the site conditions from those originally envisaged. The work has since been awarded and is likely to commence shortly.

(d) The work is estimated to cost Rs. 542.00 lakhs and is targeted to be completed by 1995.

Export of Animal Feeds.

7874. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any progress in export of animal feeds;

(b) if so, the details of value and quantity of exports during each of the last three years, country—wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to review its export policies which are likely to create shortages, imports and denial of nutrition to children;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be reviewed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) A Statement showing country—wise export of animal feeds during the last three years is enclosed.

(c) to (e) Export of animal feeds earns valuable foreign exchange for the country which, in turn is also utilised for import of items of mass consumption and fertilisers etc. Since the present policy of the Government to allow export of animal feeds is in the national interest, its review is not under contemplation.

STATEMENT

The country wise export of animal feeds during the last three years has been as under:-

Commodities/Countries	1990-91		1991-92		Apr. 1992 - Jan. 1993	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Animal feed	2453657	60962.82	3658107	92617.94	2953205	109544.95
Apgeria	-	-	4722	177.94	-	-
Australa	11	.25	16	1.01	-	-
Baharainis	1615	73.90	699500	309.76	7763	433.15
Bangladesh	20	1.92	3372	45.00	31383	34.40
Belgium	-	-	24	1.03	80	4.33
Bhutan	41	1.15	28	0.46	5	0.24
Bulgaria	-	-	1775	71.01	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	48	5.57
Chille	-	-	151	3.59	-	-
Chinese Taipei	26926	704.17	181223	6608.70	63905	2029.07

Quantity in Tonnes
Value in Rs. Lakhs

Commodities/Countries	1990-91		1991-92		Apr. 1992 - Jan. 1993	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
China	3531	47.36	16066	537.76	17683	773.26
Czechoslovakia	88955	1868.62	283668	3959.26	227284	6836.99
Denmark	16506	507.29	-	-	10263	326.24
France	2	0.22	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Rep	177984	5435.04	203158	4306.16	252070	8108.81
Greece	11778	362.03	-	-	-	-
Hongkong	7343	255.29	23938	585.12	24172	283.14
Indonesia	5365	170.33	185972	7122.24	200021	8188.47
Iran	-	-	-	-	39513	2619.87
Ireland	-	-	3755	66.00	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	7997	132.12

Commodities/Countries	1990-91		1991-92		Apr. 1992 - Jan. 1993	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Italy	-	-	14377	278.46	-	-
Japan	11304	311.98	32902	1045.80	433.80	1723.28
Jordan	23990	376.69	66360	3245.74	245944	7082.28
Kenya	607	28.14	2183	108.37	958	10.83
Korea Rp	-	-	152204	2803.11	215944	7082.28
Kuwait	5336	194.12	2331	129.56	10472	553.64
Hungary	25123	838.25	-	-	-	-
Magao	-	-	2449	27.78	-	-
Malawi	-	-	-	-	2	1.26
Malaysia	70607	1391.66	87863	3698.92	94279	4748.50
Mapidives	88	3.27	129	6.05	63	3.86
Manahar	140	6.93	-	-	-	-

Quantity in Tonnes
Value in Rs. Lakhs

Commodities/Countries	1990-91		1991-92		Apr. 1992 - Jan. 1993	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Nauru Rp	-	-	-	-	2	1.84
Nepal	981	32.41	1309	55.40	481	38.27
Netherland	259923	6420.70	442982	8249.25	258420	5829.30
New Zealand	127	3.27	72	4.28	108	7.52
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	85	4.84
Oman	20781	567.97	25617	844.57	9869	466.80
Pakistan	34700	1183.00	54723	1401.15	63108	2622.67
Panama	-	-	38	0.77	-	-
Philippines	31093	960.95	182691	8568.72	99755	6011.99
Poland	121546	2197.17	74524	2138.01	-	-
Portugal	3967	127.41	-	-	-	-
Qutar	1886	71.27	5152	240.07	2660	177.55

Quantity in Tonnes
Value in Rs. Lakhs

Commodities/Countries	1990-91		1991-92		Apr. 1992 - Jan. 1993	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Romania	34472	1141.21	39421	1371.25	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	16163	209.52
Saudi Arabia	56017	2021.02	159535	7832.20	117278	7269.59
Seychelles	1526	62.91	198	7.58	802	51.67
Singapore	17111	422.54	305919	9937.16	416604	20204.02
Spain	8960	281.06	6395	194.63	-	-
Sri Lanka	9949	418.68	19703	967.70	33728	1804.48
Sudan	-	-	740	28.26	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	19	1.44	-	-
Syria		193.34	4082	232.55	-	-
Thailand	8	8.60	130022	4344.31	288894	14038.18
Turkey	11	581.40	23760	721.85	5763	114.73
U. Arab Em'ts	29995	860.35	34150	1184.90	158075	1563.60

Commodities/Countries	1990-91		1991-92		Apr. 1992 - Jan. 1993	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
U.K.	17825	256.49	116235	1978.03	154614	3470.45
U.S.A.	666	19.84	1414	58.80	3609	40.18
C.I.S.	1192877	26402.28	45886	1462.40	-	-
Yemen republic	7628	256.20	1087	45.52	-	-
Yugoslavia	4724	151.09	10985	82.64	-	-

Quantity in Tonnes
Value in Rs. Lakhs

Trade with Hungary.

7875. KUMARI PUSPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast scope for the expansion of Indo—Hungarian trade;

(b) if so, the areas in which Indo—Hungarian trade has been established so far; and

(c) the steps taken to expand trade relation between the two countries ?

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

(b) Important areas of Indo—Hungarian economic cooperation include export of Maruti cars, joint venture hotel projects in Budapest and import of boilers for the power station at Neyveli on counter trade basis. Major items of export from India in 1992 were transport equipment, cotton yarn, fabric made up of RGM Cotton including accessories, leather and manufacture etc; and major items of import from Hungary were pulses, organic chemicals, artificial resins and plastic material, electric machinery, and iron and steel etc.

(c) the trade relations between the two countries are being expanded by encouraging participation in trade fairs, organization of specialised exhibitions, exchange of business delegation, and organising market surveys to identify new business possibilities.

A meeting of the India-Hungarian Joint Business Council was held in New Delhi in January 1992 which identified certain areas of trade and economic cooperation. Further efforts are on to identify possibilities of joint, setting up of ware—housing facilities etc.

Amendment to MVA, 1988

7876. SHRI P. C THOMAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MVA) so as to make 'Public Interest' a criterion for grant of permits for public transport buses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The Transport Development Council at its meeting held in January, 1993 had recommended that Section 71 of the Motor Vehicles Act be amended to provide for preference to be given for preference to be given for application for stage carriage permits to any other category of persons, as may be determined by the State Government to be in the public interest. This recommendation would be taken into account when amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act are processed.

Rouble Fraud

7877. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDLWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate, Delhi unearthed a major clandestine operation involving the Russian Rouble and the Indian Rupee, as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated February 7, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARAMURTHY) (a) to (c) The Directorate of Enforcement has come across

some instances where non—convertible rupee funds held by BFEA) (Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs) of USSR in some banks in India were converted into convertible rupee and the amounts were credited to the VOSTRO accounts (Convertible) of certain foreign / overseas banks namely Standard Chartered Bank, UK, GIRO Bank, UK and Bank of Ireland, Dublin. These transactions were carried out in India by Standard Chartered Bank, Bombay, ANZ Grindlays Bank, Bombay and Indian Overseas Bank, Madras. In addition, some part of the non-convertible rupee funds was of private ownership. The total amount involved in the transactions detected, so far, are of the order of Rs. 77.93 crores.

Appropriate action under the providing of FERA is being taken.

Gold Import Scheme

7878. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the minister of finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the working of Gold Import Scheme and its impact on the domestic market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of the scheme on gold smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDARSHEKARA KURTHY) : (a) and (b) Government had conduct a study on the working of the Gold Imports Scheme and its impact on domestic market. The study conducted revealed that the Gold Import Scheme is working well and there is no need of any review or modification at present.

(c) The Impact of Gold Import Policy has been in the desirable direction of curing smuggling and making it less profitable. Thus, 132472.62 kgs. of gold has been imported under

Gold Import Scheme upto March, 1993 since its inception on 1st March, 1992, resulting in customs duty collection of Rs. 29927.19 lakhs in convertible foreign exchange. Available reports indicate decline in the smuggling of gold.

Pigmy Deposit Collectors

7879. SHRI DATTATRYA BANDARU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the Pigmy Deposit Collectors of the banks for the implementation of the award give by the 'National Tribunal' Hyderabad in 1989 regarding their service conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the inordinate delay in implementing the award of the Tribunal; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of the Award by all the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (d) Government have received, from and on behalf of the Pigmy Deposit Collectors of the banks, representation for implementation of the award given by the industrial Tribunal Hyderabad in 1989 in ID No. 14/80 regarding their service conditions. The award of the Industrial Tribunal provides as under:—

1) The fall back wage of Rs 750/—linked with a minimum deposit.

2) Incentive remuneration at the rate of 2% for collection over and above Rs. 7500/

3) conveyance allowance of Rs 50/ for deposit of less than Rs 10000/—and Rs 100/

—for deposit of less than and upto or above
or Rs 30000/—per month.

4) Gratuity of 15 days commission for each
year's service.

5) Absorption of eligible deposit collectors
as part—time employees.

The award has since been stayed the Andhra
Predeh High Court upon a writ petition filed
by the Indian Banks Association on behalf of
the banks which were party t dispute.

“Grants from British Overseas Develop- ment Administration”

7880. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH :
Will the Minister of FINCANE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of grants given / committed
by the British Overseas Development Adminis-
tration to India during 1991—92 and 1992—93;

(b) the project programmes for which the
above grants have been are proposed to be
utilised; and

(c) the broad terms and conditions thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF SATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AF-
AIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED)

(a) the amount of grants committed by
British Overseas Development Administration
to India during 1991—92 & 92—93 were as under:

1991—92 & 185 Million

1992—93 & 185 Million

(b) Since the above commitment is a dis-
bursement ceiling, the amount is disbursed
rough the year on all ongoing projects. No
oney is therefore earmarked for disbursement

on specific projects during the year.

(c) The entire assistance provided by the
Overseas Development Administration are in
the form of grants.

Sale of Plots by Calcutta Port Trust

7881. PROF. SUSANTA
CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of SUR-
FACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcuta Port Trust have any
proposal to sell off plots of land along the strand
in West Calcutta to both public and private sector
units, besides individuals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the authority which iden-
tified the unutilised land and authorised the sale
of such land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-
ISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI
JAGADISH TYTLER) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Working Group Export Promotion of Thrust Products

7882. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :
Will the minister of COMMERCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government have consid-
ered the Report of the Working Group's set up for
the export promotion of thrust products;

(b) the details of these reports; and

(c) the action taken on these reports par-
ticularly on the export promotion of ready-made
garments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER

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

(a) The Government have examined the Report entitled "Strategy for Export Growth in Extreme Focus Product Groups—An Agenda for Action" containing the recommendations made by representatives of trade and industry for export promotion of Extreme Focus products.

(b) The recommendations contained in the Report which are both general and commodity—specific, relate to macro economic policy, procedural simplifications, infrastructure improvements and institutional arrangements. Several points pertain to changes in tax policy and better terms for export credit. Some points relate to simplification of procedures and removal of procedural irritants while other points pertain to creation of better infrastructure facilities and institutional framework.]

(c) Several decisions have already been taken in respect of the recommendations which include reduction in interest rate on export credit, directions to commercial banks to increase the availability of credit to the export sector, opening up Inland Container Depots and Container freight Stations to the Private sector, extending testing facilities for packaging materials in the country and simplification of procedures relating to bank guarantees for fulfillment of export obligations. In the Budget for 1993—94, for full convertibility of the Rupee on trade account has been introduced and customs duties have been reduced on capital goods for some of the Extreme Focus Sectors including textiles. Regarding ready-made garments, a scheme for special value—based advance licences has been introduced allowing import of fabrics and embellishments to the tune of 20% of exports. Duty free exemption limit of labels, tag and stickers has been increased from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 10,000/- It has been clarified that buttons, snap and zip fasteners do not fall under the category of the consumer goods and hence freely importable without licences.

Smuggling of Gold, Silver and Arms

7883 SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of landing of contraband containing gold, silver and fire arms were detected on the Western coast in the months of January and February, 1993;

(b) the cases in which the neighbouring countries were involved;

(c) whether there has been spurt in the smuggling of automatic weapons; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the smuggling of weapon?

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

[*Translation*]

Unemployment

7884 SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineers, doctors, educated and uneducated unemployed registered in employment exchanges, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have formulated by scheme to provide employment to more unemployed persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The State-wise number of job-seekers, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, who were

on the live register of employment exchanges in the country, educational category-wise, as on 31-12-1990 (latest available) is contained in the statement annexed.

(b) and (c) Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for a high rate of economic growth, combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-

sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural growth, development of wastelands and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing are the basis elements of the employment-oriented growth strategy envisaged in the Plan.

STATEMENT

Number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges in the country as on 31.12.1990

S.No.	States/Union Territory	Number of Job-seekers on the Live register				
		Doctors (Graduates & Post Graduates)	Engineers (Graduates & Post Graduates)	Other Educated (Matric & above)	Others (Below Matric & illiterats)	
STATES						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.8	12.0	1742.8	1248.2	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	0.3	4.6	
3.	Assam	0.2	1.2	564.2	474.4	
4.	Bihar	1.5	6.6	2460.0	925.6	
5.	Goa	0.2	0.3	60.8	31.0	
6.	Gujarat	0.6	4.8	595.0	353.3	
7.	Haryana	0.8	0.5	345.9	248.9	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.8	258.8	182.6	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.4	0.4	37.3	74.5	
10.	Karnataka	0.9	15.0	772.9	525.6	

S.No.	States/Union Territory	Number of Job-seekers on the Live register				
		Doctors (Graduates & Post Graduates)	Engineers (Graduates & Post Graduates)	Other Educated (Matric & above)	Others (Below Matric & illiterats)	
11.	Kerala	2.3	8.4	2066.0	1350.1	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.8	4.0	1407.8	654.6	
13.	Maharashtra	3.9	6.6	1904.6	1126.8	
14.	Manipur	0.1	0.4	119.0	75.9	
15.	Meghalaya	@	@	10.3	12.5	
16.	Mizoram	@	@	11.9	24.3	
17.	Nagaland	@	0.1	11.9	7.9	
18.	Orissa	1.4	3.5	496.2	362.0	
19.	Punjab	0.6	1.3	409.4	244.7	
20.	Rajasthan	2.2	3.5	511.3	387.7	
21.	Sikkim*	-	-	-	-	
22.	Tamil Nadu	3.7	11.2	1729.8	1464.4	

Number of Job-seekers on the Live register

States/Union Territory

S.No.

Doctors
(Graduates
& Post
Graduates)

Engineers
(Graduates
& Post
Graduates)

Other
Educated
(Matric
& above)

Others
(Below
Matric &
illiterats)

23.	Tripura	@	0.2	49.4	109.4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	4.5	2056.4	1037.0
25.	West Bengal	3.6	7.9	2552.1	2267.4
	Union Territories				
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	@	0.1	8.4	7.6
27.	Chandigarh	0.8	0.4	84.8	70.7
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	@	@	1.2	1.0
29.	Delhi	3.2	1.7	643.2	195.3
30.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	@	-	1.7	3.9

Number of Job-seekers on the Live register

S.No.	States/Union Territory	Doctors (Graduates & Post Graduates)	Engineers (Graduates & Post Graduates)	Other Educated (Matric & above)	Others (Below Matric & illiterats)
32.	Pondicherry	0.4	0.5	67.6	53.2
	Total	31.7	95.6	20979.5	13525.0

Note : 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. XX Not available.

3. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

[English]

Import of Potash by MMTC

7885. SHRI RDHANUSKODIATHITHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of potash imported by the Mineral and metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) on account of counter trade agreements during each of the last three years; and

(b) the total turn-over in foreign exchange made by MMTC during the above period on such counter trade agreements, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AF-

FAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The total quantity of potash imported by MMTC Ltd. With counter trade linkage during each of the last three years is given below:-

Year	Quantity (Lakh MT)
1990-91	1.95
1991-92	0.90
1992-93	13.30

(b) The total turnover in foreign exchange made by MMTC during the above period on such counter trade agreements, country-wise is detailed below:-

(in US \$ million)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Canada	5.83	4.18	20.44
Germany	Nil	Nil	32.76
C.I.S.	1.92	Nil	7.46
Israel	Nil	Nil	2.40
	7.75	4.18	63.06

FCV Tobacco

7886. SHRI RATILAL VARMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average production of Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco per acre;

(b) the average realisation thereof; and

(c) the per acre amount of excise revenue earned by the Government either directly or indirectly during each of the last three years?

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

(a) About 419 Kgs per acre (farm weight) during 1991-92 season.

(b) Rs. 30.03 per Kg during 1991-92 season,

(c) Excise duty is levied on cigarettes, not on raw tobacco. The rate of duty is related to the length of the cigarette and the fact whether it is

a filter or non-filter cigarette. Further, the excise duty is on the total cost of the finished product which includes cost of dry weight tobacco, file tipping paper, flavors etc. and there is so may of precisely assessing the amount of excise revenue earned by Government for FCV tobacco produced per acre.

[*Translation*]

Employees Provident Fund and Family Pension Scheme Fund

7887. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating any new schemes for utilization of funds available under employees provident fund and family pension scheme fund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) and (b) The Central Board of Trustees Employees Provident Fund has recommended introduction of a new pension Scheme for the EPF subscribers. The new pension scheme is proposed to be financed by the existing corpus of the Family pension Scheme. W. e. f. 1. 4. 1993, the employers share of Provident Fund representing 8.33% of the wage will also be diverted towards the pension Fund. the proposed Pension Scheme provides for payment of monthly pension in the contingencies of superannuation, retirement, death and permanent disablement, etc.

Regional Rural Banks

7888. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up more Regional Rural banks in the country, particularly in Gujarat, during the current financial year, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pavements on NHs

7889. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the National Highways are without metalled pavements;

(b) if so, the length of national Highways in the country with and without pavements separately, State-wise; and

(c) the target fixed by the Government to construct pavement along the National Highways during the current financial year and the Eighth Five Year plan period?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Disbursement by Sidbi Question

7890. PROF. SUDARSAN RAYCHOUDHURI:
SHRI RUP CHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Small Industries Development bank of India (SIDBI) during the last finan-

cial year and proposed to be sanctioned and disbursed during the current financial year, State/ Union territory-wise and industry-wise;

(b) whether the SIDBI has any project to particularly encourage industries in the eastern region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to small and tiny units in the SSI sector under its various schemes (including short term bills) during 1992-93 was Rs. 2908.34 crores and Rs. 2145.78 crores respectively. State-wise, Union Territory-wise and Industry wise assistance sanctioned and disbursed under SIDBI's major schemes during 1992-93 is given in statement I & II. Disbursements under SIDBI's various schemes during the year 1993-94 are estimated at Rs. 2704 crores, through State-wise

and Industry-wise projections, are currently unavailable.

(b) and (c) SIDBI has reported that its schemes are not drawn with reference to any one particular region and all eligible units in the tiny and SSI sector are provided assistance under its refinance schemes, in all the States and Union Territories including in the Eastern Region. SIDBI has sanctioned assistance aggregating Rs. 579.7 crores to units in the SSI sector in eastern region since its inception in April, 1990.

SIDBI has recently initiated promotional activities in the eastern region like Block Adoption Scheme and Entrepreneurship Development programmes. Technology Up gradation programs, Assistance to Voluntary Agencies under Mahila Vikas Nidhi (MVN), setting up of quality Testing Centers, Creation of facilities for development of sericulture, and intensive efforts for location of viable ventures in the industrially under-developed regions like Andaman & Nicobar islands.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise assistance sanctioned and disbursed under SIDBI major Schemes during 1992-93

Sr. No.	State	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.11	124.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.02	0.36
3.	Assam	7.97	9.36
4.	Bihar	20.04	14.19
5.	Goa	21.83	21.69
6.	Gujarat	411.94	282.90
7.	Haryana	184.47	123.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28.3	21.94
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.95	2.72
10.	Karnataka	260.13	217.13
11.	Kerala	136.02	117.97
12.	Mahya Pradesh	484.27	351.59
13.	Maharashtra	484.27	351.59

Sr. No.	State	Sanctioned	Disbursed
14.	Manipur	1.53	1.41
15.	Meghalaya	1.92	1.51
16.	Mizoram	0.05	0.05
17.	Nagaland	0.57	0.51
18.	Orissa	39.98	30.14
19.	Punjab	93.56	67.82
20.	Rajasthan	155.06	93.43
21.	Sikkim	1.44	1.18
22.	Tamil Nadu	272.73	207.38
23.	Tripura	1.42	1.03
24.	Uttar Pradesh	227.4	143.98
25.	West Bengal	94.29	72.02
26.	Union Territories *	93.86	79.66
	Total	2780.45	2059.24
	A & N Island	0.07	0.07

State	Sanctioned	Disbursed
Chandigarh	7.62	3.82
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.05	0.5
Lakshadweep	-	0.01
New Delhi	79.46	71.33
Pondicherry	5.21	3.88
Total	93.41	79.66

STATEMENT - II

Industry-wise Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed Under SIDBI'S Major Schemes During 1992-93

(Rs. in Crores)

Sr. No.	Industry	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1.	Food Products	254.37	163.25
2.	Textiles	229.65	141.29
3.	Paper	63.33	48.56
4.	Rubber & Rubber Products	35.51	26.59
5.	Fertilisers	6.96	3.90
6.	Basic Chemicals	240.38	166.41
7.	Cement & Cement Products	66.60	41.17
8.	Basic Metal/Non Metal Mineral Prods. Industries		
	(a) Metal Alloys	57.08	33.45
	(b) Non-Metal Mineral Products	114.32	64.45
9.	Metal Products	109.21	67.35
10.	Machinery	176.86	139.98

(Rs. in Crores)

Sr. No.	Industry	Sanctioned	Disbursed
11.	Electrical Machinery	125.62	92.74
12.	Transport Equipment	154.26	147.19
13.	Electricity generation	274.14	194.01
14.	Services	541.57	485.90
15.	Others	330.59	243.00
	Total	2780.45	2059.24

Export of Rice and Import of Wheat.

7891. SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice exported and the rate thereof during 1991-92 and 1992-93, both basmati and non-Basmati separately;

(b) the total quantity of rice and wheat imported, giving details of the quality, the source of import and the expenditure incurred thereon separately, during the above period;

(c) the actual inflow of foreign exchange as a result of exports of rice and the outgo for import of rice;

(d) the cost per tone in terms of C.I.F. and F.O.B. for these two-way deals in respect of both rice and wheat;

(e) whether several consignments of imported wheat have been found to be unfit for human consumption and had to be disposed of as cattle feed; and

(f) if so, the loss suffered by the Government and on whom the responsibility has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):
(a) to (f) Information to the extent available is given in the statement enclosed.

The remaining information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(a)		1991-92		1992-93	
ITEMS	QTY (MTS)	UNIT VALUE REALISATION (Rs/MT)	QTY (MTS)	UNIT VALUE REALISATION (Rs/MT)	
1. Basmati Rice	235590	18469	286170	24455	
2. Non-Basmati Rice	525790	6087	299539	7160	

(b)		Source: APEDA)			
		1991-92		1992-93 (April '92-January '92)	
ITEMS	QTY (MTS)	VALUE (RS)	QTY (MTS)	VALUE (RS)	
1. Non-Basmati	12117	1094.42 lakh	37614	3205.99 lakh	
	(USA)		(Germany, USA, Vietnam)		
2. Wheat	1858	41.66 lakh	7509.31	38659.23 lakh	
			(Australia, Canda, USA)		

(Source: DGCI&S)

(c) Foreign exchange earned on export of rice during 1991-92 and 1992-93 was US \$ 306.31 million and US 317.20 million respectively. the import of rice was contracted at US \$ 180 PMT (FOB) from Vietnam.

Bonus Payment

7892. PROF. ASHOK ANANSRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government are contemplating the enhancement of payment of bonus from 8.33 per cent and also to enhance the limit of payment on rupees sixteen hundred; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. LSANGMA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Assistance to women Entrepreneurs

7893. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA KONATHALA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage women entrepreneurs by way of incentives, training, finance for export of garments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI VENKAT SWAMY):

(a) and (b) Government encourages all entrepreneurs, including women entrepreneurs in their export endeavors.

[Translation]

SBI Special Service for Small Industrialists

7894. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR DEEPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) propose to introduce a special service for small industrialists and businessmen;

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

(d) the estimated number of industrialists and businessmen likely to be benefited by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The State bank of India (SBI) has reported that currently it has no plan to introduce any new special service for small industrialists and businessmen.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Deposits with RRBs

7886. SHRI VILASRAO NAGHATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of deposits mobilised and loans disbursed by the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) during the last financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): The State-wise position of the amount of deposits mobilised and loans disbursed by the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), as reported by the national bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during 1991-92 is given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

State-wise position of the amount of deposits mobilised and loans disbursed by the Regional Rural Banks during 1991-92

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Deposits mobilised	Loans disbursed
1.	Haryana	3866.16	3440.82
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1439.34	862.41
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	1248.15	46.97
4.	Punjab	1837.73	2724.95
5.	Rajasthan	6786.44	4230.80
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.52	182.48
7.	Assam	1840.57	523.34
8.	Manipur	56.09	14.71
9.	Meghalaya	443.25	99.37
10.	Mizoram	108.77	67.39
11.	Nagaland	2.21	1.61
12.	Tripura	1081.48	227.61

Rs. in Crores)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>	<i>Disbursed</i>
13.	Bihar	8830.65	4473.31
14.	Orissa	3857.76	4758.78
15.	West Bengal	7335.97	5630.32
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4313.00	4726.02
17.	Uttar Pradesh	21246.44	19729.84
18.	Gujarat	1953.66	3159.31
19.	Maharashtra	1655.31	2296.42
20.	Andhra Pradesh	7289.42	21578.79
21.	Karnataka	8112.61	12741.62
22.	Kerala	3062.76	14944.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	1399.81	5230.68

[English]

**Compensation to the Families of
Deceased mineworkers**

7897. PROF. PREM KHUMAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons buried alive in the various mines during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the dependents of the deceased have been fully compensated;

(c) if so, the amount of compensation paid in each case; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) during the years 1990, 1991 and 1992, 35, 24 and 41 persons respectively were buried alive in the various mines.

(b) to (d) The compensation is paid by the management as provided under the workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 which is administered by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Information in this regard is not maintained.

[Translation]

Unemployed men and Women

7898. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed men and women in the country, State-wise as on 31 December, 1992;

(b) the number of educated unemployed men and women in these States during the year 1991 and the percentage of increase in this number during the year 1992;

(c) whether any self-employment programmes for these educated men and women have been chalked out or proposed to be chalked out by the government in view of their increasing number year after year; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The State-Wise estimates of educated unemployed made on the basis of last comprehensive survey of national Sample survey Organisation on employment and unemployment (July, 1987-June, 1988) ("latest available") are given in the statement annexed.

(c) and (d) Besides the employment generation taking place in the normal development process, additional employment is generated through the special Employment programme. The scheme for self-employment for the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEU) is a programme specifically meant for the benefit of educated unemployed. Some State Governments also implement self-employment programmes for the educated.

STATEMENT

Estimated Number of Educated Unemployed during 1987-88 as per usual Principal Status

States/Union Territory	Total	Male	Female
1. Andhra Pradesh	353	292	61
2. Arunachal Pradesh		Negligible	
3. Assam	134	106	28
4. Bihar	313	299	14
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	16	11	5
6. Gujarat	112	106	6
7. Haryana	147	127	20
8. Himachal Pradesh	38	29	9
9. Jammu & Kashmir	40	28	12
10. Karnataka	229	168	61
11. Kerala	727	314	413
12. Madhya Pradesh	156	120	36

STATES

States/Union Territory	Total	Male	Female
13. Maharashtra	365	303	62
14. Manipur	9	6	3
15. Meghalaya	1	1	Negligible
16. Mizoram		Negligible	
17. Nagaland	2	1	1
18. Orissa	194	147	47
19. Punjab	159	107	52
20. Rajasthan	94	88	6
21. Sikkim	1	1	Negligible
22. Tamil Nadu	488	308	180
23. Tripura	23	14	9
24. Uttar Pradesh	387	372	15
25. West Bengal	476	328	148
Union Territories			
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	1	1

States/Union Territory	Total	Male	Female
27. Chandigarh	9	9	0
29. Delhi	53	36	17
30. Lakshadweep	1	0	1
31. Pondicherry	8	6	2
Total	4537	3328	1209

Powerloom Sector

7899. SHRI MANJAY LAL
DR. CHINTA MOHAN

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of powerloom in the country and the number of workers engaged in these units so far;

(b) whether the Government have evaluated the total capital investment in the powerloom sector of the country;

(c) the estimated annual percentage of profit being earned by the sale of powerloom products in the domestic market;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any plan for expansion of powerlooms in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) There are approximately 12 lakh powerlooms (as on 31. 12. 92). Direct employment in this sector is approx 6 million.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Percentage of profit earned will vary depending on the type of fabric. Average percentage of profit in selling powerloom products is approximately 9.5%.

(d) & (e) At present subject to locational guidelines, there is no restriction for setting up of powerloom units in the decentralised sector. In terms of Textiles (Development & Regulation) order 1992, the requirement of registration of powerlooms under the erstwhile textiles (Control) Order, 1986, has been replaced by filing of an information memorandum provided the units is not covered under the I (D & R) Act,

1951.

[English]

Employment Exchanges

7900 SHRI SUDHIR GIRI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment exchanges (offices) in the country upto February, 1993;

(b) whether it is binding on the Central and State Government Departments and private organisations to call persons from the employment exchanges for recruitment; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the working of employment exchanges more effective and result oriented.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The number of employment exchanges including university Employment information & guidance Bureaux functioning in the country at the end of February 1993 was 865.

(b) The Employment exchanges (Compulsory notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 provides for compulsory notification of vacancies to the Prescribed employment exchange before filling them by all employers in the public sector and those employing 25 or more persons in the non-agricultural establishments in private sector but recruitment through employment exchanges is not compulsory under the said Act. Recruitment through Employment Exchanges has, however, been made compulsory for certain group of employees in Central Government and Central Quasi-Govt. Offices/Establishments by issue of administrative instructions. The State Governments have also been requested to follow suit.

(c) Computerisation of the Employment Exchanges has been taken up to provide more

efficient services both to the job-seekers as well as employers.

(Rs. in crores)

- [Translation]

Year

Refinance disbursed

1990-91

135.31

1991-92

158.67

1992-93

153.25

Refinance to madhya Pradesh by national Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

7901. SHRISHIVRAJSINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of refinance provided to Madhya Pradesh by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development during each of the last three years under schematic lending; and

(b) the rate of interest charged thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Total amount of refinance disbursed by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under Schematic lending during the last three years in Madhya Pradesh was as under:-

(b): Till 21.9.1990, rates of interest charged by NABARD on refinance under Schematic lending were as under:-

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Minor Irrigation, Land Development/IRDP/Biogas and all advances to marginal farmers | 6.5% p.a. |
| 2. All other diversified purposes | 8.0% p.a. |

With effect from 22.9.1990, the rates of interest on refinance varied from 6.55% per annum to 12.0% per annum depending on the quantum of advances. With effect from 22.4.92, the rates of interest on refinance facility for all eligible purposes under farm and non-farm sectors are as under:-

Size of limit against ultimate borrowers

Rate of interest on NABARD'S refinance

1. Upto Rs. 25,000

6.5%

2. Over Rs. 25,000 and upto Rs. 2 lakhs

10.5%

3. Over Rs. 2 lakhs:

Farm Sector

I. Scheme for wasteland development, rainfed farming/dry land farming 100% Export oriented agricultural

10.5%

spices and minor irrigation schemes implemented by cooperatives/public sector corporations.

II. All other Schemes supported by NABARD refinance (ie. other than those for category (I) above)

Projects/other than tea, coffee, rubber and

12.0%

Non farm Sector:

- i) Over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 7.5 lakhs 12.0%
- ii) Above Rs. 7.5 lakhs 13.5%

[English]

Import and Export of Condoms

7902. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Indian condoms exported during 1992;

(b) the earning from export of condoms exported during 1992; incurred on import of condoms during 1992; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost the production and export of condoms in the country?

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

(a) The quantity of Indian condoms exported during the year 1992 is estimated at around 4872 thousand numbers.

(b) The export and import figures of condoms during the year 1992 is given below:

(Value: in Rs. lakhs)

<i>Export (est.)</i>	<i>Import (est)</i>
107.9	1037.8

(c) Inclusion of Rubber Condoms under the natural Rubber Subsidy (NRS) Scheme to compensate the exporters of this item for difference in price between indigenous natural rubber and imported rubber of some grade and variety for

effectively competing in international market, appropriate fixation of input-output norms vis-a-vis value addition facility of import of capital goods at reduced customs duty of 15% with export obligation, under the current EXIM Policy, and availability of facility under section 88 HHC of Income Tax Act, delicensing of these manufacture of condoms in the country as per the / Foment new Industrial Policy under which the entrepreneurs are only required to file Industrial Approvals (SIA) for setting up a unit to manufacture condoms in the organised sector, etc. are some of the major steps/measures taken for development of production and exports of condoms. Besides, the manufactures-exporters of rubber condoms are always on the look out for new markets.

New Exim Policy

7903. SHRI C. SREENI VASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new exim policy effective from April, 1991 is likely to affect adversely the export possibility of value added jewelry items and polished diamonds, pearls and stones; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Silk

7904. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government have received any proposals from some State Gov

ernment to restrict the import of silk and instead allow the export of the end product/silk cloth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There have been some proposals about the need to restrict imports of raw silk on account of their adverse impact on domestic produces/prices. Although, Government is already following a restrictive policy on import of raw silk, which is generally allowed only under the Advance Licensing scheme for export of value added silk textile products, the suggestions received for further restriction of imports have been taken note of and the Government is keeping a close watch on the situation.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Rural Artisans by nationalised Banks

7905. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme under which nationalised banks are providing assistance to encourage rural artisans; and

(b) the number of rural artisans in the country to whom assistance has been provided during 1991-92 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Public sector banks all over the country, provide loans to the borrowers including rural artisans on various rural development activities such as agriculture, cottage and village industries under schemes for formulated by them or under programmes sponsored by Government. Schemes/programmers of the Government to

promote self employment ventures for which bank finance is available are integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP) and Self Employment scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). under these Progsammes, banks extend finance to rural artisans.

(b) The data reporting system does not generate separate information in respect of different categories of borrowers. Similarly, State-wise information is also not available in respect of rural artisans. However, the advance disbursed during the year ended June, 1991 (latest available) by the scheduled commercial banks to artisans, village and cottage industries was Rs. 189.47 crores in nearly three lakh accounts.

[*English*]

Separate Board for Share Market

7906 SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI:
SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAMK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up a separate Board to keep watch on the Share market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Do not erise.

Action Plan for Export of Goods

7907. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have drawn up a 10 point action plan for accelerating export of goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALIDDIN AHMED)

(a) and (b) The 10-points for accelerating exports of goods from part of the paper presented at the 'Conference on Foreign Trade Policy Reforms' organised by FICCI in New Delhi (18.3.93) and in Madras (20.3.93) the points consist of deregulation of products reserved for the SSI sector, concentrating on a fewer number of exporters, investment in on a fewer export products, increasing concentrating agricultural sector for increasing exportable surpluses, reducing rate of interest for export credit, increasing the automatic approval limit for Indian direct investment abroad extending the list of items that can be imported against the Special Import Licences, removing the anomalies in Sec. 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act, reducing the value addition norm for EOU/AEPZs and permitting imports of quality control gadgets and second hand machinery without age or value restrictions under EPOG Scheme.

(c) In order to increase exports, the Government have taken major steps for liberalisation of trade which include provision of export linked imports, reduction of import licensing, strengthening export incentives, removal of procedural irritants through simplification of policy and procedural irritants through simplification of policy and procedures and pruning of negative list of Exports. In 1993-94, Budget, the system of market determined unified exchange rate has been introduced and customs and excise duties on many raw materials and capital goods have been reduced. The interest rate on rupee export

credit has been reduced by one percentage point and the interest tax in the case of export credit from banks has been waived. Banks have been asked to ensure that export credit amounts to at least 10% of their total advances by the end of June 1993. Besides, 34 commodities have been identified as 'Extreme Focus' sectors for a special export thrust abroad.

the Exim Policy 1992-97 has been amended to include a scheme of EOU's for Agricultural and allied sector who export at least 50% of their produce. The definition of 'Manufacture' and 'Capital Goods' has been extended to include agricultural and allied activities. The formula for value addition in the case of EPZ/EOU has been amended. These generally cover the points contained in the paper.

Commercial Bank in Assam

7908. SHRI PROBIN DEKA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some more branches of commercial banks in Assam during the current year to promote trade and commerce in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) Reserve bank of India (RBI) has not fixed any State-wise or sector-wise target for opening bank branches. Under the Branch licensing policy, the banks which attain the revised capital adequacy norms and prudential accounting standards will be given freedom to set up new prudential accounting standards will be given freedom to set up new branches. Under the new Policy, RBI has allotted 13 Urban localities (5 at Jorhat and 8 at Guwahati) for opening bank branches in Assam. In addition, RBI has allotted one Industrial Finance Branch to State bank of

India at Guwahati.

Contribution in Group Insurance Scheme

7909. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long pending demand to raise the rate of contribution in the Group Insurance Scheme of the Government employees against the existing meagre rate of contribution keeping in view the fall in the value of the rupee over the period:

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to raise the contribution and accordingly the amount of the insurance too:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARAMURTHY): (a) No demand to raise the rate of contribution in the Group Insurance Scheme of the Govt. employees against the existing rate of contribution is pending.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Study of the Census Commission regarding Women

7910. SHRI RABU RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the latest document recently published by the Census Commission that women have edged out males in factories and other household industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government about

the findings of the study of the census commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGAM): (a) and (b) According to the report of the Census Commission male workers are much more numerous than female workers in Household and other than Household industries. However, the female work participation rate has increased from 14.7% in 1981 to 16.4% in 1991 for these two categories of employment.

(c) increase in female work participation is an encouraging sign.

Export of Textiles

7911. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the tremendous scope to increase the export of Indian textiles;

(b) if so, the major thrust-areas to harness this vast potential;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposals on indication from businessmen of developed countries for establishing large spinning and weaving mills;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon so far;

(e) whether the pricing policy of the Government has affected adversely to the Indian exporters; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to rectify it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The major destinations of Indian textile exports are the developed Western

countries like USA, EEC member states, Canada, Norway, Austria and Einland. Trade in Textiles with these countries are governed by the bilateral Textiles Agreements concluded by India and these countries under which Quantitative restrictions apply for many textile and garment products in which India has good potential to export. Thus our success to these countries in quota categories is restricted. However, there is scope to increase exports in non-quota countries like Japan, Switzerland, Australia, UAE etc.

(c) and (d) Government have approved 35 foreign investment proposals between 1.8.91 and 31.3.93 in the textile sector envisaging foreign investment of Rs. 1547.93 million.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Rise in Imports.

7912. SHRIMARI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in imports between April-November, 1992;

(b) if so, the areas in which there has been growth in imports during the above period;

(c) whether the import growth rate exceeds the limit set by the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, whether any review has been made in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):
(a) Imports between April-November, 1992 were

valued at US \$ 14691 million as compared to US \$ 12381 million for April-November, 1991.

(b) The principal commodities which registered an increase in imports during April-November 92 compared to April-November, 1991 are fertilisers, non-ferrous metal/ferrous ores and metal scrap; petroleum crude and products; iron and steel; pearls, precious and semi-precious stones; machinery; chemicals etc. The regions from which imports during April-November, 1992 increased as compared to the corresponding period last year are West Europe; Asia and Ocean; Africa and America.

(c) The 8th Plan envisages a rate of growth of imports of 8.4% per annum. The growth of imports during April-November, 1992-93 over the corresponding period of 1991-92 works out to 18.7%, in dollar terms which is higher than the Plan target. One to the severe import compression resorted to during 1991-92. However, compared to the corresponding period of 1990-91, (a more normal year), imports have declined by 5.9% during April-November 1992-93, in dollar terms.

(d) and (e): Review of policy and performance of exports and imports is a regular process. The policy, inter alia, aims to promote efficient and internationally competitive import substitution and self-reliance under deregulated framework for foreign trade.

Nabard Finance to Cooperative bank in Karnataka

7913. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of refinance provided National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) to the Co-operative bank Karnataka during the year 1992-93 and the number of such co-operative banks;

(b) whether NABARD has also provided refinance to some of the cooperative bank

Karnataka which were not eligible for the refinance during the above period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) (i) National bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance to cooperative sector through two Apex level co-operative banks viz. State land

Development Bank (SLDB) and State Cooperative Bank (SCB). During 1992-93, the refinance disbursed to cooperative banks in Karnataka for schematic lending was as under:

SLDB	Rs. 5250 lakhs
SCB	Rs. 1246 lakhs

(ii) The credit limits sanctioned to District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in Karnataka by NABARD during 1992-93 were as follows:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Type of refinance limit	Refinance limit	No. of DCCBs
i) Short-term (agriculture)	132.00	13
ii) Primary Weavers' Societies	2.48	8
iii) Financing of Industrial Co-operatives	0.01	1
iv) Medium-term, Non-Schematic	0.92	5 for the calendar Year '92
	0.58	4 for the calendar year '93 till date

(b) NABARD provides relaxation to various financing banks depending on merits. However no refinance is provided if banks are not eligible for NABARD refinance under the lending eligibility criteria. No relaxation was granted in this respect in the State during 1991-92.

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

losses in Plantation industry

7914. DR. KRUPAASINDHU BHJOI: Will Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to

(a) whether the plantation industry in gen-

eral and tea, rubber and eardamon industries in particular, has suffered heavy losses during 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, industry-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to assist plantation growers with a view to recover the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) No Sir. However there has been some

decline in production and export of the during 1992.. There has been decline in production of cardamom also. However there has not been by decline in rubber production compared to the previous year (1991-1992). Reasons for decline in production if tea and cardamom are adverse agro-climatic conditions. Decline in exports of tea has been mainly on account of reduced purchase by Russia and other CIDS countries.

(c) The position in respect of these commodities is as follows:-

(1) Tea: Loss in production during 1992 was of temporary nature. With the commencement of year 1993, the decline in production is likely to be overcome. On the export front, Government has been encouraging diversification of tea exports by sponsoring industry delegations to various countries. Major importing countries are being persuaded to buy higher quantities of Indian tea indicating to them the price competitiveness and quality of our tea.

(2) Cardamom: The steps being taken are as under:-

(a) Extensive campaigns were conducted by the Board for minimising the loss through mulching and by adopting irrigation wherever feasible.

(b) For the rehabilitation of the drought affected cardamom plantations the package programme covering production and supply of planting materials, replantation, rejuvenation of partially damaged plantations, application of fertilizers, development of infrastructure for water resources and soil conservation at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.83 crores has been prepared by the Spices Board.

Financial Assistance to Unemployed

7915 SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRAMUNDA:
Will the Minister of finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under the con-

sideration of the Union Government to provide financial assistance to the unemployed youths through banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total financial assistance proposed to be provided by the Government during the current financial year in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The scheme for providing self-employment to the educated unemployed youth (SEEU) is under implementation since 1983-84 with the objective to encourage the educated unemployed youth to undertake self employment ventures in industry, service and business through the provisions of package of assistance. Under the scheme, educated unemployed youth within the age group of 18-35 years, who are matriculates and above and whose family income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 p.a. are eligible to get a bank loan not exceeding Rs. 35,000/- Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 15,000/- for setting up of self employment ventures in industries, service and business respectively. From 1986-87, a minimum of 30% of the total sanctions has been reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons. The scheme extended to all areas of the country except cities with more than one million population as per 1981 census. The assistance from Government is in the shape of an outright capital subsidy to the extent of 25% of the Loan sanctioned by banks.

(c) The Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, which administers the scheme, has reported state wise allocations are made for grant of central subsidy under the scheme. However, the amount of subsidy at the rate of 25% on loans sanctioned and released to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for payment to the beneficiaries through the condoned banks which have sanctioned loans through out the country. In the current

year's Budget, a sum of Rs. 40 crores has been provided for release to RBI to make payments for subsidy in respect of SEEUY loans.

[English]

Structured Compensation Scheme

7916. SHRI RAM LAKHANSINGH YADAV
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made provision for paying compensation within 60 days under the "structured compensation scheme" for the persons killed and injured in accidents;

(b) if so the number of such cases registered during the last one year. State-wise; and

(c) the number of cases in which compensation has been paid within sixty days?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Regional offices of EPF in Maharashtra

7917. SHRI DHARMANNA MODAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industrial workers in some cities of Maharashtra are deprived of the facility of Provident Fund Scheme in the absence of regional offices of Provident Fund Commissioner in the State;

(b) if so, whether requests from certain industries and workers representative of some cities are pending consideration with his ministry; and

(c) if so, action taken/proposed to be taken to open more regional offices in Maharashtra as

well as other industrial towns of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. LSANGMA):
(a) There are no reports of denial of the facility of EPF Scheme to the workers due to absence of the EPFC's Office in some cities of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Government have received representations for opening some more sub-regional offices in Maharashtra and elsewhere. As the Central Board of Trustees is competent to decide about the matter the representations have been forwarded to the EPF Organisation for appropriate action.

[Translation]

Income Tax Evaders

7918. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the first twenty top income-tax payers against whom income tax dues are pending as on March 31, 1993;

(b) the amount involved against each such person/company; and

(c) the details of the action taken to recover the amount?

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

[English]

State Road Transport Corporations

7919. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be

pleased to state:

(a) the profit/loss incurred by State Road Transport Corporations during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the financial assistance provide by the Union Government to various State Road Trans-

port Corporations during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) A Statement is annexed.

Statement showing Net Profit/Loss and funds released to 9 various State Road Transport Corporations

S. No.	State Road Transport Corporations	Net Profit/Loss			Fund released by Central Government		
		1989-90 Actuals	1990-91 Actuals	1991-92 Actuals	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Andhra Pradesh SRTC	-20.63	-11.92	-31.13	80.00	-	-
2.	Assam SRTC	-13.53	-15.36	-17.81	-	-	-
3.	Bihar SRTC	-13.23	-22.74	-26.87	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat SRTC	+6.23	+4.29	+0.92	8.40	14.25	3.725 ⁴
5.	Himachal Pradesh SRTC	-16.56	-15.41	-18.38	-	-	-
6.	Jammu & Kashmir SRTC	-11.75	-15.90	-16.83	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka SRTC	-37.70	+1.30	-19.09	1.407	-	4.00
8.	Kerala SRTC	-25.72	-30.99	-39.54	-	3.07	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh SRTC	-18.42	+0.24	+0.27	-	-	1.568
10.	Maharashtra SRTC	-64.81	+5.58	-26.72	4.658	1.953	-
11.	Manipur STRC	-1.21	-1.46	-1.70	-	-	-
12.	Meghalaya STRC	-2.22	-1.68	-1.71	-	-	-
13.	Orissa STRC	-5.85	-12.09	-11.77	3.94	-	-
14.	PEPSU RTC	-20.29	-20.88	-17.89	-	-	-
15.	Rajasthan SRTC	+0.15	-8.59	+13.96	1.597	3.49	0.707
16.	Tripura SRTC	-3.14	-3.12	-3.49	-	-	-
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-24.75	-40.42	-33.43	4.744	-	-
18.	North Bengal SRTC	-2.53	-5.75	-7.34	-	-	-
19.	South Bengal SRTC	-2.71	-3.98	-3.30	-	-	-
20.	Calcutta STC	-22.03	-23.79	-21.65	-	-	-
21.	Delhi Transport Corporation	-119.8456	-197.4835	-203.8184	57.50	120.00	67.00

**Merger of New Bank of India with
Punjab national bank**

7920. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA
PATTANAYAK:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to merge the New Bank of India with the Punjab national Bank; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b) A proposal for merger of one nationalised bank with another nationalised bank is under consideration. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of the proposal at this stage.

[Translation]

**Income-Tax Rebate to Educational
Institutions**

7921 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made a provision of hundred percent rebate in Income-tax in the Union Budget for the amount financial assistance given to some educational and management institutes;

(b) whether colleges and autonomous colleges have also been included under this scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY) (a) Yes, Sir. The Finance Bill 1993 has proposed hundred percent deduction in respect of donations made to a University or any educational institution of national eminence as may be approved by the prescribed authority.

(b) donations to any educational institution of national eminence which is so approved by the prescribed authority will be eligible for hundred percent deduction.

(c) In view of reply to (b), this part of the question does not arise.

Cebit - 93

7922 SHRI BALRAJ PASSI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of orders and its value booked by the Pavilion in the Icoenje eteh CEBIT-93 Fair organised between march 24-31,

(b) the details of countries participated in the fair; and

(c) the details of the agreements signed by India with various foreign companies in the fair for setting up joint-ventures?

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

(a) As per report of the participants, sample orders of total value of Rs. 0.60 lakhs were booked at India Pavilion at CEBIT_93. Certain ongoing negotiations for business to the extent of value of Rs. 688.8 lakhs were also reported some of which was likely to materialise later.

(b) A total of 45 countries all over the world participated in CEBIT'93, Hannover which includes various European countries, people's Republic of China, Japan, Hong Kong, Malasia,

Singapore, Australia, U.S.A., Canada and South Africa etc

(c) M/s. Moser Beer (India) Ltd., a participant in India pavilion had reported signing of a joint venture. Another participant M/s. Usha Consultants had also reported finalising a joint venture agreement.

[English]

Cochin Shipyard

7923. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard is facing acute shortage of financial resources due to non-availability of funds where third oil tanker is under construction;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to grant financial assistance for the construction of the third oil tanker and also revise the price quoted by the shipping Corporation of India and save the shipyard from grave financial loss.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures adopted by the Government for revival of this shipyard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) At present Cochin Shipyard is not facing shortage of financial resources. However, the work on the construction of third oil tanker has been suspended due to huge cost price gap. The question of revision of price including grant of additional budgetary support to shipping Corporation of India for completion of the third oil tanker, is under active consideration of the Government.

(d) Following measures are under consideration for revival of the shipyard:-

(i) Capital restructuring of Shipyard involving interest holiday, moratorium on repayment of plan/capital loans, write-off of ways and means loans etc.

(ii) A package of relieves for shipbuilding industry including revision of the pricing formula and also extension of yard credit on soft terms to the shipping Companies placing orders on the Indian Yards.

Duty Drawback Claims

7924. SHRI SWARUP UPADHYAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of alleged irregularities in foreign exchange and excess duty drawback claims by some companies engaged in manufacture of drugs have been brought to the notice of the Government during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted enquiries into such cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the companies found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHAR MURTHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some cases of imports by certain drug manufacturers have been brought to the notice of the Government wherein it was alleged that raw materials in excess of the quantities required for the manufacture of export goods had been imported, resulting in foreign exchange misutilisation and payment of excess amounts of duty drawback.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government had conducted enquiries into such cases and based

in the recommendations of a Committee specially set up for the purposes, the input output norms for the manufacture of specified drugs have been revised by the Ministry of Commerce and incorporated in the Export Policy, 1992-97. So long as the imports were made in accordance with the norms fixed by the Government from time to time, no misutilidation of foreign exchange can be said to have taken place.

In one case, excess payment of drawback has been noticed on account of incomplete information furnished by the manufacturing unit. Orders have been issued for recovery of the excess amount of drawback claimed by the unit.

In another case, the Directorate of Enforcement is investigating a case of alleged over-valuation of imports of raw materials.

DTC Service for Gurgaon

7925. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government employees who are daily passengers from Gurgaon to Delhi are facing hardship due to shortage of bus service between Delhi and Gurgaon;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether there is no service of DTC and Haryana Roadways from Delhi, particularly from Daula Kuan to Gurgaon after 8 P.M.;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to mitigate the hardships faced by the public in general and especially by Government employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Government has received certain representations regarding

extension of certain routes operating between Delhi and Gurgaon and also of the inadequacy of bus services.

(c) and (d) DTC is operating shuttle service from Dhaula Kuan to Gurgaon at 2005 hours for the convenience of the commuters bound for Gurgaon. Besides this, the commuterst Choler Kuan bound for Gurgaon can also avail services of the last trip operating from Ambedkar Stadium at 1930 hours and the special trip operated at 1930 hours from shivaji stadum which arrives, atr Dhaula Kuan at about 2000 hrs.

(e) Haryana Roadways operates a number of services. A few services at 0840 hrs. 1715 hrs., 1740 hrs., and 1830 hrs. have been provided from Ambedkar stadium to serve the office goers. Similarly, a few services at 0830 hrs. and 0900 hrs. have been provided from Gurgaon to service the office goers. The DTC have also added two buses on the route Safdarjung Terminal to Gurfgaon via Hauz Has, Quota Minar, DLF and Qutab Enclave.

Loan To SSIs in Tamil Nadu

7926. DR. SHRIMATIS. SUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries (SSI) units in Tamil Nadu which have been provided loans by the nationalised banks during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of loan provided during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLAIMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that advances amounting to Rs. 25, 564, 58 lakhs. Rs. 33, 252. 17 lakhs and Rs. 35, 033. 19 lakhs were disbursed to 66, 06 0, 67, 065 and 59. 832 small scale industrial units in Tamil Nadu, by scheduled commercial banks,

as on the last Friday of June, 1989, 1990 and 1991 respectively (as per the latest data available).

Pollution by D.T.C. Buses

7927. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of DTC buses causing pollution are likely to be withdrawn;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of new buses proposed to be added to D.T.C. fleet in place of these buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Government have recently issued the following instruction to DTC regarding buses causing pollution:-

(i) All DTC buses would be checked and certified by the STA for conformity to the emission norms.

(ii) Any bus that does not meet the emission standards would be garaged for repairs/overhauling as may be necessary and then they should be checked for recertification.

(iii) If any bus does not meet the emission standards, even after repair, overhaul, then the vehicle would be withdrawn and condemned.

(c). There is a provision of Rs. 10 crores in the annual plan 1993-94 for purchase of buses on replacement account.

Officials Involved in Smuggling Activities

7928. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the customs and directorate of revenue intelligence officials have been

found aiding and abetting the smuggling and the Conservation of foreign Exchanges, and Prevention of Smuggling Activities ACT, 1974 (COFFPOSA);

(b) if so, the details of such officials and the cases in which they are involved;

(c) the action taken against them; and

(d) the measures being taken to ensure that such aiding and abetting is not repeated henceforth?

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

[Translation]

Export Target

329 SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase made in the exports from the country during 1992-93;

(b) the annual targets fixed in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have achieved the export targets;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to achieve the export targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). In US dollar terms, exports during April-February, 1992-93, the latest period for

which such data is available have registered a growth of 2.81% over the corresponding period of 1991-92. The Government, in consultation with Export Promotion Council and Commodity Boards has set an export target of US \$ 20/32 million for the year 1992-93 representing an increase of 12.8% in dollar terms, over the performance of 1991-92. Among the reasons for the slow growth in exports mention may be made of rapid fall in trade with CIA and East European countries, recession in industrially advanced countries and sluggish growth in world trade.

(e) In order to increase export, the Government have taken major steps for liberalisation of trade which includes provision of export linked imports, reduction of import licensing, strengthening export incentives, removal of procedural irritants through simplification of policy and procedures, and pruning of negative list of export. In 1993-94 Budget, the system of market determined unfilled exchange rate has been introduced and customs and excise duties on many raw materials and capital goods have been reduced. The interest rate of rupee export credit has been reduced by one percentage point and the interest tax in the case of export credit from banks has been waived. Banks have been asked to ensure that export credit amounts to at least 10% of their total advances by the end of

June, 1993. Besides, 34 commodities have been identified as Extreme Focus sectors for a special export thrust abroad.

[English]

Trade with Asia-Pacific Countries.

7930. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) whether there has been any expansion of trade and investments between India and the countries of the Asia-Pacific region due to ongoing economic reforms in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details of our trade with some of the more prominent countries in the region are at statement I

Details of investment approved from some of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region are at statement II.

STATEMENT - I

Trade with Asia Pacific Countries

(Rs. in Crores)

	1990-91			1991-92		
	Export	Import	Total	Export	Import	Total
	1. Australia	321.26	1463.56	1784.82	499.26	1444.58
2. Bangladesh	547.44	31.29	578.73	798.62	14.06	812.68
3. China (Peoples Republic of)	32.55	55.57	88.12	118.77	52.62	171.39
4. Hong Kong	1070.35	297.08	1367.43	1514.38	261.84	1776.22
5. Indonesia	196.22	145.57	341.79	361.71	164.95	526.66
6. Japa	3038.98	3244.55	6283.53	4071.11	3375.46	7446.57
7. Korea (ROK)	327.78	656.97	984.75	588.33	787.21	1375.54
8. Malaysia	271.00	995.45	1266.45	498.98	972.06	1471.19
9. Singapore	680.68	1427.58	2108.26	958.49	1712.51	2671.00
10. Sri Lanka	234.90	36.72	271.62	429.44	28.22	457.66
11. Thailand	443.20	115.72	558.98	489.62	119.55	609.17

STATEMENT II

Investments by Asia Pacific Countries

		<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>		
		1990	1991	1992
1.	Australia	0.63	2.61	77.62
2.	Bangladesh	-	-	-
3.	China (Peoples Republic of)	-	0.75	-
4.	Hong Kong	1.1521.15	57.08	
5.	Indonesia	-	-	1.9
6.	Japan	5.052.71	610.23	
7.	Korea (ROK)	7.066.15	39.4	
9.	Singapore	-	1.37	60.21
10.	Sri Landa	-	-	
11.	Thailand	0.16	2.52	

National Housing Bank Scheme

7931. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the total amount received under the Special Bearer Board Scheme and the amount deposited under National Housing Bank Scheme upto March, 31, 1993, Scheme-wise;

(b) the achievements made under the National Housing Bank Scheme since its inception, State-wise; and

(c) the details of programmes of social objective such as slum clearance and low cost housing drawn up under the above scheme for the current Plan period, State-wise?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposits) Scheme 1991 which was launched on October, 1991 and closed on January 31, 1992. As per the reports received from banks by National Housing Bank (NHB), total amount deposited under the scheme was Rs. 153.78 crores. State-wise data regarding the amount collected under the scheme is set out in the statement enclosed

(c) As stipulated in the National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposits) Scheme 1991, 40% of the amount deposited under the scheme (i.e. Rs. 61. 51 crores) is to be credited /to a special fund to be utilised for financing slum clearance and low cost housing. The amount shall be utilised in accordance with guidelines formulated by NHB and approved by the Government. The scheme does not envisage any specific allocation for any State. However, any proposal for slum redevelopment in a town or a city will be eligible for consideration on its merits for financing under this programme.

STATEMENT

Amount Collected under NHB Voluntary Deposits Scheme - 1991

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Deposited (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.28
2.	Assam	0.51
3.	Bihar	3.61
4.	Goa	1.33
5.	Gujarat	6.57
6.	Haryana	0.60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.68
8.	Karnataka	8.29
9.	Kerala	4.77
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.15
11.	Maharashtra	36.09
12.	Meghalaya	0.45

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Deposited (Rs. in Crores)
13.	Nagaland	0.01
14.	Orissa	2.84
15.	Punjab	5.72
16.	Rajasthan	1.71
17.	Tamil Nadu	12.87
18.	Uttar Pradesh	17.93
19.	West Bengal	22.13
20.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.01
21.	Chandigarh	0.38
22.	Daman & Diu	0.27
23.	Delhi	19.57
24.	Pondicherry	0.01
	Total	153.78

Date are provisional

Import of Toners and Developers

7932. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether a racket in import of toners and developers has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total loss of revenue suffered by the Government on this account due to evasion of customs duty during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Information had been received some time ago that certain traders in different parts of the country were importing toners used in the printing industry and in photo copying machines by under-invoicing their values. Information was also to the effect, that these goods are mis-declared as carbon black. Information specifically on goods are mis-declared as carbon black Information specially on goods detected, extent of duty evasion etc. is being collected, the customs authorities have been alerted to be careful in assessment of toners and developers.

Interest on Inoperative Accounts

7933. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Indian Overseas Bank have received representations from some of the account holders in regard to charges of interest on

their inoperative accounts since 1983-84;

(b) whether some of these account holders were unable to settle the accounts due to instructions issued to the bank by some public sector undertakings;

(c) whether the bank has after lapse of 10 years or more filed cases against the account holders; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Debt Servicing Charge

7934. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the total quantum of debt, foreign and internal separately, as on March 31, 1991, 1992 and 1993;

(b) the total quantum of debt servicing charges, foreign and internal separately, during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(c) the ratio of debt servicing servicing charges to the revenue income during 1990-91, and 1991-92 1992-93.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI N.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) The total debt outstanding, on Government account, at the end of each year is given below:

(Rs. crores)

		<i>Outstanding at the end of</i>		
		<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
(i)	Internal debt and other liabilities	282733	317414	354964
(ii)	External debt (at the prevailing rate of exchange)	66314	109677	117198*

* upto the end of Feb. '93'. The accounts for the March '93 are not yet closed.

(b) and (b). Interest on internal and external debt forms part of the revenue Budget while repayment of the principal forms part of the Capital Budget. Interest charges for the respec-

tive years and the percentage they bear to the total revenue use receipts of the year are given in the table below:

(Rs. crores)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (RE)
(1) Interest charges			
Internal debt and other liabilities	19635	23833	28840
External debt	1863	2763	3660
(2) Percentage of debt interest charges to total revenues of the Government			
Internal debt and other liabilities	35.8	36.1	36.8
External debt	3.4	4.2	4.7

[Translation]

Profit/Loss by Central Cooperative Banks and RRBs in Gujarat

7935. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the details of the average profit earned and loss suffered by the Central Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Gujarat during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check the losses of these bank in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. BRAR AHMED): (a) The average profit of the profit making Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) and average loss of the loss making CCBs in Gujarat during each of the three years namely 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (latest available) is reported as under:-

Year	Profit	Loss (Rs. in lakhs)
1989-90	50	574
1990-91	66	919
1991-92	73	221

In the case of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Gujarat, no RRB in the State has been able to

make profit during the last three years. The average loss per RRB during 1989-90, 1990-91

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1989-90	34
1990-91	40
1991-92	81

(b) The losses incurred by the CCBs arise on account of various factors like low business turnover, high cost of management, low operative margins, lack of diversification of loan portfolio, failure to manage funds prudently and low recovery. CCBs are under the administrative control of State Government and are governed by the respective cooperative legislation of the State. CCBs are inspected by the State Government and the National bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) which also conduits their statutory inspections and suggest remedial measures. As regards the poor recoveries of cooperative credit institutions the State Government were requested to publicise through their media and their extension machinery, the importance of repayment of dues to credit institutions. The banks have also been advised to keep their cost of management within reasonable bale levels. NABARD has also advised cooperative banks to prepare Action Plans to earn profits so that they may attain viability over a period of time.

The performance of RRBs is reviewed periodically by the Boards of the Sponsor Banks, NABARD and Government. Performance of individual RRBs is also reviewed by NABARD through statutory inspections, performance monitoring, diagnostic studies, etc., Government has reentry allowed RRBs to finance non-target group borrowers upto 40 per cent of their fresh lending, which is expected to raise their level of business. Sponsor banks have been advised to lay a minimum of 13.5 per cent interest per annum on the short term deposits kept by RRBs with them. They have been allowed refinance facility by NABARD irrespec-

tive of their eligibility for non-farm activators. The paid up acutal has also been increased from, Rs/50 lakhs to Rs.75 lakhs in respect of all 196 RRBs.

[English]

National Expressways

7936. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be please to state:

(a) the total length of National Expressways constructed/being constructed in the country, State-wise;

(b) the ratio of cost sharing of the National Expressway between the Union Government and State Governments;

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent any proposal for construction of an Express Highway in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a proposal to entrust the work of construction of an Express Highway to the private sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SSHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a): A 93 Km long
National Expressway is under construction from
Ahmedabad to Vadodara in Gujarat.

(b) In respects of National Expressway, full cost is born by the Union Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Involvement of private sector in the construction of Expressway is contemplated. However, it is too early to indicate the details in

this respect as they are still to be finalised.

Export of Handicrafts and Handlooms Products

7937. SHRI B DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be please to state:

- (a) the total value of export of handcars and handlooms products during the last three years;
- (b) the major items exported and the name

of the countries which offer permanent market for these items; and

(c) the number of times the Handcars and Handlooms Export Corporation participated in the exhibitions held in other countries during the above period and the new markets captured as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY):

(a) The total value of exports of Handicrafts and Handloom Products the last three years is as under:-

Year	Handicrafts including Handknotted Carpets etc.	Handloom	(Rs. in Crores)
1990-91	1220.00 (Actual)	407.27	
1991-92	1810.00 (Actual)	692.22	
1992-93	2404.00 (Prov.)	912.71	(April 92 to February 93)

(b) The major items of exports of Handicrafts and Handlooms and the names of the countries which offer permanent market for these items are as under:-

Major items of export	Handicrafts	Handlooms
1. Handknotted Carpets		The main export varieties of cotton
2. Artmetalware		Handlooms fabric are madeups comprising
3. Woodware		shirtings, dress materials, furnishings,
4. Handprinted Textiles, Scarves etc.		floor coverings, bed covers/ bed spreads,
5. Embroidered and crochettted goods		pillow covers towels and napkins etc.
6. Shawls as artwares		
7. Zari and zari goods		
8. Immitation jewellery		
Major importing countries	USA, Germany, UK, France, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, Ertswile SUSSR, Italy, Neitherlands, Australia, Japan & Canada.	India's Handloom goods are being exported to more than hundred countries of the world. However, USA and countries of the EEC account for bulk of our exports total Handloom exports.

(c) **Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation, New Delhi** has participated in the following Exhibitions abroad during the last 3 years:-

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Interstoom ASIA, Hongkong	1. Milan Fair, Italy	1. Swedish International Textile Fair, Stockholm.
2.	Asian International Silk Fair Munich	2. Heimtextile Asia-92 Tokyo	2. Heimtextile Asia-93 Tokyo
3.	Hoimtextile Asia-91 Tokyo	3. Tashket Fair, USSR	3. Rouen Fair, France
4.	Gift show Tokyo	4. JA Show, USA	4. Caen Fair, France
5.	JS Show, USA		5. Dijon Fair, France
			6. Saree Exhibition, UK
The HHEC also organised the following exhibitions on Gold Jewellery, abroad during the last three years			
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	Nil	One in UAE	One in UAE

New Markets developed by HHEC as a result of above exhibitions are as under:

1. Argentina
2. Brazil
3. Chile
4. Uruguay
5. South Korea

Import of Silver

7938. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued norms for regulating import of silver under the Export and Import Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of silver imported during each of the last two years?

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

(a) and to (b). Under the Export & Import Policy, 1992-97, as amended silver in any form is covered by the Negative List of Imports. Import is permitted under the Duty exemption Scheme and the Gem and Jewelry Export Promotion Schemes as laid down in Chapter VII and VIII respectively of the EXIM Policy, as also by specified categories of exporters against special import licensees. Import of silver is also regulated in terms of provisions contained in Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 107 (PN) /92-97 dated 1st March, 1993 copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Quantity of silver imported in various forms including silver plated with gold or platinum during 1990-91 and 1991-92 for which data is available is given below:-

Year	Qty (in thousand grams)
1990-91	21,035
1991-92	34,528

Smuggling of Drugs

7939. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MADAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the growing menace of international narco-terrorism is causing serious concern at present; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent large-scale movement of drugs, especially heroin, to the West?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHHANDRAHASKARAMURTHY): (a) and (b). The drug enforcement agencies have so far not reported any clinching evidence of terrorists involvement in drug trafficking having national or international ramifications. However, the enforcement agencies are geared up to prevent movement of drugs, especially heroin to the West. Various legal, administrative and enforcement steps have been taken to gear up the enforcement agencies some of which are enumerated below:-

(i) Enactment of a comprehensive law, providing for deterrent punishment (NDPS Act, 1985 as amended in 1988).

(ii) Enactment of PIT NDPS Act, 1988 providing for preventive detention of drug offenders without trial.

(iii) Declaration of Acetic Anhydride a precursor chemical for manufacture of heroin, as a 'Controlled-Substance' under the NDPS Act and notifications of a scheme to regulate the manufacture, distribution, sale, imports, exports, and consumption of Acetic Anhydride; and imposition of controls on movement of the chemical within 50 KMs of Indo-Pak Border and 100 KMs of Indo-Myanmar Border.

(iv) Arraignments for gathering of intelligence and exchange of intelligence between the different agencies have been streamlined and training is being imparted to the enforcement officers of all such agencies to improve their effectiveness.

(v) A part of the Indo-Pak Border has been

fenced. The strength of enforcement agencies in the border areas has been enhanced and equipment has also been provided to some enforcement agencies to improve their mobility and communications facilities in the border areas.

Nationalised and Regional Rural Banks in Sikkim

7940. SHRIAMTI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the details of the branches of public

sector banks and Regional Rural Banks set up so far and proposed to be set up in Sikkim during the current Plan period; and

(b) the locations of these banks branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (c) and (b). The branches of public sector banks opened so far in Sikkim and the locations thereof are given below:

<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>Name of Bank</i>
Gangtok	Central Bank of India
Gangtol	State Bank of India
Gangtok	UCO Bank
Deorali Bazar	State Bank of India
Makha	State Bank of India
Majhitar	State Bank of India
Pakyong	State Bank of India
Ranipool	UCO Bank
Rhenock	Central Bank of India
Rongli	Central Bank of India
Rungpo	Central Bank of India
Singtam	State Bank of India
Tadong	State Bank of India
Ruhtek	State Bank of India
NORTH SIKKIM	
Dikchu	State Bank of India

*Name of Distt.**Name of Bank*

Mangan	State Bank of India
Mangan	State Bank of India
Phondong	State Bank of India
Kabi	State Bank of India
<i>SOUTH SIKKIM</i>	
Jorethang	State Bank of India
Melli	State Bank of India
Namchi	State Bank of India
Nathang	State Bank of India
Ravangla	State Bank of India
Temi	State Bank of India
Kewzing	State Bank of India
West Sikkim	
Geyzing	Central Bank of India
Logship	Central Bank of India
Mongalbarey	Central Bank of India
Mangmu-Dentam	Central Bank of India
Sombaria	State Bank of India
Soreng	Central Bank of India

There is no Regional Rural Bank in sikkim. Under the extent policy RBI has issued authorisations for opening bank branches at the following Centres in the State:

East Sikkim:

Penengla	State Bank of India
Gantok	Canara Bank of India

<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>Name of Bank</i>
Gangtok	Bank of Baroda
Gantok	Vijaya Bank
North Sikkim	
Lanshen	State Bank of India
La	State Bank of India
West Sikkim	
Pelling	State Bank of India
Naya Bazar	Central Bank of India
<i>SOUTH SIKKIM</i>	
Sadam	State Bank of India
Rangit Hydro Electricproject	State Bank of India
	State Bank of India

World Bank Assistance for Rubber Cultivation.

7942. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- whether World Bank has been providing fund for rubber plantation in the country;
- if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- whether the Government propose to start rubber plantation in Orissa with World Bank aid;
- if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) The World Bank has for the first time offered assistance amounting to International Development Agency (ILA) credit equivalent to US \$ 92 million (SLR 66.4 million) for the future development of rubber plantations.

(b) Statwise details of the proposal which are yet to be finalised, are as under:-

<i>Proposal</i>	<i>Areas in Hectares</i>	<i>State in which be implemented.</i>
(i) Replanting of old, uneconomic rubber plantation.	40,00	Tamil Nadu and Kerala
(ii) New planting	23,000	-do-
	5,000	Tripura.
	2,000	Karnataka, Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Not applicable

(e) The Rubber Board proposes to bring under New Planting 20,000 Hectares outside the World Bank Project in the non-traditional area of Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and North Eastern States during the 8th Plan period. The rubber plantations raised in Orissa during the 8th Plan will be funded from the budget allocation made by the Govt. of India.

Inland waterways of Kerala

7943. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be please to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to extend the proposed inland waterways of Kerala from Mahe to Manjeshwar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGFDISH TYTLER) (a): and (b). the Inland Waterways Authority of India has carried out the hydrographic survey and techno-economic feasibility study on Mahe-Kasargode stretch of waterways of Kerala. The Kasargode-Manjeshwar stretch has not been studied. The

study in Mahe-Kasargode stretch has revealed that this stretch is not techno-economically viable for navigation.

Shipping Tonnage

7944. SHRI SYEF SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be please to state:

(a) the registered shipping tonnage as on April 1, 1993 and the percentage it forms of the total world tonnage;

(b) the additional tonnage acquired during 1992-93;

(c) the tonnage lost during 1992-93 with break-up, cause-wise;

(d) the percentage of Indian trade handled by country's own merchant fleet during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGFDISH TYTLER) (a): The Indian Shipping Tonnage as on 1.4.1993 is 6.276 Million GRI (Gross Registered Tonnes) comprising of 440 vessels. It is about 1.41% of the total World Tonnage.

(b) 32 vesicles of 0.642 Million GRI were acquired during 1992-93.

(c) 13 vessels of 0.277 Million GRI were sold for scrapping or for further trading during 1992-93 (7 vessels sold for scrapping and 6 vessels sold for further trading abroad).

(d) The share of India's overseas trade handled by the Indian merchant fleet during 1992-93 was 35.9%.

Smuggling in the Sea Coast Area of Gujarat

7945. DR. K.D. JESWANI Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the smuggling is in rampant in the sea-coast area of Gujarat;

(b) the details of the smuggled goods in terms of rupee during each of the last three years;

(c) the source of country for these smuggled goods; and

(3) the steps taken to curb this smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHKEKRA MURTHY): The sea-coast area of Gujarat continues to be sensitive to smuggling. However, available reports do not indicate rampant smuggling in the sea-coast of Gujarat at present.

(b) Smuggling is a clandestine activity and it is not possible to estimate the quantum and value of goods smuggled. However, value of smuggled goods seized are as follows:

Year	Value in terms of Rupee (in crores)
1990	31.68
1991	16.54
1992	19.62

(c) Reports indicate that most of the smuggled goods have their origin from Dubai and other middle east countries.

(d) The anti-smuggling agencies are vigilant against smuggling activities. Close co-ordination is being maintained among all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling

Bypass on NH No. 4

7946. SHR THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be please to state: vovernment to expedite the work; and

(a) the present stage of work on bypass in alleppey on N.H. No. 47 in Kerala;

(b) whether the pace of work on this bypass is very slow;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work; and

(d) the time by which this bypass is likely to be completed and estimated cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Land for alleppey bypass has already been acquired and the work of construction is being taken up in two phases. For phase I, with an estimated cost of Rs. 99.8 lakhs, the present progress is 40%. Survey investigation for Phase II has been sanctioned. Detailed estimate for this work is yet to be sanctioned. It is, therefore, too early to indicate the time by which the bypass is likely to be completed.

Export of Pepper

7948. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) whether there is any scope for export of oleorescene of pepper (Pepper band extracts) and its produces in foreign markets;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) the details of items and quantity of papper exported to each country during the last three years and foreign exchange earned therefrom; year-wise;

(d) whether the Government have taken any stops to encourage this industry and its exports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Pepper oil and oleo-resin form

important items in the export basket of spices, Other products of pepper exported are dehydrated green pepper, pepper-in-brine, frozen pepper, freeze dried green pepper etc.

(c) A statement is enclosed

(d) and (e). Government has identified spice oil and oleoresins including pepper oil & oleoresin as an extreme focus area. Spices Board has taken a number of export promotion measures.

These include:-

(i) Sending market exploring mission and

trade delegations abroad;

(ii) Participation in International fairs etc.;

(iii) Providing financial assistance to exporters for setting up laboratory for upgradation and evaluation of products;

(iv) Providing guidance to new entrepreneurs for selection of products, markets etc.

In addition, Government has temporarily exempted cess levied on export of spice oil and oleoresins including pepper oil & oleoresins, to make the products more competitive.

STATEMENT

Country-wise Exports of Pepper during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92

(Qty: Mt, Val: Rs. Lakhs)

Country	1989-90 (P)		1990-91		1991-92 (P)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
American Zone						
Canada	839.12	306.96	1126.36	351.50	978.25	348.70
Trinidad	17	-	-	-	1.25	0.29
U.S.A.	1788.95	659.09	3629.35	1166.94	4898.33	1601.31
Zone Total	2628.07	966.05	4755.71	1518.44	5877.83	1950.72
Aust. & Oceanic Zone						
Australia	141.74	58.94	61.25	20.64	88.91	31.58
New Zealand	0.60	0.56	0.41	0.15	-	-
Zone Total	142.34	59.50	61.66	20.79	88.91	31.58
E E C						
Belgium	64.20	33.52	-	-	300.00	109.52

(Qty: Mt, Val: Rs. Lakhs)

Country	1989-90 (P)		1990-91		1991-92 (P)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Denmark	78.77	24.84	18.00	5.49	50.00	15.72
France	69.92	21.39	-	-	2.78	1.22
Greece	-	-	-	-	28.52	7.56
Germany (West)	579.38	200.64	1155.57	392.89	222.23	74.00
Italy	1104.11	426.20	1274.48	412.12	1011.63	354.58
Netherlands	682.76	291.77	251.80	82.67	54.91	18.79
Spain	25.06	8.24	52.08	18.81	110.43	33.60
U.K.	333.06	139.76	261.91	93.84	103.94	33.44
Zone Total	2937.26	1146.36	3013.84	1005.32	1884.44	648.43
East Europe						
Bulgaria	399.84	186.72	-	-	42.98	21.08
Czechoslovakia	1249.48	535.66	209.93	83.66	614.53	187.65
Germany (East)	1785.35	638.76	-	-	-	-

(Qty: Mt, Val: Rs. Lakhs)

Country	1989-90 (P)		1990-91		1991-92 (P)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Poland	-	-	43.50	16.51	524.52	174.37
Romani	309.82	109.49	1150.00	373.50	504.98	172.48
U.S.S.R.	19374.62	9558.02	16528.37	5956.04	8499.37	3417.87
Yokoslavia	982.62	431.29	317.25	110.08	109.90	42.7
Zone Total	24101.73	11459.94	18249.05	6539.79	10296.28	4016.80
Rest of Europe						
Finland	0.49	2.01	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	46.10	18.72	30.10	9.88	14.98	4.61
Turkey	-	-	-	-29.96	8.12	-
Zone Total	46.59	20.73	30.10	9.88	44.94	12.73

(Qty.:Mt. Val.: Rs. Lakhs)

Country	1989-90 (P)		1990-91		1991-92 (P)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
East Asia						
Afghanistan	1.00	0.14	-	-	1.03	0.41
Hongkong	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	353.26	155.58	366.82	134.16	411.58	148.20
Malaysia	69.00	28.22	111.73	36.22	71.93	24.45
Nepal	121.06	34.42	111.06	36.22	71.93	24.45
Pakistan	34.95	9.04	-	-	11.14	3.20
Singapore	5.00	0.90	14.95	5.24	153.42	40.23
Zone Total	584.27	228.30	604.56	214.37	853.08	297.98
West Asia						
Bahrain	41.21	17.71	60.98	23.35	46.96	18.87
Kuwait	243.40	89.67	109.50	35.63	28.20	10.28

(Qty./Mt, val: Hs. Lakhs)

Country	1989-90 (P)		1990-91		1991-92 (P)	
	Qty	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Oman	40.09	15.85	55.00	18.92	8.84	3.84
Qatar	18.00	7.37	20.50	7.63	2.00	1.00
Saudi Arabia	729.24	259.58	643.00	219.62	182.18	69.09
U.A.E.	537.69	191.59	279.92	96.47	57.50	20.11
Y.A.R.	-	-	4.00	1.64	-	-
Zone Total	1609.63	581.77	1172.90	403.26	325.68	123.19
North African Zone						
Egypt (A.R.E.)	250.00	80.96	14.00	4.44	-	-
Libya	253.10	106.69	-	-	-	-
Morocco	46.95	16.47	27.00	7.21	-	-
Tunisia	270.00	110.70	-	-	-	-
Zone Total	820.05	314.82	41.00	11.65	-	-

(Qty: Mt, Val: Rs. Lakhs)

Country	1989-90 (P)		1990-91		1991-92 (P)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Rest of Africa						
Bahia	12.00	3.07	7.00	1.66	-	-
Ghana	-	-	0.17	0.08	-	-
Kenya	1.70	1.54	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	0.05	0.03	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	3.00	1.16	-	-
Mali	-	-	0.75	0.28	0.35	0.17
Nigeria	-	-	10.00	3.24	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	5.50	1.88	-	-
Somalia	-	-	1.00	0.40	-	-
Tanzania	13.50	7.07	4.00	1.57	0.05	0.04

(Qty: Mt, Val: Rs. Lakhs)

Country	1989-90 (P)		1990-91		1991-92 (P)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Zambia	1.00	0.65				
Zone Total	28.20	12.33	31.47	10.30	0.40	0.21
Total Exports	32898.14	14789.80	27960.29	9733.80	19371.56	7081.08

Source : Spices Board

Growth Oriented Scheme

7949. SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the fully-owned subsidiary of the State Bank of India has launched growth-oriented scheme to raise Rs. 100 crore for a period of six years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Bank of India Mutual Fund had launched a growth scheme entitled "Magnum Multiplier Plus 1993" on 14 January, 1993.

(b) The objective of the scheme is to provide investors attractive capital appreciation on their initial investment. The scheme was open for public subscription from 14th January, 1993 to 20th February, 1993 for an amount of Rs. 100 crores. The minimum amount of subscription under the scheme was Rs. 1000/- (100 magnums of ERs. 10/- each) and there was no upper limit for subscription. The duration of the scheme is six years, i.e., from 1st March, 1993 to 28th February, 1999. The magnums issued under the scheme will be listed on major stock exchanges. An amount of more than Rs. 900 crores was collected under the scheme from over 14 lakh investors.

Agreement with Myanmar on Drugs Control

7950. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the India and Myanmar have signed an agreement on drugs control;

(b) if so, the main features of this pact; and

(c) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHKEKARA MUTHRY): (a) Yes, Sir, on 30.3.93.

(b) The agreement provides for exchange of information of operational, technical and general nature, and for assistance to each other in operational matters

(c) The agreement has come into force on 30.3.93.

Export of Rice & Wheat

7951. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOTIWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to export rice and wheat during the current year.

(b) the quantity and the rate at which these items are likely to be exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Export of basmati rice and Super 4 fine non-basmati rice is allowed subject to Minimum Export Price ((MEP) of US \$ 550 per Metric Tonne (MT) and US\$ 250 per MT respectively. The export of wheat is allowed subject to quantitative ceilings etc. No qualitative ceiling for wheat export has so far been announced.

(c) The quantity and rate at which basmati rice and non-basmati rice are likely to be exported and foreign exchange likely to be earned during 1993-94 are as under-

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quaintly in MTs</i>	<i>Unit value realisation in US\$</i>	<i>Total exports (US \$ million)</i>
Basmati Rice	2.5 lakhs	844.25 PMT	211.06
Non-Basmati Rice	5 lakhs	250.00	125.00

[*Translation*]

SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Deposits in Non-Banking Financial Institutions

79 52. SHRICHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued directions to the non-banking financial institutions to revise the rate of interest on the deposits:

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

(c) the time by which these directions are likely to be made applicable?

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

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India have reduced the maximum rate of interest which non-banking financial companies can offer on deposits from 15 per cent to 14 percent per annum with effect from 12th April, 1993. The new rate of interest is applicable to fresh deposits and renewals of existing deposits. The rate of interest has been revised in alignment with interest rates on bank deposits.

Revalidation of D.T.C.

7953. SHRINITISH KUMAR:
SHRIMANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be please to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers set up for revitalisation and restructuring of Delhi Transport Corporation (D.T.C.) has submitted its report;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Group of Ministers considered an action plan proposed by the Ministry of Surface Transport for rehabilitation of Delhi Transport Corporation with a view to ensure its long term viability and have inter-alia made the following recommendations:-

- (i) Any scheme of voluntary retirement to be introduced in DTC should be in accordance with the standard term of the existing Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) or fully in consonance with the scheme under the National Renewal Fund.
- (ii) The abuse of concessional passes issued by DTC should be examined and the loopholes plugged.
- (iii) Scope and extent of commercial exploitation of the DTC Depots in Delhi may be submitted to the Cabinet for policy guidelines.
- (iv) The withdrawal of DTC buses from loss making routes should be under-taken only

after STA Delhi has issued permits to Private Operators on these routes and such operators commence plying their buses on the routes.

- (v) The proposal of restructuring the capacity of DTC may be considered as the last a/cos and at the time of considering the covering of DTC into a Public Limited company registered under the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) Based in the recommendations of the Group of Ministers, the Government are finalising an inter-connected package for rehabilitation of the DTC in order to ensure its long term viability.

[English]

Labour Welfare

7954. DR. LAXMINARYAN PANDEYA:
SHRIMATI MAHDENRA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be please to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take any fresh steps during 1993-94 for labour welfare, social security and improvement of working conditions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

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

Concession under Section 80 of Income Tax Act

7955. PROF. ASHOK ANAND RAU DESHMUK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the names of the institutions in Viderbha region of Maharashtra to whom the concession under Section 80 C of Income Tax Act, 1961 is available as on March 1, 1993;

(b) the total amount of deduction claimed on this account by donation to such institutions during the last three years;

(c) the number of applications pending as on the March 1, 1993 for requests of such concessions; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for an early disposal of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRAHSEKHARA MURTY): (a) 347 institutions in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra were approved under Section 60 G of the Income Tax Act as on 1.3. 1993. The list containing names of these institutions is enclosed statement

(b) The Income -tax Department does not compile the information regarding education claimed by donors on donations given by them to charitable institutions. The desired information can be collected only from assessment records of donors spread all over the country. Moreover, there may be some cases where deductions might not have been claimed by the donors, either because the donors has no taxable income or because he made a donation put of tax-free income. The labour put in to collect these information may not be commensures with the results achieved

(c) 95 applications are pending as on 1.3. 1993.

(d) With effect from 21.9.1992, Law has prescribed conditions that Order granting he approval or rejecting application under Section 80 G of the Income Tax Act has to be passed within six months from the date on which such applications was made, provided that in com-

putting the period of 6 months, time taken by the institution in not complying with the details called for shall be excluded.

STATEMENT

Lost of Cases Enjoying Concession U/s 80(G) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 As on 1.3.1993

Name & Address of the Trust/Institution
 Shri Dajisaheb Onyan visitor Sanstha, Nagpur.
 Scheduled Castes & Buddhist Pensioners Association, Nagpur,
 Santiani Charitable Trust, Nagpur.
 Shri Sheshrao Wankhede, 56gh Birthday Foundation, Nagpur
 National Institute of Physiological Medicine Nagpur.
 Sarherji Ramkumar Vij Charitable Trust, Nagpur.
 Vidarbha Brij Association, Nagpur.
 Shri Bramahakrama Vadhini Sanskrit Phatshela Society, Nagpur.
 Vidarbha Relief Society, Nagpur.
 Agrasen Mandal, Gandhibagh, Nagpur.
 Sadasivrao Patil Shikshan Sanstha Karnitee, Nagpur.
 S.M.M.I. Welfare Charitable Trust, Nagpur.
 Dr. Babasahab Ambedakar Samrka Samiti, Nagpur.
 Sarvajanic Satkarya Sewanidhi, Nagpur, Wardhanmannagar Serodaya Kendra, Nagpur.
 Rashtriya Uthan Samiti, Nagpur.
 The National Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped, Nagpur.
 Satnaryan Soni Sewa Sansthan, Nagpur.
 Devi Ahhilya Smarka Samiti, Nagpur.
 Janhit Pragat Sanstha, Nagpur.
 Seth Samwaldas Davani Cheritable Trust, Nagpur
 Shri Resulal Deani Charitable Trust,

Nagpur.

Dr. Hedgewar Samarak Samit, Nagpur, Vidarbha Vanswasi, Kalyan Ashram, Nagpur.

of the Income Tax Act, 1961 As on 1.3.1993
 Name & Address of the Trust/Institution
 Shruji Dajisaheb Onyan vistar Sanstha, Nagpur.

Scheduled Castes & Buddhist Pensioners Association, Nagpur,
 Santiani Charitable Trust, Nagpur.

Shri Sheshrao Wankhede, 56gh Birthday Foundation, Nagpur

National Institute of Physiological Medicine Nagpur.

Sarherji Ramkumar Vij Charitable Trust, Nagpur.

Vidarbha Brij Association, Nagpur.

Shri Bramahakrama Vadhini Sensakirt Phatshela Society, Nagpur.

Vidarbha Relief Society, Nagpur.

Agrasen Mandal, Gandhibagh, Nagpur.

Sadasivrao Patil Shikshan Sanstha Karnitee, Nagpur.

S.M.M.I. Welfare Charitable Trust, Nagpur.

Dr. Babasahab Ambedakar Samrka Samiti, Nagpur.

Sarvajanic Satkarya Sewanidhi, Nagpur, Wardhanmannagar Serodaya Kendra, Nagpur.

Rashtriya Uthan Samiti, Nagpur.

The National Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped, Nagpur.

Satnaryan Soni Sewa Sansthan, Nagpur.

Devi Ahhilya Smarka Samiti, Nagpur.

Janhit Pragat Sanstha, Nagpur.

Seth Samwaldas Davani Cheritable Trust, Nagpur

Shri Pesulal Deani Charitable Trust, Nagpur.

Dr. Hedgewar Samarak Samit, Nagpur, Vidarbha Vanswasi, Kalyan Ashram,

Nagpur.

Name & Address of the Trust/Institution

Urmi Pandit Cheritable Trust, Nagpur
 J.N. Total Parsi Crib High School, Nagpur,
 Gayatri Pariwar Trust, Nagpur.
 Dinshaw Bapuna Charitable Trust, Nagpur,
 Sindhi Hindi Vidya Samit, Nagpur,
 DR. Narendra Bhiwapurkar Foundation,
 Nagpur.
 Lakadgank Sandhi Panyachat, Nagpur.
 Wardhaman Sthanakwasi Jain Srawak
 Sangh, Nagpur/
 Janta Shikashan Preseeja Mandal,
 Nagpur.
 Maji Jesub Gani Charitable Trust, Nagpur.
 Shri Seurashtra Casha Trimesi Vanik
 Sangham Nagpur,
 Panki Education Society, Nagpur,
 Nagpur Kachi Visa Oswal Samaj Nagpur.
 Vivekanand Nagar Sports Assocaition,
 Nagpur.
 Shri Shaktispeth, Nagpur.
 Vikshjwa Hindi jankayan Paruished
 Vidarbha, Nagpur.
 Shri Aanath Sewa Ashram, Nagpur.
 Jendardhan Swami Yogabhayasi Mandal
 , Nagpur.
 Central India Institute of Medical Sciences,
 Nagpur.
 Santan Charitable Trustm, Nagpur.
 Shri Goverdhandas Rawal High School,
 Nagpur.
 Maharana Pratap Smruti Mandir, Nagpur.
 D.V. Johi & S.D. Joshi Shakskanik and
 Social Trust, Nagpur
 Shri 1008 Paramhansha Satgura Dadaji
 Dhuniwala
 Servajanik Sanstha, Nagpur
 Sm t. Kuysmutai Wankhede Memorial,
 Trust, Nagpur.
 Taty Tope Nagar Nagrik Mandal, Nagpur.
 Taya Tope Nagar Nagrik Mandal, Nagpur.
 Taty Tope Nagar Nagrik Mandal, Nagpur.
 Digambar Jain Samaj, Nagpur

Sarvoidat Asghram, Nagpur.
 J.K. Education Societym Nagpur.
 Bhansali Puspa Sewa Turst, Nagpur.
 Shri Durgadavi Servajanik Devasthan,
 Nagpur.
 Vidarbha Chess Associatiuon, Nagpur.
 Thriumalachar Institute of Bio-Technoligi
 (Tib), Nagour.
 Raminvas Tejram Agrawal Trust, Nagpur.
 Nav Nirman Samitk, Gorakaheshabha,
 Nagpur.
 Sitaram Ghabnsghyadas Somani
 Chjaritable Trust, Nagpur.
 Sheela Education Society Nagpur,
 Carg H.L. Charitable Turst, Nagour,
 Chitapavan Bhramahan Sanhg, Nagpur.
 C.P. & :erah Education Society, Nagpur.
 Shri T.A. Patel Charitable Trust, Nagpur.
 Mount Carmal Edcuation Soceity, Nagpur.
 Pujaya Sindhu Panchayat, Nagpur
 Metruy sewa Sangh, Nagpur
 Vidarbha Shtiya Sangh, Nagpur.
 Shram Dham Sanstha. Nagar
 Jemiya Arbiyas Sangh, Nagpur.
 Shridhar Sewa Sansthan, Nagpur.
 Lokmati Newspaper Charitable Turst,
 Nagpur.
 Indian Association For Pramotion of Adop-
 tion, Nagpur,
 Jawaharalal Darda Foundation, Nagpur.
 Pragtik Sahajivan Sensthan, Nagpur/
 Capper Relief Society, Nagpur,
 Nagpur District Council for Child Welfare,
 Nagpur,
 Nagpur Association for the Rehabilitation
 of Chidren &
 Adulta with Orthoapdio G Other Disabiliteis,
 Nagpur.
 Swami Vivakand Medical Mission,
 Nagpur.
 Stri Shikashan Prasarka Mandal, Nagpur.
 Shri Swami Narayan Satsang, Mandal,
 Nagpur.
 Shrinat Khandelwal Trust, Kamptee

Shri Santa Panchlegaionkar Maharaj Charitable Trust, Nagpur.

Vidaya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nagpur.

Babureoji Kale Shikashan Prsaraka Mandal, Nagpur.

Shree Saueshtra Patel Samaj, Nagpur.

Mahila Kala, Niketan, Nagpur.

Kamdheni Trust, Wardha.

Nais Talim Samit, Sewagram, Wardha.

Mathuadas Mohata Religious & Charitable Trust, Wardha.

Institute of Ghandhian Stuidies, Akola.

Brahma Vidya Mandir, Wardha.

Suwarna Valli Shikashan Sanstha, Wardha.

Kasturba Educatiopn Society, Wardha.

Shriman Narayan Smruti Santhan Trust, Wardha.

Akhil Bharat Krushi Ganewa Sangha, Wardha.

Shri Sant Bahudhas Maherj Santham Wardha.

Gandhi Gyan Mandir, Wardha

Alforns Education Society, Wardha

Carmalodaya C.M.C Education Society, Wardha.

Clarsain Ashram, Wardha.

Fule Ambadekar Study Circle, Wardha.

Shikashan Prasarak Samiti Mukutabandha, Wani.

Smt. Ramewahari Devi Agrawal Chjritable Trust, Vavatmal

Jansewa Mandal, Yavatmal.

Savitibal Fule Shikshan Samiti, Yavatmal.

Shishu Vihar Mandal, Vavatmal.

Lahri Ashram, Condia,

Bengala Eduction Socieity, Gondia.

Reogibhai Manglabahai Patel Charitable Trust, Gondia

Sant Gajanan Mahafraj Samarak Sanstha, Condia.

Shri Radheshyam Gopial Agrawal Charitable Trust, Condia.

Shri Krishna Gorakashan Sanstha, Gondia.

Sindhi Education Society, Gondia.

Gomtibhan Mahadeobhai Ketariani Charitable Trust, Condia.

Apole Cricket Club, Gondia.

Subodh Shikashan Sanstha, Bhandaram.

Janardhan Bahujuddheshoya Sanstha, Nagpur.

Kesarwani Vashya Kalyan Samiti, Nagpur.

Liberal Education Society, Nagpur.

Shri Santh Dharma Bhaskar Pachlegaonkar Maharaj

Pranith Samasthi Dharma Prasarak Upasana Mandal, Nagpur

Godwanan Geological Society, Nagpur.

Vidvat Ratna Bhauji Daftari Samrak Trust, Nagpur.

Vishwa Boudha Sewa Sangh (West), Nagpur.

Manav Gyan Vikas Education Society, Nagpur.

Abhyankar Nagapur Krida Mandal, Nagpur.

Anilkumar Chjandiprasand Murarka Chjritbale Trust, Nagpur.

Bhartiya Adimi Jati Sewak Sangh, Vidarbha, Nagpur.

Institute of Advanture and Motor Sports, Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Gyan Vidhya Vardhini, Nagpur.

Kalyan Mitra Charitable Trust, Dhantoli, Nagpur.

Navjyoti Multipurpose Foundation, Nagpur.

Build India Bahuudheshiya Sensham Nagpur.

Anjuman Baitulmeal Committee, Nagpur.

Bharitya Vidya Prasarka Sanstham Nagpur/
Nagpur Medical Relief and Reserch Trust, Nagpur.
National Insitute of Women, Chibd and Youth Development, Nagpur.
Gujarathi, Samaj, Gujrath Bhawanm Nagpur.
Anath Vidyaarathi Gruham Nagpur, Society of the Sisters St. Joseph, Nagpur.
Vidarbha Industries Associaation, Nagpur.
National Centre for Rural Development, Nagpur.
Maniklalji Baljirshandasji Gandhi Charitable Trust, Nagpur.
Manav Mandi, Nagpur
Woodland Personality Development, Resd, School, Nagpur.
Nav Bharat Charitable Trust, Nagpur.
Vidarbha Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Nagpur.
Adarsh Vidya Mandir, Nagpur.
Nagpur Shikashan Mandal Nagpur.
Laxminaryabn Turst, Nagpur.
Ayyappa Sammajan, Nagpur.
Pratapanagar Education Society, Nagpur.
Lokshikashan Santhan Nagpur.
Biharuillal Kabdwala Trust, Kamptee.
South Indian Education Society, Nagpur.
Vimlata Tidke Samak Sewa Trustm, Nagpur.
Dharmapeth Educatikon Society, Napur.
Nagrik Sahakari Rugnalaya Limited, Nagpur.
Satchikitsa Prsarak Mandal, Nagpur.
Abudllabhai ad Accarali Rasan Ali Jailw3ala Foundatuion, Itwari, Nagpur.
Foundatuion, Itwari, Nagpur.
Rotary Club of Nagpur East, Nagpur.
Pragathik Sahajivan Santhan Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Chourasia Samaj Charitable Trust, Nagpur.
Gani Sona Charitable Trust, Nagpur.
Hajiyani Katijabai Charitable Trust, Nagpur.
Gems of India, Nagpur.
Daffodils Education Society, Laxminagar, Nagpur.
The Blind Relief Associattion, Nagpur
Womans Education Society, Nagpur.
Motibagh Srisanda Samaj, Nagpur.
Lodhana Sewa Mandal, Nagpur.
Chinmay Sewa Trustm Nagpur.
serawati Mandirm Nagpur.
Yugantar Education Society, Nagpur.
Rashtrita Gramin Vikas Santha, Kusmbi, m Saoner,
Nlsaraga Sewa Sengh, Nagpur.
Punjab Sewa Sarthaj, Wardhaman Nagar, Nagpur.
Radhakirshna Charitable Trust, Nagpur.
Shri Rahdakrishan Hospital and Reserach Insitute, Nagpur.
Dhanvantri Guan Gangotri Vikas Kendra, Bulbi, Nagpur.
The Nagarjun Medical Trust, Nagpur,
Basadi Gram Sewa Mandal. Saoner. Nagpur
Bharat Mukh Vidyalaya, Nandanwam, Nagpur,
Ramkrishan Institue of Culture, Kamptee..
Arya Viydy Sabham Jaripatka, Nagpur.
Shri Ramkrishan Sewa Trystm Napur.
Young Womens' Christain Association, Nagpur.
The Deaf and Dum Indistrial Institute Society, Nagpur,
Mahatma Fuloy Shikshan Sanstha, Nagpur.
Sampatlal Parekha Chatritable Trust, Sador, Nagpur.
Sweekar Association of Parents of mentally Retar4ded Childrem, Nagpur.
Dr. R.N. Choudhary Trust, Akola.

Rashtrita Vidya BNiejtan, Akola.
 Smt. Gadavaribaidajranglal Keidya Charitable Trust,
 Keia Plot, Akola.
 Manav Sewa Public Chayibale Foundation, Akola.
 Shri Akola Gujrathi Samaj, Akola.
 Shri Deyabai Mavjoi & Brajalal Sundraji Jabapura Vidyabharti Bhavan, Akola.
 Narayandas Khhandelwal Trust, Akola.
 Dharmarth Auyrved Austhadhalayam Akola.
 G-needhar Agrawal Charitable Trust, Akola.
 Maheshwari Samaj Trust, Akola.
 Sarvodhya Education Society, Akola.
 Khandelwal Charitaabe Trust, Akola
 Balmukund Lodiya Chartable Trust, Akola.
 Shri Kaluram Rehatia Charitable Trust, Akola.
 Vidarbha Sewak Sewa Trust, Akola.
 Rajeshwar Grampdhyong Prashikashan Santham, Ridhora.
 Shri Mahavir Bramahcyashram Karanja Akola.
 Govardhan Dharmada Trust, Akola.
 Indradhan Dhamramd Trust, Akola.
 Indrayani Matimand Mulanchi Shala, Akola.
 Sports Complex Akola.
 Bhaikamdas Rathi Charitable Trust, Akola.
 Arogya Dhyani Vardhini Sanstha, Wardha.
 Khamgaon Education Society, Khamgaon.
 Shriram Education Society, Khamgaon.
 Vivekandand Ashram, Dist. Buldhana
 Apand Kayana & Punarvasan Sanstha, Buldhana.
 Mahila Mandal (Tilak Sarak Mandir) K'gaon Gram Sewa
 Samiti, Sholapur, Khamgaon.
 Viththaladas Ramakision Bhattad Charitable Turst, Buyldhana.
 Jain Navyuvak Mandal, Khamgaon.
 Sadar Patel Memorial Society,

Chandrapur.
 Rani Rajkuwar Bhagini Samaj, Chandrapur.
 Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Vroroa, C'pur.
 Shri Siddhi Vinayak Mandir Trust, C'pur.
 Vidyarthi Sahayyak Samiti, Chandrapur.
 Shri Vyanktesh Swami Temple Trust, Ballarpur, Dist. Chandrapur.
 Dr. Hedgewar Janmashtabdi Sewa Samiti, Chandrapur.
 Apanga Association, Chuna Bhattai Road, Amravati.
 Shri Baba Ramdeo Mandir, Amravati.
 Vidarbha Maharogi Sewa Mandal, Amravati,
 Shri Shivaji Education Society Amravati.
 Shri Chotamal Bharani Charitable Trust, Amravati,
 Jawaharlal Munot Public Trustm Amravati.
 Sant Sitaramdas Baba Charitable Trust, Amravati,
 The Blind Welfare Association, Amravati.
 The Blind Welfare Association, Aravati.
 Cancer Relief Society, Amravati.
 Shikshan Pragati Mandal, Amravati.
 Shri Radhakisan Sikchi Charitable Trust, Amravati.
 Shri Keshavdeo Balkisan Agrawal Trust, Amravati.
 Puranamal Ramgopal Kakaraniya Trust, Amravati.
 Shri Hanuman Vayayam Prasark Mandal, Amravati.
 Mohini Homeo & Charitable Society, Amravati
 Shri Gorakshan Sansthan, Dhamangaon, Distt.,
 Amravati.
 Amravati Gent Medical Trust, Aid, Amravati
 Sone Guruji Mana Sewah Sangh, Amravati
 "Sanwad" Amravati.

Shri R. Krishan Vivekanand Samiti, Amravati
 Jijamata Mahila Mandal, Banosa, Amravati
 Shri Gorakashan Sansthan, Amravati.
 Mandbuddhva Shritk Apang Vikas Sanstha, Amravati.
 Brijlal Biyani Shikshana Samiti, Amravati
 Hemant Nrutya Kala Mandir, Amravati,
 Madhuban Vridhashram Badnera, Amravati.
 Shri Vyanktesh Balaji Trust, Amravati.
 National Blind Development Association, Amravati.
 Janhit Medical Aid & Research Centre, Amravati
 Late Shri Kakbai Khandelwal Shikshana & Kirda Sanstham Amravati.
 Hindi shiksha Mandal, Khamgaon,
 Shankaravatibai Ramrakshamal Charitable Trust, Amravati.
 Shiksha Mandal, Wardha.
 Samarth Education Society, Amravati.
 Lalitabai Education Society, Pulagaon.
 Shri Yog Research Centre, Amravati.
 Puranamal Ramgopal Kakraniya, Amravati.
 Dhamangon Education Society, Dhamgaon.
 Shri Jain Shwerambar Sewa Samiti, Shegaon
 Bharat Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Akola/
 Birjal Biyani Vidya Niketan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Akola.
 Rajasthan Mandal Akola.
 Rajasthan Education Society, Washim, Akola.
 Smt. Hemlata Maganlal Charitable Trust, Amravati.
 Narayan Charity, Trust, Dhamangaon Rly. National Education Society, Khamgaon.
 Jankayan Samiti, Chikhali, Dist., Buldhana
 Vasantrao Naik Smrut Pratishthan,

Pusao.
 Sewagram Ashram Pratishthan, Wardha.
 Desai Charitable Trust, Amravati.
 Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha.
 Shriram Krishan Vivekanand Kendra Circular Road, Buldhana.
 Yavatmal College for Leadership Training, Yavatmal.
 Moharogi Sewa Samiti, Manohar Dham, Dattapur, Dist., Wardha.
 Shri Satsang Bhavan, Akola.
 Shri Gorakashan Sanstham Akola.
 Rotary Midtown, Amravati.
 Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Education Society, Chandrapur.
 Maheshwari Bhavan Samiti, Amravati,
 Shri Balaji Manav Sewa Charitable Foundation, Akola.
 Smt. Basantibai Lazmianryan Chandak Research Foundation, Akola.
 Shri Mahesh Sewa Samiti, Amravati.
 Pramatiki Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Akola.
 Shri Ramkrishan Association, Buldhana.
 Shri Dilip Baba Vayasan Mukti Sewashram
 Dharmadaya Sanstha, Lathi.
 Shri Dilip Baba Vayasan Mukti Sewashram Dharmadaya Sanstha, Lathi.
 Shri Jain Swatnabar Mandal, Bhadrapati, Amravati University, Aracati.
 Pragatisheel Mahila Mandal, Akola.
 Jannalal Bajaj Sewa Trust, Wardha.
 Rashgtrabaghasha Prachar Sanuti, Wardha
 Shri Durgaprasan Saraf Charitable Trust, Tumsar.
 Gondia Gujarat Samajwadi, Gondia.
 Shri Jalram Satsang Mandal, Gondia.
 Manohargarbahi Patel Charitable Trust, Gondia.

Smt. Geeviben Raojibhai Patel Charitable Trust, GND.
 Nirmal Education Society, Gondia.
 Sant Kanwarram Sewa Mandal, Amravati.
 Lalitakala Academy, Akola.
 Shri Ram Krishana Satsangh Mandal, Gondia.
 Holi Mother Shri Sharda Sewa Trust, Akola.
 Kanbubai Shjrvikasram Trust, Akola.
 Ghyan Sewa Societym Akola
 Kastuurbha Sarvodaya Mandal, Amravati.
 Sarvodya Mahila Mandal, Cjanmdrapur,
 Shri Morarji Tribhudas V dra Chatitable Trust, GND.
 Maheshwari Shikshan Sahayata Kosh, Amravati.
 Shri Aurved Vikas Mandal, Amravati.
 Gujarathi Samaj, Amravati.
 Navjeeewam Society, Amravati.
 Bhandara District Table Tennis Association, Gondia.
 Shreeram Shiv Mandir Sansthan, Wardha.
 Indian Intitute of Physically Handicapped Persons, Wardha.
 Shreeram Krishana Vivekanand Sewa Shram, Chandrapur.
 Devi Achtbhuj Mandir, Wardha.
 Jayshree Sanjay Chatable Trust, KHM.
 Jain Sewa Samiti, Yavatmal.
 The Amravati Krishaliyan Society, Amravati
 Matru Chaya Social Welfare Society, Amt.
 Shri Wardhamah Sthankawasi Shrawak Sangh,
 Hindganhath.
 Shrikant Deshmuk Charitable & Education Society, Amravati.
 Shrieeram Shrikashan Sansthan, Paratwada.
 The Bhandara Zilla Amataeur Cricket Association

Gondia.
 Sou Sarawatidevi Shreeram Pasari Charitable Trust, Akola.
 Shinath Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Akola.
 Amravati Zilla Bala Kalyan Samiti, Amit.
 Ghyandeep Shikshan Sanstha, Badhera.
 Shri Sravanik Sewa Samiti, Amravati.
 Champaben Damodrasdas Hirjibhai Aditya, Amravati.
 Jumarlal Premdas Rathi, Charitable Trust, Amravati.
 Vanprsthi Sewa Mandal, Amravati
 Narhari Madavi Swanakar Sangh, Amravati
 The Deaf & Dumb Relief Association, Amt.
 Shri Hanuman Vyayam Prsarak Mandal, Amt.
 Acharya Ashram, Pawanar.
 Vivekanand Sewa Mandal, Malkapur.
 Society of Amravati Sisters, Amravati.

[Translation]

Export Policy For Small Scale Sector

7956. SHRIMATI BHWAN CHIKHALIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any three point policy to promote Indian exports and to raise the share of small scale sector in it to sixty per cent

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise

[*English*]

**Asian Development Bank Assistance for
development of Ports**

7957. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank is providing funds for the development of various ports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the project being financed by the Asian Development Bank, port-wise?

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

(b) The details are annexed as statement

... by ADB referred to in part B of the L unstabled Q. NO. 7957 by Shri K. Pradhari for 7.5.93

Name of the Port	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)	ADB Assistance in million US\$	Date from which loan was made effective	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Calcutta	Development of Container Park	24.37	8.6	December, 87	The project is almost complete
Cochin	Development of Full Fledged Container Terminal	53.11	29.2	December, 87	-do-
Madras	(i) Extension of Container Terminal	54.71	32.9	December, 87	The project is complete
	(ii) Creation of a new Port at Ennore near Madras	593.90	150.15	The loan has been negotiated but not yet made effective	The scheme has been sanctioned on 23.4.93
Bombay	Improvement of Container Handling facilities	19.60	6.5	April, 1991	This scheme has been excluded from the purview of ADB loan as BPT have not felt the necessity of this loan for the scheme.

Name of the Port	Name of the Scheme	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)	ADB Assistance in million US\$	Date from which loan was made effective	Remarks	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Bombay	Replacement of Pir Pau Oil Pier	50.24	20.0	-do-	Under execution
	Replacement of Outer Look gate for Indira Dock and Ancillary works	9.16	3.85	-do-	-do-
	Replacement of Pire of Fighting Vessel 'Sheetal'	4.33	2.65	-do-	-do-
Bombay	Installation of Computerised MIS	19.38	6.30	-do-	-do-
	Modernisation of BPT's ship repair facilities	20.88	11.4	-do-	-do-
Kakinada	Development of Kakinada Port	124.08	77.90	-do-	Project under implementation

Export Quota of Handloom Cloth to Tamil Nadu

7958. SHRI RAMKAPSE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Handloom Cloth Manufacturers federation has urged the Union government to ensure adequate export quota made available to exporters in the state;

(b) whether the Federation has also requested to ensure fair distribution system of quota for low and high priced items; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c): Government had received representation from some of the Associations/Federations of Handloom exporters including the Tamil Nadu Handloom Cloth Manufacture Federation recently regarding export quota for handloom made-ups to USA. After examining the representations, Government advanced release of quotas due for release in April '93' in respect of Handloom segment in three categories viz. Category 369 (Made-up articles); Category 369(S) (Shop Towels) and Category 369(D) (Dish Towels). In order to ensure that the interests of relatively small exporters are protected, a ceiling of 7 tonnes per day per exporter was fixed. The available information indicates that the immediate problem faced by Handloom exporters has been solved to a substantial extent.

The export quotas are allocated under the provisions of the Textile Export Entitlement Distribution policy framed by the Government. Quotas are not allocated on statewide basis.

[Translation]

D.A. And Bonus Payment to Government Employees

7959. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

DR. REMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to freeze dearness allowance and wages and abolish bonus payments to the Government employees and also to put a ceiling on profit-incomes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) do not arise.

Bridge Over Brahmaputra

7960. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct bridge over the river Brahmaputra at Bogibil;

(b) if so, the length of the proposed bridge and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (b) the proposed rail-cum-road bridge across the river Brahmaputra at Bogibil in Assam will have a length of about 4315 metres and a likely estimated cost of Rs. 560 crores (at June 1990-92 price level).

(c) As the project is yet to be sanctioned, it is too early to indicate the time by which the construction work is likely to be started. However, it has been decided that the work can be taken up only after completion of the rail-cum road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa.

Assistance For Rehabilitation of Ex-Bodo-Land Activists

7961. SHRI PROEBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India propose to formulate any schemes for the economic rehabilitation of Ex-Bodo-Land activists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) State Bank of India have reported that no proposal in this regard has been received by them from state Government or any other organisation.

Employment to Scs/Sts in Maharashtra

7962. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with the employment exchange in maharashtra during the three years years-wish and category-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in maharashtra who have been provided with employment during each of the last three years; land

(c) the details of priorities being given or proposed to be given by Government to such persons in providing Employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (P.A. SANGMA): (a) The number of job-seekers, not all of whom were necessarily unemployed, on the live register of employment exchanges in Maharashtra, category-wise, for the last three years as under

(in thousand)

As on	Number on Live Register		
	SC	ST	Others
31st Dec., 1990	469.7	97.7	2474.5
31st Dec., 1991	494.0	103.0	2562.3
30th June, 1992	505.3	106.5	2635.5

(b) The number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra who have been provided with employment by the Employment Exchanges during the last three years is given below:-

During	(thousand)	
	Placement	
	SC	ST
1990	5.2	2.9

(thousand)

During	Placement	
	SC	ST
1991	5.5	2.2
1992 (Jan-June)	3.8	1.1

(c) In direct recruitment on all-India basis by open competition, 15% and 7-1% of the vacancies in posts and services under the Central Govt. are reserved for SCs and STs respectively. In direct recruitment on All India basis otherwise than by open competition, the percentage of reservation for these two categories is 16-2/3% and 7-1/2 respectively. For direct recruitment to Group C and D Posts on local/regional basis the percentage of reservation is in proportion to the population of SCs and STs in the States/Union territories concerned. The following relaxation/concessions, in so far as employment under the Govt. of India, are offered for the Schedule Castes/Schedules Tribes:-

(a) Age relaxation upto 5 years

(b) Relaxation of standards in the matter of recruitment against reserved vacancies

(c) Exemption from payment of prescribed fee. In addition, there is a ban on dereservation reserved vacancies. The unfilled reserved vacancies are carried forward for being filled through subsequent recruitments. The Government of India also conducted three special Recruitment Drives to fill up the backlog vacancies.

Employees Pension Scheme

7963. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Pension

Scheme formulated by the Government has been criticised by the trade unions and some of its provisions have been described in the press as being controversial;

(b) if so, whether the Government have clarified the various controversial provisions of the scheme; and

(c) the major points of public criticism on Employees pension Scheme and the government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGAMA)

(a) to (c) government has introduced an amendment Bill in Rajya Sabha to amend the EPF & MP Act for empowering the Central Govt. to frame a new Pension scheme for the EPF subscribers. As the Bill is still pending in Rajya Sabha, the question of Government having formulated the Pension Scheme does not arise. However, on the Pension Scheme which the CBT, EPF has forwarded to the Government, some representations have been received from individuals and certain trade unions. The major points of criticism relate to stoppage of government's contribution, low amount of pension, absence of D.A. etc. These points have been noted for consideration while finalising the proposed pension Scheme.

Freight Payment to Foreign Shipping Companies

7964. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange paid annually to foreign shipping companies on account of freight;

(b) whether the crunch in differing exchange has slowed down the pace of acquisition of ships; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The exact amount of freight to foreign Shipping companies has not been estimated. However, according to one estimate, the freight payment to foreign shipping companies made in 1990-91 was US \$ 2080 Million>

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have taken various steps to improve the Indian shipping tonnage. These include the following:-

Automatic approval is now given for:-

- i) Acquisition of all categories of ships except crude tankers and SVs, by Private Shipowning Companies.
- ii) Sale of ships for further trading/scraping to a company within India or abroad.
- iii) Acquisition of ship from an Indian Shipyard; and
- iv) Acquisition for replacement tonnage.

2. Shipping companies have been allowed to retain sale proceeds of their ships abroad and utilise them for afresh acquisition.,

Alleged Illicit Operation Of Redline Buses j

7965. SHRIMADAN LALL KHURANA
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Much-Vaunted traffic police drive force:

Redlines pay Rs. 30 lakh a month for licence to kill" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated April 22, 1993; and

(b) if so, the salient points brought out in the news item and the action taken on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The new items in the Indian Express dated 22-4-1993 have made the following allegations:-

(1) Corruption by Traffic policemen who allow Red-Line operator to flout regulations.

(2) Nexus between Red-Line operators and the Law Enforcement wing.

2. The Ministry of surface Transport have asked the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to enquire into the allegations and submit its report. This report is still awaited.

Accident : Hazards Control System

7966. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the exciucation of the I.L.O. aided project on "Establishment and Initial Operation of Major Accident Hazards Control System";

(b) whether major accident hazard installation and substances have been identified in various States and Union Territories;

(c) if do, the details thereof;

(d) whether regulations have been drawn up and promulgated for control of major accident hazards; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIN-

ISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) The project was successfully completed on 31st Dec. 1990.

(b) and (c) Yes. State-wise summary of the number of Major Accident Hazardous Chemicals used therein is given at the statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) Yes. the Model Rules on Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazard Rules under the Factories Act have been Governments/ Union territories Admn. advising them to notify the same. These rules are in line with the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 framed under the Environment (protection) Act, 1986 and these are being enforced by the state Government.

STATEMENT

Statewise distribution of Major Accident Hazard (MAH) Factories and Hazardous Chemicals

Updated on : 20.04.1993

States	Participating States		Non-Participating States		
	No. of MAH Factories	No. of HAZ. Chemicals	State	No. of MAH Factories	No. of HAZ Chemicals
Andhra Pradesh	58	27	Assam	8	12
Bihar	12	11	Haryana	9	4
Delhi	20	9	Jammu & Kashmir	7	4
Goa	5	9	Nagaland	1	1
Gujarat	160	44	Orissa	18	12
Karnataka	24	12	Pondicherry	5	3
Kerala	24	19	Punjab	16	7
Madhya Pradesh	43	14	Rajasthan	81	20
Maharashtra	217	50			

Updated on : 20.04.1993

States	Participating States		Non-Participating States	
	No. of MAH Factories	No. of HAZ. Chemicals	State	No. of MAH Factories No. of HAZ Chemicals
Tamil Nadu	44	35		
Uttar Pradesh	43	14		
West Bengal	45	23		
Total	704			145

Total No. of MAH Factories 849 Total No. of HAZ. Chemicals 90

[Translation]

Group Insurance Scheme For Beedi Workers

7967. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Group Insurance Scheme;

(b) the number of Beedi Workers covered by the Group Insurance Scheme introduced w.e.f. 1st April, 1992 in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the extent of financial assistance provided by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Union Government in this regard separately; and

(d) the financial assistance provided during 1992-93 and likely to be provided during 1993-94 for purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The Group Insurance Scheme introduced w.e.f. 1.4.92 covers beedi workers between the age group of 18-60 years and those who have been issued identity cards by the employers or by executive authorities of local bodies or officers of the Labour Welfare Organisation or by the authorities implementing the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. Those identity card holders who are enrolled under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme are not covered under the Group Insurance Scheme. The life of each insured member is assured for a sum of Rs. 3000/- in case of natural death and 6000/- in case of the LIC's Social Security Fund and the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund.

(b) In Madhya Pradesh 3,30,000 beedi workers have been covered under the Group Insurance Scheme.

(c) During 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 44.55,000 towards premium was paid out of the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund for insurance of Beedi Workers in Madhya Pradesh. The State Governments are not required to provide any financial assistance.

(d) An amount of Rs. 1.40,61,744/- was paid from the Beedi workers in the country during 1992-93. 10.50 lakh workers are expected to be covered under Group Insurance and the financial commitment is likely to be around Rs. 2 crores for 1993-94.

[English]

Agricultural Loan In Drought Affected States.

7968. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE to state:

(a) whether the government have proposal to waive agricultural loan upto Rs. 15,000/- (fifteen thousand) in the drought affected states; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) and (b) No, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/ National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) have issued standing guidelines to banks to provide relief to the borrower whose repayment capacity has been affected due to assurance of drought, flood etc. These measures include:-

- (i) Conversion of short term production loans into medium term loans,
- (ii) Rescheduling/postponing of existing term loan instalments, and,
- (iii) Provision of additional need based crop

investment loans, etc.

Export of Granites

7969. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major countries to which granites is exported from India;

(b) the foreign exchange earned from the export of granites during the year 1992-93;

(c) whether any objection have been raised to the export of granites;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The major countries to which granite is exported from India are Japan, Italy, Netherlands, U.S.A., U.K., Germany, China, Belgium, South Korea, etc.

(b) Foreign exchange earned from export of granite during the year 1992-93 is estimated at Rs. 380 crores (US \$ 131.0 million).

(c) to (e). Concern has been expressed against excessive exploitation of non-renewable granite resources and consequential effect on environment. To contain over-exploitation of granite resources, export of value-added granite products is being encouraged rather than export of granite rough blocks.

Security Printing Units

7970. SHRI HARISHNARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal for modernisation/ expansion of security printing units cleared/ under consideration of the Government; and

(b) the details thereof; unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) & (b). The Government has a proposal under consideration for expansion of existing Passport manufacturing facility at India Security Press, Nashik Road, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.29 crores. A proposal for expanding the Security Printing Press at Hyderabad is also in early stages of consideration.

Finance to Nationalised Banks

7971. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) the quantum of finance proposed to be provided to the nationalised banks during 1993-94, bank-wise;

(b) the estimates of profit or loss of the nationalised banks for 1992-93, bank-wise; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the financing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) A provision of Rs. 5,700 crores has been made in the budget for 1993-94 for contribution towards the capital of nationalised banks. The bank-wise distribution has not yet been made.

(b) The annual accounts of nationalised banks for the year ended 31-3-1993, are yet to be finalised. Their profitability of many nationalised banks is expected, however, to be affected following the adoption of transparent and prudential accounting norms prescribed by the

Reserve Bank of India and the consequent need to make provisions therefore;

(c) In the budget speech, it was mentioned that while making capital contribution to the banks during the year 1993-94, the banks would be required to make specify commitments to ensure a high level of portfolio quality so that their existing problems did not recur.

National Commission on Rural Labour

7972. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up a National Commission on Rural Labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the commission is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. The National Commission on Rural labour was set up in August, 1987 and its Report was submitted on 31.7.1991.

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

Production and Import of Clove and Cassia

7973. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cloves and cassia imported during each of the last three-years, country-wise;

(b) whether there is any requirement to get an import licence for import of these items;

(c) whether the prices of these items in our domestic market have been affected by their imports;

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

(e) the comparative price of these items in the international and domestic markets at present;

(f) the total production of these items during the current year and whether the production is sufficient to meet the domestic demand; and

(g) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to make the country self-reliant in the production of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) a Statement is attached.

(b) Import licences are granted for import of Cloves, Cassia and Cinnamon in accordance with provision laid down in para 30 of the Hand Book of Procedure.

(c) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Statement showing total quantity of Cloves and Cassia import during 1988-89, 1990-91 and 1991-92 Country-wise

(Qty. in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Description of Items/Country	1988-89	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CASSIA			
	Australia	2	-	-
	China Rep	3058	-	-
	Cina P Rp	829	-	34
	Hongkong	152	-	-
	Singapore	176	152	228
	Chinese Taipei	-	404	980
	Others	2	15	-
	Total	4219	571	1242.
2.	CLOVESEXTRACTED			
	Brazil	17	4	Neg.

(Qty. in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Description of Items/Country	1988-89	1990-91	1991-92
	Chinese Taipei	-	13	47
	Chinese Rep.	23	-	-
	Malagasy Rip	1018	2	30
	Tanzania Rep	144	-	9
	Singapore	440	17	666
	Sri Lanka	700	278	229
	United Arab Emirates	40	-	-
	Indonesia	126	-	-
	Others	22	1	-
	Total	2530	315	972
CLOVES NOT EXTRACTED				
	Australia	-	-	21

(Qty. in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Description of Items/Country	1988-89	1990-91	1991-92
	China Rep	28	-	-
	Chinese Taipei	-	2	75
	Netherland	-	-	10
	USA	44	-	-
	Singapore	626	399	415
	Sri Lanka 760	87	68	-
	Mozambique	117	-	-
	Tanzania Rep	522	-	21
	Indonesia	157	3	-
	Malagasy Rep	522	-	21
	Mauritius	39	-	-

(Qty. in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Description of Items/Country	1988-89	1990-91	1991-92
	Zambia	129		
	Others	91		3
	Total	2751	491	622

Note :- Data for the year 1989-90 not published so far.

Source:- Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports) brought out by D.G.C.I & S, Calcutta.

Raising of Funds by IDBI

7975. SHRIBOLLA BULLIRAMA AH:
DR. D. VENKATESWARARAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has decided to raise funds from capital market during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the total amount proposed to be raised; and

(c) the plans drawn up by the Industrial Development Bank of India to utilise the amount?

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

(b) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has recently gone to the market to raise resources by way of unsecured bonds of a minimum amount of Rs.200 crores and a maximum amount of Rs.400 crores.

(c) The amounts thus raised would be for the normal business requirements of IDBI.

Modernisation of NTC Mills

7976. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) have provided/ propose to provide funds for the modernisation of mills of the National Textile Corporation (NTC);

(b) if so, the amount provided during the last year and proposed to be provided during the current year in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the details of NTC mills modernised/ proposed to be modernised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State-wise details of loans extended by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) to various mills of NTC during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given below:-

	1991-92		1992-93	
	S*	D*	S*	D*
Andhra Pradesh	-	47.50	-	50.00
Kerala	-	98.90	-	37.66
Tamil Nadu	184.00	244.50	-	334.50
Pondicherry	-	27.10	-	11.00
Uttar Pradesh	-	117.00	-	-
	184.00	535.00		433.16

Note S* Sanctioned D _Distursed

The names of the assisted units are as per enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Names of the Various NTC Mills assisted by Industrial Finance Corporation of India

Sl. No.	Name of the Concern	State
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	NTC (APKKM) Ltd. Unit : Tirupati Cotton Mills	Andhra Pradesh
2.	NTC (APKKM) Ltd., Unit : Nataraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	NTC (APKKM) Ltd., Unit : Alagappa Textile Cochin Mills.	Kerala
4.	NTC (APKKM) Ltd., Unit : Paravati Mills	Kerala
5.	NTC (APKKM) Ltd., Unit : Vijaya Mohini Mills Ltd.	Kerala
6.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd. Unit : Krishnavehi Textile Mills	Tamil Nadu
7.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd. Unit : OM Parasakthi Mills Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
8.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd. Unit : Kaleeswarar 'B' Mills	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of the Concern	State
(1)	(2)	(3)
9	NTC Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry Ltd. Unit : Kaleeswaran 'A' Mills	Tamil Nadu
10.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd. Unit : Pankaja Mills	Tamil Nadu
11.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltdy Unit : Somasundaram Mills	Tamil Nadu
12.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd. Unit : Coimbatore Spg. Mills	Tamil Nadu
13.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd. Unit : Pioneer Mills	Tamil Nadu
14.	NTC Ltd. Unit : Sarada Mills	Tamil Nadu
15.	NTC Ltd. Unit : Balarama Verma Textile Mills	Tamil Nadu
16.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd. Unit : Rangaviland Ganj	Tamil Nadu
17.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd. Unit : Rangaviland Ganj	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of the Concern	State
(1)	(2)	(3)
18.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd. Unit Pandasa	Tamil Nadu
19.	NTC (APKKM) Ltd. Unit : Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Pondicherry
20.	NTC (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd. Unit : Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Pondicherry
21.	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd. Unit : Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
22.	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd Unit: Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Allahabad.	Uttar Pradesh

Guidelines for Foreign Institutional Investors'

7977. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have formulated guidelines for foreign institutional investors to enter the India capital market particularly the secondary market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The guidelines for investment by Foreign Institutional investors (FIIs) have been announced by the Government on 14.9.92. These guidelines inter alia provide a ceiling of 5% of the total issued Capital of a Company for investment by a single FII. The total ceiling on holdings by all registered FIIs and NRI corporate and non-corporate investments is 24% excluding.

(I) foreign investment under financial collaborations that rate permitted upto 51% in all priority areas, and

(II) Investment by the FIIs through the following alternative routes;

(i) Off shore single regional funds

(ii) Global Depository Receipts

(iii) Euro convertibles.

[Translation]

Bipartite and Tripartite Agreements with INTUC

7978. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will

the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bipartite and tripartite agreements have been arrived at with the International Trade Union Congress (INTUC) on payment of DA, pension, removal of ban on negotiations in Central Public Sector Undertakings and setting up a national Labour Commission;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to implement these agreements;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The Government has not entered into any bipartite or tripartite agreement with the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) on payment of DA, Pension, removal of ban on negotiations in Central Public Sector Undertakings and setting up of National Commission on Labour. However, in a policy statement issued on 16th March, 1993, the Government has announced its decision to enhance the rates of Industrial Dearness Allowance payable to the employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises from Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 2.00 per point increase linked to All India Consumer Price Index (AICPI) 800 points w.e.f. 1.1.1989. or permit negotiations for revision of wages in Central Public Sector Enterprises and to introduce a pension scheme for the Employees Provident Fund subscribers w.e.f. 1st April, 1993.

Dhubri-Sadiya Waterway

7979. SHRI PROBIN DEKA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to the development on the national Waterway from Dhubri to Sadiya has been started;

(b) if so, the present stage of the project;

(c) the total cost of the project; and

(d) the amount spent so far on the project?

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

(b) to (d). The Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of Brahmaputra river was declared National Waterway in December, 1988. The development works were started by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) from the financial year 1989-90. Development of the infrastructural facilities for shipping and navigation is a continuous process in view of the nature of the river and growth in traffic and hence a single comprehensive project has not been taken up. With a view to developing the navigation channel, schemes are implemented every year for river conservancy works. These works are being carried out presently in the stretch of Dhabri to Dibrugarh for providing a navigation channel of 45 m width and 2m depth in Dhabri-Guwahati stretch and 1.5m depth in the Guwahati-Dibrugarh stretch. A scheme for providing permanent day navigational facilities from Dhubri-Pandu at an estimated cost of Rs. 195.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Inland Waterways Authority of India recently.

The estimated cost of all the works planned during 1993-94 is Rs. 2.18 crores. A total sum of Rs. 4.15 crores has been spent on various development works upto 1992-93.

Non-Resident Indians Deposit in State Bank of India

7980. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposits made by the Non-Resident Indians in the State Bank of India during the financial year 1992-93; and

(b) the inflow and out flow ratio of the

deposits during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). As per the report of State Bank of India (SBI) the total Non-Resident Indians' (NRIs) deposits with the bank as at end of March 1993 were Rs. 6116 crores, and the deposits made by NRIs during the financial year 1992-93 with the bank were Rs. 1210 crores. The bank have reported that they do not have any data on outflow of NRI deposits. Out of the total NRI deposits with State Bank of India, nearly 35% was received from NRIs in the Gulf, 25% from USA, 10% from U.K. and the rest from other countries.

Small Garment Exporters

7981. DR. KRUPASINDHUBHOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problem of the small exporters of garments;

(b) whether the small exporters have been demanding for increase in the quota of garments;

(c) if so, the percentage of the total garments earmarked for small exporters; and

(d) the details of the quota proposed to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d) Export quotes of garments under the Bilateral Textile Agreements concluded by India and some importing countries are distributed to exporters under the provisions of the Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy announced by the Government from time to time. According to the policy currently in vogue, the various systems and the percentages of allotment are as follows:

<i>System</i>	<i>% allotment</i>
(i) Past Performance Entitlement (PPE)	60
(ii) Manufacturer Exporter Entitlement (MEE)	20
(ii) Non-Quota Exporters Entitlement (NQE)	18
(iv) Public Sector Entitlement (PSE)	2

All exporters in the private sector including small exporters are eligible for allotment of quotes under each of the three systems, viz. PPE, MEE and NQE provided they fulfill the conditions relevant to the concerned system. There is however, no system of allotment exclusively for small exporters.

Regional Development Projects for Handlooms in Gujarat

7982. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Min-

ister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several special package schemes for handloom weavers have been implemented under the Regional Development Projects in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when these projects, schemes are being implemented in the State; and

(d) the number of the persons benefited therefrom and the extent of financial assistance provided to these projects/schemes during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d). Government of India had sanctioned a special project package for Scheduled Caste Handloom Weavers of Gujarat on 6th October, 1989. A sum of Rs. 71.10 lakhs was released to the State Government of Gujarat and the Weavers Service Centre, Ahmedabad for the following components:-

<i>Name of the component</i>	<i>Weavers to be benefited</i>
1. Training of weavers	225
2. Modernisation of looms	
(a) New Looms	675
(b) Accessories	1575
3. Workshed-cum-Housing	225
4. Marketing (looms)	225

As the scheme was one time arrangement, no central assist has been sanctioned during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 under to above special Package Project. Besides, funds were provided under the schemes of Janata Cloth and Assistance to Handloom Weavers for becoming members of Primary Societies during 1992-93 to the tune of Rs. 174.03 lakhs. During 1991-92 a sum Rs. 141.84 lakhs was released to

Gujarat under Market Development Assistance Rebate of Janata Cloth Scheme.

Profit/Loss of NTC Mills in Kerala

7983. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHARNDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cannanore Spinning and weaving mills, Cannanore, Kerala and its subsidiary Mahe Spinning and Weaving Mills are running at profit;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the corresponding figures of profit/loss of other existing mills in Kerala under NTC;

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to close down any of the NTC Mills in Kerala; and

(e) if so the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cannanore and Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Mahe made provisional Cash Profit of Rs. 2.13 lakhs and Rs. 10.53 lakhs respectively during 1992-93.

(c) A statement showing the Profit/loss of the textile mills under NTC located in Kerala, is attached as per statement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Profit/Loss of Textile Mills under NTC in Kerala

Profit/Loss Incurred during 1992-93 (Provisional)

S. No.	Name of the Mill	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Alagappa Textiles, Alagappanagar	+ 30.69
2.	Kerala Laxmi Mills, Trichur	+ 44.46
3.	Vijayachini Mills, Trivandrum	+ 29.12
4.	Parvathi Mills, Quilon	(-) 135.27

*[English]***Issue Plan of ICICI**

7984. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has decided to drop its Rs. 1500 crore issue plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd (ICICI) has decided not to go ahead with the proposed Partly Convertible debenture issue of Rs. 1500 crores in the present form and to reexamine the matter later, when the market price reflects what ICICI believes is its true fundamental strength.

Seizure by Income Tax Authorities at Ranchi Airport

7985. SHRI TARACHAND KHANDLWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax officials seized unassessed cash and Jewellery worth over Rs. one crore from some passengers at the Ranchi airport during February, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of the incriminating documents seized during the raids;

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.

CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. In course of the search, incriminating documents indicating prima-facie undisclosed business transactions and investment were also seized.

(c) The Income-tax Act does not provide for arrest of persons during searches.

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

Reservation of Items for Handloom Sector

7986. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of powerloom weavers in the country are likely to be thrown out of employment as a result of decision taken by the Government to reserve about 20 items exclusively for handloom sector; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to avoid unemployment of a large number of powerloom weavers?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Revamping of Central Board of Trustees

7987. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to re-vamp/reorganise the Central Board of Trustees for proper implementation of the employees Provident Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund was last reconstituted in February, 1991 for a period of 5 years. The implementation of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme is generally satisfactory. Therefore, the question of its re-organisation at this stage does not arise.

Powerlooms in Maharashtra

7988. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

9a) whether Governments are aware that seventy percent of nearly four lakh powerlooms in Bhiwandi of Thane District of Maharashtra are lying idle;

(b) whether the Government have made any enquiry in the matter;

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Facilities to Textiles Industry

7989. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textiles Industry is one of the major foreign exchange earners in the country;

(b) if so, whether the facilities provided earlier for encouraging textile industry in the field of foreign trade have been outfield under the latest export import policy;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the facilities provided to this industry in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(b) to (d). The broad facilities provided to various export sectors, including textile sector, under Export and Import Policy include duty-free import of inputs under Duty Exemption Scheme, concessional duty import of capital goods under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, grant of Export/Trading/Star Trading House Certificate etc. The Export Promotion Councils and some exporters have represented against some of the major changes in the latest Policy/Procedures, the details of which are as follows:

- (i) For recognition as Export/Trading/Star Trading Houses the revised criterion is FOB value of exports instead of Net Foreign Exchange Earnings (NFE).
- (ii) The old Policy stipulated that triple weightage would be given to NFE earned by the export products of handlooms, handicrafts and silk sectors. The revised Policy stipulates that double weightage will be given instead of tripple weightage.
- (iii) The special Value Based Advance Licencing Scheme has now been subjected to para 49 of the Policy which stipulates that the licence will incorporate, inter-alia, quantity or value so enstitive items of import and also the quantity as well as FOB value of exports.

[*English*]

Money Supply

7990. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant increase in the money supply;

(b) the amount of money supply in the country as on June, 1990 and January, 1993;

(c) the percentage increase in the money supply during the financial years 1990-91 1991-92 and upto March, 1993 separately;

(d) the expected percentage increase in the money supply during the current financial years; and

(e) the reasons for constant increase in money supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The amounts of money supply (m3) as on June, 29, 1990 and January 22, 1993 are indicated below:

<i>Fortnight ending</i>	<i>(Rs. crore)</i>
June 29, 1990	241505
January 22, 1993	353855 (p)

P= Provisional

(c) The growth rates of money supply (M3) in 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 on 31st March basis were as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Percent)</i>
1990-91	15.1
1991-92	18.5
1992-93	14.6

Note: Monetary data for March 31, 1993 are Provisional and before the closure of Government Accounts.

(d) The stance of monetary policy in the current financial year will be to bring down the growth rate in M3 below that recorded in the last

financial year (1992-93).

(e) Money serves as the medium of exchange for goods and services traded in the market. It is also a vital input (i.e. finance) for undertaking production and trade activities. Money supply has, therefore, to increase continuously with the expansion in production and trade in the country.

Interest on Inoperative Accounts in Indian Overseas Bank

7991. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of representations received from account holders of the Indian overseas Bank (IOB) Branches in Calcutta for varying of interest in their inoperative accounts;

(b) whether some of the account holders could not operate their respective accounts with certain branches of the Indian Overseas Bank in Calcutta due to non-payment of their dues from PSU;

(c) whether IOB has been keeping the matter pending for decision for about a decade; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) : (a) The Indian Overseas Bank have reported that inoperative borrowal accounts are classified by the bank as sticky advances and suit filed accounts. Borrowers covered by such accounts at the bank's branches including the branches in Calcutta seek concessions in interest charges by way of reduction in interest charged, reduction in interest rates applied and application of simple interest in place of compound interest.

(b) The bank have found that one account

holder at their Calcutta - Free School Street branch was not in a position to operate their borrowal accounts due to the reported non-payment of their dues from Defence Department.

(c) It is not affect that matters relating to the accounts Calcutta branches were kept pending for decision by the bank.

(d) Does not arise.

Bey pore Port

7992. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representations from the Government of Kerala to develop the Bey pore port, Calicut, Kerala into an all weather port; and

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

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

(b) It was suggested to the Government of Kerala that a detailed feasibility report be prepared and sent to the Central Government.

Joint Ventures Between India - Tunisia

7993. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Tunisia have agreed to set up joint ventures in the thrust areas;

(b) if so, whether Tunisia has shown interest in getting India's expertise for cotton cultivation;

(c) if so, whether any concrete pact has

been signed between the two countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) In the 5th Session of the Indo-Yunision Joint Committee held in New Delhi during October 26-28, 1992, the two sides agreed for promotion of industrial cooperation and joint ventures between the businessmen of the two countries in the fields of textiles, pharmaceutical products, electronics, etc.

(b) The two sides also agreed to study the possibilities of cooperation in the field of cultivation and transformation of cotton.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): While expressing my gratitude to you, I would like to state that all the development work have virtually come to a stand-still in the states which are under President's rule and in the areas where we play politics. I am not making any allegation but I have written about 350 letters to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh about many problems. I have raised the problems which I know personally but we do not know as to which administrative machinery is working and who should be approached in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Uttar Pradesh. Reports appear in newspapers about change of Governors.... I do not want to go into it... (*Interruptions*)... Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you

know, I do not cross limits. If you do not allow me.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You are not allowed to speak about the Governor only.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : I am not going to speak about the Governor. What you intend...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sharad, Let me make it clear, you please listen to me, if your problem is solved, then it is all right, if not, then speak, you may speak further. The Home Minister has written a letter to me stating that the Consultative Committees of Members have to be constituted for four states. I have solicited their names and these Consultative Committees will come into existence within a day or two.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : The Consultative Committee on Kashmir has not convened its meeting till date. Seven months have elapsed since its constitution, its meeting has since not been convened.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : When a Consultative Committee has been constituted, elections are not going to be held in near future.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : This is so controversial that I am not able to speak because everybody is in distress. Mr. Home Minister, the people who are there in public and political life have immense problems, beyond imagination. If it appears in newspaper that the Governor is being changed that it a different thing but the responsible office bears of the Congress party off and on give their statement regarding the change of the Governor. I do not say that such and such person should be inducted. U.P. has a population of 14 crore and M.P. has a population of 5 crore and if the population of the entire area is put together, crore of people are concerned with it. Even responsible persons say daily that the Governor will be changed. If he

is to be changed, it should be done at the earliest because the people are suffering due to uncertain situation. Advisor in Madhya Pradesh enjoys patronage of such and such person in Delhi. Due to groupism, people enjoy patronage. One who has got influence in Delhi becomes an advisor. There is an Advisor of Madhya Pradesh, although the session is going on, he is performing all those odd jobs which should have been performed by Parliament. Even your official make complaint in this connection. The letter written by me to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh were answered in a set proporma. It appears that there is a counter for people who come to call on him. Even the problems raised by a representative of 10 lakh people are not attended. I have received such answers to nearly 150 letters. The situation in U.P. is that they representatives who were elected for 4 years have now become Ex. M. L. A.

12.06 hrs

(SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*)

When they visit the Secretariat they are ill-treated. Without having any regard to which party the Member belongs, the employees drive him out. Nobody is there to listen to the woes of the elected persons who remain as M.L.A. for three/four years. There is no administrative machinery working in state which are under President's rule. Where should people go to have their problems resolved and their works done. Mr. Minister, such an anarchy is prevalent there. I want to submit to you that such a machinery should be there which.. (*Interruptions*) You are not listening to me, you are holding panchayat there... (*interruptions*) they are not listening, are you listening. The situation in these states is quite miserable. Corruption is rampant. The Advisor, who is influential, is indulging there in all sorts of unfair activities. Some among Advisors are indulged in large scale corruption. Some of them are know to me. I had removed them from my Ministry. I do not want to mention their names. Two-three officers of my Ministry who were indulged in corruption

and there we complaints against them, have been appointed as Advisors by you. I know some of them and their activities as previously they were working in my Ministry. I had removed them. After becoming your Advisors, they are just harassing people. I do not want to mention their names but want to make a submission to you that you should pay your attention to the requests made by people's representative on the problems of people living in distress in these areas, particularly the problems of people of Uttar Pradesh irrespective of their party affiliations. The way we receive reply to our letters from the Governor's office is so disgraceful that you cannot even imagine. Would you take any action in this regard or not... (*Interruptions*)

SHIR MADAN LAL KJURANA (South Delhi) : Hold the elections immediately... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : You may hold elections tomorrow, we do not have any objections.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in district Tikamgarh, which lies in my constituency, there are people who are still victim of feudal atrocities and oppression. Recently, within a two months span, two persons belonging to Scheduled castes were murdered. One of them was murdered because an upper caste person had kept a 14-years-old girl of a person belonging to Scheduled Castes as a concubine. When he objected to it and when he was returning from police station after lodging a complaint to this effect, he was murdered with an axe before all the villagers. Even the police did not take any action in this regard. There is another incident which took place yesterday only. I myself saw the body of the victim, belonging to Scheduled Caste. He used to cross the path in front of Thakurs' Haveli putting on his shoes. He was warned not to pass from there with his shoes on and even if he did so, he would be axed to death. He replied-it is a question of my self-respect. Next day, again he passed in

front of the Haveli with his shoes on. The people axed him to death. This happened yesterday only. On the one hand, we claim that we have got Independence and on the other hand, such brutal killings are taking place. But in fact, there are some people who still feel that they are ruling and the people living there feel that they are slaves. The most shameful aspect of this episode is that both the killers belong to the Congress Party and they are enjoying the patronage of the Local M.L.A. Political pressure is being mounted on the police for not taking any action in this regard. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, through you, I want to request the Government that such atrocities should not be done away with and strict action taken against the persons involved in such heinous crimes. Those who are trying to save these murderers, enjoy patronage of a Cabinet Minister, who hails from upper caste and happens to be the messiah of the backward. So, I want to make a submission through you and also want toward that if such trend continued there, such incidents or riots between upper castes and Scheduled Castes might begin to take place in Madhya Pradesh as they are taking bence in Bihar.

Sir, through you, I once again request the Government to take stern action in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a serious matter. You should as the Minister of Home Affairs to make a reply in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Sir, the hon. Minister is sitting, he may please make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever such incident has been reported in the House, the Government has always taken a notice of it and assured the House to provide the necessary information in the matter concerned, no matter which party's Government is there in the state.

We have submitted the details of the incident took place in the constituency of Kumari Uma Bharati and the hon. Home Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who also belongs to that state, are present in the House. I expect that the Government will give an assurance in the House and collect all information regarding the incident and submit to the House. At present there is no elected Government in the state and it is under President's rule, so the Central Government is entirely responsible for it and we hope that the Government will come out with more information before the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera); Mr. Chairman, Sir, this matter relates to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the hon. Home Minister is present in the House so he should reply to it. It is a procedural matter. When hon. Home Minister is present, why he is not giving any reply. Sir, it is an objectionable matter that whenever a person belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes is killed, the matter is left to the Welfare Ministry but when a person belonging to upper caste is killed, the matter is dealt with by the Home Ministry. Therefore, I would like to say that it is a very serious matter. The number of murder cases are increasing in the Congress ruled States and the States which are under President's rule. *(Interruptions)* Murders of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are increasing. The hon. Home Minister is present here and he should be taken in this regard. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Sir, Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also given this report. Earlier the matters relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were dealt with by the Home Ministry and at that time such incidents were rare but now it has been given to the Welfare Ministry and since then the number of such incidents has increased. *(Interruptions)* I would, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to bring this subject under the Home Ministry again with a

view to provide proper protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to know the reaction of the Home Minister on this suggestion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister is responding to the question, so you should listen to him.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri S.B. Chavan): I cannot say anything about the question of attaching this subject with the Welfare Ministry or Home Ministry because it is not within my jurisdiction. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALKADAS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a law and order problem and that comes under the Ministry of Home Affairs. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHARIMAN: First you listen to the Home Minister and then give your own opinion

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: From the very beginning I am saying that I will collect information about it, but even then you are raising such matter which are not under my jurisdiction. It hardly makes any difference whether this subject remains with the Home Ministry or the Welfare Ministry or whether there is President's rule or Congress rule, if any atrocities are committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that comes under the definition of Atrocity. Therefore, please do not bring politics into it. We will think over it and find any way out. We would definitely collect information regarding this particular incident

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Chariman, Sir, such incidents have not occurred there for last many years but now in President's rule such incidents are taking place there which clearly shows that the Congress is behind these incidents.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Not only Congress people are behind it but also they are involved in it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You raised a question and the Home Minister has given reply to it, now let Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan speak.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it women's day today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of Women's day, I am giving priority to the women- 'ladies first'.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Chairman Sir, we have discussed many a times the problem of Jammu and Kashmir in the House but today I would like to raise a serious matter again in the House. Almost every day it is shown on the T.V. and other media that so many terrorists were killed in Kashmir Valley and in this way efforts are being made to show that the situation in valley is becoming normal. But actually the situation has deteriorated and the terrorism has spread there upto Doda district. Yesterday, some women from Doda district came to me and told me that every day two-three persons being killed there by the terrorists. The terrorists enter the House and kill the people. They take out their eyes and tongues and throw dead bodies on the roads. The Government employees are also living under terror. Women are not safe in their houses. Some men and women are sitting on dharna in Patwa tehsil since 13th April and demanding that Doda district should be handed over to the Army but the D.C. is threatening and intimidating those men and women who are sitting on a peaceful dharna. All Banks are lying closed there. People are being asked to go to Jammu on transfer. People are willing to stay there and fight the terrorism but they are being threatened and under a well planned scheme they are being forced to leave that place. Under such circumstances, no officer is going there to take care of them. The local women are saying that they can protect themselves if weapons are given to them. Such

experiment was also performed earlier at one place in Punjab. When weapons are given to the people, they can at least protect themselves. If any preventive measures are not taken, the terrorism will slowly spread upto Jammu and the people will have to flee from Jammu and the people will have to also and in this way the entire Jammu and Kashmir will go into the hands of terrorists.

MR. Chairman, Sir, some women from Doda district have come to Delhi and demand that the Government should pay attention on the agitation going on there for handing over Doda district to the Army. The local residents have lost their confidence in Jammu and Kashmir Police because sons of police personnel have joined the terrorists rank and are killing the people. Therefore, I would like to say that weapons should be given to the local residents for their self protection.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my second submission is that whenever any persons is killed in police firing during communal rights, a compensation of Rs. two lakh is given to his family but no compensation is paid to the person who becomes the victim of terrorists bullet. There was a person named Sudhir Das. His parents are blind and he also has three small children. On 14th April, he was killed by the terrorists but till now the Government have not paid any compensation to his family.

Injured persons are admitted in hospitals at Jammu but neither any Government officer goes to see them in the hospital nor any arrangement is made for their treatment. The hon. Home Minister is present here, so I would like to say that compensation should be provided to the victims and proper security should be provided to their families. The entire Doda district should be handed over to the Army and proper security should be provided to the people there. The problem of Jammu and Kashmir cannot be solved by killing 2 or 3 terrorists. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI VIJAYARNJE SCINDIA

(Guna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as Shrimati Mahajan raised the problem of Jammu and Kashmir, I also would like to say something about it because it is a very serious matter. We have received complaints from the local people that when the terrorists, who were involved in such killings, were arrested by the police, a telephonic message was sent by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad to release them. I can not say about the veracity of the case. Such protection is being provided to them and that is why they are involved in such killings of innocent people. They are not being punished for the crimes and that is why common people are facing harassment. You will be surprised to know that Hindu women are themselves guarding their houses for twenty four hours. I appreciate those brave women. Yesterday we, along with those people met the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has given an assurance to them. Many times such assurances were given but some concrete steps should be taken in this regard. People are being harassed there and they are very much perturbed of such incidents. I, therefore, would like to request the Government, through you that the situation is becoming out of control there and therefore, keeping in view the courage shown by the local women, the Government should extend helping hand to them. I have been also told that Muslims are also frustrated and agitated with the extremists because even their girls are not spared and unfortunately also forced to go to the houses of the extremists. This is a very serious matter because the self respect of the girls, whether they be Hindus or Muslims, is of utmost importance. This is a matter of shame for all of us that incidents of atrocities on women continue to be reported. I hope the Government will definitely pay attention towards this and I fully support the submission of Ms S. Sumitraji. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am fully conscious of what the hon. Members have stated just now. I quite appreciate the bravery and valour which ladies have been

exhibiting in that area. I am aware of the fact that some of these militants have entered into the Doda area and are creating problems. Certainly, we will seriously examine whether we can possibly give the weapons to the local people. I am also trying to have a cantonment located in that area so that the kind of activity that we find can be controlled. Everyday it is increasing. So, we should be able to control the same and clear this area from the militants in that area. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. That is very generous of you.

An anti-child labour bill is being introduced in the United States Congress by Senator Tom Harkin. It proposes a ban on the entry of products which are manufactured with the help of child labour. This is a very humanitarian proposal, but its intention is likely to be defeated in our country. Industries may lose Rs. 1000 crores worth in export of products like carpets, brassware and precious stones and skilled industries will be in fear of losing trade, the employment of children would not stop but would be driven underground and systems like sub-contracting where there is little accountability will be further encouraged. The self-certification by the industries which is envisaged by Harkins Bill will only have the effect of increasing the exploitation of children in our country. That is my fear. Now, I am suggesting to the Government that the Government may pre-empt this by suitably modifying our own Anti-Labor Legislation by inserting that the industries which are employing the children, should replace the children by adults from the same families so that there would be no economic loss to those families and also the Government must provide suitable welfare schemes and educational schemes for those children who are going to be thus released from the bondage of labour.

Sir, I have been talking of this for a very long time. When I put it to the Education Ministry they pass the buck to the Labour Ministry; when I put

it to the Labour Ministry they pass the buck to the Education Ministry. I suggest that the two Ministries should sit together, put their heads together; there is money available from international sources also. They should take a total comprehensive view so that the children who are labouring in the industries and who are losing their childhood in this way, they will be released from their bondage and their childhood must be retrieved for them (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call the Members according to the typed list supplied to me. I have given priority to the lady Members that's why they have been given the opportunity to speak.

SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKATA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): We are not untouchables.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is untouchable. Those who gave their names before 10 O' clock will be called as per their turn. Your name is also there (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tej Naryan Sing you will be called when your turn comes. Please don't interrupt and waste time.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Air Force base in Bareilly is known as Trishul and Adjacent to it are six residential colonies called Alok Nagar, Jayanti Nagar, Pant Nagar, Defence Colony, Nagriya Praishad and Sainik Vihar. These colonies are inhabited by more than 4, 000 Ex-Officers of Air Force and railway employees and these families are living there for the last 25 years. Local administration has provided electricity and water connections to the colonies and has also built roads. Unfortunately, sometime the high offices opposed at the base raise the issue of getting the entire area vacated. Recently this issue was again raised and eviction notices on 4, 000 families have already been served. This is a matter of in building the hgouses. Therefore,

evicting them from there will be very painful for them. I request the hon. Minister of Defenmce to look into thgis. life and death for these families. They have invested their life long saving in buildings the houses. Therefore, evicting them from there will be very pain full for them. I request the hon. Minister of Defence to look into this.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mine and Gangawari's constituencies are adjacent. This is a very important issue and pertains to my constituency too. People are facing great difficulty. Therefore, the Ministry of Defence must find out some solution.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Sone canal is the life line for the farmers of six districts of Bihar and irrigates 35, 00, 000 acres of land. This canal was built by the Britishers about 135 years ago. Embankments on both the sides of canal have been breached that's why the water level does not rise to the requisite level at Sone dam. The farmers of the six districts are in great difficulty. IN 1990 a sum of Rs. 22 crores was sanctioned by the Government of India. Since then, for the last three years we have been asking for more funds but to no avail. The Government of India has failed to implement the award of distribution of water between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. For the lack of implementation of the water agreement crops on 35, 00, 000 acres of land is being affected adversely. I have raised this issue many times in the Lok Sabha that the Government of India should sanction at least Rs. 2500 crores for cementing the canal. This will pave the way for the implementation of the after distribution agreements, between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, by the Government of India. Unfortunately, the Government of India neither sanctioned Rs. 2500 crores and nor could get the agreement between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh implemented.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I demand that the Government of India should get the agreement on water distribution implemented and should also sanction Rs. 2500 crores without delay for cementing Sone Canal. so that 35,

00, 000 acres of land could be irrigated. (*Inter-ruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get the chance when your turn comes. Please take your seat. I am following the serial number here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I demand institution of CBI inquiry into the scandal of blackmailing and inhuman treatment meted out to women in Ajmer and making of porno graphic films. In Ajmer persons of perverted mentality and some Youth Congress workers belonging to affluent families trapped school and college going girls and ladies into their dragnet and took to their farm houses and robbed them of their modesty and prepared porno graphic films. This incident was widely covered by Radio, T.V., magazines and newspapers and even was reported by BBC. This is a blot on our society and is disgraceful for the entire women folk of India. Some persons were apprehended in this connection, but were let off under political pressure. Under the Presidents rule files of this case are gathering dust.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I demand that the person involved in the incident should be immediately apprehended again and CBI inquiry should also be instituted. To prevent recurrence of such incidents most stringent punishment must be meted out to the guilty so that the modesty of the entire womenfolk could be safeguarded.

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRSAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention towards steps motherly treatment being meted out to Santhal Pargana and Chhota Nagpur districts of Bihar. Just 10 per cent of the land in these two districts has irrigation facilities. For the last 8 years all the schemes are lying suspended. Not a single scheme has been taken up during this

period. For lack of sanction of funds by the Minor Irrigation Department even petty works could not be taken up. Irrigation schemes started 3 years back has been suspended. As a result of it Santhal Pargana and Chhota Nagpur areas are in the grip of severe drought. Sir, therefore, through you, I demand that the Government of India independently ponder over about providing irrigation facilities in the area known as Jharkhand, which is continuously in the grip of drought, to save it from famine conditions.

Since 2nd April teachers of Universities are on strike. As a result of which students studies are being adversely affected. If the strike continues then the examination will not be conducted on time thereby endangering the future of the students. Attitude of the UGC regarding the promotion of the teachers has caused bitterness among the teachers. Teachers are demanding timely payment of salaries, time bound promotions and relaxation in age limit. I urge the Government of India to intervene in the matter and get all their reasonable demands accepted to break the strike.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 3-4 months back I drew the attention of the House towards the incidence of panthers venturing out of Sanjay Gandhi National Park in Bombay North. A panther also came under the wheels of 'BEST' bus, whose photograph also I laid on the Table of the House. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on one side of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park is Bombay city and on its other side is Thane. The number of Panthers is increasing very rapidly in this area. In order to have their prey, the Panthers have started fleeing from the forests to city. Nearly 13 children have fallen prey to the panthers, during last three years there. Many children were attacked while they were sleeping at night. Recently on the 4th May at 11 a.m. when the members of a family were viewing television programme a five year old panther jumped into their house from the neighboring house. At that time a scene of a gruesome murder was being telecast on the television. The panther pounced on the televi-

sion and you can imagine the condition of the inmates of the House at that time.

I, therefore, demand that since there is a National Park near the city, a protection wall needs to be constructed there. If this is not done, the panther will come out time and again. Panthers ought to live in the National Park. But in order to protect the people from them, this aspect requires immediate consideration and a protection wall should be constructed with a view to find a permanent solution to this problem. This is my demand and I want that such incidents should not occur in future so that we may not have any chance to make a complaint and the Central Government should look after the National Park property. The Government should make a statement in the House about the remedial measures likely to be taken in this regard. This is what I want to submit. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRUPASINDU BHOI (Sambalpur): There is constitutional crisis in my area.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to resolve the Constitutional crisis during Zero Hour? Please take your seat. I am allowing everybody to speak according to the order of the list.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get your chance. Please take your seat. Why are you shouting? Nothing is going on record. Whatever Shri Govinda Chandra Munda speaks will go on record.

SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Govt. of India through you to the problems of the workers of the Sponge Iron Plant at Palastpong in Keonjhar district, Orissa. The Sponge Iron Plant is located in my constituency. Most of the workers working in the plant

are local people. Now the plant authority has adopted the attitude which is not favorable to workers. The authority has started retrenching to the workers from their jobs in one greatest of the other since 1st January, 1993. As many as 200 workers are the people of Keonjhar and they belong to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other weaker section of the society. The retrenched workers have now been facing a serious problem. They are passing their days with great misery. As you know, Sir, the entire district of Keonjhar has been reeling under the severe drought. In such situation, the workers have no other way to earn their livelihood. They are not getting any job. As such, I demand that all those 200 retrenched workers should be reinstated forthwith and no other workers should be retrenched.

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deograh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a very serious matter. An unprecedented situation has arisen in Orissa yesterday in the Secretariat.

MR. CHARIMAN: You have to raise the topic of scarcity of drinking water in Delhi.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I have given notice on two subjects. (*Interruptions*)

I have given notice on two subjects. I have given first priority to this. I chose this as number one issue. It is a matter of grave national concern. In Orissa, in the Secretariat which is the headquarters of the State Administration there was rampage (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): A meeting is to be held at the residence of the hon. Prime Minister today at 4 p.m. regarding the scarcity of water in Delhi. Therefore, it needs not to be discussed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to know whether the

subject relating to State Governments can be discussed here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: We never interrupt you. Pleased take your seat. Please listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Sir, I may be given an opportunity., Kindly give me an opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you not raising the issue of drinking water scarcity in Delhi Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I have given notice on two different subjects. How can it happen like this (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMANORANJAN BAHAKHTA: I have also given a notice on the subject.

MR. CHARIMAN: When your turn comes, I will call you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Chariman, I may be allowed to raise this matter. This is an injustice done to me. I have given notice on two subjects. First, I chose this subject. The State administration has been paraysed. There is a break of constitutional machinery. The Chief Minister, the Chief Secretary etc. have been manhandled. There is no administration. What is this? There is no rule, no law and order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, you say what you want to.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): What happened there; are stones being thrown on the Chief Minister? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: An incident has already taken place in the office of Orissa Congress party. But I want to know whether discussion will be held here on the issues pertaining to State Governments. Will it yield any result if the Congress party is disciplined. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I have given notice on two subjects. forest, I am choosing this subject. Please given me protection. You please ask him to behave.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got my permission. Please speak.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: There is no question of politics in this. Let me make it very clear. Let them not be agitated over it. Let they be given the opportunity to speak. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

I am not discussing what happened in the office of the Congress Party. First you listen to me. I am raising an issue relating to the administration there. Administration and headquarters are the same things.. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

As I said earlier, it is a matter of grave national concern. That happened yesterday in the Secretariat of Orissa, the headquarters of State Administration is there has been rampage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given notice on ' strike of Orissa Secretariat Employee's You have also given notice of it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to know whether and hon. Member can be allowed to raise questions on

two different subjects do the rules permit it?
(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Please speak what you were wanted to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: A Member raise more than one issue?

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: The State Government employees are on strike. Certain facilities which they have been enjoying for the last several years like the LTC benefit, surrender leave benefit have been withdrawn. They were agitated. It has been reported that they went on a rampage. (*Interruptions*)

Kindly give me a chance. It may happen to anybody, anywhere. There has been violence. I condemn violence. Violence is bad in a democracy. Violence has to be condemned by everyone. But, at the same time, even people in authority should have behaved with restraint. They should restrain themselves.

There is an unprecedented situation in Orissa (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can a discussion be held here about the Strike of the State Government Employees? You are not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Can a discussion be held here about the Strike of the State Government employees? Chief Minister has beaten somebody. It needs to be mentioned here.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: In Orissa, employees are not getting their salary on first. They are getting it on 10th. About Rs. 70 crores

which has been given to Orissa for relief measures from the PM's Relief Fund was deposited with the RBI and being spent towards disbursement of salary. All these things are going on. There is absolutely no constitutional machinery working there. The law and order situation has deteriorated. Financial irregularities are very much there. The salary is not paid to the employees on the first of next month. Students are agitated; employees are agitated. Again I say that there should be nonviolence. At the same time, there should be normally restored to the situation cannot run. Therefore, I appeal to the Government of India to immediately intervene and take immediate steps for the restoration of law and order there as per the provisions of the Constitution. (*Interruptions*) They should consider imposing the President's rule in Orissa in such a situation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rameagartos speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: All the time, this is followed and now you are changing it. (*Interruptions*)

All the time, on the same subject, everybody is given a chance. If my notice is not there on the same subject, you do not call me (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You would also have an opportunity to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am deeply distressed to state that a powerful bomb-blast took place in a public meeting of the National President of the Samajwadi

party and the former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Shri Mulayam Singh in the evening of the 4th May in Raisen district, Madhya Pradesh in which thousands of women, men and youth were present. A plot was hatched to attack them enroute of their journey also. Sir, I want to say that people of the Bharatiya Janata Party are behind it. They are spreading disturbances in the country and posing a threat to the democracy.

Sir, the Samajwadi party workers had already given information to the S.P. and the D.M. of that area that some persons will try to create disturbances in the meeting of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. In spite of this, the D.M. and the S.P. took no measures and no responsible officer was present in the meeting. (*Interruptions*)

A powerful balst was made there, the electricity line was sabpped and a plot was hatched in their way of the journey. Baratiya Janata paritigs behind this incident. Through you, I, therefore, demand the Government and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to hold a C.B.I. enquiry into this incident and penalise the people involved in it.

Sir, further I would like to say that there has been several incidents of attack on Shri Mulayam Singh, So. I would request you to provide adequate security to him. through you I would like to request the hon. Minister to make a statement in the House on this incident. Home Minister is not present here but I would like to inform Shri Rajesh Pilot, who is also responsible Minister in the Government and is present in the House that he should make a statement in this regard and announce a C.B.I., inquiry into the matter immediately.

SHRI MANORAJANM BHAKTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in today's newspapers there is a news item to the effect that in administrative headquater of Orissa State Government i.e. in Bhubaneshwar, Chief Minister, other senior Ministers, Chief Secretary and other officials had been beaten up by the employees working

there. I would not like to say anything as to whether the State Government is right or wrong. But I would like Biju Patnaik and his other colleagues should be condemned by all sections of this House. This is dangerous for democracy. Such violence should not take place in future.

Secondly, I would like to point out that if Chief Minister and other Ministers of a State will not be able to accomplish their duty, how the administration will pull on Proper functioning of administration is must you know how relief is to be provided. I think that the Central Government should Take prompt and proper action in this matter.

[*English*]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with deep sorrow and anguish, of course, we should not mourn, I say that the assault on Shri Biju Patnaik and other officials who were beaten up by the employees has figured in the newspapers and B.B.C. London. It is very alarming because Shri Biju Patnaik was manhandled by the employees when the Chief Minister can down to pacify the employees. Chapplas and broken flower pots were thrown at him. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you an opportunity to speak but you are reading from newspapers. Please say something different and additional to what Mr. Panigrahi and Mr. Bhakta has said.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. KRUPASIHUBHOI: I am adding a new point Sir,

MR. CHARIMAN; Otherwise, I will call Shri Srikanta Jena.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: On the floor of the House, we talk of federal structure. This is a State subject and we should not intervene in these things. But, here, the Chief Minister and the whole administration has been beaten up.

MR. CHARIMAN: This is not fair. This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: In this crisis, I urge upon the Central Government it immediately come to the rescue of the Orissa State and take away Shri Biju Patnaik and his staff to some other place and immediately impose President's Rule in the State. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Please give me an opportunity also to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whether there will be a regular debate on this issue. How other members who want to speak on some different subjects, will get opportunity to speak..

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Chariman, Sir, what has happened in the State Capital of Orissa, yesterday.. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHARIMAN: What are you saying?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHARIMAN: Please take your seat.

What is this? Please take your seat. I have called Shri Srikanta Jena.

SHRI MRUTYANJAYA NAYA (Phulbani): I am also a Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are a Member and he is also a Member. Everybody sitting here is a Member. Why are you disturbing others?

SHRI MRUTYANJAYA NAYAK: I have another point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance. Please take your seat.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what has happened in Orissa, yesterday, is really very unfortunate and anybody will condemn it.

Hon. Members, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi and Shri Manoranjan Bhakat have raised this issue and they have one to extent of saying that the Central Government should intervene. The Chief Minister did not want it. He is the victim of the austerity measures which were the slogan of Shri Manmohan Singh and Shri Narasimha Rao. He is the Chairman of the Sub-Committee or the austerity measures of NDC. He did not agree with the employees; he did not give some benefits which they were getting. He said that Orissa is reeling under severe drought conditions and the financial situation of the State is very bad and he is not in a position to release whatever benefit they were getting. That is the reason for which the employees get agitated and brought the situation to this pass.

The way the Congress Party is behaving in Orissa and swelling the whole thing is most unfortunate.. *(Interruptions)*. The way the Congress Leadership there have demonstrated on this issue, the violence in the Congress Party office has brought this issue to this stage. They have injected this issue to some quarters of the employees who have created this kind of a situation. The Chief Minister asked the Police Officers not to fire though the SP said that the situation was there to fire. But the Chief Minister said whatever they want to do, let them do, do not

allow the policemen to open fire. That was the situation.

He is the victim of the situation because the State Government is really facing serious financial crunch. Because of this situation I think if Shri Sriballav Panigrahi is really pleading with the Central Government, I will appeal to the Congress Party to plead before the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to release immediately some funds at least to meet the situation.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: They will swindle the money and misspend it (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. It is not a debate on Orissa.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Nothing is going on record. Please take your seat. I have called Shri Mratyunjaya Nayak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMRUTYUNJAYANAYAK: The situation in Orisa is quite serious. There is a prolonged demand by the employees in view of the curtailment of DA and other local incentives which have been already there. It is a backward State and there are backward districts also. That is an incentive already provided by the Central Government also. So there is a resentment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are adding nothing new. Shri Nayak, you have given no notice. You raised your hand and I allowed you to speak. so many Members from Orissa have expressed their views. Please take your seat now. Shri Bhagawan Shankar Rawat.

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: (Agra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the last date for submission of application forms for Civil Services (Preliminary) examination, 1993 conducted by Union Public Service Commission, was 22nd February, 1993. The applications were to be submitted by self or by registered post. Applicants from all over the country had sent their application forms by registered post, but due to slow agitation in R.M.S. office for the demand of overtime allowance, the application forms sent by applicants by registered post could not reach U.P.S.C. office in time. The mail was laying in sorting section of R.M.S. Approximately 18,000 application forms, sent by registered post by the applicants, reached U.P.S.C. office late on 23rd and 24th February. They were lying for several days in R.M.S. office. U.P.S.C. has rejected these applications on the ground that these were received after the last date for submission of forms had expired. The examination is scheduled for 13.6.93. Applicants are being punished without their fault and are not being allowed to take examination. It is a cruel joke with their future. So I urge upon the Government to permit such applications to take civil service (Preliminary) examination, 1993 whose application forms were laying in R.M.S. office before 22nd February for distribution. (*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs

SHRI K.P. REDDAIHA YADAV (Machilipatnam): I have been waiting for the last one hour for my turn, now I should be given an opportunity to speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get chance on your turn.

SHRI K.P. RADDIAH YADAV: Will everybody have to speak on his turn? Don't do so.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, your serial number is 34/

(Interruptions)[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: 35 members have given notices..

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any such charge can't be leveled. I have followed the list. Please take your seat. All Members who have given notice may not get chance. 35 Members have given notices..

SHRI VINAYKATIYAR (Farizabad): I have also given notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your too might have given notice. Rabi Ray ji, if you like to arise a very important issue, you can raise a very important issue, you can riae otherwise we will take up this matter tomorrow. You are very much concerned about this issue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to a very important issue. You know that 40th National Film Award Function was organised on 5th. In the entire country and in all newspapers. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your notice has not been received timely. Don't argue with chair. Your notice has not been received before 10 a.m. Your name does not figure in the list of the Secretariat. You, please sit down. Don't argue.

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to a very shameful incident 40th National Film Award Function was held on 5th of this month.. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Katiyar, there is a

list of Members whose notices were received before 10 am, for raising matters of urgent public importance, after Question Hour. Your name is there in the list of those who have submitted their notice after 10 am. But, you are raising your hands all the time and arguing with me.

(Interruptions)[*Translation*]

DR. KRUPASINDHUBHOI: Mr. Charima Sir, my name also figures in the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just now, you got the chance and again you are raising a matter. Is it a different issue. Is it fair?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Submission will be made lateron. Are you making submission now?

[*English*]

This is not fair. Mr. Wasnik, please control your Members.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that the House is aware of the 40th National Film Award Function held on 5th of this month. I thought that the Government will give a suo-motto statement in this regard in the House. After holding the office our hon. President had attended the 40th National Film Award Function for the first time to give away the awards. Whatever happened there, is very shameful. The Government should have apologized for that incident. I would like to read out the comments made by a leading newspaper today about this incident., This function was organised by the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the arrangements made for delivering speech by the hon. President has proved a failure. In this regard there is a general opinion that it is the most deplorable lapse. Comments

appeared in the newspapers show as to how people think about this incident. The editorial of the said newspaper reads as below..

MR. CHARIMAN: leave editorial comment and out your own point.

SHRI RABI RAY: I would like to read out a sentence.

[English]

"This incident would have convinced even the most incurable optimist that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and organisations under it, simply do not or they do not want to bother to have acquiring professional technical expertise to make any show a success."

[Translation]

My submission is that the Government should have given a suo-motto statement in this regard and I doubt that some sabotage has been done there. The Government has merely appointed an Inquiry Committee but this element of sabotage should have been inquired into thoroughly as to how the hon. President has been insulted and embarrassed.

I would like to say that the Government should take the House into confidence and make a statement in this regard.

This is my submission.

13.05 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement on action taken or proposed to be taken

On Convention No 170. and Recommendation No 17 and adopted by the 77th Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation (June 90) etc etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri P.A. Sangma. I beg to lay on the Table-

- (i) Statement (Hindi and English versions) on action taken or proposed to be taken on Convention No. 170 and Recommendation No. 177 adopted by the 77th Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation (June 1990).

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4009/93]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) on action taken or proposed to be taken on Convention No. 171, Recommendation No. 178 and Protocol of 1990 adopted by the 7th Session of the International Labour Conference (June 1990) [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4010/93]

Uttar Pradesh Motor Gadi (Yatrikar) (Ninth Amendment) Nigamahwali, 1992 and statement showing reactions for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Motor Gadi (Yatri-Kar) (Ninth Amendment) Niyamawali, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 1339-T/XXX-4-2 (1)-P-88 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 2nd September, 1992, under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Uttar Pradesh Motor-Gadi (Yatri-Kar) Adhiniyam, 1962 read

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]

with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 6th December, 1992 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4011/93]

- (3) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Amendment Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.S 339 (e) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1993, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 10/12/93]

- (4) A copy of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Fixation of Rates for the Use of Landing Places, Wharves, Quays, Warehouses Sheds and other Miscellaneous Services) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.S 428 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1992, under section 6(2b) of the Indian Ports Act, 1998.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 40/13/93]

- (5) a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 15th December, 1992 issued by the President in relation to the state of Rajasthan:-

- (a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur for the year 1990-91, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur, for the year 1990-91.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4014/93]

- (b) (i) Annual Accounts of the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur, for the year 1991-92.

- (6) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4015/93]

Notification under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1982

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Imports (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 206 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1993, under sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4016/93]

Notification under Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEARAMURTHY) I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 293 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March 1993, together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of customs duty of five per cent ad valorem on wood in the rough and wood roughly squared and half-squared, but not further manufactured and produced or manufactured in Burana.
- (ii) G.S.R. 344 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1993 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the notification when imported into India, from the whole of the duty of Customs livable thereon.
- (iii) G.S.R. 353 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1993, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods manufactured in Nepal containing Nepalese Labour content, Nepalese material content and Indian material content, the sum total of which, in terms of value, not less than fifty per cent of the ex-factory price of the goods when imported into India from Nepal, from the whole of the duty of customs livable thereon, subject to certain conditions.
- (iv) S.O. 211 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1993, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversions of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of as-

essment of Import and calculations of Stamp duty.

- (v) S.O. 212 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1993, together with explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency of vice-versa for purpose of assessment of exports and calculation of Stamp duty.
- (vi) S.O. 273 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1993, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversions of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency of vice-versa for purpose of assessment of exports and calculation of Stamp duty.
- (vii) S.O. 274 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1993, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for purpose of assessment of imports and calculation of Stamp duty.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T.4017/93]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

- (i) G.S.R. 345 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1993, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to certain Notifications mentioned in the notification.
- (ii) G.S.R. 351 (E) published in Gazette of

[Sh. M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy]

of India dated the 31st March, 1993, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to notification No. 1/92-CE, dated the 28th February, 1993 so as to provide that goods cleared by units using brand names of National Small Industries Cooperation would also be eligible to avail of the exemption.

(iii) G.S.R. 363 (E) published in Gazettee of India dated the 2nd April, 1993, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding notification No. 258/67-CE, dated the 2nd December, 1967.

(iv) G.S.R. 352 (E) published in Gazettee of India dated the 31st March, 1993, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the notification No. 13/92-Ce, dated the 14th May, 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4018/93]

(3) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:-

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (No. 2 of 1993) for the year ended the 31st March, 1992 (Scientific Departments).

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4019/93]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (No. 6 of 1993) for the year ended the 31st March, 1992 (Civil).

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4020/93]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (No. 14 of 1993) for the (Civil) Disinvestment of Government Shareholding in Selected Public Sector Enterprises during the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4022/93]

(iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (No. 10 of 1993) for the year ended the 31st March, 1992 (Railways).

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4023/93]

(v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (No. 10 of 1993) for the year ended the 31st March, 1992 (Railways).

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4023/93]

(4) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:-

(i) The life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Second Amendment rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 43 (E) in Gazettee of India dated the 4th February 1993,

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 4024/93]

(iii) The Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1993

published in Notification No. G.R.S.R. 47 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1993.

13.07 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[Placed in Library See No. L.T.4025/93]

[English]

**Madhya Pradesh Adhya Ksha taha
Udhyaksha tath Neta Pralipaksha (Velan
Tatha Batta) Lauces (Amendment) Act,
1993 (President Act No. 9 of 1993)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri P. R. Kumaramanglam,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Madhya Pradesh Adhyakash Tatha Udyakash Tatha Neta Pratipakash (Vetan Tatha Batta) Laws (Amendment) Act, 1993 (President Act No. 9 of 1993) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1993, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Madhya Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T.4026/93]

13.06 hrs

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**Minutes of fourteenth to Twenty-First
sittings**

[English]

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswaar); Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Fourteenth to Twenty-First sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI UKUL WASNIK): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 10th May, 1993, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of:-
 - (a) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1993
 - (b) The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Bill, 1993.
 - (c) The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1990 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (d) The Central Laws (Extension to Arunachal Pradesh) Bill, 1992 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (e) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1992 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (f) The Tezpur University Bill, 1992: passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (g) The National Council for Teach

[Sh. Ukul Wasnik]

Education Bill, 1992

3. Discussion on the Resolutions regarding extension of President's rule in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.
4. Discussion on Verma Commission Report.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):

Sir, the following items may be concluded in the next week's agenda.

1. Need to set up Press Information Bureau for the benefit of daily newspapers brought out in Ajmer, the heart of Rajasthan.
2. Need to make adequate arrangement of water in Pushkhar Sarovar for boy bath of pilgrims after dissecting the sarovar and condoling sand following from hills with water at the most revered pilgrimage Pushkar.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR

(Jaisalmer): Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. An announcement regarding setting up of National Rural Bank should be made in the current session.
2. The Government should make an announcement regarding reservation for other backward classes from this financial year.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muttupuzha): Sir, following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Regarding problems faced by telephone subscribers and telephone public booth operators many of whom are very poor and physically handicapped.
2. Regarding serious problems faced by farmers by decision to import 10,000 tons of natural rubber and the reduction of import duty from 70 per cent to 25 per cent.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's agenda.

Regarding loss suffered due to conflagration in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and particularly in Deoria district and distribution of relief material among the rural people.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Sir, following items may be included in the next week agenda:

1. Regarding several fresh big irrigation schemes of Rajasthan lying pending with the Union Government.
2. Regarding delay in setting up of Telephone Exchange in Kota.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Sir, following item, may be included in the list of business for the next week:

Regarding conducting of Examination by UPSC through Hindi medium in accordance with the provisions of Article 343 of the Constitution wherein it has been provided that Hindi in Devnagri Script is the official language.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIA (Ujjain): Sir, following items may be included in the list of business of the next week:

1. Regarding adequate arrangements to

The motion was adopted.

resolve the drinking water crisis prevailing in the urban and rural areas of Madhya Pradesh.

13.12. hrs.

2. Regarding arrangement of additional coaches for the common people and daily commuters without taking any additional surcharge.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

14.26 hrs

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU (Sambalpur): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at twenty-six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRINITISH KUMAR- in the Chair]

[English]

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY
RAJYA SABHA:

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIS B CHAVAN): I be to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

1. Regarding need to investate the irregularities that have taken place in contract work involving Rs. 20 crores by the Directorate of Telecom Project in the Sambalpur District of Orissa.
2. Regarding urgent need to tackle the service drought situation and drinking water problem in Sambalpur and Bargarh Districts of Orissa.

13.11 1/2 hrs.

THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY EIGHTH REPORT

[English]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th may, 1993."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th may, 1993."

The is an increasing realisation all over the world that acts of crime and terrorism are fast acquiring international complexion. This trend has been substantially facilitated by the rapid strides made in recent years in the field of transportation and communication. The nexus across countries between the perpetrators and supporters of crime and terrorism can be destroyed and guilty brought to book only if widest measure of cooperation is established between the actions of law enforcing agencies of different countries. As a first step in this direction, an agreement between the Government of India and the Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was signed in London on 22nd September, 1992 to cooperate mutually in the investigation and prosecution of crime and the tracing, restraint and confiscation of the proceeds and instruments of crime and terrorist funds. The agreement between contracting States provides inter alia for search,

[Shri S B Chavan]

attachment and forfeiture of property derived from the commission of an offence, assistance in search and transfer of persons wanted for criminal activity, assistance in investigation and furnishing of evidence, etc. In order to implement this agreement it has become necessary to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Bill seeks to amend the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973 to provide for this.

I commend the Bill for consideration of this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

[*Transalation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has introduced a Bill seeking to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure Act. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs was saying that the world has come closer today for good cause as well as for sinister designs. Criminals flee from one country to another after committing a crime. This Bill has been introduced with a view to dealing with such persons. I wonder why there has been delay in bringing this Bill. For years together, at least since 1980, India has been witnessing terrorist activities and the terrorists are taking refuge in foreign countries and from there they continue to carry out their terrorist activities with the help of their agents in the country. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs alone can explain the reasons for delay in reaching an agreement in this regard with Britain which could be signed only in 1992. The terrorists easily manage to flee to other countries to hide themselves there. The extradition Treaty with the Government of Britain in this regard is a welcome step. The Bhartiya Janata Party is in

favour of making such a provision in this Bill.

The hon. Minister was just saying that with the help of this, the Government would be able to effectively deal with such cases. Criminals now cannot escape punishment under the garb of political asylum. Under this treaty comes such as cases of hijacking of planes, abduction, keeping somebody as hostage, committing murders, causing damage to property, possessing arms and explosives etc have been covered. But the point is can we solve the problem of the terrorists taking refuge in other countries by merely signing this accord with Britain? The activities of terrorists could have easily been contained, had a similar treaty been signed with America, Canada, and with gulf countries. It is surprising why the hon. prime Minister who has been participating in the SAARC Summits for several years has not got a similar agreement signed with the members of the SAARC countries. Should there not be a provision to be adopted by each Member of SAARC that its meeting would not be held unless and until each and every member country accepts the provisions of the said agreement? Should we not have put the same condition before Pakistan? Every body is now well aware that the culprits of Bombay bomb blasts have reached Pakistan via Dubai. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs as to what steps the Government have taken so far in this regard? What is the progress? Had there been an agreement with Pakistan during signing of SAARC Summit, India would not have to face disgrace for failure to trace out the culprits of bomb-incident. The disgrace could have been averted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the provision made under the agreement aims at combating terrorist activities only, but I do not endorse the view that all the crimes can be attributed to terrorist activities only. With increasing trade interests among the people of different countries there is cultural exchange also. It is a well known fact that a Dubai based noted industrialist or say a notorious person invests money in production of

films in India. There has been infiltration in all walks of life and it has encouraged criminal tendency and smuggling of narcotics. I would like to know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to this? When that person was investing money in the Indian film industry, did the Government not take note of it. Why did the Government overlook the fact the fact that he was becoming king pin of such activities. Why could the Government not check it? If the attention of the Government could not be drawn to it who is responsible for it? Surprisingly 7 or 9 big officers have also been held in connection with Bombay blast. Does not the Government monitor their activities. The Government does not take notice even if such persons develop and establish nexus with small offenders or with persons having criminal antecedents. The attention of the C.B.I. and other institutions should have been drawn to those facts. Why was it not so, This is why the Government had to go through a crisis. The bomb blasts in Bombay caused great damage. Innocent lives were lost and the country is ashamed of this. I do not feel that passing of such a Bill will alone solve the problem of terrorism. I have said earlier that India and other countries are linked to one another in terms of Social, Cultural and Economic issues and unless we keep an eye on those things and finally overcome criminal tendencies we would not be successful. We will have to make effective provisions or legislate a new law to punish these culprits. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs as to what is being done on the part of the Government to check and break the nexus that certain people of India have developed with such criminals settled abroad.

Such laws should be implemented more stringently so that the citizens of this country may feel secure and the unity and integrity of the nation may be maintained. The process of signing such agreements with other countries should also be speeded up.

The links of under-world criminals with influential persons in India are know to all. Since

these criminals have their links with big politicians, they should also be brought to book and provisions should be made in law so that we may arrest criminals.

Recently a close associate of a notorious man of Dubai visited India met big officers and ex-officers in Bombay and Delhi and went back to Dubai, which is quite surprising. Unless efforts are made to break their mutual links, we cannot succeed. Recently seven members of a family of a Gujarati businessman were murdered in Dubai and the culprit came to India. The Dubai Government asked Government of India for extradition of the said criminal and the murderer who is in India after the incidents of 12th march, and has links with high ups to the extent that the Government of India could not hand over him to Dubai Government or the Government of India refused to extradite him to Dubai Government. Why it is so? If we want to have good relations with other country, then why have we made so much delay in extraditing a criminal who has taken shelter in India? Why has the Government not handed over the murderer of a Gujarati family to Dubai? That is why the Government of Dubai is showing its reluctance in handing over the culprits of Bombay bomb blasts saying that since the Government of India had not cooperated with them in handing over their criminal, they are unable to help the Government of India now. Unless the Government keeps a watch over such incidents thoroughly, it will not be able to check them.

Some time back, a resident of Kerala State, who was serving in Gulf country, stole a sum of Rs. two crore in that country and come to India. The Government of that country awarded him imprisonment for few years and imposed a fine of Rs. 50,000. After that incident the culprit is living in Kerala. His photographs along with a report of sending him back also appeared in local newspaper but the Government of India is not extraditing him. Unless we cooperate with other countries, how can we expect any cooperation from them? Therefore, the need of the hour is that well should enter into an agreement

[Sh. Rameshwar Patidar]

with other countries on all such issues.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not agree that the amendments to Criminal Procedure Code we are going to make are comprehensive because these are not foot proof even today. It is not a comprehensive Bill. In 1974 when the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 was amended, it came to our notice that a long list of compoundable cases is given in the Code under section 320. Similarly, under section 379 of Cr. P. C. of 1898 it is given that both the parties can compromise in cases of theft up to Rs. 250. when this Criminal Procedure Code was amended in 1973, when comprehensive amendments were made, the words "Rs.250" were not changed. There is no harm if this amount is raised to Rs. 25,000? Therefore, such minor amendments which should have been made by now, have not been made so far. I would like to know why such amendments are not made through the present Bill while there is entire machinery at the disposal of the Government which can assess the practical aspects of such cases. Should the high officers not pay attention to these minor points? I want to say that in other cases of crime in which anti-national crimes are committed either against our country or against other countries, if the parties agree to compound, why should they not be allowed to do so? We should also make such amendment, what harm can be there in it?

I know that many States have suspended the provision of anticipatory bail as a result of which the innocent persons, who are implicated unnecessarily in one case or the other, have to suffer a lot. I would like to suggest the hon. Home Minister through you that an amendment to restore this provision should also be made.

In the end, I would like to add one more thing regarding some recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission. For the expansion and decentralisation of judiciary, the Jaswant Singh Commission had recommended that more benches of High Courts suggested for setting up

of a Bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court at Raipur. Similarly, the Commission also recommended the setting up of Benches of High Courts at Madurai and Agra. But after the lapse of so many years the Central Government has not taken any action on the recommendations. Therefore, I would like to say that it would be beneficial to the people if such amendments are also made in this Bill. With these words, I welcome the Bill.

SHRIMO HAN SINGH (Deoria): Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has moved for the consideration of the House the terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill to extend the period of enforcement of the Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, connected therewith, to confiscate properties under agreements signed with Britain. I regret to say that the Government is not effective in checking terrorists' activities. Sometimes, when militants are in stronger position, the Government make complete surrender before them.

In Andhra Pradesh, when some naxalites were arrested under criminal law while committing violence and lodged in jails there, some of the naxalites kidnapped some distinguished persons in order to mount pressure on Government. With the result, the Government had to compromise with them and had to let off those who were fogged in jails. Similarly, in order to prevent terrorist activities in the country, TADA was enforced in 1985, it was assured by Government that it would be used only in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, where terrorists activities were on the increase, and the Government would create such atmosphere within a period of two years that the country will become free from such activities. But the disease is acquiring serious dimensions with every dose of medicine. You can see that terrorists activities are increasing all over the country and our Government is incompetent to check them.

Earlier such agreement was also signed among the SAARC countries to deal with

terrorist activities and to wipe out terrorists activities from this region but after the Bombay bomb blasts, the culprits took shelter in other country and our Minister of External Affairs is saying one thing and the Home Minister is saying different thing on the same issue.

Recently, a summit of Islamic countries was held at karachi in which the delegates from 51-51 countries participated. A resolution was passed there that if government of India did not stop repressive measures in Kashmir, all the 51-52 Islamic countries would sever their trade and commercial ties with India. such resolution was passed by those countries in that conference. They have also threatened India that lakhs of non-resident Indians who are serving in Islamic countries would not be allowed to work there if repressive measures were not stopped by the Government of India. such a resolution was passed at the Summit of Islamic countries.

I regret to say that the Government of India which should have expressed its strong protest, did not so at any stage or at any platform. Recently, there have been news that America has changed its policy, suddenly it has started claiming that it is against terrorism. The Government of America seized the property of the citizens of a few countries like Cuba, Iraav, Iran and Syria which were declared terrorist States by America. How ever, I would like to ask whether American Government does not involve itself in terrorist activities being run by it in small countries including Cuba. The American Government itself interfered the internal affairs of Cuba by encouraging terrorist activities there, and now it has adopted a new strategy to make fight the countries with each other in the name of being the Champion of Anti-terrorist forces through out the entire world. The Government of India should not be misled through it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that if at all the Union Government is serious in this regard, there are clear evidences that some people have earned a huge property by means of Mafia activities in the country. They are the

people who have got political proction of the ruling party. It is due to such political influence that some people manage to get licences issued for the cultivation of opium. There are clear evidences to the effect that such licence holders do more cultivation than they are eligible, and thus they have been working as a big medium for the suggling of opium to other countries. The black money earned in this manner is misused to encourage terrorist activities in the country. Therefore, I would like the Government of India to enforce strictness with regard to opium cultivation, it may even ban this cultivation. If the Government does not take measures to this effect, the recent agreement made with Britain would in no way help in checking foreign interference in the internal affairs of this country or in discouraging terrorist activities in this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently an incident took place in Assam, the Union Government reached an agreement with the Bodo agitators and claimed that Bodo agitation had been stopped. The hon. Minister of Internal Security was applauded all over the country for his efforts to control terrorism rising in Assam However, immediately after this a senior officer of a Tea Exporting Company has been Kidnapped by the Bodo extremists who are demanding a ransom of Rs. 10 crores. It is to be noted that the officer is the son of the great freedom fighter and the first Chief Minister Shri Bardoloi. One of the questions was raised in the House today concerning with the proposal of promoting export of tea and coffee in the next five years through which the Government may earn about Rs. 7500 crores. However, the tea companies in Assam have warned the Government that in view of the increasing cases of Kidnapping of the officials of tea companies and the failure of the Government to provide any security to them, they will have to stop their work in Assam.

The Government enacts laws one after the other and sign international agreements. This House also gives authority to the Government to restore peace in the society and the country. However, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I regret to say that

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

despite having adequate powers, the Union Government has failed to control the terrorist activities. Moreover the officials have continuously been misusing these laws and powers. I would like the Government to assure this august House that the right to confiscate property would not be misused the way TADA is being misused.

With these words I would like to state that despite having so many right and powers, the Government has failed and will fail in future too in checking the terrorist activities in the country, rather these activities are likely to increase. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this Bill.

[English]

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deoghar):
Mr. chairman, Sir, with pleasure I rise to support this Bill.

In fact, this is a happy price of legislation that we are going to enact today.

This Bill naturally is the offshoot or the natural consequence of the historic treaty our hon. Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan signed with his counterpart in U.K., the British Home Secretary, Mr. Kenneth Clarke in September. The purpose of the Bill has already been explained and absolutely there cannot be two opinions about the laudable purpose underlying it. There is nothing to oppose, it receives the wide support from all sections of the House. Though the efforts date back to 1985 when late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited Great Britain obviously after the assassination of late prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a beginning was made and that was not seriously pursued. Anyway, since last one year, there was seriousness on the part of the Government of India and as a result this much needed treaty was signed. All of us know that terrorists after committing heinous offences in our country were merrily fleeing to other countries. One such country is

Great Britain and that was like a haven for them. They are going elsewhere also. Of course, they are getting support from Pakistan, everybody knows it in our country. This is the success story of the least diplomacy on a subject which has aroused such a considerable political passion in U.K. Together with this, India and Britain signed a historic extradition treaty and an agreement on confiscation of extremists assets heralding a new era of bilateral co-operation against terrorism and drug trafficking. Both these new agreements which complement each other are of moments significance to India's interests. What is required is that these agreements should be properly implemented.

As we know, the terrorism is an increasing international phenomenon. However, whatever we may try exclusively or singularly we cannot contain it. In such a situation, it is imperative that we have to go in for a similar treaty with different countries; with our neighboring country and with other countries also, wherever possible. Therefore, this is a beginning.

About terrorism, there has been some discussion with SAARC countries. But, Probably with each of the SAARC countries, such agreements are required to be reached. As we are all aware, that terrorists are not only taking shelter in U.K., in Great Britain but also the terrorists activities in India were being funded largely by some Gurudwaras, situated in London or in different parts of U.K. The flow of funds from British Gurdwaras to terrorists in Punjab is quite known. According to an estimation, about 80 per cent of the Sikh shrines in Britain are the terrorist dens and nearly 10 million are siphoned off annually to Punjab through spurious routes, mostly through Pakistan. Naturally with this treaty and other agreement signed, giving effect to the provisions of the treaty necessitates this amendment to the CRPC. Therefore, from so many angles, this treaty etc. is of vital importance.

I would like to add one thing that a champion of disinformation is being carried on by Pakistan systematically. We are aware of it and we have

to take necessary remedial measures in this connection. Recently, there was a Conference of Organisation of Islamic countries, which was concluded very recently in Karachi, were they could succeed in passing a Resolution against India on Kashmir issue. Is it not the outcome of such disinformation camp in so ruthlessly carried on by our neighbouring country, Pakistan?

About Sri Lanka, there was a national funeral of Shri Premadasa yesterday, who was also a victim of terrorism. The main accused in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case Mr. Prabhakar is also taking shelter there. Sri Lanka should co-operate with India in also extraditing this main accused and the government of India can think of some sort of a joint action with Sri Lanka and other countries wherever possible.

About Memon brothers and Bombay blast case, it is in everybody's knowledge where they are hiding; what sort of support our neighboring country Pakistan is giving. This is every useful historic treaty which Shri S.B. Chavan had signed with his counterpart in U.K.

15.00 hrs.

And it is the beginning rather and it has naturally strengthened our bilateral relationship. It has opened up a new vista. This should be extended to as many other countries as possible.

Sir, with these words, I once again support this Bill. I congratulate our Home Minister who has taken the initiative. Earlier there was a beginning and now he has pursued it to its logical conclusion. I wish the purpose underlined in this Bill will be achieved by and large by the sincere and serious action of the Government of India and with the cooperation of all concerned in different political parties.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. This Bill is a long felt necessity, particularly when we

realise that all around our country everywhere, we find our enemies hiding and they are waiting to attack the Indian territory and our interests.

Now, the Government has felt that this kind of a Bill is necessary and this Bill was introduced in the other House. It was thoroughly discussed there and it was passed. As far as this House is concerned, we are entitled to go through the Bill and suggest any more amendments etc., if necessary.

1502 hrs.

(SRIMATIMALINI BHATTACHARYA -
in the Chair)

Sir I want to dares on thing. In this country, we are having India penal Code and Criminal procedure Code. During the British Period also we have tried it. Actually it was not implemented wherever it was absolutely necessary; particularly after independence what we see is, instead of implementing or acting according to the provisions of the law, we see that the ruling party is injecting politics while apprehending the criminals. In order to extradite the criminals who had committed offence in India, the passing of this Bill is not necessary. In this country, we have many laws. But when they are implemented, politics is being injected.

Sir, we have many people who had committed offences in India like in the Befors case. They are freely coming here and going out of the country. They are meeting their friends and relatives here and they are safeguarding their interests. We are having sufficient provisions under the law to arrest them when they come into our country and we can put them inside the prison also.

We realise the position only when they come and leave our country. So, my submissions simply this amendment will not be sufficient. The government must have the will to implement it. For example, regarding the Bombay bomb blasts, we hear that some Indian

[Sh. M. Ramanna Rai]

national who is staying in Dubai is behind this and we further hear that he was coming here every three or four months and going to Bombay and Bangalore and he is having his wife also at bangalore. Without any difficulty he is coming there. Now, Dubai is not prepared to extradite him. when he is coming here freely without any obstruction, we are not arresting him. So, my apprehension is, after this Bill becomes an Act, unless the Government is very much interested and very much particular regarding arresting of culprits, then this Bill will also be of no use.

In the past, we had experienced that after some serious crime has been committed, politics is being injected and then everything goes on vain. for example, regarding the Bombay bomb blasts, all the parties in this country are for an inquiry by the CBI, because in this country all the parties now realise that if it is entrusted to the CBI all the necessary persons will be questioned and then the truth will come out. But, at the same time, the Government of Maharashtra is not interested in the CBI inquiry and it is saying that the maharashtra police are capable of pinpointing the culprit. But what kind of pinpointing is there when the culprit is in Dubai? That Dubai-based culprit is having connections with the people in the ruling party in India. In that case, if the case is entrusted to the CBI, then the truth will come out and many political leaders will have to face the truth. So, the mere passing of this Bill is not sufficient. The Government must take all the necessary steps to implement it with all seriousness and sincerity. Then only we will know as to who are our friends and who are not our friends in this country.

With these few words, I support the Bill brought foreword by the Government and I thank the Chairperson for having given me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (BUXAR):
Mr. chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. It is a matter related to the two countries, therefore, it

is not appropriate to oppose it. The Government has made an agreement according to which America and England have also offered to assist on our struggle against terrorism. Therefore, I support this Bill. At the same time I would like to submit that the Government should contemplate as to why the present situation arose in the country, and why we have been forced to seek foreign assistance in fighting against terrorism. Did we enforce the law stringently? I would like to submit in clear words that if the present laws to this effect—whether Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code or the Constitution of India are enforced effectively, no extra efforts would be required to check this tendency. these provisions are quite effective to control the situation but I am unable to understand why the Government resists to enforce it when there is a great need of it. Under CPC order 139(1) and (2) permission from civil court has to be obtained to enter into other territory, and the court through that order disallows any person to do so. All citizens of the country are bound to obey the law enforced through the Supreme Court or High Court. However, it is the Government which is responsible for any violation of these orders to this effect. The Government did not provide any legal assistance when the session judge was appointed on 6th December by the Supreme Court to look into the matter regarding the disputed structure in Ayodhya. Had the Government taken legal action, Babri Massaged would not have been demolished. Had Babri Masjid not been demolished, series of bomb explosions all over the country would not have taken place. All this created an impression in the world that the Government of India did not want to enforce law. That is why, as far as I feel, such incidents started taking place. A person like me feel that the Auodhya incident was the cause of bomb explosions in Bombay. Had law not been violated in Ayodhya, Pakistan would not have acted behind the scene to committee those bomb explosions in Bombay. Therefore, my submission is that if at all the Government wants the country to remain integrated, it should enforce Cr. P.C., constitutional provisions, civil procedure etc., in their true spirit. Otherwise the

country cannot remain united at any cost. The Government is aware that the Bangladeshi Muslims have staged a march in protest. What for it was? it was with a motive to safeguard their religion. The Government is also aware that an attack on a particular religious institution in our country invited several attacks on our religious institution in other countries. Temple were demolished in Pakistan, American, England and several other places in retaliation to the attack on mosque in Ayodhya on 6th December. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should first enforce law strictly, then only it may succeed in controlling terrorism otherwise terrorism is likely to spread more and more.

Ceiling Act was enforced since 1956. The Government has not yet distributed the land. The State Governments land is the poor people's land.

But the land is occupied by the rich in the villages. If the poor man protests against him, he is declared a terrorist or naxalite by the Government. I, therefore would like to submit to the Government that the land Ceiling Act and other laws in this regard should be implemented properly.

A lot of emphasis is given here on the issue of Kashmir. The BJP Members are also very emphatic in this regard. It is being said that Pakistani Muslims are infiltrating into Kashmir. I would like to submit that even 2 per cent Kashmiris are not employed in the Government jobs there. 98 per cent of the employees there have come from different parts of the country. If a Delhiite works in Bihar, the Biharis will not be at peace. I, therefore, would like to submit to the government that the people of the State should be taken in the jobs existing there. If excesses are done with them, they will also adopt a step-motherly attitude with you. I would like to tell the Union Government whether it is Kashmir, Bombay, Bihar or Punjab, if law and order has to be maintained in all the states of the country, the existing laws should be properly implemented. If only one person keeps law in his hand,

the other person is not going to look upon quietly. It is being said that a lot of atrocities take place in Bihar. I would like to say it clearly that nothing happens in Bihar. If atrocities are committed, the people retaliate. But no such atrocities are committed there. Bihar has become infamous due to these incidents. But these incidents take place as people retaliate against the atrocities. I, therefore, would like to tell the Government if laws are implemented properly, this country will remain united. The country will disintegrate if the CRRC is changed everyday. Under the constitution, everyone is free to practice his own religion. If any person is asked to interfere in others religions it will certainly create problems for the unity of our country. This is a secular and if some one wants to play with the religions sentiments of the other people, the Government should expose him before the country. If this is not done, the God will also not be able to save this country.

I support this Bill and would like to request that all the laws under the Criminal procedure Code, the Constitution and the Indian Penal Code should be implemented properly, so that this country remains united. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, without repeating the things already said, I would like to say that it was necessary to bring this Bill, as under the agreement reached with Great Britain and North-Ireland, an amendment has to be made in the Act. There is nothing much to say in this regard. But as my previous speaker said, these two countries are not only affected by terrorism. Our country is clearly affected due to America, Canada and Gulf countries. In this situation, I will not say that this Bill has been brought in haste, but all these points should have been considered before bringing this Bill.

All such points as the continuous increase in the problems and our relations with our neighboring countries, should also be included in this Bill. By reading the aims and reasons of this Bill.

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

it does not appear that only two countries have been mentioned in it. Instead, we have some intentions about other countries also. So, besides terrorism, other crimes should also be included in this Bill, because somewhere or the other, both type of these criminals are linked with each other. Whether they are drug-mafias or other criminals, they have links with each other. I would like to inform you that in the district of Uttar Pradesh, to which I belong, there are often incidents of theft and murder. The people come to us and complain that the murderer has fled to Nepal with the stolen goods. Nepal is our neighboring country. We will have to tell them that this Bill is only concerned with terrorism. I want that the Government should bring a comprehensive Bill in this regard.

So far as SARRC countries are concerned, this law should be implemented by these countries also. I do not want to repeat about the activities of Dawood Ibrahim and Memon brothers. It is certain that we do not only intend to check such activities in our country but also in all those countries where such things are happening. Bill has to be brought to fulfill these aims. All countries are affected with terrorism. But what is happening with us should be considered seriously. The hon. Minister should give details about the agreements reached with other countries in this regard. The decisions taken by Islamic countries also affect our country. Sri Lanka is also a country to be concerned about. Inspire of our efforts, we have not been able to bring back the main accused in the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi to our country. You are aware of this and the action to be taken in this regard should be considered.

Without taking much time, I support this Bill and hope that the Government will try to solve the problems by bringing a comprehensive Bill in future.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
(Kishanganj): Sir, I am Chairperson, I rise to

support the Bill. But I also take this opportunity to suggest one amendment and to seek some clarifications.

The hon. Minister in his statement has referred to a universal phenomenon and, in fact, the Bill has been couched in universal language. However, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill itself, it is said that the Bill has been occasioned by an agreement signed by the Government of India with the Government of United Kingdom. Now since terrorism is an international phenomenon, we may have to seek similar reciprocal arrangement with many other countries. As has been pointed out, I see no reason why the objects and reasons mentioned in the Bill should be related to a particular agreement signed by the Government of India.

Supposing this agreement had not been signed, even then, there should be such a provision in our laws as there are other international conventions under which members of the international community can interact with each other in apprehending criminals who take sanctuary or refuge in other territories after committing crimes in some territory. Therefore, as members of the international community, they are bound to help each other and come to each other's assistance. If certain provisions are required from from the point of our own Code to make it passable for us to cooperate fully in this matter, there was no need at all to mention this particular agreement.

Well, I do, not think that the hon. Minister is going to sign exactly similar agreements with other countries. They may have their own reasons for a particular form of phrases and, therefore, if this Bill is based exactly on the textual wording of our agreement with Britain, then it is going to land us in some procedural difficulties when we come to signing similar agreements with other countries.

That is the point I wanted to make here. Since we do not have the text of the agreement with the UK before us, I cannot give a definite

opinion. But I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point whether this Bill is drafted in universal language or whether it is based on the actual text of our agreement with UK and whether the Government has similar agreement under consideration with other important countries with which we expect such agreement.

Madam, I have suggested a very small amendment in the very first line of the Chapter 7A. There, the contracting State has been defined. It has been stated here that contracting State means any country or place outside India in respect of which arrangements have been made. I presume the hon. Minister definitely means reciprocal arrangements. Of that there is no doubt. But I wish on a point of prudence that it should have been made clear that these are reciprocal arrangements and there is to be no unilateral arrangement in the matter when we come to signing similar agreements with other countries.

With this clarification, I would like the hon. Minister to tell as and since the Minister of State of Foreign Affairs is also present here, perhaps he could also intervene in this debate about the existing international conventions which can be invoked in similar situations even if there is no bilateral agreement.

With these words, I support the Bill and I hope that the hon. Minister will clarify the position.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you wish to clarify?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I would like to reply now.

Madam Chair-person, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who participated in the discussion. Everybody supported the Bill in a clear manner. But one or two hon. Members were not exactly clear as to whether they were supporting or opposing it. Anyway, the points which were raised are similar in nature.

I would like to clarify in the initial stage itself that though we have signed agreement with Government of Great Britain and would like to sign similar agreements with other countries also, the presumption of the hon. Member is not correct. I think he was in the External Affairs Ministry. He knows very well. A number of treaties have been signed. He must have been there when the treaties were signed. Merely because there is an international convention in which the signatories put their signatures there, it does not necessarily mean that they are going to abide by it. It is merely an intention which is being expressed in the convention. But you will have to have agreement for the execution of those intentions. We will have to enter into agreement with different countries.

Since I have very little time, I would like to say that the same thing applies in the case of SAARC. Merely because a resolution was passed it does not necessarily mean that all the countries are bound by it, unless we have separate agreement with all the countries.

There is no denying the fact that there are a number of things which are happening in politics which in fact require a thorough probe as to whether we are going on right lines. The criminalisation of politicians and politicians entering into some kind of a criminal activity, is a fact which I cannot possibly deny.

But that does not necessarily mean that we should not take measures, which, in fact, are called for in implementing what we have in view.

A number of hon. Members would like to cover all the other activities. They opined that smuggling should be covered all other criminal activities should be covered. That is a good idea. So far as this Bill is concerned, we are trying to confine ourselves to the terrorist activity and the funds flowing from the terrorist activity. These are the two things which, in fact, are covered under this agreement. On that issue, I am sure that the hon. members will not have any kind of difference.

[Sh. S. B. Chavan]

Certainly, I would like to go into two special incidents which were mentioned. In Dubai, some incident seems to have happened in which the UAE Government seems to have asked for our cooperation, and those criminals were not returned by us. It is one of the points which was made by one of the hon. Members. Certainly, I would like to go into the details and find out. In fact, it is very necessary that whosoever wants our assistance in returning criminals for the crime they have committed in that particular country, it should be our moral obligation to see that it is extended. If we are seeking some kind of an assistance from them, we cannot possibly take a different kind of a stand. It has to be a principled stand. We should accept that whosoever comes after committing a crime in country, we should be in a position to give those criminals back to that country or those countries for being tried and punished.

I do not think that I should refer to the other points because I would like to get this passed. That is why, I will request the hon. Members to cooperate. I have taken note of all the points which you have made. I will definitely apply my mind to all the issues which were raised here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Now, let us take up clause 2.

Shri Syed Shahabudin, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: In view of the explanation given by the hon. Minister, I am not moving my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause, The enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bile:

The Motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.29 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS.

Twenty first Report

[English]

SHRIP.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore):
I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th May, 1993."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first report of the Committee on Private Mem-

bers' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th May, 1993."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

Electropathy System of Medicine (Recognition) Bill

[English]

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT (Balaghat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the recognition of electropathy system of medicine and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the recognition of electropathy system of medicine and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: I introduce the Bill.

15.30 1/2 hrs

Central Secretariat Service Bill

[English]

SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDARY (Ambala): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons recruited to Central Secretariat Service and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill

to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons recruited to Central Secretariat Service and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDARY: I introduce the Bill

15.31 hrs

High Court at Bombay (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Koehapur) Bill *

[English]

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD (Kolhapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Bombay at Kolhapur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Bombay at Kolhapur."

The motion was adopted

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: I introduce the Bill

15.32 hrs

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE (AMENDMENT) BILL (SUBSTITUTION OF NEW LONG TITLE FOR LONG TITLE ETC.) CONTD.,

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further consideration the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Devendra Parsed Yadav to Continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Railway protection Force (Amendment) Bill moved by the hon. Member Shri Basudeb Acharia. This bill is legally as well as constitutionally and justified as the 'c' part of the Article 19 of the Constitution, which deals with fundamental rights gives right to——

[*English*]

to from association or union.

[*Translation*]

It was in 1985 when this right was denied to the citizen of this country which I think was not justified. It has been given in the later clauses of the Constitution that in what circumstances the people can be deprived of this right. Nothing in Sub-clause (c) shall affect the operation of existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevents the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the (the sovereignty and integrity of India or) Public order or morality, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said Sub-clause. Right is law and it can be denied. But association is not an administrative issue. This is the association of the Railway protection Force, which is a part of the Railways. So, it is unjustified legally as well as constitutionally to deprive the RPF of the right of forming an association. I would like to mention about this, which clearly states:

[*English*]

RPF men are civil servants and Article 311 of the Constitution of India is applicable to them. As per Section 9 of the RPF Act, this Act is not applicable to the armed forces.

[*Translation*]

Not only this, but I would like to mention the difference between C.I.S.F. and R.P.F. The R.P.F. is formed to protect the property of the railways. In 1984, an amendment was made in this regard.

[*English*]

While amending Article 33 of the Constitution, it refused to include RPF in the category of Armed Forces.

[*Translation*]

I mentioned it because the RPF was not included in the category of armed forces during 1984. So, there is a basic difference between R.P.F. and C.I.S.F. It has been clearly stated in it.

[*English*]

“or the Force charged with the maintenance of public order on the aforesaid grounds.”

[*Translation*]

The R.P.F. was allowed to form association in 1972. There is further comparative study in this regard. In October 1990, when there was national Front Government, the then Railway Minister Shri George Fernandes had taken a decision that

[*English*]

“The Government of India took a decision in writing to restore the recognition but could not implement the same since it fell.”

[*Translation*]

It was not implemented. At that time several senior leaders of the Congress, concluding the present State Minister in Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Kumaramangalam, had threatened the Government pressing for its

implementation. It is clear in it:

[English]

“Congress MPs went on an indefinite fast in the well of the Lok Sabha on 27.2.1991”.

[Translation]

Bansliji had also said that he would begin an indefinite strike if the R.P.F. was not given the right to form association or go on strike. I do not know how these members of the Congress Party have changed their minds overnight. They should accept this proposal. Acharia ji is working hard and the whole House is debating on it, there is no controversy over it and there is consensus in the House. So, it should be accepted. It is in no way good to deprive them of their democratic rights. This right was already given to these employees in 1985, which was since denied to them, and now the House is discussing for resorting this right to the employees. The function of R.P.F. is to safeguard the railway property and it is connected with the Ministry of Railways. If this is accepted, the Government will not have to incur any additional expenditure and even there is no monetary loss in it. It is against the democratic values to deny right to form association to employees. So, while reconsidering its stand, the Government should accept the proposal for giving back this right to employees. Today, frequent complaints about theft, pilferage of railway property are received and other complaints are also received. If the proposal to give back these employees their democratic right is accepted, it will boost morale of the RPF personnel. So, I think the Government should not hesitate in restoring this right.

Madam Chairperson, as you know that there is a competition throughout the world for getting democratic rights but in India, the biggest democratic country in the world, people are deprived of their democratic rights. Will it be fair to deny this fundamental right given to them under the Constitution of India. This right is given under Article 19 of the Constitution of India. What

will happen if Fundamental Rights are denied to people? While there is consensus in the House and while the members of the Congress party have supported it, there must not be any change in Government's stand. I think power has changed the mind of members of the congress, but there should not be two opinions on the democratic rights. (Interruptions) He is having Bihar in mind but I would like to say man. It is democracy, let them tolerate it and let a poor person rule. When such a person come to power, why are they worrying? Be broad-minded. Narrow-mindedness is harmful for the berate. The country is not going to disintegrate. I think my friend Shri Virendra Singh is happy

Now hon. Mukulji is sitting here. I would like to submit to him that he and his colleagues had supported the proposal to restore the right of forming union and association R.P.F. in 1991. I wish he should be firm on his stand. He should not change his mind after coming to power. So, I would like to request the Government to give a rethinking to the proposal of request the Government to give a rethinking to the proposal of restoring fundamental rights to RPF which were denied to them few years back.

After listening to the views of several hon. Members on this issue, I would like to say that there is no controversy over the Bill and there is consensus in the House. So, the Government should give back the R.P.F the right to from union. This Bill should be accepted by the Government in the interest of the country and democracy as it would be a progressive step.

[English]

SHRI CHITTABASU (Barasat): Madam, rise to support the Bill. The Bill has got two specific purposes. The first one is to make the RPF and the GRP much more effective in order to discharge their responsibilities. They can really discharge their responsibilities if they are provided with enough and adequate powers. Another aspect of the Bill is to restore the right of the RPF, which is very much a part of the

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

empire of Shri Jaffer Sharief and Shri Ienkaji, that is the Railway Ministry, that is they should have the right of forming trade unions. The Indian /Railways Trade Union Movement is an important trade union movement. Therefore if there is a railway trade union movement and if that trade union movement is accepted and recognised, then why RPF, which is a part and parcel, a link of the Indian railwaymen should be deprived of that very fundamental right of having the right to form the union? These are the two specific purposes for which Shri Basudeb Acharia has brought this Bill. I congratulate him for this.

So far as the delegation of more power to the RPF and GRP is concerned, you would agree with me that at present a dichotomy prevails between the RPF and the GRP. The problems do very openly arise in their respective jurisdictions and in the matter of exercise of their respective powers. For example, the RPF are to take charge of the protection of the railway property and the GRP are entrusted with the task of maintaining the law and order and to deal with the crimes on the Railways. Look at the jurisdiction of the two forces.

Another fundamental thing is that RPF is the product, the creature of an Act of Parliament. GRP is a part and parcel of the State Police. Which prevails? Whose power is bigger? RPF is a force which is the product of an Act of Parliament; they have got specific powers. GRP is a part and parcel of the State Police, controlled, guided, monitored under the direct supervision and control of the State Government. Now in a matter of enquiry, in a matter of deciding a case of criminal nature which might have taken place in the Railways or in a Railways Station, do not know whose power prevails, Whose power is bigger.

Recently in my constituency, RPF opened fire on certain agitated passengers. I am not raising all these questions to criticize them. There was some dissatisfaction. A person was

killed in the very platform of Bongaon railway station and people were agitated. They garaoed the Station master and others on the ground that there was no arrangement for the proper security of the passengers. Who is to deal with it? GRP was there. But as a matter of fact, since it took place in the premises of Bongaon police station, it was the State police which was to take action; to open fire or to file a case. But RPF took certain action. Therefore these are the dichotomies.

Com. Basudeb Acharia's idea is that these two forces are very important. These two forces are essential for the efficient functioning of the Indian Railways. For that purpose for no political purpose at all for noting of this kind for the more efficient functioning of RPF and GRP, for more efficient coordination between the two both in command and in action, there should be some kind of delineation of power, improvement of power, larger amount of power, widening of power. That is the one aspect.

As a matter of fact, the principle of giving more power was accepted by the Government. As far as my note goes, there was a high powered committee—Shri Basudeb Acharia will agree with me—set up late in the year 1966-68. One of the Railway Ministers from Bihar Shri Ram Sew Singh was the Chairman. That was a high powered committee headed by a Railways Minister to go into this question as to why there should not be wider power to the RPF or the GRP. If you permit me, I would only quote two-three sentences of the recommendations of that high powered committee.

"As long as the control of crime on the Railway, specially the safety of the railway property continues to be under twin agencies of GRP and RPF, prevention under RPF, investigation and prosecution under GRP, it will not be possible for either of them to be sufficiently effective."

I think what I have said has been corroborated in the statement, in the recommendation, in the observation made by that high powered

committee.

Again, the high powered committee mentioned that

“ power given in RPF Act 1957 and the Railway Property Unlawful Possession Act 1966 do not go far enough and leave the railways protection force in a very unhappy position. It is so because for all practical purposes members of this force do not have any powers than an ordinary citizen has.”

It is a protection force. You have banned the formation of trade union under article 33 of the Constitution of the country which prevents the formation of unions by the Armed Forces, by the Military, by the Army. Here the recommendation is that RPF has no power other than an ordinary citizen has. An ordinary citizen can go and enter a police station and lodge an FIR. And you banned the organisation of the trade union of the RPF on the ground that they are an Armed Force and cannot form the trade union under article 33 of the Constitution of the country. I cannot understand whether the Ministry or anybody in the Ministry has ever gone into these reports and recommendations and applied their common sense. If they have not applied their common sense, then I will have to say that we have got only wooden headed bureaucracy to run this country.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chitta Basuji, you please take your seat for a moment.

[*English*]

The time that was allotted for this discussion is now over. With the permission of the House, we will extend the time allotted for this discussion. There are about ten more speakers

[*Translation*]

Does it have the leave of the House that the

time for this discussion be extended by one hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, the time should be extended by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the leave of the House the time is extended by one hour.

[*English*]

SHRICITTA BASU: Madam, I have got the entire recommendation and it is not necessary for me to reproduce it. I think, Shri Basydeb Acharia might have reproduced it. The recommendations were reiterated by the Lal Committee of 1970 and Kripal Singh Committee of 1966. Then, the HPC's recommendation was there. It was further recommended, further reiterated and further reinforced by these two Committees.

Madam, I would say that there was an amendment in 1985. That amendment of 1985 instead of improving the situation, it has worsened the situation. That 1985 amendment did not take into account the recommendation made by the earlier committees, namely the Lal Committee, Kripal Singh Committee, etc., etc. that 1985 amendment was not in tune with the High Powered Committee. The 1985 amendment, on the other hand, worsened the lot of the RPF on the role of right to form association.

In the application of Article 33 of the Constitution, as I have mentioned earlier, if you simply take pain to examine and scrutinise Section 12 of the amended Act of 1985, Section 131 and 132 of the Cr. P.C., then you will understand and you will know that the RPF has no powers at all. It is a powerless one. Should it not have any enjoy and legal power which more than what an ordinary Government servant enjoys, merely being a public servant. This is the powerless position of the RPF. The intention of Shri Basudeb Acharia's Bill was that it should be a force, a real force to deal with the enemies of the railways and to deal with the enemies of the country and the nation. The

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

should be the objective.

So far as the restoration of democratic right is concerned, I would only refer to the remark made by Shri Venugopal, an important legal luminary. He is of the view that the RPF (Amendment) Act, 1985 in general and Section 12 thereof in particular, does not in any manner give any more legal powers and does not alter the primary function and the character of the RPF. He further goes on to say that Article 33 of the Constitution does not apply to the member of the RPF.

16-00 hrs

And section 15-A of the amended RPF Act, on the pretext of which RPF associations we have derecognised, is violative of article 19(1) (c) and is not saved by article 94 of the Constitution of the country.

I do not like to quote much because it is clear as day-light. The only thing is, when the wooden-headed bureaucracy would understand. They may have wooden heads, but people on the other side throughout the country have faith of their own, experience of their own perception of democracy, perception of the world affairs. In this connection the Congress Party is not only omitted but is violently committed. It is a crime. You cannot expect me that I should go there and run after you and say, do this or do that. I do not see Mr. Kumaramangalam and other friends there. Shri Manoranjan Bhaktar and others are very great parliamentarians of experience. Their name should be recorded in the history that they wanted that this recognition would be restored. Mr. Gyaneshwar Mishra, who was the Minister of Railways at that time, wrote a letter to Mr. Kumaramangalam saying:

"It has been decided to grant recognition to the association subject to the prescribed formalities."

I do not know what are the formalities and whether this direction of the former Railway Minister has been taken into consideration or has been acted upon by the subsequent Minis-

ters. With this, I support the Bill. I feel that if the Government does not change their attitude with regard to this, it will be a bad day for the country.

16.02 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

U.S Action Designating India as a Priority foreign Country under its special 301 Legislation.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRIPRANAB MUKHERJEE): We note with regret the decision of the US Government to continue to designate India as a Priority Foreign Country under its Special 301 legislation for alleged deficiencies in our patent system. It has been our consistent stand that such issues are best resolved through the multilateral system and that unilateral action by any country must be avoided. Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) is a subject of negotiations under the on-going Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations. With respect to patents, the availability of drugs at affordable prices is a matter of foremost concern to the Government. In our view a patent system must recognize both the rewarding of an invent and vital public interest needs. We will continue to impress upon the US Government that these issues must be resolved through the multilateral system and any unilateral action on their part is unwarranted.

16.04 hrs.

[English]

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (UDUPI): Madam, this debate has evoked a lot of concern for the Railway Protection Force employees of the Railways. My only appeal to the Railway Minister is to find a solution to the problem.

Definitely, there are very good arguments on both the sides. The welfare of the RPF employees has to be looked into. They need a forum where they can ventilate their grievances. We are told that there are certain genuine difficulties faced by the administration in giving recognition to the RPF. But that apart, to keep the morale of the force, we feel that if some kind of a recognition is granted, they will definitely be loyal to the organization for which they are working and would be in a position to give better productivity like safeguarding the property of the Railways. I do not want to add anything more than only appealing to the Railway Minister to kindly find a solution to the problem. This is all that I have to say.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAVAN YADAV (Sahasra): Madam Chairperson, I rise to support the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Bill brought by Shri Badudeb Acharya.

In the matter of deployment of the police in railways in our country, police personnel are taken but in fact, they do not enjoy any power. Whatever power they enjoy, they misuse it. We understand it. Railway police harass the laborers who come back from Delhi to their native villages by train taking some articles with them which they purchase with their hard-earned money. This proves that they are being deprived of their due rights and as such they indulge in such acts. Earlier the law was in force and there was no need to repeal this law. The then Railway Minister George Fernandes and his successor Janeshwar Mishra had announced in the House that they were taking action to recognise it. I would like to request the hon. Minister sitting here to accept this Bill for efficient functioning of the Railway Protection Force so that it can discharge its duty effectively. Today R.P.F. has a large range, for example, in the zone from Samastipur to Katihar, there is only one S.P. or inspector and the whole area is being controlled by one I.G. With the result, the journey is not performed as safe as it ought to be. If this right

is given to this force, even a small contingent of the force will be more useful. I request Jaffer Sahen to accept it.

There is not much need to say that Police force is neglected and in order to make the Force more useful Shri Basudeb Acharya has brought this Bill. I submit to the government to accept it. With these words, I take my seat.

[*English*]

*SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA (Konjhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the Railway Protection Force Amendment Bill moved in the House by Shri Basudev Acharya. I appreciate the noble intention of the mover of the Bill Shri Acharya. He feels that there is need of the Railway Protection Force in the country. They can play vital role in protecting the Railways as well as rail users. So, I support the Bill whole-heartedly.

Sir, Railways are the life-line of the nation. Railways play important role in the building of the nation. Therefore, there is a need to set up Railway Protection force. The Govt of India is the owner of the Railways. We are only the Railway passengers. Railway Ministry is all in all so far as the running of the trains are concerned. But, the Ministry of Railways should be equally responsible for the safety and Security of the passengers. The responsible for the safety and security of the passengers. The responsibility of the Govt. will not simply over by creating the Railway protection Force. They should also see that the Railways Protection Force is really able to give due protection to the passengers. There is a reason behind advancing such argument. We are the different class of passengers travel by train. I have been using rail since last several years. I was also using rail before I was a Member of parliament. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention what I have experienced in my life. I am sorry to say that the Railway police is not able to provide safety to the passen-

[Sh. Govind Chandra Munda]

gers. They are not able to check the theft in the trains. Stealing of the belonging passengers and pilferage of the properties belonging to Railways, have become the order of the day.

Secondly, sir, when the passengers' belongings are stolen, they want to lodge complaint. But, they become helpless. No Railway Policemen on duty write their complaint. I have seen in the Railway police stations that the Officer on duty sometimes do not register the complaints. If at all the FIR is registered, there is no guarantee that the belongings are returned to the passengers. In majority of the cases, the Railway policed fail to get the missing property. This is not a new thing. I have also raised this issue particularly the irresponsibility of the Railway Police and the problems of the rail passengers due to inadequate safety measures and protection being given to them.

Sir, next point is regarding the catering service. The existing catering services in the trains are very much unsatisfactory. There is a need to improve the catering service. The standard of meals served in Second Class should be improved. In First Class and A.C. also the meals are not of good quality. The food should be charged a along with the fare. The passengers should not pay anything in the Trains. Food should be served in the train like it is served in the Plane. Similarly, Sir, drinking water should be ensured in each and every Coach. It is regrettable that it is not available in some stations. Then the department of Public Health also comes in the picture. The doctors should check the food before it is served to the passengers. It should be seen whether the drinking water is potable or not. The bathrooms should be kept clean. All these items of works should be properly supervised and passengers safety as well as comfort should be seen on priority. The countries are considered that much of civilized as much the train services are improved there. We are fortunate to have now two efficient Ministers in the Ministry of Rail-

ways, one is Shri Jeff Sheriff, the Honble Minister of Railways, and the other is Shri K.C. Lenka, hon. Minister of state. He is from my native state. They are very intelligents and I am sure they will adopt this Bill.

Lastly, Sir, the long pending demand of my constituency Daitari-Banspani line has been sanctioned. I hope the Hon. Ministers of Railways will give due protection to the people of my constituency by providing adequate fund and expediting the construction work. It is unfortunate that the violent incidents are taking place in different parts of the country. Such incidents were earlier taking place in Punjab, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and several parts of the country. Orissa has been always a peaceful state. Unfortunately, such ugly incidents took place in that state. I hope the Honble Ministers understand this and will see that no injustice is done to the Railway passengers and the states which are backward in Railways. Otherwise, the 'Mahabharat' that started in Orissa will start in other states too. The prophecy that the Movement will start from North will be taken violent turn in the south would be true if they do not remove regional imbalance. The Minister should see that the Railway accidents are stopped.

With these words I thank you for allowing me to speak and conclude my speech.

16.15 hrs.

(SHRI TARA SINGH *in the chair*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (GAZIPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the R.P.F. (Amendment) Bill brought by Shri Basudeb Acharia. The Department of Railway has deployed two forces to check theft and other crimes in railways - one is G.R.P. and other is R.P.F. The main function of the R.P.F. is to protect railway properties. The right the Force enjoyed earlier was denied to it later on. All the Commissions constituted in the meantime had

[Sh. Vishwanath Shastri]

recommended to restore the right to R.P.F. In the meantime R.P.F. was entrusted with the responsibility of protecting railway property and G.R.P. was given responsibility to maintain law and order situation, which comes under the states administration. When police officials receive complaints against some police personnel, they transfer such personnel to G.R.P.

Sir, they have their own way of working. Without coordination between these two forces, the aim of deploying these forces cannot be achieved. So, I think the R.P.F. should be given back the rights it was enjoying earlier because it can tackle the cases of theft and other crimes in railway more efficiently than the G.R.P. because the training of G.R.P. personnel focus on maintaining law and order situation which cannot protect the railway property. So, I would like to emphasize that the rights enjoyed by R.P.F. earlier be restored to it. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, my another point is that when R.P.F. does not come in the category of other paramilitary forces like G.R.P. and others in respect of powers they enjoy, then should it not be given the right to form association. It should not be deprived of rights enjoyed by it earlier. I am very much surprised at the attitude of my friends who are now in ruling party, they were staging dhama, and sitting on hunger-strike and making various demands to stop the proceedings of the House on this issue when the Janata Dal was in power. Due to their agitation and such demonstrations. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:
Kumaramangala....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Yes, Mr. Kumaramangala was the leader and Mr. Rawat was sitting on hunger strike. (*Interruptions*)

After that the then Railway Minister in the Janta Dal regime admitted this fact and assumed that the RPF would be given the right to form an association. Then the Janata Dal re-

gime admitted this fact and assured that the RPF would be given the right to form an association. Then the Janta Dal Government was defeated and had to resign. Though, the name of our present Minister of Railways is 'Sheriff', but I am failed to understand that why he is not taking steps as per his name. I hope that Sheriff Sahab would fulfill the promise made by the previous Government abiding by the traditions and conventions of the democratic system.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I demand that the RPF should be given the right to form their union and their association should be allowed to resume its work. With these demands I support this Bill and conclude.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (ERANDOL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the bill presented by Shri Basudev Acharia has sought to give the right to form a union to the RPF. I think that when the Government is competent enough to protect the rights of RPF and to work for its welfare then what is the need of forming a union. The RPF has been given all the rights and facilities which are provided to the Defense Forces. Where is the need to form a union when all the rights and welfare measures are provided to them. It also has its ill-effects. The greatest sufferer is West Bengal, because due to these union all the industries have shifted out of West Bengal. It has been submitted that Shri Kumaramangala and many other M. Ps had made a demand for the right to form union to the RPF and while in office Shri George Fernandes had also given assurance in this regard although it did not come on the paper. I think the situation has taken many turns since then.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we see that these right is misused many times in a democratic set up. The example of the strike of the Pilots of Indian Air-lines is before us. Common man suffered, the Government suffered and I do not think pilots also gained anything from this. We should learn some lesson from what happened a few days back in Orissa. The elected representatives of the Union manhandled the Chief Minister and

[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

[Translation]

Chief Secretary. What type of discipline and welfare is this? What discipline or welfare is involved in it?

We should pay attention to this. We see that RPF does not have administrative or legal powers and secondly railway force is also not so effective. A large number of incidents of chain-pulling occur everyday and only a few people are behind it and most of the cases are hushed up. I do not think that any purpose will be served by giving legal power to RPF in the case of theft RPF has been constituted with a view that it has to move to other states so the rights given to it are sufficient. Shri Basudeb Acharia, the mover of this motion has asked for making more provision for welfare. Government should pay attention towards it. If the Government gives assurance, that nothing about of a union. If he gets assurance in some other form, he should withdraw the Bill Shri Rajiv Gandhi and congress MPs must have the thought to do some thing for the welfare of R.PF and this government is committed to implement that. We would also use the Government fulfill the assurance ; I would therefor request the hon members must insist that the bill be put vote and withdraw this Bill. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (ROSERA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill presented by Shri Basudeb Acharia and if I do not support, it would amount to indecency with my colleague. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (CHANDIGARH): Mr. Chairman, I am on a point of order. It is not really on what he says. This Bill was moved by me also. But I find that in the latest copies circulated my name is missing. I would like to know how this has happened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look into it. Okay. Please continue. Shri Paswan.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I would like to draw your attention towards two or three points one, from constitution point of view recognition should be given to association. Secondly it is said that this association is a paramilitary force. I think that RPF does not fall under the category of para military forces. If it falls in that category then it is for the hon. Minster to explain it. There is a policemen association and IPS officers association and both are recognized then on what basis it is said that RPF union should not be recognised. Before 1985 it has been recongnised, but later on recognition was withdrawn. When the association was recongnised in 1985 then it some doubts were raised. There were the same brutes which were earlier expressed about police force unions. I do not think anybody has right to with hold the recognition merely on the basis of apprehension or doubt. Right from the initiation of debate I have heard both sides and all have supported this. This question has been raised time and again. Shri Kumaramangalam and other Ministers have also raised it. Former Minister of Railway had also recommended it. Although it is not my subject yet, I would like to say that it would not put any financial burden on the Government. Either from constituent angle or from political angle I do not think this matter is such that it should be delayed. Presser has been put in Parliament for the last one and a half year yet the Ministry of Railways or hon. Minister has not said that they are against it. Only it has been stated that there were a few problems and the Government was working to solve them. If it is the intention of the Government then it should solve the mater as soon as possible and give recognition to it and respect the sentiments of the hon. Members. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN (MORADABAD): I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I would like to submit two or three points. Previously RPF union was recognized, now the recognition has been with-

drawn. RPF is responsible for safety of railway. Therefore, I request that recognition should be given to it. With these works I conclude.

SHRIS. M. LALJAN BASHA (GUNTUR): I support the Bill, brought forward by Acharyaji. R.P.F. is responsible for the protection of Railway property. This is a very big organization of the Railways as well as the country. There demand are just and the Government should meet these demands without any delay after due consideration. The incidents of thefts in Railways and payments of the claims of crore of rupees per annum by railway can be avoided if more powers are given to the R.P.F. For the security of Railway property, they should be given adequate powers. The strength of Railways depends on the strength of the R.P.F., therefore, we must fulfill the demands of its personnel.

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBONIANG (SHILLONG): Sir, I must congratulate Shri pawan Kumar Bansal and Shri Basudeb Acharia who have jointly brought this private Member Bill to amend the Railway Protection Force Act of 1957. The two hon. Members have really tried to focus attention in many ways on the need of bringing an official amendment to go into different aspects of the Railway Protection Force. But, I find that in the Bill which the hon. Members have brought, there are a large number of lacunae and I feel that it will be very difficult for me to support this Bill. But, I would request the hon. Minister, who is here with us, to note that there is a need from the different reports of the Committees for a more elaborate Bill to be brought to guide the Railway Protection Force.

Before going into the details of the Bill, I would like to let the hon. Minister know that the Railway Protection Force, the personnel who are in the trains more often than seldom. We find that on some long distance trains that go to the north-East Guwahati, these personnel get down at Patna and leave the face of the passengers to

the whims of the robbers and other bad elements in the train. Very often we have received complaints.

I remember of a very definite complaint last year in the month of October, an incident took place where a group of passengers coming from my area, from shilling was robbed in between Siliguri and Patna. Now, the people who have come by different trains from Guwahati-Delhi link, have complained that after Patna, the personnel of the Railway Protection Force are no longer in the trains to give protection to the passengers of Assam, Bengal Siliguri, Malda etc. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect of the Force that they should accompany the trains. We know that in Assam like in the Bodo land area, many attempts were made, or in the siliguri area, where there were bomb blasts and the passengers were let to their own fate. It is very unfortunate.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that this aspect be taken care of that the Force which accompany the train should continue their journey upto Guwahati where the whole broad gauge line stops and the passengers get down so that we would not get complaints again in future.

From the Bill, we find that in Section 3 of the Principle Act, the Railway Protection Act, 1957, the words, "an Armed Force of the Union were there.

The Armed Force of the Union cannot form any union. So, I think the Government must go deep into the matter before giving permission to form a union for the Railway Protection Force. I can see from the Bill that the hon. Member wants to stress on the point that the Railway Protection Force should remain as a force and not an Armed Force of the Union. Should they be allowed to form a union to protect their rights and interests? In the police, we have a union of the police people, but in this particular force, according to the original Act of the Government of India, it is an armed force of India equivalent to

[Sh. Peter G. Marboniang]

the Army, the Navy and the Air Force and also equivalent to the para-military forces. As far as this part of the question is concerned, I would request the hon. Minister that he should go deep into the matter and see in what way an amendment can be brought forward, because it is redundant also to imagine of a force that has no power according to the Bill which the hon. Member has brought.

Now, the hon. Member want to give more power to the force. However, I have seen that in the original Act of the Government of India, there are a number of sections has been given to the RPF of the Government of India, there are a number of sections under section 12 where power to arrest without warrant has been given to the RPF of the Government of India and the power to search without warrant also is there. The Officers of the force will always be on duty and are liable to be employed in any part of Railways. Now, all these things have been included because, here is an armed force of the Union which is needed everywhere in India. Though I feel that there is a need for a more comprehensive Bill to be brought about, at least I would requite the hon. Member not to press for the passing of this Bill and accept of the hon. Minister. So, personally I cannot support this Bill.

Sir, when Shri Chitta Basu spoke on this Bill, he mentioned both about the Government Railway police and the Railway Protection Force. Sometimes it is very confusing and many hon. Members may not be knowing what is the role to make it very clear that the Government Railway Police is not at all under the control of the Centre or the Railway Minister. It is entirely Under the control of the state Government and the Railway Ministry Shares 50 per cent of its cost. Even though the Railway Ministry has not say in the matter. So, all the problems of the general law and order situation refits on the Railways and the questions are directed to us in this House. for which we are not responsible.

Since Railways is a Central subject and there is a Railway Ministry, we will have to answer the questions for which we are not concerned at all. This is also one of the reasons for bringing an amendment and making it as an armed force in 1985.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while we have sympathy for everyone, I consider the Railway Protection Force is in no way different from all the railway men who are serving in the Railway Ministry.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am still unable to understand that why G.R.P. has been brought under Railways. When state Governments are solely responsible for G.R. P. then why it has been brought under Railways.

SHRI C.K. JAFFERE SHARIEF: It has not been brought under Railways, it is still under state Governments.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: That is right, but when State Governments are bearing 50 per cent of the expenses and the rest 50 per cent is shared by the Railways, then what was the idea behind bringing it under Railways.

SHRI C.K. JAFFEWR SHARIEF: It's an old parch, it is such a big nation it has such a vast network.

[*English*]

Law and Order its state subject and when something untoward happens a case is registered and it is pursued. This is what the local civil police does.

[*English*]

That is how this subject was entrusted to the state and the state created a force called the Government Railway police. The RPF comes directly under the Ministry of Railways.

[Sh. C.K. Jaffer Sharief]

As I was telling, we should look into the relays. As I said before I am in no way second to none in my sympathy, in my support, in my appreciation, in my understanding the problems of the disciplined force. Today in the country as we have been witnessing and debating in this very House for the last couple of years, there is change in the environment. The security environment has changed. Our friends who are sitting that side sometimes may also do the same as whenever we had sat on that side also, we did it and that is how Mr. Kumaramanlam and others come into the debate. Suppose there is a problem suddenly anywhere in between the railway station, sometimes near states, it is difficult even to expect a large number of force because the force are deployed somewhere else. Suppose somewhere a train is blocked, its movement is stopped, some agitation comes in, some robbery takes place, someone takes place on whom we should bank upon? This is also another reason for the amendment of the RPF Act in 1985 raising the status of the RPF to that of Armed Force. This force is being used in Punjab. Even today the RPF battalions are working in Punjab, in Assam, in Kashmir. Recently on the Ayodhya issue, they were stationed all over the country.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Are they recognised as the central armed force?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: They are equal to that. That is what they have done now. That is where if we have to do anything with this force, it is likely to have its ramifications on the other disciplined forces. It is here we have to be very careful about it. There are now two opinions in looking into their problems and grievances. I can categorically assure the House about that.

In fact, there was a feeling that more IPS people were drawn than the RPF force. I must share this information with the House. You may talk of Mr. George Fernandes or Mr. Janeshwar Mishra but they did not do it. When I am this, I am

going on record. In fact, I went all about to see that the IPS cadre does not grab the opportunity of RPF. Today out of seven posts, only four are with the IPS and the three are with the RPF which was not there before. You can check the record. The person who used to look after their welfare, particularly administrative part of it always used to be IPS man. The movement the vacancy occurred, I felt let the RPF be manned alone by an RPF officer so that he would be able to understand the problems and take care of their interests. This is what I have done. I have resisted all pressures from the IPS lobby and I have supported the RPF. There is no strength in any argument of our friends. It is wrong to presume that the Government is not considerate or sympathetic to the Railway Protection Force. I told the Railway Board "You have created two separate organisations for your Service. One is Health and the other is Railway Protection Force. They are not having the capacity of Members of the Board or anything because in the railway system, the Members of the Board are all-powerful. I told them since they do not sit in judgment "Unless you give proper treatment and proper care to their problems, I will not accept any of your recommendations or decisions. Anything relating to those areas, the Chief of that Organization is the final authority." This is what I have done. This is how I am overseeing things. I must keep you informed that while the Members have spoken at length on various aspects, I will go into all those aspects. In fact, Shri Chittau referred to some Committee's report and recommendation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): That is a report of the Lok Sabha Committee.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: We will go into that also. What I say is that constructive and valuable suggestions have been made here and they are in the larger interest of the country.

We will take into account all that deserves consideration. We will have to go into details of all the questions like what sort of Association is it which they desire to have, what mental reser-

[Sh. C.K. Jaffer Sharief]

variations are there on it, whether it should be there or not, what modalities are to be followed and what should be its impact on the other organisations. We will have to work out the modalities and find out solutions how best it can be done and whether it is in the interest of the country or not.

I will have to discuss these questions with the Home Minister, with the Ministry of Home Affairs and with the officials of the Home Ministry/May be, it is very necessary to do that.

I am very happy that this debate has thrown lot of light even on the GRP. I have keenly thanked of having a dialogue with the Chief Ministers because unless they fully cooperate and take interest in the general law and order situation and make the GRP a good organisation, it will not serve the purpose for which it is set up.

All these aspects will have to be taken into consideration. We have to see the modalities to be worked out, and how best we can find solutions. That needs time.

I assure the House that once the House is adjourned, I will sit with the Home Minister and, if necessary, I will take the Chief Ministers in confidence. We will work out some modalities and see how we can redress their grievances and make this an effective instrument either by giving some recognition to an Association or by not giving recognition to it. We will coolly think about this.

Shri Basudeb Acharia and Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal are here although our other friend, who is my colleague, is not here today.

17.00 hrs

Anyway, What I am requesting Shri Basudeb Acharia is to withdraw the Bill. I think, some time, at some stage. I may even ask some of these friends who have taken great interest in

this also to join us in a discussion with the Home Minister and among ourselves. We will sit together and see what best we can do. (*interruptions*)

I must make use of this opportunity in pointing out one thing because while replying to the committee Budget, I forgot it. The one problem that I am facing from Shri Basudeb Acharia is the more I become considerate the more he becomes stubborn in the House. Perhaps, he might have got more from me rather than from the other Ministries. I do not know about it, in fact. (*interruptions*) It is the Railway Ministry-I am sure Members will agree and especially he will agree- which is open to you; the entire functioning of the Ministry is open. The Railway Ministry has given it in three groups the Consultative Committee of Ministry of Railways of which one of the groups is looking into the working of the Railways. He is himself the convenor. All the three Convenors are from the Opposition parties. With such an open Ministry which has given due regard to you, in all fairness I expect that even if my Members shout, they should be able to support me. I therefore request Shri Basudeb Acharia now to withdraw it and leave it at that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the Members who have participated in this debate. As many as 36 Members have spoken and extended their full support to the cause of the Railway Protection Force. I also expected that the Minister of Railways would deal with all those points which are very valid points, constitutional points. But he has not touched those points except one or more giving more powers to the Railway Protection Force.

When the parent Act was amended in 1985, we all in the Opposition vehemently opposed that at that time. Even when the Bill was introduced, we opposed it. What was the purpose of bringing forward that amendment to incorporate in the Preamble of the Act an Armed Force of the

Union without having any power when this force would remain with the Ministry of Railways? Though it was treated as an Armed Force of the Union, for all purposes its employees are Railway Employees. Though the Act was amended, yet it continued to remain under the Ministry of Railways, not under the Ministry of Home Affairs. How can we equate the Railway Protection Force with CISF? How can we equate the Railway Protection Force, what was the reason that the Railway Minister himself did not honor the unanimous opinion of this august House? This was the only one issue on which the entire House was unanimous. Even Shri Patel also has not totally opposed giving recognition. But his intention was that right to form an association of disciplined force. Why that if fear there? I don't understand it. Why is there a fear that if the right to form an association is given, there will be in discipline? State police has this right. The West Bengal police has this right. Before, this, in 1976, there was much in discipline in the year 1967 there was a police raj. The United Front Government was there in West Bengal and Shri Jyoti Basu was the Chief Minister. He was gheraoed by the police when the police had no right to form association or had no association. But when this right was given, there has not been a single case of in-discipline in the police force. Similar is the case with the RPF. Can the Railway Minister cite an example of indiscipline of this force when they enjoyed this right since 1973? He cannot cite a single case. Even the Director-General of RPF in the Rail Suraksha journal praised this Force remained as a disciplined force although they had the right to form an association. But the Railway Minister has said that it is for the purpose of giving more powers. But after amending the Railway Protection Force Act, we cannot understand what more powers the Railway Protection Force has except that this force is being utilised for maintenance of law and order? This force is mainly for the protection of the railway property and not for the maintenance of law and order. This complaint was made by the General Manager of the Zonal Railways. We want to know why there are so many thefts, pilferage's and all these things. The complaint is that the

Railway Protection Force is utilised for other purposes than the protection of the railway property. Has the Railway Protection Force been utilised for maintenance of law and order? Has the Railway Protection Force been sent to the States where is deterioration of law and order? Is it correct that the Railway Protection Force is being utilised for holding elections also?

So, we cannot equate them with other paramilitary forces. There is a fear that there will be a chain reaction. But now? This force had recognition, they had their association and there were some 16 or 17 guidelines. They had to follow all these guidelines. They had to follow all these guidelines. If they do not follow, then recognition will be withdrawn. But these paramilitary forces- CRPF, CISF, BSF- they never enjoyed, as per the Act, the formation of any association. So, we cannot equate Railway Protection Force (RPF) with other parliamentary forces.

Another vital point which the Railway Minister has not touched is, whether the amended Act of 1985 is violative of the Constitution. It is violative of the Constitution. Almost all the Members have spoken saying that the Railway Protection Act, 1985, is violative of the Constitution. Why? It is because, Section 15 (a) was inserted and this Section 15 (a) is violative of the fundamental rights mentioned under Article 19 of the Constitution. When he discusses with us he will have to keep this in mind that this present Act is violative of the Constitution and, therefore, this should be done away with. It means Section 15 (a) should be deleted. Unless it is deleted- Section 15(a) which violates the Constitution- this cannot be undone. This is very important.

There are a number of cases in 1952 and again in 1961. Once, the State Government of Bihar, they changed the service rules of the Government employees. This was struck down by the Supreme Court. And the Supreme Court has given its opinion on this because the Government of Bihar by changing the service rules wanted to take away the right, not only to form

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

associations but even the right to demonstrate. But the Supreme Court has stated in the particular case and I quote:

"In our opinion, this argument, even if otherwise possible, has to be replied in view of the terms of Article 33. That Article selects two of these services under the State-Members of the Armed Forces and forces charged with the maintenance of public order. The Article having thus selected the services of Members of which might be deprived of the benefit of fundamental rights guaranteed to other persons and citizens and also having prescribed the limits within which such restriction or abrogation might take place, we consider that other classes of servants of Government in common with other persons and other citizens of the country cannot be excluded from the protection of rights guaranteed by Part III by reason merely of their being Government servants and the nature and incidence of duties which they have to discharge in that capacity might necessarily involve restriction of certain freedom as we have pointed out in relation to Article 19 (a) (e) and (g)."

The functioning of the Railway Protection Force was included in article 33 of the Constitution. Article 33 of the Constitution says:

"Parliament may by law determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this part shall in their application to

(a) Members of the Armed Forces

(b) Members of the forces charged with the maintenance of public order,....?

So members of forces charged with the

maintenance of public order do not include RPF

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : While amending article 33 of the Constitution in 1994, the RPF was excluded from the purview of this amendment. Section 15 A of the RPF Act in violation of article 19(1)(c). For that the reply is given as:

"It has been stated by various Members of Parliament that in August 1994 at the initial stage of the Constitution Amendment Bill referred to above, there was a clause that was deleted which read as under:..."

'Members of the forces charged with protection of property belonging to or in the charge of possession of this...'

It is true that the above clause was deleted as it was intended that RPF had the option like CISF to come up with a Bill to convert itself into an Armed Force or the Union which would automatically make article 33 applicable to RPF. The Government's view at that time was to prepare an amendment Bill to amend the RPF Amendment Bill was introduced and passed by Lok Sabha in 1985. Now the RPF position is, by making RPF Act 1985, it was made to provide certain safeguards to the Members of the force which inter—alia are as under

'To make proper utilisation of the available option of making RPF an armed force for the Union like CISF and other paramilitary organisations, which upon to perform law and order duties in Punjab and Assam along with other paramilitary forces and the RPF was feeling handicapped for not being an armed force in face of explosive situations prevailing in these States. It was to provide an authority to the gazetted officers of the RPF to deal with on the spot the unlawful assemblies in case of non—availability of the local police, magistrate and in situations causing imminent danger to the life of the persons in train movement; by declaring RPF an Armed Force of the Union it was automatically protected against Vexatious prosecu-

tion for acts done in discharge of legal duties. It was essential to put down the growing in discipline at that time in the RPF it was perpetrated by the erstwhile Articles of Association."

Why I say all this is because you have raised some constitutional issues. As I said before, before the Government could make up its mind to take a decision in consultant with the Home Ministry and others as to what sort of recognition to be given or not to be given and all that, we will certainly take into consideration the constitutional provisions, the administrative provisions, etc.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Do not say "not to be given". Some sort of recognition has to be given. You delete "not to be given."

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: That is what you want to say.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What form of recognition to be given only has to be discussed.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Let us look into these aspects. You must leave the decision to the Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Government will have to take a decision. So, whenever the Government takes a decision, definitely the Government will should consider all the aspects. So, please do not say, "not to be given" and say, what sort of association, in what form it has to be given, etc. That will be discussed and Considered by the Government. (*interruptions*) Staff Council is already there. You need not show that charity, because Staff Council is there already. In what way that could be improved and what should be the modalities, that can be discussed. We can arrive at a consensus. When there is a consensus in the House, when it is the unanimous demand of the entire House, we will be able to arrive at a consensus, I am sure. Then, all these vital points should be taken into consideration. What has he said? When the Parent Act was amended and in the preamble, "the armed

forces of the Union was incorporated", automatically this attracts Article 33 of the Constitutions. This is not the fact because in 1984, there was an attempt to amend Article 33 when the present Prime Minister was the Home Minister and to include this Force in Article 33 in this form;

"Members of the Force charged with protection of property belonging to or in charge of or permission of the Charge or position of the State...."

But, Article 33 was not amended in 1984. The main purpose was not to conclude Railway Protection Force within the jurisdiction of Article 33. Railway Protection Force is not governed by Article 33; but it is governed by the service rules of other railway employees. It is governed by Article 311. Can the Railway Minister deny this that they are not governed by Article 311? They are governed by Article 311; they are governed by the service rules of other railway employees; Railway protection Force is just the other category of railway employees.

This question was raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee after converting them as armed forces, what was the benefit that the Indian Railways have derived?; what was the improvement in their quality of service or in their service matter? There has not been any improvement; it remained as it was prior to 1985; there has not been any change; there has not been any improvement in their service; more power has not been given. They cannot prosecute; in order to prosecute, they have to send it to GRP, the Government Railway Police, Why is there the fear in their minds, that if the right to form association is given, there will be in discipline? Will there be a chain of reaction? They are not demanding any monetary benefit, except the fundamental right.

I again request the Railway Minister to tell the House about the right of association. We can decide what form of as so citation can be given. Not that, but whether to give or not to give is the question. That will be discussed because this will be treated as an insult to the House. He must

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

tell the House frankly what is the fear. A time of two weeks was given. this discussion; was adjourned in order to enable them to have a discussion with Ministry of Home affairs. We got the discussion adjourned again a little earlier than last Friday. Again we got it adjourned because they wanted more time for discussion. For the last two or three months, this discussion is continuing. Why was time not found to discuss this matter to arrive at a concrete decision about the form of association? So, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us that in order to grant recognition, they need more time and they want to discuss with the Ministry of Home Affairs and with the Members who are interested in this matter. You tell us and then I would consider.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, I have already said before. My friend, Mr. Basudeb Acharia is very generous and a person of understanding. I do not think there is any difficulty in understanding an appreciation. He is always very kind and generous. I may not say about the House but between him and me, we always have a consensus either to agree or to disagree.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That is way I am requesting you know, perhaps I would have been present when the Bill was discussed in the last one or two sessions. At that time itself, possibly we could have moved in the mater. But there has been some delay because the Home Minister was also busy in the other House for various other business of his own. This is also a budget session where everyone of us is busy in the matters relating to Government's other business. So, naturally one cannot find time to do everything in this particular period. That is how I said., I have assured the House. I have assured my own Members who are greatly interested in this that we will be discussing with everyone, finally, the Ministry of Home and the /Railway Ministry and sometimes, if necessary because we are clubbing the GRP problems, we

will discuss with the Chief Ministers also.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Discussion with the State Government is not unnecessary.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Not for this. As a force, we have to take into all aspects because sometimes it is not merely a force. It is a question of deployment of force — using the force. So, it is a question of where adequate force could be used and in what manner. One has to study the problems for which time is needed. Modalities also have to be worked out. Therefore, I have already assured. I do not think that you should have any more doubts on this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : All right. Now it is clear that to give the right to form an association, the modalities have to be discussed. For that, the Railway Minister needs more time. He has shown this gesture. We sincerely hope this is the expectation of the entire House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : No.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Do not say 'no' Mr., Kalp Nath Rai. (*interruptions*)

So, this is the sincere expectation of the entire House. Sir, when he has shown this gesture, we expect that within a very short time, the genuine demand of the Railway Protection Force would be conceded and some form of Association would be given. With this expectation, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is: "That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I withdraw the Bill

17-31 hrs.

(English)

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (MINIMUM WAGES AND WELFARE) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh on the 12th March, 1993 namely:

"That the Bill to provide for the payment of Minimum wages and for welfare of agricultural workers, be taken into consideration."

Last time Shri K. M. Mathew was on his feet. Now, he is not here. Shri K.D. Sultanpuri.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPUTI (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Agricultural Workers (Minimum Wages and Welfare) Bill, brought forward by Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the question of agricultural Workers of the country is concerned, you will find that such workers engaged in different States are not getting any benefit because neither they get their wages in time nor anybody shows sympathy towards them. There are landlords in different parts of the country who force them to lead a life of slavery. There are big landlords in U.P., Bihar, Punjab and even in Haryana, who virtually treat agricultural labourers as slaves. We should give it a thought that why these agricultural laborer have not been given the ownership of the land which they have been tilling for several decades? We should amend this law, by taking these States in to confidence.

I am happy that in many States of the country like Himachal Pradesh land reform laws have been enacted. Agricultural labourers have been given the ownership of the land but so

far as those States, are concerned where agricultural labourers have not been given the land, it is very necessary to consider this aspect. In many such States, the big landlords have managed to get the land registered in the names of their children. This way, they have managed to own a vast area of land which is a sheer injustice with the agricultural labourers. Today, the Agricultural labourers contribute a lot in the agriculture, hence they need our attention. I would speak the hon. Minister of Agriculture, who himself is a farmer, that he should certainly take some steps to improve the condition of as they have been suffering for centuries together. Most of such agricultural labourers are part time workers in factories and public undertakings. Other workers become permanent, but they are not made permanent. I feel that in order to give them maximum benefit, their wages in agricultural works should be fixed. They even differentiate between male and female workers. Women workers get less wages than that of men. Therefore, the government should give owners' right to the workers engaged in agriculture. During the tenure of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi farmers were given land on lease basis and they were made owner of the land. But in many States possession of land was not given to the farmers. as the successive Governments did not implement orders in this regard. As a result of that the workers and their families are still compelled to live in a hand to mouth condition, I want the Government to take effective steps in this regard so that they can become owner of their land and give them facilities to bring them in the main stream in order to make them work for the betterment of the country. As far as I know, a number of steps have been taken by the Government of India for the welfare of the workers but so far as the State Governments are concerned they have not taken adequate steps in this regard. In my constituency people especially from Nepal and Bihar come to work in the potato fields. They come there because they do not get employment at their native places. Unless we do not provide more facilities to the workers the nation cannot progress. I would like to state that—

[Sh. Krishan Dutta Sultanpuri]

"Resham Ke Gaecheon Far In BJP Ke Logon Ke Bete Sote Hain, Jinki Badaul at Sab Kuch Hai, Woh Raat KO Bai the Rote Hain, Ye Khajne Bharte Hain Kanoon Hifazat Karta Hai Jo khet Mazoor Hai Woh Ro—Ro Taqdeer Ke Syahi Hai.

DR. MAHHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA (Etah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Agricultural Workers' Bill brought forward by Shri Deshmukh, because this bill seeks to provide the rights and facilities to the agricultural workers. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to have your attention that broadly we can divide the population of our country in four categories. First category is of Traders and Industrialists, the second one consists of workers, the third is of government employees and the fourth category is of frames. So far as the Government is concerned, it has provided many facilities to the farmers, the taxes on the traders have been reduced, for Government employees facilities like accommodation, Dearness Allowance have been given and for labourers a separate Ministry has been set up but as far as the question of agricultural Labourers is concerned the Government has done nothing. I would like to tell you one thing that seeds, fertilisers and water are required for a good yield but these are all useless if there are no labourers to work in the fields. We cannot get a good yield without their participation and as you know for food the other three categories solely depend on them. As you know that 80 per cent of our population is engaged in agriculture and agriculture depends on these labourers. If these labourers do not prosper, the country cannot make a progress. Therefore, an agriculture labourers depends the programs and develop present of the country. If you want progress of the country then you should know it that the process of development starts from the grass root level. So in order to construct the building of development, you will have to strengthen its base. I would like to tell you the utility of the Bill. We have three seasons in our country, namely summer winter and rainy sea-

son. Without bothering for the scorching heat waves, the shivering cold and soaked in the rain water agriculture labourer worked hard in the field. But the Government never bothers about him. This worker, belonging to the lower class is the backbone of our nation. We should think about his contribution in the development of the nation, but you never considered its. He has always been neglected. This is the reason for which we have not made progress upto the desired extent during this period of 45-46 years.

Therefore, I want to submit that the Bill brought by our hon. Colleague Shri Deshmukh is really praiseworthy. He has included all those provisions in this Bill which should have been done by the Government but have not been initiated till date. Now, he has presented this Bill and has drawn the attention towards workers' problem, which should be accented by the Government. Agricultural Labourers include both women and men workers. Today, from an ordinary peon to an I.A.S. Officer everyday has been given his respective grade. A peon gets Rs. 1500 per month as his salary and this amount successively increases in the case of higher officers. But the Government never bothered to fix wages in case of workers who tirelessly work during all seasons viz. Summer, winter and rainy season.

What the Governments done for them? The wages given to agricultural labourers differ from one place to another ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 at the most but with such a meager amount he cannot even purchase poison to end his own life. The Government has done nothing for them with a view to keep up the dignity of a human life. The Government should adopt the same yardstick fixing their wages as is being done in case of the other workers if any worker wants to end his life by consuming poison he cannot even purchase it by Rs. 20.

Who is responsible for that? Our Government is responsible for that. The Government never thinks about them. After a long interval an hon. Member has brought such a Bill in the House, so we welcome it. If the Government

goes through the provisions of this Bill, it will find that there are several important and useful provisions in the Bill. The Government should accept it immediately.

The Government has formulated a scheme under which the other workers and educated unemployed have get their names registered but has the Government ever thought of registering the names of agricultural labourers? In many organisations, you have started welfare fund schemes from deceased worker. The Government gives several other facilities to those workers, but has the Government ever thought that such facilities are also necessary for the agricultural labourers?

The Government has constituted the Commission for Women, SC/ST Commission, Backward classes Commission and many such other Commission but the Government has never realised the need for constituting such a Commission for agricultural labourers. Had a commission been constituted for them, it would have protected their interests to some extent. After studying their problems, the commission and some facilities would have been given to them also but the Government has not paid any attention towards them.

When the Government failed to pay attention toward it, this Bill in the form of a private member Bill has been brought in the House. Just now one of our Congress colleagues was speaking on the Bill but I would like to say that it is not a question of any party but it is a question of entire nation. Our national development is possible only when we keep aside the party politics in Lok Sabha and accept the truth. The problems of the labourers are complicated as shown in this Bill, So I think we should unanimously pass this Bill so that welfare of the labourers could be safeguarded.

The Agricultural labourers are unable to manage three times meal a day. They do not have poor clothes to wear. no medical facility is available to their families. When such ameni-

ties are necessary for all other citizens why the same cannot be provided to the agricultural labourers? After the death of any labourer, his family members do not get any Insurance amount and no one is prepared to give work to his dependent on compassionate ground.

What the Government has done for them till now? Has the Government ever their problems? When the Government has not studied their problems, they should accept this Bill because all necessary provisions are therein the Bill. I do not want to go into the details of those provisions but I have explained them in brief. Now it is the Government which has to make such arrangement for them. When such arrangement has not so far been made for them. When such arrangement has not so far been made for them, the Government should support this Bill and formulate the policy for the development of our country and also for protecting the interests of our agricultural labourers who are backbone of our development. In this regard I would like to say one thing very categorically that the development of this country is not possible so long as we do not protect the rights and interests of our agricultural labourers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill and request other members of all other political parties to pass it unanimously because it is, in fact, meant for the welfare of the agricultural labourers.

[English]

SHRI SIVAGI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): I rise to support the Bill. It is an irony that there is no central legislation for this biggest section of the workers. this section engages the largest number of workers but still there is no legislation for it, although there are legislations for various other sections of workers.

It is not for nothing that this was so. I would say that during these years there was no political will for it. Otherwise, the conditions in which they

[Sh. Savage Patnaik]

live are miserable. They live in sub-human condition. Starvation is a part of their illife. The day an agriculture labourer does not get any work, the condition of his family cannot be imagined. In spite of it, nothing has been done, yet. In fact, they get work for only three to four months in an year, because most of our land is rain-fed. It is non-irrigated and for the rest of the months of the year they do not know how to live.

In Orissa they go as m grant labour to various other states, only to return with nothing or to return with memories of torture. Again they go next year as migrant labour and against only to suffer.

Legislation on minimum wage is there in various states but actually they do not get it. For instances, a minimum wage of RSV. 25 is fixed in Orissa. But nobody gets it. No agricultural labourer is getting that wage.

That is because they do not have the power to assert for it. It is not because that they do not have any land. They take loans during the operational season. That is their condition. So, they almost work like bonded labour.

The answer to this problem, as something has been suggested, lies in land reforms. Distribution of land of these landfalls labourers is important. That would provide some bargaining power or authority, so that they can assert their rights; because when he has nothing to fall back, he cannot assert. Wherever any such thing has been done as in West Bengal, When land reform sar implemented the operations workers get some right, or some land to fall back. Along with other things, or some land to fall back. Along with other things, like the Panchayat work he gets some land to fall back. but without that he has no power to assert. Unless some land is given, he cannot assert. So, what is required is the political will; along with this, land records also should be properly maintained. That will also help him to get some rights.

Along with that, land reform and other things

are required. There should also be some schemes for health care; free supply of medicines; a sort of extension of ESI benefits; housing and pension. Literacy drive is also required.

There were many speeches in this House on this subject. While this Bill is being discussed, every Member has supported it and mentioned shri that the prevailing condition of the agricultural labour and said that something concrete has to be done in this regard. Of course, some suggestions have been made here.

I hope that the Government will bring a comprehensive legislation and it will cover all these along with the provision for health care; gratuity and compensation. At the time of work, sometimes they lost their lives john. Their working condition is such that they even lose their lives and they fall ill. For these things, some compensation should be granted to them.

For the days when they are unemployed, some scheme to give some relief should be there. For that, a sort of grant can be given so that they can go to the nearest authorities and get either some relief or some work. This must be guaranteed.

I hope that a comprehensive legislation on these basis will be brought by the Government.

I congratulate the move of this Bill because it has given us an opportunity to discuss. Every Member who spoke on this Bill has supported this Bill.

There must be a comprehensive legislation. A total legislation must be there. I hope that the Government will bring in such a legislation.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill brought by my esteemed colleague, Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh is a legislation national importance

The Bill *inter alia* suggests that a you minimum of Rs. 700 per month or Rs. 30 per day should be paid to an agricultural worker. even though this amount is less in the present times, it is said that these workers are also not getting this amount even Every year, a large number of agricultural workers move from one place to another in search of basic livelihood. In the state of Orissa, to which I belong, there is large scale migration of labour. Since they are in the unorganised sector, the landlords in particular practically exploit them. If one of them dies, his family has no other option but to come to the streets. Therefore, the insurance cover suggested in the Bill *vide* Section 19 is a welcome measure. Further, like other medical benefits available to these hapless workers as well. However, as the subject matter happens to be the main concern of the State Governments, I would suggest that the Central Government should take into confidence of all the State Governments and have a dialogue on the subject at the national level.

The Central Government should prevail upon the different States to bring out a suitable legislation on the subject.

The spirit of the Bill should be welcomed and I would request the central Government to ensure that agricultural workers, who can be said to be the backbone of our economy, are not subjected to exploitation by the landlords, etc.

With these views, I support the spirit of the Bill and request the central Government to give serious thought to the problems of the agricultural workers for improving their lot in the future, side by side helping to generate more employment and indirectly improve the economy of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank

Shri Deshmukhji who has brought such a good Bill in the House. Ours is an agricultural country and agricultural labourers are backbone of our economy. The workers working in factories are organised because they live together. So they can force the authorities to fulfill their demands but our agricultural labourers are in a 5 lakhs and 70 thousands of villages of our country. They are unable to fulfill their demands. The number of agricultural labourers is increasing. Due to the division of land small farmers are also becoming agricultural labourers. But no attention is being paid towards their problems.

We have been raising slogans since independence that bread, cloth and house would be provided to every one but we could not provide these even after 45 years of our independence.

In the Bill, which has been introduced by Shri Deshmukh, has provisions for the pension, registration and education of the children of agricultural labourers. If this Bill is passed, their all demands would be fulfilled. Not to talk of the balanced diet, they are not even able to get two times meal a day they would and India is their mother. Therefore, I support this Bill and I would like to request other hon. Members to rise above the party politics, and support it and pass it unanimously on the humanitarian ground.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is an agricultural country and the problems of our farmers and agricultural labourers are definitely very serious. Just before me one of our friends from Bihar was speaking.... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): The time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is not extended.

(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is difference between the problems of farmers and the problems of agricultural labourers and we have been expressing concern on their problems in the House. We have been discussing about the matter of giving industry status to agriculture and by doing so we will be able to solve the problems of the farmers and when they will get remunerative prices of their produce, the problems of agricultural workers will also be solved. If you will think about the problems of agricultural workers only and keep aside the other problems of agriculture sector....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Virendra Singh, you can continue next time.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 10th May, 1993, at 11.00 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then Adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock*

*on Monday, May 10, 1993/Vaisakha 20
1915 (Saka).*