

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, 22 November 1991/Agrahayana
1, 1913 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Measures to Curb Economic Crimes

*21. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to bring forward legislation to make radical changes in the Companies Act, 1956 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 for curbing economic crimes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). It has been decided to introduce a Bill in the Parliament to recodify the Companies Act, 1956. The general approach of Government in making changes in Company Law is to provide for investor protection, rationalisation and streamlining of the provisions of the

Act and for better management of companies.

Minister of Finance have informed that a review of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the Directorate of Inspection conducts inspection of the accounts of less than three per cent of the companies, I would like to know from the Government whether it proposes to form a panel of reputed Chartered Accountants, and conduct the inspection of the accounts of these companies? Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government is bringing forward any amendment by which the loans granted by various financial institutions and the Government could be converted into equity shares? Thirdly, I would like to know whether the Government would like to disclose various heads of expenditure of the industrialists who make production? I raise these three questions under the Companies Act.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Let me first bring to the notice of the House that the question really deals with two critical points. One is for curbing of economic crimes what are the radical changes that the Government proposes to bring in the Companies Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

The question the hon. Member has asked, in fact, goes into the question whether it is an economic crime, as what he is refer-

ring to, or not. I am sorry to say, that I will not really put it in the scope of economic crime even if one goes to the larger definition of white collar crime, the question of disclosure, as to how much investment has been made and how much loan has not been paid and so on. But still, I would like to inform the hon. Member that though it may not be within the scope of the question, today the accounts are being audited by independent statutory auditors and it is in accordance with certain accounting standards. These audited accounts are sent to shareholders every year. We have also further now taken steps and notified that in the prospectus that is given for the purpose when issuance of shares takes place, the disclosure about pending legislations in the matter of economic offences has also to be made by companies, so that any person who is investing in a company would know whether that company has in any manner violated the law.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India suffers a loss of about Rs. 30,000 crore annually on account of Hawala market. How does the Government propose to check it? The Government says that it is considering it. When the Government cannot check the outflow of money from the country to other countries through legislation, by which law it can check inflow of money from foreign countries to this country. Will the Government move any such amendment? In 1990 a U.N. conference (on multi-national companies) was held in Delhi in which a report on multi-national companies was presented. At that time an agreement had been signed. Now foreign exchange is being embezzled in violation of the said agreement. Is the Government proposing to make any law to check it? Agreements are signed time and again about technology. Will the Government enact any law so that foreign exchange is not misused.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-

GALAM: Sir, I must bring to your notice that this question is in two parts, one dealing with Companies Act, which comes under my Department, and the other dealing with FERA. The official has really looked into this. Now fortunately the Finance Minister is here. With your permission, may I request him to reply to this supplementary question?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not proper. What is pertinent to you, you can reply.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-

GALAM: It does not pertain to me. I can only mildly say, as per the information that is available at my disposal, that the whole foreign Exchange Regulation Act is under review and definitely the matter of *hawala* transaction is also paid attention to.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, before deciding the amendment to the Companies Law or the FERA whether the Government has undertaken any expert study on this issue. And if there is any, then what are its recommendations and also what are the recommendations the Government is going to implement?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-

GALAM: Sir, with regard to the Companies Act, I am happy to inform the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that we have not only had expert study on the Companies Act in total but we have had workshops by Chartered Accountants in the Chartered Accountants' Institute, the company Secretaries' Institute, the Cost Accountants' Institute. All of them have had workshop, analysed the Companies Act, given their specific recommendations.

We have taken all those recommendations into consideration. The Department has actually sat not only with them but also with FICCI, ASSOCHM and I am sure it will surprise many Members on the other side, even the trade unions were consulted. It is only after consulting all of them, we have come to the stage where we are consolidating the re-codification of the Companies Law.

With regard to the FERA.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: At are the salient recommendations?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: At the moment, it will be fair for me to say that they have insisted and said that a lot of unnecessary formalities which are provided for in the Companies Act would be removed. We would like to bring in a lot of automisation in the matter of approvals. We have also strengthened the investor protection. We are increasing the penalties with regard to violations in a major way. Instead of mere fines, we are also bringing in penal provisions. These are generally the salient features on which we are going. We are definitely reducing the bulkiness of the Act.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Nothing has been done. It is only on paper.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I would disagree with that. If you want I can give you the figures, where thousands of prosecutions have been launched.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, this is going to come up for discussion later.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: This is definitely going to come up for discussion when the Bill is moved.

With regard to Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the process of consulting experts is on and we shall definitely consult experts.

Firing by Pakistani Troops

*23 SHRI UDAYSINGRAO
GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been continuous provocation from Pakistani army recently and many a time the Indian troops were fired at along Indo-Pak border in J & K, Rajasthan and Punjab;

(b) whether meetings of the Area Commanders of both the countries were held to ease the situation; and

(c) if so, the out-come thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) There have been several instances of unprovoked firing by the Pakistani Army along the LOC in J & K. As regards the International Border in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, while there has been no instance of Pak Army firing, Pak Rangers resorted to fire on BSF positions on a number of occasions during the last three months in a bid to push through extremists into India through the Punjab border.

(b) and (c). There have been a number of meetings between Indian and Pakistani Commanders, at various levels, in J & K, in September and October 1991. The Director General Military Operations of both countries have also been maintaining telephonic contact with each other. Consequently, since the middle of October there has been some decrease in the volume of fire exchanged along most of the LOC.

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: It has been admitted by the hon. Minister that there have been several firing incidents on the Indo-Pak border. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that during the firing while pushing the extremists into the Indian border, how many persons have been killed, how many have been injured and how many have been arrested as on date.

MR. SPEAKER: Statistics can be supplied to you in writing by the Minister.

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: It

has also been admitted by hon. Minister that officers from both the sides had several meetings. Even after that, within few days, there was again firing. What action has the Government taken to prevent occurrence of such incidents of firing?

SHRIS. KRISHANKUMAR: There have been a series of meetings between the Directors-General of Military Operation of both the countries. India's attempt has always been to de-escalate the tensions resulting from Pakistan's firing across the border and our responses to it. In October, 1991 there was an agreement between the two Directors-General for de-escalation especially in the use of heavier arms in the firing. There has been some violations by Pakistan especially in the Kargil sector after the agreement between the Directors-General. Whenever they violated, we had responded in equal measure to repulse it. This is a continuous process. And we are always ready to meet any challenge from across the border while at the same time trying to-escalate the tension on the border.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: In this connection I would like to know as to why it was not discussed at the Ministers level and at the level of Heads of the States. Since the Pakistanis are indulging in such provocative acts, I would like to know whether any talks have been held at the Defence Ministers and Prime Ministers level. If there is any proposal to have such talks, please let us know so that such events do not recur.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Talks were held at the Foreign Secretaries level in this regard and it has been agreed that efforts would be made from both the sides not to create such a situation along the border. No further talks other than this has been held at Ministers or Prime Ministers level.

[*English*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Recently, the Prime

Minister of Pakistan has openly declared that his country will positively help extremists on all fronts.

MR. SPEAKER: That different question. This is nothing to do with this incident.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: My second question is what is the month-wise tally of unprovoked firing during the last three-months on the borders of Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir and what are the plans of the Government to destroy the training centres numbering 57 along the borders of the States?

MR. SPEAKER: The second question does not arise. As far as first question is concerned, if you want, you can reply in writing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, the Pakistan Army resorts to bombardment, infiltration and theft regularly on our border in the western sector. I would like to bring to your notice that when the hon. Prime Minister visited Kutch for electioneering, two Pakistani helicopters were seen inside our territory along the border in Gujarat. This is a very serious matter. It is the question of the security of our hon. Prime Minister. Sir, through you, I would like to know whether the hon. Defence Minister is aware of the incident and what action did we take when the Pakistani Helicopters were seen inside our territory along the border during the visit of the Prime Minister.

[*English*]

SHRI SHARD PAWAR: We lodged our protest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Sir, is it a fact that the Pak Rangers had used artillery so as to facilitate infiltration of their terrorists into Indian territory. If so, was not a situation as dangerous as war created? Is it also a fact

that our army could not hand over all the dead bodies of Pakistani Rangers and terrorists and the Pakistani terrorists dragged them into their side of the border? Please clarify it.

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: So far as killing by artillery is concerned, such incidents took place on two places, Kargil Sector and Kirani sector. In these incidents some Pakistanis had been killed and their dead bodies were carried away by their own colleagues.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: There are two types of firing which takes place on the borders. One is called operational firing and another is called incidental firing. There have been large instances.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to ask the question. You do not have to. You ask a question and the Minister is quite capable of answering it?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: As far as incidental firing is concerned, they are caused by small problems on the border. My question is what action are we taking to ensure that these incidental firings which occur from both sides—not only from our side, from both sides—causing lot of tensions on the border and hardship to the troops staying on the border itself because they have to move in the night and also what action are we taking to control the firing which are taking place on the border on small matters which are purely incidental?

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, the hon. Member is correct to this extent that some amount of firing takes place because of construction of bunkers and other activities by Pakistan close to the line of control. But, all these issues are matters of continuous dialogue and discussion between the Directors-General of Military Operation and as I said this is a continuous process.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Defence Minister stated in his reply that a meeting at the foreign secretaries-level was held. The main question was whether any meeting of the commanders was held. I want to know it because Pakistan has adopted an offensive attitude and unrest is taking place in our country. Is the Ministry of Defence satisfied that mere talks at Defence-secretaries level is enough or whether our Government would take measures to hold talks at the diplomatic level so that dialogues could be exchanged at higher levels. Will the Government try to take repulsive measures by our army to relate Pakistani infiltration. I would like to have a categorical reply.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: We have sent our military delegation to Islamabad, Pakistan about two months back and there was a detailed discussion about this type of incidents. By and large, whatever agreement was reached there, after that meeting, there are not so many incidents. There are some minor incidents but there is a little bit improvement in the border situation.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to the number of incidents where firing by Pakistani forces was resorted to provide cover to various people intruding into the Indian territory.

MR. SPEAKER: No, that kind of statistics will be supplied later on.

Widening and development of Cuttack-Calcutta Section of National Highway No.5

*26 **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:**
DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway No. 5 from Cuttack to Calcutta is the only road of the coastal area connecting Calcutta and is having high traffic density;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to develop and widen this portion of National Highway to two/four lanes in different sections between these two major cities;

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and the World Bank assistance sought for the development of the aforesaid National Highway in Orissa; and

(d) the details of survey made in this regard and the decision taken by the Government thereon?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir, National Highway No. 5 running close to the coast is the primary route for long-distance traffic from Cuttack towards Calcutta and is generally having high traffic intensity. However, starting from Cuttack, NH No. 5 does not go right upto Calcutta, but only upto junction with NH 6 at Jharpokharia. From there NH 6 provides the connection to Calcutta.

(b), (c) and (d). The entire stretch from Cuttack to Calcutta along National Highway No. 5 and 6 is already two-lane wide. Further widening to four lanes will depend on allocations in the VIII Plan which is not yet finalised, availability of resources and inter-se priorities on all-India basis. However, four-laning in the adjacent section from Bhubaneswar up to Cuttack extending up to Jagatpur, having an estimated cost of Rs. 110 crores, has been projected to the World Bank for assistance under the proposed Second National Highway Loan. Negotiations for the loan have been completed. However, the loan is yet to be signed by the World Bank. Surveys for the aforementioned project have

been practically completed and detailed plans are nearing finalisation.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the vehicles coming from Madras via Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh ply through the national highway No.5 in Orissa. On account of this, the traffic is intense from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar. There is hardly a day when one or two accidents do not take place between Bhubaneswar and Jagatpur. Does the Government propose to widen this portion of the national highway?

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask question. You need not deliver a speech.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I am not making any speech. I am speaking on this basis. Why the provision of Rs.110 crore was not spent for the highway? Secondly, there is no Express Highway other than this in Orissa. This is the only highway for other States also. Please state whether the Government is going to do something in this regard on the basis of the survey conducted by the World Bank.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, as has been stated in the reply, a scheme for Rs. 110 crores has been chalked out for this work. Out of this amount fullanin work on 2.8 kilometre long highway has been completed. Only one or two months work remains to be done. Survey and land acquisition work of remaining 25 kilometre long road from Bhubaneswar to Cuttack-Jagatpur is almost complete. As soon as it is completed, the work will be undertaken. The land for this purpose has been acquired and its survey too has been completed. After receiving the sanction, a three year target has been fixed for the work. I am of the view that the Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to commence and without knowing the plan proposals, I am not in a position to say anything as to how much work can be undertaken. For the time being we have taken up widening of 2.8 kilometers long stretch out of it.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: My next question is about the national highway. It is not coming direct from Calcutta. It takes a turn at Jharpokharia and takes another route. There is no straight way. Many buses clandestinely carry goods through the road on the newly constructed bridge on river Suvar-narekha. Does the Government propose to convert it into a national highway? I have reasons to say. If one travels from Calcutta to Bhubaneshwar via Balasore, the distance is reduced by 70 kilometre whereas now one has to take a round about way. I, therefore want to know whether the Government proposes to take it over. If so, the details thereof.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: At present, there is no such proposal.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, in the Part-(a) of the answer it is said that the National Highway No.5 running close to the coast is the primary route for long distance traffic. It is no more the primary route from Cuttack to Calcutta. There are two other routes which have become primary routes, as a result of NALCO and other mineral industries. Since the Eighth Plan is in the formulation, as said by the hon. Minister, I would like to know from the Government whether they would consider upgrading these two routes, namely the Expressway through the Chandikkol via Sukinda, Bhuban, Kamakhyanagar and Talcher and the other one being Chowdwar to Dhenkanal to Sambalpur. Both these routes are taking traffic upto 30 tonnes of weight and the classification of the same is only upto ten tonnes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, there are so many proposals from all the states. I am not in a position to say anything at all about the road the hon. Member made a mention of, till the Eighth Five Year Plan is finalised. We will see what can be done in this regard.

Foreign Loans

28. **SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:**
SHRI BHUVNESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign loans taken by the Government so far from various sources, separately under the new financial policy;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to pay back these loans;

(c) the amount of interest to be paid on these loans and the likely impact of such huge amount of interest payments on the Indian economy; and

(d) the future plans of the Government to repay the loans and improve the economic condition of the country?

[*English*]

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

STATEMENT

(a) There is no separate category of loans being taken by the Government under any new financial policy. Financial policy measures are a part of a number of policy initiatives taken for enabling continued and enhanced access to the traditional sources of obtaining foreign loans.

(b) to (d). The repayment of loans and amount of interest to be paid would depend on the drawal schedules and terms & conditions of individual loans. The Government will ensure that this burden does not exceed the capacity of the economy to service such loans. The Government have already introduced a programme of economic reforms aimed at short-term stabilisation combined

with longer terms restructuring. These reforms would improve the economic condition of the country and revitalise our growth process including our export earning capacity so as to enhance our capacity to repay the loans.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the per-capita amount of foreign indebtedness in India. Everybody in India knows that loans have been taken from the foreign countries. So, would the hon. Minister be pleased to state the amount of foreign indebtedness each person of the country is burdened with?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I would like to tell the hon. Minister about the total amount of foreign loans which can be divided into four categories. Firstly, the loans granted by the foreign Government and the financial institutions of the those Governments to the Government of India. Under this head Rs 66,000 crore have been taken upto 31 March of 1991; The Second type of loans granted by the foreign Governments to India..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only want to know that the total amount of loans and its per-capita ratio(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Upto September 1991 the total amount of loan is Rs. 1, 34, 000 crores. You know the total population of India which is increasing day by day. So you may calculate it yourself by dividing the figures. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: The hon. Minister may give the last year's figure only. what is in that. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The total amount of loan divided by the number of population.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Is the Minister in a position to give the latest position?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I have given the total accumulated loan amount up to September 1991 Rs. 1,34,000 crore which is the total outstanding including interest and everything. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please help me. I have asked the hon. Minister about the per-capita amount of loan. He may tell me about the per-capita only, not in toto.

[*English*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: What is the per-capita. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know about the total amount of foreign loans on India before devaluation and about the effect on it after devaluation?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there are good questions, there will be good answers also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to state that upto 31 March of 1991 before devaluation of currency it was Rs. 99,485 crore which came to be Rs. 1,28,800 crore in July, 1991 after devaluation and during the same period between April to September, 1991 an additional loan of Rs. 5,200 crores was taken. So, upto September, 1991 it comes to Rs. 1,34,000 crore in total.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is speaking very loudly that "loans were taken" as if it was a matter of glory. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as an hon. Member wanted to know the per-capita ratio of loans, so I am stating it. It is Rs. 1200 per-capita at old rates but it would be Rs. 1583 according to revised rates if we take the current amount of Rs. 1 lakh 34 thousands crores in account. (*Interruptions*)

Since the hon. Member wants to know the per-capita indebtedness. So, I would like to tell them that according to our present economic system this ratio in our country is more conducive in comparison to other developing countries.

[*English*]

The total debt service as percentage of exports and gross invisible earnings comes to 21 percent.

[*Translation*]

The ratio is 21 percent of our total earnings and the same is less than 10 percent of the amount of interests we are liable to pay. So this percentage is quite normal. The debt service which is called interest is 10 percent of the total earnings. This 10 percent is quite normal rate for a developing agricultural country if we consider all the figures together. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is replying to the question. Please hear him properly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Thirdly, I would like to state that in Seventh Five Year Plan which had an outlay of Rs. 3,20,000 crores, the only 7 percent amount was from foreign loan and the remaining was from internal resources. Thus, considering our economic system and total production we find out that this rate is not higher in comparison to any development sector (developing country) All the International Financial Institutions admit it that India is the only country

among the developing countries, which has always paid its loan balance without committing any delay. We have never asked for the re-schedulement of loan.

[*English*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, thanks to the economic mismanagement of Shri V.P. Singh Government supported by the BJP and my Left friends here, the debt service ratio of India was the highest during that time. I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and the new Government for putting more emphasis on foreign investment rather than on foreign loans. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister, through you, as to what is his experience during the last three months.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What has President George Bush told you?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I will tell you privately.

Sir, today more than 70 billion dollars are foreign debt while the investment is less than 1.5 billion dollars. Has the international community responded favourably to this emphasis? I would further like to ask the hon. Finance Minister whether the new Government's policies are directed more towards foreign investment rather than getting more and more foreign loans.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that India has not got large scale foreign investment compared with most other developing countries. I am not going to mention countries of East Asia and South East Asia, but even in a country like China since 1979, the total commitment of foreign direct investment is close to 50 billion dollars. According to the latest figures that I have seen, the actual disbursement with respect to China is about 20 billion dollars. So, all that I am trying to say is that all over the world there is a recognition that this old path of preferring loans to direct investment is counter-productive.

tive beyond a point. It added debt service obligation even if our economy does not perform, even if an enterprise does not make money. So, this is a bind in which we have got ourselves. I think we have started to reverse this direction only recently. All the signals which we have got indicate that over a period of time we will change the direction. We will change the mix. But I think, today it is too early to say after three months, how much proportion is the change.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Since my Question may not come up and it is directly related to the subject, may I ask the Minister that in reply to my Question.....

MR. SPEAKER: No. This will be supplementary to this Question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Naturally I will put supplementary. The answer that he has given is less revealing and more hidden.

Would he kindly come out with a clear-cut statement that after his appeal during the Budget speech, how many NRIs have come forward for investing, in which fields, the names of such NRIs and the amount of money already committed. I also want to know the names of the sick industries that he has mentioned, which are the four sick industries which he has mentioned.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think this particular question relates to the Question under discussion. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that with regard to non-resident Indian investors, this is not a partisan question. In fact, the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal has been one who has been saying

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We want the particulars.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Are you allergic to the West Bengal Chief Minister?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The

Finance Minister wants the blessings of the Chief Minister of West Bengal. But that is not the point. The point is, we want the particulars. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister can give proper reply. You do not get worried about it.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Attracting the non-resident investment is not a partisan issue in our country. It has the support of all the political parties including the Hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal.

But I have already stated on the floor of this House that no NRIs are going to put money into our country unless we get our economy in good shape. If the fiscal system of India continues to be mismanaged, if the banking system of India continues to be mismanaged, if a lot of bank money is given to enterprises, without due consideration, which do not repay and if bank loans are written off, do not expect non-resident Indians to come and invest. We are trying to reverse that process. That process has just begun. It is too early, I think, to give concrete figures.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that all the loans have been taken during the regime of the Congress (I)? These loans have not been taken during Janta Party Government from 1977 to 1979 or National Front and Shri V.P. Singh's Government for 11 months. Have all the foreign loans been taken during the regime of Congress Government?

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: It is not true to say that all these loans were taken during the Congress Government. When the Congress Government was in power, it certainly took some loan. But when the Janata Dal Government or National Front Government was in power, they also took loan. In July, 1990, the Government withdrew quietly from the International Monetary Fund the

gold draft without anybody at that time being told that this had been done.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You were the Minister at that time. You did not even know it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Unless the conditionalities attached to the foreign loans are made known, we cannot really answer the question as to when and how soon these loans are going to be repaid. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would place it before this House the conditionalities of the loans, the foreign loans, that have been taken and the conditionalities of the foreign investment.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the conditionalities attached to the loans that we have got from the IMF are concerned, I have promised to this House that I would make the whole letter of intent which sets out all the conditionalities to be placed on the Table of this House. I propose to do it in this very session.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a meeting of Congress Parliamentary Party a day before yesterday after the recent elections. In that meeting, the Prime minister said that he had been able to maintain a foreign exchange reserve for Rs. 6000 crores. First, I want to know from the hon. Minister how much foreign loan out of this reserve of Rs. 6000 crores has been taken recently. Secondly, if we convert Rs. 6000 crores into dollars, how many dollars would it be? I would also like to ask what was the value of dollar which we had as foreign reserve last year?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I think that I have answered that question that today our reserves in dollar terms are over two billion dollars. When we came into office, these reserves were less than one billion dollars.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the loan taken?

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to know the amount of loan taken during the 3 to 6 months from I.M.F. and other financial institutions amongst these reserves?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I would also like to point out that during this period, we have repaid a large number of previous loans which were taken. The Prime Minister has already mentioned that the Reserve Bank of India at the time when our Government came into office had to send 46 tonnes of gold abroad. That was the decision not taken by our Government. It was the decision taken by the previous Government. That loan has been fully repaid last month.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Dr. Manmohan Singh is playing politics here. The specific question is how much is the foreign loan which is a part of the Rs. 6,000 crores. It is a simple question. He has not replied this.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to know the amount of foreign loans taken by the Govt. at present, out of this amount. I have not asked the amount having been repaid but have asked the amount of loan.

Visakhapatnam Port

*29 **SHRI M.V.V. S. MURTHY:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Visakhapatnam Port trust during the last three years;

(b) the total amount of demurrage col-

lected by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust during the above period under various head, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to construct additional berths at Vishakhapatnam Port;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government for the development of Visakhapatnam Port during the eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The financial assistance given to Visakhapatnam port during the last three years is as follows:-

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Loans	300	-	-
Grant from Government of India for construction of Fishing Harbour	247.48 399.50	-	-
		223.96	

(b) The total amount of demurrage collected by Visakhapatnam Port during the last three years is as follows:-

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
		38.59	101.94
1988-89	58,90		

(c) and (d). The following proposals for the construction of the berths have been included in the Annual Plan, 1991-92:-

		<i>Outlay, 1991-92 (Rupees in crores)</i>
Continuing Scheme		
1. Conversion of WJ2 & WJ3 into multipurpose berth.		9.65
New Schemes		
1. Construction of multipurpose berth including development of land adjacent to outer Harbour.		3.00
2. Construction of berth for handling general cargo.		5.00

(e) The Eighth Plan is yet to be finalised.

SHRIM.V.V.S. MURTHY: In the demurrage that has been collected during the past three years by Visakhapatnam Port, there has been an increase of 200 per cent in 1990-91 as compared to the previous years 1989-90. The reason mostly given is the non-availability of the berths in the Visakhapatnam Port. May I know from the Minister whether the construction of additional berths have taken place now or whether it will be included in the Eighth Plan? What are the specific berths that are being contemplated in the Eighth Plan? The main reason for collection of huge demurrage is the lack of basic amenities like berthing and equipment facilities to vessels.

[Translation]

May I expect the Minister to reply to this also.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all points have been made clear in the reply given by me. As far the demurrage relating to 1989-90 and 1990-91 is concerned, it has already been mentioned in the reply. As the Visakhapatnam Port is self-sufficient, it has no need of any assistance from the Government of India. The scheme which is being launched, has been figured in the main reply. Apart from this, if hon. Member has some suggestion, I shall look into it.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: What are the reasons for collection of demurrage at higher levels of 200 per cent? In 1989-90, the demurrage collected was of the order of Rs. 38.59 lakhs whereas in 1990-91, it was Rs. 101.94 lakhs. Is it a fact that it is due to non-availability of berthing and equipment facilities?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it depends upon the ships as to what are

their problems. It does not include revised rates, and the earlier rate of demurrage is being charged. I have no separate reply for the figures increased, if any. If the hon. Members would require, I shall send the information in writing separately.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: My second supplementary has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Your second supplementary is over.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: It is very clear that due to lack of handling facilities, heavy damages were incurred. In view of lack of facilities to tackle the heavy loading and unloading at Visakhapatnam Port and in view of the abundant gas and oil that was found in the Krishna-Godavari Delta, will the hon. Minister consider to develop the satellite ports at Machhliapatnam, which is an old port, and at Kakinada to hasten the heavy traffic at Visakhapatnam Port?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the suggestion given by the hon. Member will be considered sympathetically.

[English]

Privatisation of Nationalised Jute Mills

*30 **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise the nationalised Jute mills under the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.

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

(c) whether the Government propose to run these mills properly in consultation with the workers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b). In view of the heavy losses in National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd., (NJMC) and the resource constraints faced by the Government, various alternatives for its revitalisation are under consideration.

(c) and (d). The workers of the Jute Mills are being consulted by NJMC management in the day today running of the mills.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: On the question of: What steps are they proposing towards privatisation, they have agreed to that. But they have not discussed it with the trade union. But they have said that is not necessary. Therefore, there is a calculated plan to destroy these nationalised jute mills in connivance with the private jute owners and jute barons in West Bengal. The NJMC was forced to purchase jute....(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Please do not disturb me. I will finish it just in time.

Sir, NJMC had been forced to purchase the jut from JCI at Rs. 850 per MT but the outside price is Rs.440 per MT. They have lost a few crores of rupees because of this. Last year they had losses amounting to Rs. 65 crores because of the high price that they had to pay and they were forced to weaken.

Secondly, the manpower also created a problem in the Mills. These two causes created by the Government are the main reason. I would like to know whether the Government will remove these obstacles to save the industry.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, we have removed the compulsion that N.J.M.C. should purchase jute from J.C.I. Now N.J.M.C. can purchase it directly. As far as the workers are concerned, the mills are running in loss, and you know all the facts. There was a loss of nearly Rs. 65 crores during the last year. You are also aware of it. As per norms 45 persons are required for per tonne production per day. At present instead of 45 persons, there are 75 persons are engaged. Under V.R. N. Scheme, we have tried to retrench some workers earlier also and some workers have also been retrenched. Presently about 19 thousand workers are working whereas the requirement is of only 12 thousand workers. Therefore, the workers who would like to retire under V.R. N. Scheme, they would be allowed. You can also cooperate with us in this matter.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I Would like know whether it is a fact that the Government had asked the officials to give all the records and reports to the owners of some private companies and it is divulging this information to the private owners so that it can be damaged and it could be privatised.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no such scheme to hand over these mills to the private owners. When these were nationalised, the aim was to protect the workers. The same object is still before the Government. The hon. Prime Minister has already ensured the House to have a discussion on public undertaking in the House. I think that this issue will also be taken up automatically alongwith it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would request the hon. Minister to give a specific answer to my question. Is the Government or the Department of Textiles negotiating with Champdany Industries Limited for the purpose of making over these Mills to them? I want a categorical answer whether it is 'Yes' or 'No'.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, I have already said that there is no such proposal.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would like to know whether any discussion is going on or not.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, there is no such discussion at the level of Ministry.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If not, at any other level and I would like to know whether the Ministry knows about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, there is no such information available in the Ministry. I shall try to obtain this information and after getting it, I will convey you.

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government can assure the House that NJMC Mills will not be handed over to the private companies and instead of that other revitalisation programmes will be taken up in the right earnest. Will the Government make this specific assurance?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, as I have already told that there is no such programme to hand over these mills directly.

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I would like to know whether the Government can assure the House that these Mills are not going to be

handed over to any private agency but will be revitalised.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, it is not the question of N.J. M. C. alone. The action will be taken in accordance with the decision taken in this regard.

[*English*]

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY: I went to the National Jute Mills, Sankraid, Howrah the biggest of the Nationalised Jute mill, and talked to the workers belonging to all the parties including INTUC. They want to talk to the Government regarding management, purchase of raw jute etc. in the interests of making it viable. Is the Government prepared to talk to the workers and have their opinion?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, as the hon. Member has said and I am also of the opinion that the Government would not hesitate to have a negotiation with the workers before taking any decision.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Changes in Credit Policy of RBI to Contain Inflation

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India announced in October, 1991 certain changes in its credit policy with a view to curbing and containing inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the inflationary growth is likely to be brought down thereby

and the target, if any, fixed to be achieved in this regard during 1991-92?

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

(b) The key changes made by Reserve Bank of India in the credit policy included a one percentage point increase in the Bank Rate, a 1.5 percentage point increase in lending rates, an increase in the short term deposit rates, increase in export credit interest rate, liberalisation of export refinance and reduction in cash margins, withdrawal of certain refinance facilities and reduction in the interest rate on banks' cash balances with the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) In the current financial year the inflation rate as per provisional data on a year-on-year basis had reached 16.7 per cent on 24th August, 1991. The inflation rate has fallen to 13.3 per cent in the week ended October 26, 1991. The endeavour is to bring down the inflation rate still further.

Default In Repayment of Advances/ Loans by Top Ten Business Houses

*25. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the top ten business houses in the country;

(b) the share holding of these business houses in the various companies owned by them;

(c) the stake of the financial institutions/ public/cooperative/private sector banks in each of these companies with institution-wise details;

(d) the finances advanced to each of

these houses by the financial institutions during the last five years;

(e) the names of the business houses which defaulted in repayments of advances/ loans made by the financial institutions and banks during each of the last five years;

(f) whether in consequence of default any penalties had been imposed on these business houses;

(g) if so, the details of the amount realised therefrom and if not, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether after the default the advance limit for these business houses was raised; and

(i) if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per the listing of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, the following are the 10 top business houses in the country based on their assets as on March 31, 1990:

1. Birla
2. Tata
3. Reliance
4. J. K. Singhania
5. Thapar
6. Mafatlal
7. Bajaj
8. Modi
9. L & T
10. M.A. Chidambaram

(b) On the basis of the information available with the Financial Institutions the equity shareholdings of these business

houses in the various companies owned by them as on March 31, 1991 are given below:

(Rs. crores)

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Equity share holding of Groups in Cos. owned by them</i>	<i>% to total paid up equity capital of the Cos. owned</i>
1. Birla	184.15	31.5
2. Tata	111.31	19.7
3. Reliance	96.25	40.2
4. J.K. Singhania	77.63	40.4
5. Thapar	47.47	40.1
6. Mafatlal	29.26	28.9
7. Bajaj	20.02	35.7
8. Modi	85.18	33.0
9. L & T	7.92	9.0
10. M.A. Chidambaram	35.04	28.3

(c) The total amount of term loans outstanding as on 31.3.1991 in respect of

the all India term lending financial institutions are as under:

(Rs. crores)

<i>Group</i>	<i>IDBI</i>	<i>IFCI</i>	<i>ICICI</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Birla	626.10	152.82	287.60	1066.52
2. Tata	126.48	31.26	53.88	211.62
3. Reliance	251.07	178.33	102.78	532.18
4. J.K. Singhania	82.41	87.47	99.01	268.89
5. Thapar	85.88	72.99	123.11	281.98

(Rs. crores)

<i>Group</i>	<i>IDBI</i>	<i>IFCI</i>	<i>ICICI</i>	<i>Total</i>
6. Mafatlal	82.85	15.65	56.82	155.52
7. Bajaj	33.78	10.56	17.30	61.64
8. Modi	91.73	58.49	41.13	191.35
9. L & T	4.86	5.10	16.62	26.58
10. M.A. Chidambaram	99.80	23.53	28.88	152.21
Total :	1484.96	636.20	827.13	2948.29

RBI have not hitherto compiled similar data in respect of the scheduled commercial banks as on March 31, 1991. In any case, the advances sanctioned to these parties by scheduled commercial banks are spread over various types of credit facilities such as demand loans, cash credit, overdrafts, packing credits, purchase and discount of inland and foreign bills, medium and long term

loans repayable beyond a period of 3 years and the financing of sale on deferred payment basis.

(d) The total amount of term loans disbursed by the all India term lending financial institutions to the top 10 business houses during the last five years ending 31-3-1991 are as under:

(Rs. crores)

<i>Group</i>	<i>IDBI</i>	<i>IFCI</i>	<i>ICICI</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Birla	670.90	135.69	232.88	1039.47
2. Tata	133.03	51.80	32.80	217.63
3. Reliance	134.63	158.19	92.63	385.45
4. J.K. Singhania	87.65	68.29	81.29	237.23
5. Thapar	101.70	49.65	90.40	241.75
6. Mafatlal	82.22	22.48	37.46	142.16
7. Bajaj	27.04	8.44	8.88	44.36
8. Modi	57.10	35.88	20.00	112.98

(Rs. crores)

<i>Group</i>	<i>IDBI</i>	<i>IFCI</i>	<i>ICICI</i>	<i>Total</i>
9. L & T	9.86	2.00	5.92	17.78
10. M.A. Chidambaram	182.48	20.80	24.04	227.32
Total :	1486.61	553.22	626.30	2666.13

(e) to (i). Certain companies belonging to the said 10 business houses have defaulted in repayment of advances/loans made to them by the financial institutions. The institutions have levied due penalties on such defaulting companies in accordance with the provisions of loan agreements signed between the institutions and the borrower company. However, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks and financial institutions and also the provisions of the public Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983 and practices and usages customary amongst banks and financial institutions, information relating to their individual constituents is not divulged.

[Translation]

Assistance by NABARD for Rural Electrification in U.P. and Bihar

*27. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Na-

tional Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) for rural electrification in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the Seventh Plan period, district-wise;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the details of the proposals for rural electrification in these states during the Eighth Plan which have been under consideration of the NABARD, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Special Project Agriculture (SPA is a programme of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to provide finance to State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to draw transmission lines and other infrastructure support for pumpsets energisation in rural areas. The Programme is financed by REC, Commercial Banks and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) by providing financial support to SEBs in the States. District-wise allocation is done by the SEBs. The amount allocated by NABARD under the Programme in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the 7th Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90) and the achievements made thereunder are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>STATE</i>	<i>ALLOCATION</i>	<i>ACHIEVEMENTS</i>
Uttar Pradesh	2,115	1,780
Bihar	341	141

(c). NABARD have reported that they have not worked out allocations for various States for the VIII Plan period.

[English]

NRI Investment

*31. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the non-resident Indian firms which have come forward to invest in the country responding to the call of the Government and using all the concessions offered to them;

(b) the details of the projects alongwith the names of the States in which these are proposed to be set up;

(c) the number of proposals, out of them, for reviving sick units and for export-oriented units; and

(d) the total amount of expenditure committed by them for each of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Government announced the new NRI investment policy on 28th October, 1991. The main features of this policy are as follows:

- (i) Reserve Bank of India will give automatic approval to NRIs and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) for investment upto 100% equity in 34 high priority industries, eligible for foreign investment with full benefits of repatriation.

triation.

- (ii) NRIs and OCBs can also invest upto 100% equity with full repatriation benefits in industries requiring compulsory licensing and the industries reserved for small scale sector as well as in other industries excepting those reserved for the public sector.

- (iii) The new policy with regard to the foreign technology agreements and licensing will apply in case of NRIs investment also.

The policy has only recently been announced and proposals are yet to be received.

(c) and (d). Reserve Bank of India has granted final approval under the scheme for investment by NRIs /OCBs for the revival of sick units, in respect of 12 sick industrial units aggregating to Rs. 951.97 lakhs. Besides, in-principle approval has been accorded in case of four sick units amounting to Rs. 474 lakhs.

Rise in Prices

*32. DR. S.P. YADAV:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the post-budget rise in the whole-sale prices of food and non-food items including the overall rise in the inflation rate till date;

(b) the main factors for rise in prices of essential commodities;

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to contain the price rise and to check inflation; and

(d) the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of the sub-group 'food and 'non-food' articles registered 4.6 per cent and 3.0 per cent increase respectively during the post-budget period this year i.e. between 20th July and 2nd November, 1991 (latest available) and the overall WPI increased by 3.5 per cent during this period.

(b) The main factors for rise in prices of essential commodities are: (i) the large and persistent fiscal deficits in the past which have, inevitably been associated with a monetisation of the budget deficits, and a large accumulated liquidity overhang, (ii) unavoidable increase in administered prices of petroleum products, fertilizers and sugar as part of fiscal adjustment, (iii) serious constraints on supply management through imports as a result of precarious balance of payments situation, and (iv) inflationary expectations built into the economy over the past year and (v) uneven progress of the monsoon until late august, 1991.

(c) The Government have taken a number of measures for macro-economic stabilisation and structural reforms which would have a strong deflationary impact on the price level after a short time lag. These measures include: (i) Planned reduction of fiscal deficit by 2 percentage points of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), from about 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 6.5 per cent in 1991-92; (ii) check on expansion of money supply to curb effective demand; and (iii) more effective management of supply and demand of essential/sensitive commodities, streamlining of the Public Distribution System, providing incentives for higher production and savings and strict action against hoarders and profiteers.

(d) As a result of these measures the

annual rate of inflation, on a point-to-point basis, which reached the peak of 16.69 per cent on 24 August, 1991 has shown some declining trend thereafter and stood at 13.42 per cent as on 2nd November, 1991.

Burning of Bank Branches in Punjab, J & K and Haryana

*33. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:**
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of branches of the nationalised banks in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana were recently set on fire by the extremists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total estimated loss in each of the bank branches destroyed by fire; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to meet such eventualities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to the reports received from public sector banks, 31 bank branches were set on fire by the extremists on the night of 20th/21st October, 1991 in Punjab. Extremists set on fire one branch on 26th October, 1991, two branches on the night of 10th/11th November, 1991 and one branch on the night of 12th/13th November, 1991 in Punjab. No such incidents have been reported in Jammu & Kashmir and Haryana during this period.

(b) The District-wise details of the estimated loss reported is given in the attached Statement.

(c) Government of India have reviewed the situation and the State Government have intensified the security arrangements for banks.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of banks' branches burnt in Punjab during October-November 1991 and estimated loss involved therein

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Village/Branch</i>	<i>Loss of Cash</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>

Ludhiana District

1.	UCO Bank	Romi	55000/-
2.	Punjab & Sind Bank	Chakkar	10000/-
3.	Punjab National Bank	Mallan	35000/-
4.	Co-op. Bank	Kamalpur	50000/-
5.	Punjab & Sind Bank	Lila	50000/-
6.	Co-op. Bank	Lodhiwal	25000/- +

DBBL-2, Cartgs. -5

7.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Lodhiwal	-
8.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	College Sidwan	55000/-
9.	Punjab & Sind Bank	Nathowal	60000/-
10.	UCO Bank	Jhurka	55000/-
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	Theurke	3 lakhs
12.	Punjab National Bank	Dhandran	3 lakhs
13.	UCO Bank	Lalton	3 lakhs
14.	UCO Bank	Surjapur	85000/-

Sangrur District

1.	Malwa Gramin Bank	Karor
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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Village/Branch</i>	<i>Loss of Cash</i>
1	2	3	4
3.	State Bank of Patiala	Jalalde Wala	
4.	Co-Op. Bank	Kutba	
5.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Vehla	
6.	Central Co-op. Bank	Panj Graian	
7.	State Bank of India	Panj Graian	
8.	Co-op. Bank	Bari	
9.	State Bank of India	Cheema	
10.	Punjab & Sind Bank	Bhotna	
11.	Malwa Gramin Bank	Tholewal	
12.	Co-op. Bank	Tholewal	
13.	Punjab National Bank	Maur Nabha	
<i>Faridkot District</i>			
1.	State Bank of India	Sukha Nand	
2.	Canara Bank	Mari Mustfa	
3.	Punjab National Bank	Veroke	
4.	Canara Bank	Rode	
<i>Jalandhar District</i>			
1.	State Bank of India	Kalyan Pur	
<i>Amritsar District</i>			
1.	Punjab National Bank	Chetan Pura	
2.	Punjab & Sind Bank	Chogawan	
3.	Punjab & Sind Bank	Khiala Kalan	

Production, Consumption and Export of Rubber

*35. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is enough stock of rubber to meet domestic consumption;

(b) the estimated production and consumption of natural rubber during the current year;

(c) the existing value of the natural rubber in the international market;

(d) whether the Government propose to allow export of rubber; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The estimated production and consumption of natural rubber during the current year is 3,65,000 tonnes and 3,80,000 tonnes respectively.

(c) the existing value of the RSS-3 grade of natural rubber in the international market (Malaysia) is around US \$ 792.

(d) and (e). India has been a net importer of natural rubber so far. Only during the current financial year, it has not been found necessary to import of rubber to meet the demand-supply gap. A decision on export of natural rubber will be taken, if necessary, at the appropriate time.

Interest on Fixed Time Deposits In Post Offices

*36. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is difference in interest rates on fixed time deposits in post offices and the nationalised commercial banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to allow uniform interest rates on fixed time deposits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). The schemes in post offices and banks are not strictly comparable and it is not possible to have complete uniformity in interest rates. However, increase in interest rates on bank deposits is kept in view while reviewing the interest rates on time deposits in post offices.

[Translation]

Public Expenditure

*37. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions to curtail the public expenditure;

(b) if so, the action taken by the various Government Departments in this regard after issue of these instructions;

(c) the details of the expenditure curtailed so far;

(d) whether the results produced are satisfactory;

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to take some concrete steps to curtail the public expenditure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHAN-TARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have been issuing from time to time a number of instructions to curtail Government expenditure.

(b) to (f). The Revised estimates for the current year are under preparation keeping these instructions in view and these will be presented to Parliament along with the Budget estimates for 1992-93.

Inclusion of Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad-Bombay and Agra-Indore-Nasik-Bombay National Highways In Expressway System

*38. SHRIGIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad-Bombay-National Highway and Agra-Indore-Nasik-Bombay National Highway No. 3 in National Expressway system;

(b) whether under the proposed Express way system Delhi-Jaipur stretch has been accorded first priority while Jaipur-Ajmer stretch has been accorded second priority;

(c) if so, whether the Government contemplate to accord first priority to Jaipur-Ajmer road keeping in view the heavy traffic on this route; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

[English]

Advisory Committee Report on Free Port

*39. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee set up to examine the desirability and feasibility of establishing a free port in the country has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The report is expected to be submitted shortly.

Impact of Investments Under New Policy to Upgrade Technology on Employment Generation

*40. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that investments under the new policy to upgrade technology would lead to higher capital intensity and would lower employment generation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Recent structural reforms in the spheres of industry and trade are expected to increase efficiency and productivity and impart dynamism to the growth process and provide a solid foundation for higher industrial and overall growth. Employment growth is likely to be higher because of higher investments, expansion of industrial base, better capacity utilisation, technological upgradation and higher rate of growth of output.

The new industrial policy clearly states that Government will fully protect the interests of labour, enhance their welfare and equip them in all respects to deal with the inevitability of technological change. In addition, Government have also announced a new Small Sector Industrial Policy for the promotion and strengthening of small, tiny and village industries which have recognised potential for larger generation of employment.

Reinvestment Scheme for Indira Vikas Patra

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

(a) the number of Indira Vikas Patras which matured on November 19, 1991 and the value thereof;

(b) whether the Government have worked out a re-investment scheme for these Indira Vikas Patras; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) Under the existing system of accounting, the accounts are compiled and tendered on a monthly basis and not on a day to day basis.

(b) and (c). All the small savings instruments including Indira Vikas Patras are available on tap throughout the year in which the maturity proceeds can be reinvested.

Financial Assistance from Abroad for Development of Inland Waterways

204. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any offer of foreign financial and technical assistance for the development of Inland Waterways System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of foreign assistance presently being taken; and

(d) the details of schemes submitted by the State Governments for development of Inland Water Transport through foreign aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Netherlands Government's assistance of 30.2 million Guilders (financial) and 9.8 million Dutch Guilders (technical) for modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard have been offered. There are also some proposals of studies/ training by Netherlands Government. Utilisation of financial assistance for modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard has not commenced.

(d) No such schemes have been submitted by State Governments.

CCS Claims on Shipments of Cotton Textiles

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

(a) whether Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council has expressed serious concern over the huge piling up of CCS claims on shipments of cotton textiles;

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing funds by the Government for disbursement of CCS claims; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to release funds for disbursement to CCS claimants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The payment of CCS claims pertaining to export of all categories/products including Cotton Textiles is pending due to non availability of adequate funds. As soon as necessary funds are made available the same will be released to various licensing offices for disbursement to C.C.S. claimants.

[Translation]

Construction of Muzaffarpur-Dharbanga-Farbisganj National Highway

206. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 649 on 26th July, 1991 and state:

(a) the distance between Muzaffarpur-Dharbanga-Farbisganj and Muzaffarpur-Khagaria-Farbisganj respectively; and

(b) the steps being taken to include the construction of Muzaffarpur-Dharbanga-Farbisganj National Highway in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The position is as under:—

(i) Muzaffarpur-Dharbanga-Farbisganj = 250 Kms

(ii) Muzaffarpur-Khagaria-Farbisganj = 370 Kms

(b) A decision about declaration of new National Highways in various States including those pertaining to Bihar State would be taken only after finalisation of the VIII Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds and other criteria laid down for the purpose. It is, therefore, too early to indicate the position at this point of time.

[English]

Foreign Exchange Position

207. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI... Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: the extent to which the foreign exchange position and credit worthiness in the international market has improved as a result of the fiscal measures taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): As a result of various measures taken by the Government, foreign exchange reserves position is being restored to the level that existed two years ago and one of the credit rating agencies has removed the credit watch in October, 1991.

Allotment of Target for Janata Cloth to Karnataka

208. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of targets for Janata Cloth to the States is based on the number of handlooms in the States and the past performance in production of Janata Cloth;

(b) if so, the performance of Karnataka during the past three years in this regard, year-wise;

(c) the target of Janata cloth allotted to Karnataka during each of the last three years and the proposed target fixed for 1991-92; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that Janata cloth is easily available to poor people in rural areas of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The target for production of janata cloth in a State is fixed on the basis of a number of factors such as (i) production capacity; (ii) past performance in production; (iii) a entitlement for consumption of janata cloth assessed on the basis of population on pro-rata basis; and (iv) overall target of production of janata cloth fixed for the country which depends on the amount of subsidy earmarked in a year for release under this scheme.

(b) and (c). The details of target fixed and the achievement made in the production of janata cloth in Karnataka during the last three years is as under:-

(in million square metres)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target fixed</i>	<i>Production achieved</i>
1988	37.38	33.18
1989-90	40.18	35.29
1990-91	40.00	40.25
1991-92	33.00	N.A.

(d) The Janata cloth produced in Karnataka is distributed to the targetted consumers through the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the State and the Federations of consumer cooperatives identified by the District administrative authorities. The production agencies in the State are allowed to sell normally a maximum of 15% of their production through their own retail outlets. The scheme envisages that at least 75% of janata cloth is sold to target groups in the rural areas according to a land holding income criterion. A State Level Committee functioning under the Chairmanship of Secretary-in-charge of Handlooms of Karnataka is monitoring the performance of FDS and

other distribution arrangements made under this scheme in the State.

Clearance of Projects/Schemes from Bihar

209. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

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

(b) their present status in each case;

(c) the target date for their clearance; and
(d) whether they are likely to be included for execution under the Annual Plan of 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to National

Highway schemes relating to Annual Plan 1992-93. The proposals received from Bihar Government in this respect are shown in the attached Statement.

(b) to (d). Annual Plan 1992-93 has not been given a concrete shape yet due to non-finalisation of the VIII Plan. It is therefore too early to say when these proposals might be cleared.

STATEMENT

Proposals for Bridge works

Annual Programme of Sanction 1992-93 State: Bihar

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name/Location of bridge works	Length in Meters	Estimated cost(Rs. lacks)	REMARKS
A. CATEGORY : Major Bridges					
1.	23.	Br. at Km. 29 i/c approaches	64	130.00	
2.	23.	Br. at Km. 77 i/c approaches	100	250.00	
3.	23.	Br. at Km. 162 i/c approaches	75	150.00	
Total 'A'				530.00	
B. CATEGORY IV: MINOR BRIDGES					
4.	23	Br. at Km. 113	40	80.00	
5.	33	Br. at Km. 112	30	60.00	
6.	33	Br. at Km. 119	40	80.00	
Total 'B'				220.00	
C. CATEGORY VII					
Misc.; Survey & Investigation/ Project preparation.				30.00	
D. ROB's/RUBs					
7.	30	ROB at Didarganj in Km. 197		400.00	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>NH No.</i>	<i>Name/Location of bridge works</i>	<i>Length in Meters</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs.* lacks)</i>	<i>REMARKS</i>
8.	31	ROB at Kishanganj in Km. 172		350.00	
9.	32	ROB at Mile 47/1		300.00	
10.	2	ROB at Isri		400.00	
				1450.00	
Grand Total A+B+C+D = 2230 lakhs					

List of National Highway (Road) Works for Inclusion In Annual Plan 1992-93 for The State of Bihar

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>NH No.</i>	<i>Name of Work</i>	<i>Length Kms.</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
					<i>Rs. in crores</i>
(A) High Traffic Volume Group :					
a) Strengthening existing 2 lane pavement in —					
1.	2	Kms 257 to 269 & 293	14	2.80	
2.	2	Kms 369 to 377 & 387 to 393	16	3.00	
3.	31	Kms 322.5 to 335	13.5	3.00	
4.	31	Kms 429 to 437	9	1.80	
(B) Medium Traffic Vol. Group :					
a) Strengthening weak 2 lane pavement in					
5.	33	Kms 84 to 95	12	2.00	
6.	33	Kms 271 to 280	10	1.80	
7.	28	Kms 374 to 383	10	2.00	
8.	28	Kms 527 to 536	10	2.00	
9.	30	Kms 122-144, 151-153	26	3.00	

Sl. No.	NH Name of Work	Length Kms.	Estimated Cost	Remarks
			Rs. in crores	
10.32	Kms 135 to 142	8	1.60	
	(C) Low Traffic Volume Group: a) Widening & strengthening in			
11. 23	Kms 34.8 to 41.8	7	2.50	
12.23	Kms 41.80 to 51.80 (Chas-Ramgarh Section)	10	3.60	
13.23	Kms 51.80 to 60.00 (Chas-Ramgarh Section)	8.2	3.00	
14.52	Four laning of Sasaram Bazar	4	1.90	
15.31	Remedial measures in selected stretches of Pasra Zone Kms 298 to 312	1	1.00	
16.NHs	Misc. works-Riding Quality - hard shoulder - land acquisition - protection works - survey-investigation - other misc. works		5.00	
	(Rupees forty crores only)		40.00	

Change in Procedure for Finalisation of Bank's Accounts

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

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to introduce changes in the procedure for the finalisation of the final accounts of banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(b) A notification has been issued by Government on 18th January 1991 giving notice of its intention to modify the formats of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account of commercial banks after expiry of three months from the date of publication. The proposed formats would have, inter-alia, the following features:-

- i) They will give a more comprehensive picture of both income and expenditure;
- ii) They will ensure uniformity in the classification of various items of assets and liabilities as well as income and expenditure, and
- iii) They will include statements on accounting policies to facilitate easy understanding.

In response to the notification certain suggestions have been received from interested quarters including the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The new formats are proposed to be made effective from the current accounting year ending 31st March, 1992.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds to Handloom Sector In Bihar

211. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

The allocation made by the union Government for the development of handloom sector in Bihar during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): Allocation of funds to the handloom sector is made scheme-wise and not state-wise on the basis of proposals/schemes received from the State Governments. During 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 542.45 lakhs was released to the State of Bihar. During 1991-92, Government have so far released a sum of Rs. 158.18 lakhs to the state of Bihar.

[English]

Sinking of Patrol Ship 'INS Andaman'

212. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "INS Andaman disaster, who is to blame" appearing in "The Indian Express" dated October 13, 1991;

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiry ordered into the sinking of the patrol ship "INS Andaman" on August 21, 1990;

(c) whether the overall responsibility has been fixed for the tragedy; and

(d) the preventive measures proposed to be taken for future recurrence?

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

(b) to (d). On the basis of the findings/recommendations of the Board of Inquiry, orders have been issued by the Government to institute Court Martial proceeding/disciplinary action against the Officers/Sailors prima facie found culpable in the events leading to the sinking of the ship. Orders have also been issued to review the adequacy/functioning of the existing arrangements for the repair/maintenance of ships in the Indian Navy, with special reference to the logistic support/repair infrastructure and the quality assurance/certification procedures. The need for enhancing/upgrading the training of the crews of Naval ships, in damage control and life saving measures and reviewing their professional knowledge and competence has also been emphasised.

Funds for Widening and Strengthening of Nizamuddin Road Bridge

213. SHRI M.V.CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned funds for strengthening and widening the Nizamuddin road bridge in East Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be started;

(c) whether there is a proposal totally ban the movement of trucks in view of the deteriorating condition of the bridge and very heavy traffic; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. The government have sanctioned funds for strengthening of the bridge.

(b) The work is likely to start by the end of December, 1991.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The condition of the bridge is safe for normal vehicular traffic. However, certain load and speed restrictions on the bridge have been enforced in view of the increased traffic.

Widening of Delhi-Noida Link road of Nizamuddin Bridge

214. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction has been accorded for widening of the Delhi-Noida link road of Nizamuddin bridge;

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to start;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation for improvement of the road junction of Samachar Bridge; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Delhi Administration in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Constitutionally this Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways only. All other roads/bridges are essentially the responsibility of the State Govts/Union Territories concerned. The project in question is being executed by Delhi Administration. According to the information received from them, estimate for the work has been considered in the Standing Finance Committee, but formal sanction is still awaited. In view of this a firm date about start cannot be given at present.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The bridge and approach to the bridge have been constructed by Delhi Development Authority. However, on receipt, of this representation, Delhi Administration have provided a gap in the central verge of NOIDA Link road to provide facility to users of this bridge.

Maintenance and Repair of ITO, Nizamuddin and Wazirabad Bridges

215. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ITO, Nizamuddin and Wazirabad bridges are fast wearing out needing immediate repairs and the proposals for new bridges are nowhere to materialise fast enough; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not repairing the old bridges in time and the delay in the construction of more bridges over Yamuna to ensure free flow of traffic to trans-Yamuna colonies where one third of the population of Delhi resides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Constitutionally this Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways only. All "Other Roads" are essentially the respon-

sibility of the State Govts/Union territories concerned. Only the Yamuna bridge near Nizamuddin falls on National Highway, while Yamuna bridges near ITO and Wazirabad fall on "Other Roads" and are the responsibility of Delhi Administration.

(a) and (b). The existing ITO bridge does not require any immediate repair. However, Wazirabad bridge and Nizamuddin bridge require repairs which are being undertaken.

In order to augment the facilities for traffic to trans-Yamuna colonies, an estimate for constructing an additional four-lane bridge near ITO has already been prepared and is under sanction. Delhi Administration have also proposals for construction of two more bridges across the river Yamuna near existing Wazirabad and Nizamuddin bridges.

Mutual Funds

216. SHRIMATI BHAVANA

CHICKHLIA :

KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the mutual funds launched during the last two months;

(b) the details of the terms and conditions of each of these mutual funds; and

(c) the tax benefits, if any available to the investors under each of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No new mutual fund has been launched during the last two months.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to (a) above, this does not arise.

Aid India Consortium Meet at Paris

217. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank had given any advice against soft options during 'Aid India Consortium' Meet at Paris;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the final decision taken in the meet. and

(d) the extent to which the decisions will be beneficial to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). In the meeting World bank had stated that serious efforts are needed to share the transitional costs of the adjustment equitably. All these goals can be satisfactorily met only through a reordering of priorities and tough decision.

(c) At the aid India Consortium Meeting held in Paris on 19-20 September, 1991, the Members of the Consortium pledged aid assistance of the order of US \$ 6.7 billion.

(d) The conclusions reached in the Consortium meeting fully meet India's expectations. The financing requirements projected particularly the unbridged exceptional financing gap in the balance of payments can be met by the pledges made at the Consortium Meeting.

Advance Deposit for Purchase of Ambassador Cars

218. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some dealers of Ambassa-

dor cars have asked the customers to deposit advance amount for purchase of car;

(b) if so, whether some such cases have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(c) whether the Government propose to take action against such dealers under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade practices Act, 1969; and

(d) if so, the number of cases received by the Government and the taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d). The MRTP Commission had instituted 3 enquiries against M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd. and its dealers for their allegedly indulging in Restrictive Trade Practices within the meaning of Section 2 (O) (ii) of the MRTP Act, 1969 by way of accepting the deposits in advance for selling cars and subsequently manipulating the conditions of delivery. The notice of enquiry was discharged in two cases as no material was produced by the complainant to support the allegations. In the third case, the MRTP Commission has passed a 'Cease

and desist' Order on 20.9.1991 against the dealer M/s. Geo Motors, Cochin directing that he shall discontinue the restrictive trade practice and shall not repeat the same.

Realisation of Income Tax in Gujarat

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

(a) whether income tax worth lakhs of rupees is pending realisation against a number of companies, firms, traders and industrialists as well as some individuals in Jamnagar district and other parts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of such companies, individuals and others and the amount due from each of them; and

(c) the steps taken to recover these dues?

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

(b) As on 31st March, 1991 there were 3161 cases of companies, firms, individuals, etc. in the State of Gujarat in which income-tax demand of more than Rs. one lakh in each case was outstanding. The details of these cases are as under:

		Number	Income-tax demand outstanding as on 31.3.1991 (Rs. in crores)
i)	Companies	618	107.3
ii)	Individuals and other non-company assesses.	2543	275.9
Total		3161	383.2

In view of a large number of these cases, it is not, practicable to indicate the demand outstanding in each individual case.

If Hon'ble Member wants information about any particular case the same can be collected and furnished.

(c) Apart from the action permissible under the Income-tax law for the recovery of tax dues, suitable administrative steps are continuously taken to reduce the tax arrears. Legal actions include levy of penalty for non-payment, issue of garnishee orders to attach bank accounts, debts etc. drawing up of tax recovery statements by Tax Recovery Officers enabling them to effect recovery by attachment/sale of assets, appointment of receiver for managing defaulter's property, arrest of defaulters etc. Administratively, action plan targets have been fixed for reduction of outstanding demands and the progress of recovery is monitored at various levels. In cases where bigger demands are outstanding, the Assessing Officers are required to send dossier reports indicating the progress in the recovery of taxes and these reports are reviewed at the level of Commissioner of Income-tax and above. Since large part of the demand is disputed in appeals etc. steps have also been taken for expeditious disposal of appeals.

Closing Down of Sick Textile Mills

220. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow sick textile mills to be closed down without any formal approval from them; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

IMF Loans

222. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

KUMARI UMA BHARTI:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGAWAR:
SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought IMF and World Bank loans;

(b) if so, the amount of IMF loans expected to be obtained in current financial year;

(c) the conditions laid down by IMF and World Bank for granting loans.

(d) whether the Government have accepted those conditionalities;

(e) if so, the amount of loans granted;

(f) if not, the present position; and

(g) in what way these funds will help in tiding over the financial problems?

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

(b) IMF Board has approved credits amounting to SDR 1366.08 million for the current Financial Year, of which SDR 720.08 million has already been received.

(c) and (d). The terms and conditions for access to the IMF resources have been negotiated satisfactorily and it has been ensured that the measures proposed to be adopted are those considered to be in the country's best economic interest. The conditions of borrowings from the world Bank are those on which such development loans have traditionally been made.

(e) and (f). as regards IMF, please see answer to part (b) of the question.

The amount of loans granted by World Bank during the current F.Y. is US \$ 1404 million.

(g) The access to these resources helps both in terms of the restoration of International confidence, including those of Non-Resident Indians and augmenting capital flows necessary to maintain viable balance of payments consistent with our development needs.

India's Share in World Trade of Marine Products

223. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share in the world trade of Marine products has fallen to an all time low;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to promote joint ventures with foreign companies on a buy back arrangements;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to promote exports of marine products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. India's share in the world trade of marine products has been declining. It has come down from 1.61% in 1985 to 1.09% in 1989.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) To promote exports of marine products, the Government is following a five pronged strategy:-

i) Stepping up export production by development of capture fishing;

ii) Stepping up export production by culture fisheries:-

(a) by increasing the per ha. yield from shrimp farms,

(b) bring more area under export production of shrimp by culture; and

(c) by developing culture production of other exportable items.

iii) Induction of new technology and value addition;

iv) Modernisation of processing facilities, quality upgradation and reduction in waste; and

v) Aggressive market promotion measures.

[Translation]

Projects/Schemes from Madhya Pradesh Pending Clearance

224. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects and schemes proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government pending for clearance;

(b) since when these are lying pending and the steps being taken the Government in each case ; and

(c) If no action has been taken thereto so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Presumable the Hon'ble Member is referring to schemes and projects relating to National Highways in Madhya Pradesh. Details of a schemes relating to road works and 3 schemes relating to bridge works are given in the attached statement.

In addition, Madhya Pradesh Govt. have sponsored 87 schemes costing Rs. 97.03 crores under Central Road Fund Programme for 8th Plan period. In the absence of actual augmentation of Central Road Fund only 5 schemes costing Rs. 215.00 lakhs have

been approved by the Ministry taking into account the free balance available as on 31-3-92 as per old rates. Other schemes would be processed as and when actual augmentation of Central road Fund takes place. Further Madhya Pradesh Govt. has submitted six proposals costing Rs. 980.00 lakhs under economic importance programme. After the finalisation of the 8th five year plan, the decision for taking projects under the Centrally Aided programme of State Roads of Inter-State or Economic importance would be taken in various States including Madhya Pradesh keeping in view the availability of funds and other criteria laid down for the purpose.

STATEMENT

Projects/Schemes for Madhya Pradesh Pending Clearance

Sl. No.	Name of work	Date since when pending	Reasons
1	2	3	4
Road Works			
1.	Construction of Indore Bypass on NH—3.	25-8-90	Approval of EFC obtained. Note for Cabinet being finalized.
2.	Widening to four lanes Dewas-Indore Section on NH—3.	25.8.90	—do—
3.	Technical Proposal for improvement of high embankment from Km. 61/0 to 62/600 on NH—3 in Gwalior Circle.	29.8.91	Tech. Feasibility under study.
4.	Proposal for Strengthening of weak two lane between Km. 520 to 543 on NH—7.	1.10.91	Being finalized.
5.	Strengthening of Existing weak two lane Section from Km. 170 to 190 on NH—7.	19.11.1991	Submitted for Scrutiny.
6.	Estimate for providing and fixing of Boundary stone in Km. 141/6 to 350 on NH—7 and 46/6 to 98/25 on NH—27. Raipur Division.	1.11.91	—do—
7.	Estimate for providing and fixing of Boundary stone in Km. 511 to 652/6 on NH—7 and 381/6 to 406/7 on NH-26 in NH Division Seoni.	1.11.91	—do—
8.	Estimate for providing paved Shoulders from Km. 591/6 to 594/10 on NH—3.	18.11.91	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of work	Date since when pending		Reasons
1	2	3	4	
9.	Construction of integrated check post at Sandhwa in Km. 161/6 of NH—3 (South of Indore)	21.5.91		Under Scrutiny.
Bridge Works				
1.	Sank Bridge in Km. 92/10 & 93/2 NH—3 (Technical proposal)	10.10.91		Under examination.
2.	Sheonath Bridge in Km. 318/8 NH—6 with approaches forming bypass around Durg.	30.10.91		E.F.C. Note Under finalisation.
3.	Sub-soil investigation estimates for 8th Plan Bridge works (11 Divisions)	15.10.91		Under examination.

[English]

Visit of IMF World Bank Team

225. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IMF-World bank teams were in India recently as part of an on going dialogue;

(b) the specific proposals of the IMF as conveyed to the Government of India on structural re-adjustment and other problems of the Indian economy;

(c) the level of agreement or disagreement on this question; and

(d) the scale of assistance sought or obtained from the IMF as a result of the dialogue?

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

(b) and (c). The terms and conditions for access to the IMF resources have been negotiated satisfactorily and it has been ensured that the measures proposed to be adopted are those considered to be in the country's best economic interest.

(d) IMF Board have approved India's request for purchase under a Stand-by Arrangement for a 20 month period amounting to SDR 1656 million. Of this an amount of SDR 85 million was drawn on November 15, 1991.

Tea Production and Export

226. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have conducted any study to know the various problems being faced by the tea industry;

(b) whether the Government have also reviewed the existing policy with a view to identify the short comings and to chalk out a more comprehensive policy to restore the country's image as the top tea producing and exporting country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Government had constituted a national committee for formulating a long term strategy and plan for tea. This committee had submitted its report in May, 1989 and had, inter-alia, also identified the problems and shortcomings of the tea industry. Among the policy measures being implemented for maintaining India's image as the top tea producing and exporting country are promotion of tea cultivation in non-traditional areas, encouraging higher productivity through replantation, rejuvenation, etc., promotion of Indian tea in the international market through special logos and also promotion of India brands by private companies.

Foreign Investment

227. SHRI RAM PRAKASH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government propose to allow foreign companies to participate in Indian mutual funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) other opportunities proposed to be

given by the Government to encourage foreign investment in the country; and

(d) the expectations of the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WARTHAKUR): (a) and (b). Such proposals when received when received are considered on merits.

(c) New Industrial Policy announced recently, has allowed approval for foreign direct investment upto 51% foreign equity in 34 high priority industries. Foreign equity proposals need not necessarily be accompanied by foreign technology agreement. Majority foreign equity holding upto 51% equity has also been allowed for trading companies predominantly engaged in export activities.

(d) It is expected that the measures as at (c) above will bear good results.

Hindustan shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam

228. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam is running in loss for the last several years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the shipyard is not having sufficient orders to manufacture ships; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make the shipyards economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of factors contribute to the losses of Hindustan Shipyard. The more important ones are:

(a) Huge cost-price gap due to pricing formula;

(b) Long time over-runs in completion of ships;

(c) Huge interest burden arising out of borrowings for meeting the cost-price gap etc.

(d) Low productivity.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A number of steps are under consideration of the Govt. for revival of HSL and other shipyards. These include capital restructuring, upward revision of Govt. subsidy payable for construction of ocean-going vessels, duty free ports upto 50% of the realisable price of vessel etc.

[Translation]

Construction of Defence roads from Moradabad to Tanda, Bajpur, Haldwani

229. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the construction of defence, road from Moradabad to Tanda, Bajpur, Haldwani;

(b) whether the said road is in a dilapidated condition;

(c) whether work on this road is in progress as per schedule; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of the progress of work?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). The road from Moradabad- Tanda-Bajpur-Haldwani is not a Defence road. As such no information about this road is available in the Ministry of defence.

Import of Palm Oil and Rubber

230. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the import of palm oil and rubber;

(b) whether new areas have been identified to grow their crops; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). All out efforts are being made for reducing the import of rubber by increasing natural rubber production within the country. These include:-

i) Price protection for indigenously produced rubber in order to encourage rubber growers to produce more rubber.

ii) Undertaking comprehensive research on all basic as well as adaptive aspects of cultivation and production at the Rubber Research Institute of India and transferring proven technology on extensive scale to rubber growers through Board's extension service machinery.

iii) Implementation of development schemes designed to expand area under plantation, replant old and uneconomic plantations, promote use of high Yielding cultivars,

improve yield from existing plantations and upgrade quality of rubber.

iv) Laying emphasis on spreading rubber cultivation to non-traditional areas.

Future potential for expansion of rubber area is estimated to be about 11,50,000 hectares spread over in the North-Eastern Region and States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andamans & Nicobar Islands etc.

With regard to Palm Oil, information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Exports

231. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports have registered a downward trend in recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) According to the provisional figures, India's exports during the first half of the current financial year i.e. April-September, 1991 amounted to Rs. 18711 crores as compared to Rs 15097 crores during April-September, 1990, thereby registering a growth of 23.9% in rupee terms.

Export growth in the second quarter of 1991-92 showed some improvement over the performance in the first quarter in rupee terms. As against a growth of 10.1% in April-June, 1991 over the corresponding period in 1990, exports registered a growth rate of 37.3% during July-September, 1991.

Exports to Rupee Payment Area have been deliberately compressed on account

of difficulties being experienced by these countries to supply necessary imports to India. As a result, exports to Rupee Payment area declined by 39% in rupee terms and about 54% in US dollar terms during April-September, 1991 over the corresponding period in 1990. During April-September, 1991, exports to General Currency Area increased by 39.4% in rupee terms and 5.4% in US dollar terms.

(b) The reasons for low growth in exports include decline in exports to countries in Rupee Payment Area, decline in global output and exports, recession in major developed countries, depressed world prices for some of our agricultural products, import curbs imposed on account of critical Balance of Payments situation which affected our domestic production, and steep hike in interest rates on export credit, etc.

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

Expenditure Tax Payable by Air-Conditioned Hotels

232. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels in Bombay which were partly or fully air-conditioned before October, 1, 1991;

(b) the number of hotels which have done away with air-conditioners to avoid payment of 15 per cent expenditure tax payable from October, 1, 1991 on food and drinks sold in hotels and restaurants which have air-conditioners;

(c) the estimated collection of this tax during the current financial year; and

(d) the estimated loss to the Government on account of closing of air-conditioned hotels in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a), (b) and (d). No such data is available in the Ministry. However, all possible steps are being taken to ensure that persons liable to Expenditure-tax do not escape from their liability.

(c) Rs. 150 crores.

[Translation]

Trade With Japan, France and USA

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

(a) the figures regarding trade conducted by India with Japan, France and USA during the last two years; and

(b) the steps being taken to promote trade and remove the imbalance in trade in hard currency and soft currency areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) India's trade with Japan,

France and USA during the last two years has been as follows:-

(Rs. Crores)

<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Export</i>		<i>Import</i>	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
Japan	2726.69	3025.25	2819.70	3245.53
France	638.32	765.44	1611.75	1305.02
USA	4474.38	4795.52	4259.48	5236.98

(b) Apart from the liberalised trade and industrial policy, other export promotion measures are undertaken like exchange of business delegations, participation in fairs and governmental level discussions for improving bilateral trade.

[English]

Violation of RBI Norms by Foreign Banks

234. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India in its internal report of October, 1990 has pointed out that foreign banks are flouting RBI norms;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to probe into the functioning of foreign banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that their review of the working of foreign banks for the year ended March 1990, revealed failure to achieve priority sector lending targets, low export sector finance and general apathy to continue to finance sick units on the part of a number of foreign banks. Certain irregularities were

also noticed in the areas of bill financing and portfolio management. As a result of the review, Reserve Bank of India issued in January, 1991 revised and exhaustive guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks stating inter-alia that any violation of the said guidelines would be viewed very seriously by the RBI.

(b) There is an inbuilt system for inspections of foreign banks by the Reserve Bank of India at intervals of two years. The banks are advised to take suitable steps to rectify or remove the adverse features pointed out in the inspection reports within a reasonable time frame. Serious irregularities are also discussed with the management of the banks.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of replies to (a) and (b) above.

Migration of Handloom Weavers and Artisans to Cities

235. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether due to the recently announced industrial and financial policies by the Government the handloom weavers and artisans of the country have reached starvation stage and are leading a life of misery;

(b) If so, whether a large number of

handloom weavers and artisans have migrated from their villages to cities in search of livelihood;

(c) if so, the reasons for adopting anti-handloom weavers and artisans policy forcing them to live their villages towards cities; and

(d) the details of corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the government in this regard?

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

(a) No Sir, The policy measures recently announced by the Government for promoting and strengthening village industries including handloom sector are aimed at imparting more vitality and growth-impetus to the sector to enable it to contribute its mite fully to the economy, particularly in terms of growth of output, employment and exports.

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

Production and export of Sugar

236. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a phenomenal increase in the production of sugar this year;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to increase its export ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The production of sugar in the sugar year 1991 is estimated at 119.05 lakh MTs as against 109.89 lakh MTs in the previous sugar year.

(b) and (c). Government has released 5.25 lakh MTs of sugar for commercial and preferential quota exports during 1991-92 fiscal year.

[Translation]

Opening of New Branches of Banks in Deoria and Balla District of U.P.

237. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks in the rural areas of Deoria and Balla districts of Uttar Pradesh, bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open some new branches in the rural areas of these districts;

(c) if so, the names of the places where these branches are likely to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Bank-wise number of branches of Public Sector Banks in rural centres of Deoria and Balla Districts of Uttar Pradesh (as on 30.6.1991) are given below:-

<i>Name of bank</i>	<i>No. of branches in District</i>	
	<i>Deoria</i>	<i>Balla</i>
1. State Bank of India	10	5
2. Allahabad Bank	2	3
3. Central Bank of India	41	14
4. Punjab National Bank	17	-
5. Union Bank of India	3	5

(b) to (d). Under the extant policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of branches in-rural areas, the list of identified centres with necessary particulars in each District has to be given to the lead bank of that District. The lead-bank after consolidating the list received from all banks submits it to the District-Collector for recommendations and onward transmission to RBI through the concerned State Government. Under the Branch Licensing Policy (1990-95), opening of branches of Public Sector Banks is continuous process and hence it is not possible to project the-number of branches that will be opened in the rural areas of these Districts.

[English]

Repurchase of Gold sold out of Government stocks

238. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quality and value of gold sold by the Government in May, 1991 to raise money in foreign exchange with an option to repurchase the same; and

(b) the time by which the gold is likely to be repurchased by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Union Government leased 20 metric tonnes of confiscated gold held in Government account to the State bank of India as per lease agreement dated May 16, 1991. In turn, the State Bank of India entered into a sale transaction with repurchase option with Union Bank of Switzerland as per agreement dated May 18, 1991. The aggregate value of gold leased to State Bank of India by the Government of India, computed at 95 percent of the price of gold at London Metal Exchange worked out to US \$ 200.4 million.

(b) The State Bank of India will commence exercising repurchase option with the instalment due on 25th November, 1991.

[Translation]

More Buses for Trans-Yamuna Area

239. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses operating under DTC in Delhi at present and the number of those being operated in trans-Yamuna area;

(b) the total requirement of buses to meet the needs of the population of Delhi;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government in this regard?

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to operate more buses in trans-Yamuna area to meet the heavy rush of commuters there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As on 31-10-91 the total number of buses operating under DTC in Delhi was 4580 including 620 private buses. The buses operating under the Trans-Yamuna area was 1039 including 71 private buses.

(b) to (d). The Working Group on Road Transport for the 8th Five Year Plan had projected the following fleet requirements of DTC buses and private buses for the year 1991-92:-

DTC	Private Operators	Total
6019	2408	8427

(e) Due to financial constraints DTC at present is not in a position to provide more buses to operate in the Trans-Yamuna Area.

Government have recommended to Delhi Administration a scheme for the introduction of special stage carriage permits to be given to the private operators at a fare structure higher than that of DTC. The Delhi Administration have also been asked to issue more stage carriage permits to private operators which would adequately serve all parts of Delhi including Trans-Yamuna area.

[English]

Discrepancy in R.B.I. and IMF Figures About Indian Economy

240. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any discrepancy in the RBI figures and those of IMF in regard to the growth of Indian economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this issue has been taken up with the IMF as it involves the integrity of our major financial institution; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

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

Delay In Clearance of Applications for Issue of Equity/Debentures

241. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies whose applications for issue of equity/debentures have been cleared by the Controller of Capital Issues (CCI) during the last three months;

(b) whether a large number of such applications are still awaiting approval by the C.C.I.;

(c) if so, the number thereof and the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether the Government propose to allow automatic approval of such applications under a time-bound programme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) During the last three months (August-October 1991), 206 applications of Public Limited companies for issue of Equity/Debentures have been cleared by Controller of Capital Issues.

(b) and (c). As the companies have not furnished complete information and in some cases the proposal submitted by companies do not conform to guidelines for issue of Equity/Debentures, 33 applications received during the above mentioned period have not been cleared as on date.

(d) to (f). In view of the reply to (a), (b) & (c) above, the Question of automatic approval does not arise.

Raw silk Production

242. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of raw silk in the country during the year 1990;

(b) whether a massive Rs. 700 crores World Bank aided project has been taken up in the country to enhance silk production to 15,000 tonnes in five traditional states and twelve States by 1994-95; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The production of raw silk in

the country during the year 1990-91 was of the order of 12,665 M. Tonnes.

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

STATEMENT

A World Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project is being implemented in Five traditional States (Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) and 12 pilot States (Maharashtra, Kerala, Orissa, Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab & Haryana). The project is being implemented from 1989-90 at an initial outlay of Rs. 555.30 crore over a period of five years.

The overall targets envisaged under this project are as under:-

1. Development of 57,600 hectare of additional mulberry plantation.

2. Increased production of 58,700 ton. cocoons.

3. Additional production of 6,000 ton. raw silk;

4. Additional employment to 1 million persons.

5. Increase in Export earnings to Rs. 900 crores.

6. Improvement in quality and productivity of Indian silk.

7. Strengthening of infrastructure for research, extension, Seed Production, marketing of cocoons and raw silk processing and quality control.

8. Providing financial support to rearers, reelers, twistors and seed producers through NABARD and IDBI.

9. Strengthening socially desirable features such as employment of women,

involvement of NGOs in Sericulture Development etc.

NTC Mills in U.P.

243.SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of textile mills in Uttar Pradesh managed by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) the financial Performance of these mills;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to nationalise these mills; and

(d) if not, the Government's plan with regard to the mills whose take-over period is likely to be over in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):(a) In addition to 9 nationalised units, the following 2 units are managed by National Textile Corporation in Uttar Pradesh:-

(i) Laxmirattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur.

(ii) Atherton Cotton Mills, Kanpur.

(b) The net loss incurred by these two mills during 1990-91 is given below:-

Name of the mill	1990-91-Net Loss (Rs. in crores)
(i) Laxmirattan Cotton Mills-	13.41
(ii) Atherton Cotton Mills-	11.90

(c) and (d). The management of 2 units at Kanpur was taken over by the Central Government, pending Nationalisation. A decision on the nationalisation of managed units under National Textile Corporation, including those at Kanpur, would be taken by the Government at the appropriate time after

taking into account various relevant considerations.

[Translation]

Implementation of agriculture Credit card Scheme

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

(a) whether some public sector banks have introduced Agriculture Credit Card Scheme in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the districts selected under this scheme;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement this scheme in all the districts of the state; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Public sector Banks take measures on their own like introducing credit cards to farmers with a view to provide easy and timely credit to the farmers and also to augment credit flow to agriculture sector. These cards are given to farmers who have good track record to enable them to get agricultural credit without difficulty to meet the cost of production inputs. As per information available Agricultural Credit Card Scheme has been introduced by Dena Bank, Union Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, New Bank of India, Andhra Bank, Vijaya Bank, United Bank of India, State Bank of India, Canara bank, Allahabad Bank, Punjab National Bank, Corporation Bank, Central Bank of India, UCO Bank, State Bank of Mysore and Bank of Baroda in selected areas of States including State of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Rules for Verification of Proxies for EGM/AGM of Public Limited Company

245.SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Ministr of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules for verification of proxies for an Extra-ordinary General Meeting/annual General Meeting (EGM/AGM) of public limited company;

(b) whether such verification is done before the poll or after poll conducted at the EGM/AGM; and

(c) if so, the legal status of a proxies when the EGM/AGM for which it was obtained is cancelled;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Sub-section (7) of section 176 of the Companies Act provides that every member entitled to vote at a meeting of a company, or on resolution to be moved thereat, shall be entitled during the period beginning twenty-four hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting and ending with the conclusion of the meeting, to inspect the proxies lodged, at any time during the business hours of the Company, provided not less than three days 'notice in writing of the intention so to inspect is given to the Company.

The form of proxies prescribed by the Companies in their Articles of association is expected to be as near as possible to the form prescribed in Schedule IX to the Act and requires the date of the meeting to be mentioned therein, so as to obviate any possible misuse of the proxies at meetings subsequent to the ones for which the said instruments of proxies were actually intended and executed.

[Translation]

New Surface Transport policy

246. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a new surface Transport Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Cut In Sugar export Quotas

247. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual loss suffered by the Government so far in foreign exchange on account of cut in the preferential sugar export quotas under the Us Sugar Act 1948 and EEC quota;

(b) whether any efforts have been made for the restoration of the sugar Export quotas;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). India had a quota of 25,000 tonnes of sugar to sell to the European Economic Community at guaranteed prices. As India could not fulfil this quota for the delivery period 1980-81 due to drought and other reasons, the EEC withdrew the quota. The quota was re-instituted in 1983 with a quota amount of 10,000 MTs, which is currently in force.

The US import quota of sugar for India in 1991-92 has been fixed at 10,571 MTs (Raw value) as against 16,273 MTs during 1990-91. US fixes sugar import quotas for various countries every year. An important consideration in fixing the quotas is the domestic production of sugar in the United States, which has been fairly high this year. In view of this India's quota has been reduced.

In view of what has been stated above, the question of loss of foreign exchange does not arise.

[Translation]

Bank Robberies

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

(a) whether the cases of bank robberies have increased this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the loss of life and the amount involved in each case, bank-wise and the manner in which the compensation has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As per available information, while 169 incidents of robberies/dacoities took place in public sector banks in the country during the year 1990, there have been only 84 incidents of bank robberies/dacoities during January to September, 1991.

(c) Information regarding amount involved in bank robberies/dacoities which took place in public sector banks during the period 1.1. 91 to 30.9.91, and the loss of life there in is given in the attached Statement.

As regards payment of compensation, information is being collected.

STATEMENT

The amount involved in bank robberies/dacoities which took place in public sector banks during the period 1.1.91 to 30.9.91 and number of persons killed therein

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Persons killed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	10	8.86	—
2.	Bank of Boroda	1	2.00	—
3.	Bank of India	9	22.12	12
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	1	1.14	—
5.	Canara Bank	5	13.77	—
6.	Central Bank of India	6	4.19	—
7.	Indian Bank	1	0.79	—
8.	Indian Overseas Bank	1	19.11	—
9.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2	3.70	—
10.	Punjab & Sind Bank	6	23.62	—
11.	Punjab National Bank	13	40.69	1
12.	State Bank of India	10	135.51	1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Persons killed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
13.	State Bank of Patiala	2	7.04	5
14.	State Bank of Saurashtra	2	0.06	1
15.	UCO Bank	2	1.14	—
16.	Union Bank of India	2	0.56	—
17.	United Bank of India	11	17.53	1
Total		84	301.83	21

[English]

Purchase of AS 90 Guns

249. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to purchase the British AS 90 self-propelled guns;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the salient features of the gun and its capability as compared to Bofors gun?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARD PAWAR): (a) to (c). The Army has received a number of offers of self-propelled guns, including the British As. 90. The various offered guns have not been evaluated.

Disposal of Cases in Supreme Court/ High Courts

251. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any discernible progress in the rate of disposal of cases in the Supreme Court and High Courts after the increase in the number of judges thereof; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for expeditious disposal of cases and clear the backlog of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a perceptible improvement. In the case of Supreme Court of India, the number

of pending cases which was 201383 as on 1.1.90 has come down to 135374 as on 1.10.1991. As regards the High Courts, although the pendency of cases has increased due to institution of larger number of cases, the rate of disposal and quantum of disposal has increased during the last few years. The number of cases disposed in 1989 were 770946 as compared to 605698 in 1985.

(b) Besides increasing the Judge strength from time to time, various other steps such as grouping of cases requiring quick disposal, constitution of specialised benches, etc. have been taken. The Benches are being so constituted in the Supreme Court that they function for a longer period and the work so allocated that similar matters are posted before the same Bench. The various recommendations including those relating to procedural and jurisdictional reforms contained in the Report of the Arrears Committee (Malimath Committee), which went into the problem of arrears in High Courts, have been forwarded to all the High Courts, State Governments and concerned Central Ministries for suitable follow-up action.

Thefts in Container Warehouse of NHAVA SHEVA Port

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

(a) the number of thefts taken place in the container warehouse of Nhava Sheva Port during the last three years and the amount involved therein;

(b) the parties which owned these warehouses; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). There is a warehouse at the Container Freight Station under the management of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC). As ascertained from Central Warehousing Corporation, there was only one theft during last three years of estimated amount of Rs.16,000/-. A First Information Report (FIR) was lodged by CWC with the police.

Calcutta Port

253. SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a reduction in tonnages and in the number of ships carrying cargo at the Calcutta Port during the last several years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tonnage handled</i>	<i>No. of ships handled (in 000 M.T.)</i>
1986-87	12072	1400
1987-88	13071	1394
1988-89	14223	1364
1989-90	14689	1393
1990-91	15420	1366

The reduction has been due to increase in the parcel size.

(c) Yes sir.

(d) The extent of reduction in past five years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of employees in Calcutta Port</i>
1986	28414
1987	26849

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

(c) whether there has also been a reduction in the number of workers and employees at Calcutta port and dock;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the working of Calcutta Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No Sir, there has been no reduction in tonnage handled at Calcutta port but the number of ships handled at Calcutta port has reduced.

(b) The details for the past 5 years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of employees in Calcutta Port</i>
1988	26431
1989	25702
1990	24846

(e) Following steps have been taken:

(i) Improvement in draught

- for berthing bigger ships.
- (ii) Modernisation of equipment for speedy handling of cargo.
- (iii) Augmentation of capacity by construction of a new oil jetty.

[Translation]

Opening of New Branches of Nationalised Banks In Cuttack District

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

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks in the rural areas of Cuttack district of Orissa;

(b) whether the Government propose to open some new branches in the rural areas of this district;

(c) if so, the names of the places where these branches are proposed to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are 165 branches of Public Sector Banks in the rural areas of Cuttack District of Orissa.

(b) to (d). Under the extant policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of branches in rural areas, the list of identified centres with necessary particulars in each District has to be given to the lead bank of that District. The Lead Bank after consolidating the list received from all banks submits it to the District Collector for recommendations and onward transmission to RBI through

the concerned State Government. Under the Branch Licensing Policy (1990-95), opening of branches of Public Sector Banks is a continuous process and hence it is not possible to project the number of branches that will be opened in the rural areas of Cuttack District.

Development of National Highways In Gujarat

*255. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for the development of National Highways submitted by the Gujarat Government to the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the details of proposals out of them approved by the Union Government and the amount sanctioned therefor;

(c) the reasons for not clearing the remaining proposals;

(d) whether the construction work of any of sanctioned projects is being delayed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Against the cumulative Annual Programme of Rs. 219.11 crores for National Highways in Gujarat relating to the 3 year period from 1.4.88 to 31.3.91, 164 proposals costing Rs. 127.34 crores were approved by the Ministry keeping in view the availability of funds and overall priorities.

(c) Out of the 12 pending proposals as on 1.4.91, 5 proposals have been taken up for approval during 1991-92. Remaining proposals are under correspondence with the State PWD for clarifications.

(d) and (e). As per available information, the sanctioned National Highway projects are generally progressing satisfactorily. However, the construction of Ahmedabad-Vadodara National Expressway sanctioned in 1986-87 has got relatively delayed due to contractual problems which have been resolved substantially since.

Reservation in Promotion to SCs/STs Employees in Syndicate Bank.

256. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Syndicate Bank to provide reservation in promotion to the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in all categories from 1978 onwards;

(b) if so, whether the Syndicate Bank has implemented it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its Judgement dated 10.8.1990 in W.P. No. 847/87 read with its order dated 1.4.91 in Review Petition Nos 592 and 608 of 1990, has directed Syndicate Bank inter-alia to provide reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes w.e.f. 1.1.1978 in promotions within its officers' cadre.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Irregularities in Rural Banks in U.P.

257. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities have been

detected in some branches of rural banks in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry committee has been constituted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has reported that no serious irregularities have been detected in the Regional Rural Banks functioning in the State of Uttar Pradesh. However, the Regional Rural Banks in general suffer from financial weaknesses due to their financing being confined largely to the target group, the non-recovery of dues etc. The complaints regarding functioning of any individual RRB as and when received are examined and the concerned authorities are advised for taking suitable remedial measures.

[English]

Privatisation of Financial Institutions

258. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for privatisation of financial institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government is not currently considering any proposal for privatisation of financial institutions.

(b) Does not arise.

News Item Captioned "Barood Dipo SE Goliyan Gayab"

259. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Barood Dipo Se Goliyan Gayab Mamla Dabane ki koshish" appearing in 'Jansatta' dated October 29, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted an inquiry in this regard and action has been taken against the concerned employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). Loss of 5762 rounds of 7.62 mm ammunition was detected from a railway consignment received at the Ammunition Depot, Bharatpur, on 16th March, 1989. The inspection of the consignment revealed bricks and stones inside some of the boxes in place of the ammunition found deficient. A Court of Inquiry was convened by the Army authorities to investigate the circumstances of the loss. The Inquiry was unable to provide leads for the recovery of the lost ammunition. The Court recommended administrative and disciplinary action against three officers, two Non-Commissioned Officers and two Civilian Storekeepers of the Ammunition Depot, Bharatpur, for negligence in performing their duties. The action against the combatants has been completed. Disciplinary action against the civilian staff is in progress.

Problems of Exporters on withdrawal of CCA and Announcement of New Trade Policy

260. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exporters have been facing problems after the withdrawal of cash compensatory support and the announcement of the new trade policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Exporters have experienced difficulties as a result of withdrawal of the scheme of Cash Compensatory Support w.e.f. 3.7.91. However, other measures taken by Government including adjustment of exchange rate, the re-structuring and expansion of the 'Replenishment Licence Scheme', introduction of a uniform REP rate of 30% of the f.o.b. value and other liberalised trade policies have more than offset the disadvantage of withdrawal of CCS.

Trade Negotiations with Russian Republic

261. THE PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are conducting separate trade negotiations with the Russian Republic of the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a Joint Commission to discuss the main issues of Indo-Russian Co-operation;

(c) whether any trade protocol is likely to be signed with the Russian Republic;

(d) whether such negotiations are going on with other Soviet Republics also and

whether separate trade protocols are proposed to be signed with them; and

(e) if so, the names of such Republics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The trade negotiations with the Russian Republic are likely to commence shortly. There is as yet no formal proposal to set up an an Indo-Russian Joint Commission.

(d) and (e). A trade agreement has already been concluded with the Republic of Uzbekistan. Preliminary talks in this regard have also been held with Kazaksthan and Kirghizia.

[Translation]

**Sainik Rest House at Kotdwar
(Garhwal)**

262. SHRIBHUWANCHANDRAKHAN-DURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Sainik rest house in Kotdwar (Garhwal);

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No proposal has been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Sainik Rest House at Kotdwar (Garhwal).

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Elections in Punjab

263. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for holding elections in Punjab in February next; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for ensuring fair and free elections in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Elections in Punjab are proposed to be held before February, 15, 1992 though firm dates for holding elections in Punjab have not yet been decided.

(b) Government has already taken adequate steps to deal with terrorist violence, to provide security to the citizens and to maintain law and order. The Governor of Punjab has been touring various parts of the state alongwith senior officers and is attending to the grievance of the people in an effort to bridge the gap between the administration and the people. Attention is also being paid to the economic development of the State and to create more job opportunities for the youth, especially the educated unemployed to wean them away from taking to the terrorist path. All possible efforts are being made to create necessary atmosphere for the conduct of fair polls in the state. Further necessary steps will be taken to ensure free and fair poll as and when these are held.

[Translation]

**Alleged Irregularities in Customs
House in Bombay**

264. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
SHRI SHIV SHARAN
VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints alleging irregularities and bunglings in the Customs House in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The Government does receive from time to time complaints from the trade and individuals regarding delays in clearance of goods, baggage of passengers etc. in various Custom Houses including Bombay Custom House. Such complaints are examined in consultation with the concerned Collectors of Customs and corrective action is taken, wherever called for.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Cotton Quota to Handloom Units in Bihar

266. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale handloom units in Bihar are lying closed on account of non-supply of the quota of cotton;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the maximum quota of cotton per unit being given or proposed to be given by the Union Government to the Government of Bihar to encourage export by these small scale handloom units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK

GEHLOT): (a) to (c). Handloom units do not use cotton. Therefore, there is no question of any handloom unit being closed on account of non-supply of the quota of cotton.

While there are no problems on the availability of cotton hank yarn for consumption in the handloom sector, the problem has been one of prices. The cotton yarn prices have registered an increase in the last few months. Government had taken a number of corrective measures including suspending export of cotton yarn and by persuading the spinning mills in the cooperative, private and State sector to supply hank yarn to handloom weavers at pre-budget prices.

There is no quota for supply of cotton yarn to the handloom units.

Indigenous Technology for Production of Fighter Aircrafts

267. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop indigenous technology for production of fighter aircraft; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Light Combat Aircraft is being developed indigenously. The technologies being developed under this programme include digital fly-by-wire control system, composites for wings, multi-mode radar and advanced avionics.

Powers of Income Tax Officials

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the new item captioned "I-T men have no power to arrest, rules court" appearing in the Hindustan Times of November 11, 1991; and

(b) if so, the actions taken by the Government to implement the directions of the Delhi High Court particularly with regard to the persons against whom strictures have been passed by the High Court?

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

(b) A Special Leave Petition has been filed against the findings of the High Court holding that the search in the case of the assessee was not justified on the facts of the case and that the assessee was unlawfully detained. Hence no action has been taken against the officials concerned.

[Translation]

Green line Service by DTC

269. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a green line service has been introduced by D.T.C., to provide fast and comfortable service at a higher fare structure;

(b) if so, the details of routes on which this service has been introduced;

(c) whether there is too much rush even in these buses and the passengers have to travel while standing; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide more buses for this service for its successful operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Green Lines service have been introduced by DTC in the following routes:-

- 1) From Noida Sector-37 to R.K. Puram Sector-I;
- 2) From Palika Kendra to Shalimar Bagh (T) DESU Colony; and
- 3) From New Delhi Railway Station Gate II to Sarita Vihar to Badarpur Border.

(c) and (d). There has been very good response from the commuters to the introduction of the greenline services. More greenline service would be introduced, depending upon the demand and the availability of buses, by the DTC.

Deposits with Banks

270. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposits with the commercial banks and the Regional Rural Banks as on 30 September, 1991 and 8 November, 1991; and

(b) if the deposits on 8 November, 1991 have decreased in comparison to the deposits on 30 September, 1991, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Figures relating to deposits with Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks as on 30.9.91 and 8.11.91 are not available with Reserve Bank of India. However, deposits as on 27.9.91 and 1.11.91 (Reporting Fridays) are as under:

	<i>Deposits as on 27.9.91</i>	<i>Deposits as on 1.11.91 (Rs. in Crores)</i>
Scheduled Commercial Banks	206794	209587
Regional Rural Banks	4828	4932

It would be, therefore, seen that the total deposits in absolute terms have not decreased.

[English]

**Opening of New Bank Branches in
Karnataka**

271. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks operating in Karnataka district-wise; and

(b) the number of new branches proposed to be opened in Karnataka during 1991, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The District-wise number of branches of Public Sector Banks operating in Karnataka are given below:-

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
Bangalore (Rural)	69
Bangalore (Urban)	526
Belgaum	166
Bellary	82
Bidar	45

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
Bijapur	133
Chickmagalur	80
Chitradurga	82
Dakhina Kannada	378
Dharwar	170
Gulbarga	82
Hassan	99
Kudagu	81
Kolar	99
Mandya	95
Mysore	153
Raichur	73
Shimoga	122
Shimoga	106
Tumkur	117

Uttat Kannada

(b) The opening of branches of Public Sector Banks under the extant licensing policy is a continuous process; which is governed by licencess issued by Reserve

Bank of India in this regard. As no specific targets are fixed for opening of branches by banks during a year, it is not possible to project the number of branches that will be opened in Karnataka during 1991, district-wise.

CBI Raids to Unearth Black Money

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken to involve the C.B.I. in the drive against black money;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of C.B.I. raids carried out to flush out black money so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) CBI has not conducted any searches with a view to flush out black money.

Theft of Gold and Silver Seized by Income Tax Authorities

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Seized silver vanishes" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of October 10, 1991;

(b) if so, details of the gold and silver seized and the circumstances under which it vanished from Government custody;

(c) the details of such seizures made in the preceding three years and how much of that has been returned and how much is still in Government custody;

(d) whether any investigation has been made into the matter and action taken against defaulters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) 2.11kgs. of gold ornaments and 13.554 kgs. of silver articles were actually seized at the time of search. However, in the Panchnama prepared at the time of search, the total weight of article seized was wrongly shown at a higher figure. The mistake was noticed at the time of valuation by the Approved Valuer. It is not correct to state that any seized articles vanished from the custody of the department.

(c) Details of Gold ornaments and other assets including silver, seized in the preceding three years are as follows:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Gold ornaments Seized</i>	<i>Value of other assets seized* (Rupees in Crores)</i>
1990-91	67.66	118.46
1989-90	42.39	53.25
1988-89	68.33	52.82

*Silver is included in "Other assets".

The release and retention of seized assets is determined at different stages of Income Tax proceedings, such as

(i) proceedings under section 132(5) and under section 132(12)

(ii) assessment and penalty proceedings and

(iii) appellate proceedings.

Therefore, it is not possible to maintain statistics relating to retention and release of assets seized during a particular period.

(d) and (e). An enquiry has been initiated to fix responsibility on the officials responsible for the mistake in preparing the Panchnama.

World Bank Advice on NRI Deposits

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

(a) whether the World Bank has advised the Union Government to reduce the dependence of economy on Non-resident Indians deposits and to explore ways for raising funds from overseas through other schemas and mechanisms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir, the World Bank, in its country Economic Memorandum (1991) on India, has written that as a matter of prudent debt management strategy India should try to reduce its dependence on NRI deposits and rely more on alternative instruments with longer maturities and more predictable servicing profiles like bonds.

(b) Government of India has constituted a High Level Committee on Balance of Payments under Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Member, Planning Commission whose terms of reference include examining and suggesting ways of changing the existing structure of debt. All suggestions in this regard, including that of World Bank will be examined by the Committee.

Tax Collection

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

(a) the amount of direct taxes collected from April 1, 1990 to September 30, 1990 and from April 1, 1991 to September 30, 1991;

(b) the specific reasons for the difference;

(c) whether the direct taxes collection during 1991 is higher;

(d) if so, whether the Government have enquired why similar efforts to increase tax collection could not be made by the tax collecting officers last year; and

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to do so hereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The aggregate amount of direct taxes collected from April, 1990 to September 30, 1990 was Rs. 2476 crores and from April 1, 1991 to September 30, 1991 was Rs. 3471 crores.

(b) The main reason for the increase in collection this year are as follows:-

(i) The positive impact of the new additional resource mobilisation measures

which have been taken in the budget this year.

(ii) Payment of Rs. 118 crores by Oil & Natural Gas Commission in September this year whereas last year upto September, no tax had been paid by it.

(iii) The collections in the month of September last year were also adversely affected due to dislocations caused by anti-reservation agitation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The increase in collections this year is due to the reasons explained in (b) above. It is the Government's continuous endeavour to maximise collections every year. Last year also, substantial additional resource mobilisation measures were taken which improved the collection by the end of financial year.

Revenue Loss on Processed Cloth

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Heavy revenue loss on processed cloth" appearing in the Hindustan Times of October 7, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

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

(b) The excise revenue collection from man-made processed cloth during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	SBE	RBE	Actual Shortfall/excess Collection over RBE
(Rs. in crores)			
1988-89	465	469	437 (-) 32
1989-90	600	487	489 (+) 2
1990-91	515	490	421 (-) 68

(Estimated)
(SBE- Sanctioned Budget Estimate
RBE- Revised Budget Estimate)

One of the major reasons for shortfall in revenue collection in the year 90-91 was on account of non payment of excise duty to stay granted by various High Courts. Moreover, there have been some reports of evasion of excise duty at the processing stage.

The Finance Minister while presenting the budget for the year 1990-91 observed as under:

"There is a growing concern about the plight of the handloom weaver. It is

widely belived that one of the main cause of the distress is the neutralisation of tax concessions given to this sector by wide-spread tax evasion at the processing stage. There is thus a near unanimous view in favour of transferring the excise duty from the fabrics to the yarn, which I share. However, in the case of man-made fabrics the entire duty is by way of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax. Therefore, any change in the duty structure can be made only in consultation with the States I propose to consult the Chief Ministers in this regard".

(c) In the Inter-State Council meeting held in October, 1990, the proposal to shift the additional excise duty on fabrics to the yarn was discussed and it was decided to shift the duty to the yarn stage. However, subsequent to this, some of the State Government have expressed strong reservations in the matter and a suggestion has been made to keep the proposal pending and to discuss the matter afresh in the next Inter-State Council meeting. The issue would thus, require further consultation with the State Governments.

[Translation]

Problem of Drinking water in Ramgarh Cantonment Area

277. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute problem of drinking water in Ramgarh Cantonment area in Hazaribagh district of Bihar;

(b) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Ramgarh Cantonment Board for solving the drinking water problems and

(c) if so, when the requisite funds are likely to be sanctioned by the Government for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c). A scheme of Ramgarh Cantonment Board to provide water in four out of seven wards of the Cantonment at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.66 lakhs was approved and sanctioned as special grants-in-aid in 1985-86. The scheme is under implementation by the Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Bihar.

[English]

Maintenance of National Highways

278. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of tar and cement roads on National Highways, separately;

(b) the steps being taken for proper maintenance of these roads; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on their maintenance during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Out of the total 33,689 km. length of National Highways, 625 km are missing links or having low grade unsurfaced pavement. The balance length is having basically blacktopped (tarred) surface except for very few short lengths having old concrete pavement which are gradually being converted to blacktopped surface.

(b) and (c). The maintenance/upkeep of the National Highways is being carried out *inter-alia* based on the requirements of material and labour, width and type of road surface, traffic intensity, physical and climatic conditions etc. within the overall availability of funds. The expenditure incurred for maintenance/repairs of the National Highways during the last three years is given below:

Year	Expenditure for maintenance/repairs
1988-89	Rs. 146.35 crores
1989-90	Rs. 158.96 crores
1990-91	Rs. 169.29 crores

Waiving of Demurrage Charges from Users of Major Ports

279. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of demurrage charges from the port users of Major Ports waived during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The total amount of demurrage charges waived by the 11 Major Ports to the port users during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1102.21	4846.67	1714.92

(b) A number of reasons such as strikes

in Ports, malfunctioning of equipments in Ports and delay in custom's clearance from the basis for such waivers.

Road safety Measures

280. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Members of the National Road Safety Council;

(b) the details of funds spent on road safety programme in 1990-91 and 1991-92 so far;

(c) the reasons for giving a low priority to safety for transport workers; and

(d) the details of new measures proposed to be taken by the Government for road safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The National Road Safety Council was constituted with official Members on 16th May, 1991. The details of the official Members of the Council are given in the attached Statement-I. No decisions on nomination of non-official Members has been taken.

(b) An amount of Rs. 16,92,710/ (final) was spent for furtherance of road safety programmes during 1990-91. An amount of around Rs.3.5 lakhs has so far been spent during the current financial year.

(c) Government have not placed a low value on safety for transport workers.

(d) The measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Govt./State Government are given in the attached Statement-II.

STATEMENT—I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Official/non-official</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Brief Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Union Minister for Surface Transport	Chairman	1	Union Minister for Surface Transport
2.	Minister in charge of Road Transport in the States/UTs	Official	32	Every alternate near as per appendix
3.	Director General of Police of all States/UTs	Official	32	
4.	Representatives of Central Ministry/Deptt.	Official	9	(i) Ministry of Home Affairs (ii) Human Resources Development (iii) Tourism (iv) Railways (v) Urban Development (vi) Deptt. of Chemicals & Petrochemicals. (vii) Deptt. of Expenditure (viii) Deptt. of Industrial Development and (ix) Planning Commission

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Official/non-official</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Brief Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
5.	DG (RD), Ministry of surface Transport	Official	1	Roads Wing
6.	Member Secretary	Official	1	Joint Secretary, (Transport)

<i>1st Year Member</i>	<i>2nd Year Member</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Assam
2. Bihar	2. Gujarat
3. Haryana	3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Jammu & Kashmir	4. Karnataka
5. Kerala	5. Madhya Pradesh
6. Maharashtra	6. Manipur
7. Tamil Nadu	7. Nagaland
8. Uttar Pradesh	8. Punjab
9. Rajasthan	9. West Bengal
10. Orissa	10. Tripura
11. Meghalaya	11. Sikkim
12. A & N Islands	12. Mizoram
13. Chandigarh Admn.	13. Goa
14. Delhi Admn.	14. Arunachal Pradesh
15. Lakshadweep	15. Daman & Diu
16. Pondicherry	16. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

STATEMENT-II

The Steps taken/being taken include-

1. The M.V. Act, 1988 and Rules framed thereunder provide for stricter requirements in respects of issuance of driving licences, and stringent penalties for offences.
2. Formal training in driving school

is made pre-requisite for issuance of licence to drive transport vehicles.

3. Maximum safe laden weights have been prescribed for trucks including light commercial vehicles.
4. Maximum speed limits have been prescribed for all vehicles except light motor vehicles.

5. Uniform intervals for checking the fitness of vehicles have been prescribed throughout the country.
6. It is prescribed that road safety devices would be fitted in the vehicles viz. directions indicators with blinker system for vehicles, special labels on carriages carrying dangerous or hazardous goods.
7. A National Road Safety Council has been set up for formulation of road safety measures. State Governments were also requested to set up State level road safety councils.
8. Strict and rigid enforcement of traffic rules and regulations.
9. Regular special drive against rash and negligent driving, driving without driving licences, drunken driving, defective headlights, over-speeding, over-loading etc.
10. Regular prosecution of violation through issue of notices.
11. School children are regularly imparted necessary training/education in the schools about the rules of the roads and related safety aspects by the road safety cell of Delhi Traffic Police.
12. Introduction of blinkers/signals at accident prone areas.
13. Prosecution through Roar Guns.
14. More Police presence in accident prone areas.
15. Special morning drives and night mobile patrolling.
16. Use of Doordarshan/AIR/Press for giving wide publicity on road safety.
17. Painting of bus boxes, yellow boxes.
18. Special night checking in Highways.
19. Special drive against buses, HTVs, TSRs, Taxis etc.
20. Painting competitions and other road safety activities are being organised by Road Safety Cell to inculcate the sense of road safety among various road users and children.

Projects Sanctioned for roads and bridges in Maharashtra during Seventh Plan

281. **SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of projects for construction of roads and bridges in Maharashtra sanctioned under the Central Aid Programme of Loan Assistance and the Central Road Fund Scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and their costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): The details of road and bridge projects sanctioned under Central Aid Programme of Loan Assistance for State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance and Central Road Fund respectively during 7th Plan are as under:-

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Approved cost (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3
E & I Scheme		
1.	Improvement to Maindargi-Dudhani-Atsulpur Road including bridges and B.T. bridges (i) Nagaj Nalla (ii) Imddheucdinalla in Solapur District-SH & MDR.	33.00
2.	Improvement to Pandharpur-Bijapur Road (SH) including a bridge near Halli (Belgaon) across Ban River in Sangli District.	21.00
Central Road Fund		
		Approved cost under C.R.F. (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Augmentation for carrying out tests on elastomeric bearing (to be used for bridges) at M.E.R.I., Nasik.	
2.	Improvements to Karad-Tasgaon road (23 Kms)	30.00
3.	Construction of bridge across Godavari	50.00
4.	S.T. & B.T. of Chimur Meri-Navargaon Road	30.00
5.	S.T. & B.T. of Cadchiroli-Chamershi Road.	30.00
6.	Improvements to Arjuni-Gondia-Balaghat Road.	30.00
7.	Construction of CD works and minor bridges on Kanhan Tharsa Road.	20.00
8.	Construction of a bridge across Pothra nalla on Mandori-Washi-Kora Road.	20.00

<i>Central Road Fund</i>	<i>Approved cost under C.R.F. (Rs. in lacs)</i>
9. Construction of minor bridges and CD works Pimpalkhoti-Parwa road.	30.00
10. Construction of a bridge across Purna river on Khamgaon-Matargaon Changephat road.	50.00
11. Improvement to Chandur Bazar Morshi Road	25.00
12. Improvements of the Akola-Akot Road	20.00
13. Black-topping of Kinwat-Parwa road (Section Choti to Pimpalgaon)	20.00
14. Improvements to road length passing through Municipal limits of Panvel connecting S.H.No.4 and NH-4 in Maharashtra.	25.25

Export of Spices

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

(a) whether there has been a drastic fall both in terms of quantity and value in export of spice mainly that of pepper;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the countries that are importing less quantity of spices from India; and

(d) the steps government propose to take to check the fall in export of spices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Details of exports of spices all taken together and pepper separately during the last 3 years are given below:-

Year	Spices		Pepper	
	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1988-89	99948	274.80	36981	164.63
1989-90	102170	275.76	34482	152.96
1990-91	97291	238.66	31871	111.06

As the figures show the exports of spices have declined.

(b) The decline in the export of spices is due to the following main reasons:-

- (i) increase in the domestic consumption,
- (ii) high prices in the domestic market,
- (iii) lower exports to Gulf markets due to Gulf War,
- (iv) fall in international prices of major spices; and
- (v) low productivity, leading to Indian spices being non-competitive in the International market.

(c) During 1990-91, WANA (West Asia & North Africa) countries purchased lower quantities of spices due to war situation. The other countries have by and large main-

tained their import of spices from India at their normal levels.

(d) The Spices Board has taken the following measures to promote exports of spices from India:

1. Encouraging export of value added items like spice oils and oleoresins, spice blends and mixes and also export in branded consumer packs.
2. Sending delegations/study teams to selected markets for market promotion.
3. Arranging buyer-seller meets in India for business development.
4. Participating in selected international fairs and exhibitions.
5. To popularise various brands of Indian spices and to develop

loyalty to Indian Brands, the Spices Board have introduced a Brand Promotion Scheme.

6. Taking up development and research programme for increasing productivity and production of spices.
7. Undertaking various steps such as grower education and establishment of quality upgradation laboratory for improving cleanliness of Indian spices to meet importers requirements.

Expenditure on Government Cars

283. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-

JEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure on Government cars during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 so far, Ministry-wise;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to reduce the expenditure on cars;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the impact is has made on this expenditure Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) The expenditure being incurred on Government vehicles/Staff Cars by Ministries/Departments of the Government of India is not centrally maintained. Collecting such information from various Ministries/Department and organisation of the Central Government is likely to involve much time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(b) to (d). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The following steps have been taken to reduce consumption and saving of petrol/diesel in Government vehicles:

- (i) Instructions were issued to all Ministries/Departments in June, 1990 that from 1990-91 onwards, consumption of petrol and diesel in Government vehicles, including Staff Cars, should be reduced by 20% over the consumption of petrol and diesel during 1989-90. These instructions were reiterated in April, 1991. After the recent price hike on petrol, further instructions were issued on 1.8.1991. to all Ministries/Departments that total expenditure on petrol/diesel to be incurred during 1991-92 shall be restricted to the expenditure incurred during 1990-91 on the quantity of petrol/diesel fixed by applying a 20% cut on the consumption of petrol/diesel during 1989-90.
- (ii) Instructions were issued on 22nd August, 1990 that Government vehicles, except when on deployment for emergency and other unavoidable operational duties, and staff cars shall not be used on Sundays.
- (iii) Instructions were issued in January, 1991 to all Ministries/Departments, reiterating the pooling arrangements that officers should travel in the same car, to the extent possible, instead of travelling separately both in respect of journeys between office and residence and for attending meetings.

- (iv) Purchase of new vehicles has been banned.

The consumption of petrol/diesel is being continuously monitored on the basis of the monthly reports received from the Ministries/Departments. The available information till August, 1991 from 24 Government Departments indicates a saving of 17.76% during 1991-92 (April-August) as compared to the same period in 1989-90 in respect of petrol consumption. Similar information in respect of diesel (HSD) from 5 Departments indicates a saving of 37.15%.

Posts under Delhi Judicial Service

284. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts sanctioned so far under Delhi Judicial Service;

(b) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the number of reserved posts still lying vacant; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up these posts so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The number of posts so far sanctioned is 218 (133 permanent and 85 temporary).

(b) and (c). The number of posts reserved are filled up as per 40-Point Roster that is being maintained. The Delhi High Court is making efforts to fill up vacant posts. The Delhi Judicial Service Examination, 1991

was to be held and suitable candidates located. The said Examination has since been held on 11th to 13th October, 1991.

Price Rise

285. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wholesale prices of many items rose after the presentation of budget for 1991-92;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to contain the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The wholesale prices of some items such as fertilizers, levy sugar, petroleum products other than diesel and kerosene, paper and paper products, machinery and machine tools, transport equipment and parts etc. increased after the presentation of the budget due to changes in administered prices and excise duties on certain items for fiscal discipline, large liquidity overhang inherited from the past, inflationary expectations built into the system over the past year, and the uneven progress of the monsoon until late August, 1991.

(c) Management of inflation is the highest priority for the Government. The important steps taken by the Government to contain price rise include a substantial reduction in fiscal deficit, check on expansion of money supply to curb effective demand, more effective management of supply and demand of essential/sensitive commodities, streamlining of Public Distribution System, providing incentives for higher production and saving and strict action against hoarders and profiteers.

Decline in Port Traffic

286. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGARAH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in port traffic during the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which ports have been affected by the decline in traffic;

(d) whether large number of workers employed in the ports are being retrenched; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard; port-wise?

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

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

(d) No, Sir. There has been no retrenchment.

(e) Does not arise.

Classification of Cities in Bihar

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

(a) the names of cities declared as 'A', 'B-1', 'B-2' and 'C' in Bihar;

(b) the purpose, other than determination of HRA/CCA to Central Government employees, of the system of classification in terms of outlay for urban development; and

(c) the names of cities and town in Bihar

which have been included under any scheme of urban development for the year 1991-92 and brief particulars of the schemes and the outlay thereon, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) A list of cities classified as 'A', 'B-1', 'B-2' and 'C' in the state of Bihar for the purposes of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance is given in the enclosed. Statement.

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

STATEMENT

List of 'A', 'B-1', 'B-2' and 'C' Class Cities in Bihar for the purposes of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance.

'A' CLASS

'Nil'

'B-1' CLASS

1. Patna

'B-2' CLASS

1. Jamshedpur

2. Ranchi

3. Dhanbad (only for CCA)

'C' CLASS

1. Arrah

2. Barauni

3. Begusarai

4. Bettiah
5. Bhagalpur
6. Bihar
7. Bokaro Steel City
8. Chhapara
9. Chaibasa
10. Daltonganj
11. Darbhanga
12. Dehri
13. Deoghar
14. Dhanbad
15. Gaya
16. Giridih
17. Hazaribagh
18. Hazipur
19. Jamalpur
20. Katihar
21. Kishanganj
22. Mokameh
23. Motihari
24. Munger
25. Muzaffarpur

26. Patratu
27. Purnia
28. Saharsa
29. Sasaram
30. Siwan

Export of Cotton and Cotton Yarn

288. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cotton and cotton yarn exported during 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91;

(b) the estimated export during 1991-92;

(c) the average price of cotton and cotton yarn in the internal market as well as the export price F.O.B. in rupees during the last three financial year year-wise;

(d) the estimated production of cotton during the cotton year 1991-92;

(e) whether any cotton or cotton yarn was imported during the last three cotton years ending October 1, 1991; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The details of exports of cotton and cotton yarn during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Cotton Yarn			Cotton		
	Year (Financial year basis)	Qty. in million Kgs.	Value in million Rs.	Year (Sept.-Aug.)	Qty. in lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each	Value Rs. in crores
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1988-89	40.15	2334.42	1988-89	0.76	72.14
2.	1989-90	61.82	3615.89	1989-90	13.71	610.52
3.	1990-91	89.78	5114.31	1990-91	11.90	561.05

(b) During the period April, '91 to September, '91, the export of cotton yarn was to the extent of 67.86 million kgs. valued at Rs. 466.40 crores. No decision has been taken as yet on the ceiling for export of cotton yarn for the year 1992. Government has so far released one lakh bales of Bengal Deshi

cotton for export during 1991-92 cotton season.

(c) The details of average price of cotton and cotton yarn in the internal market and their export price (FOB) during the last three financial years are as follows:-

<i>Internal Market</i>		<i>(Rs. per Kg.)</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Cotton Yarn</i>		
		<i>Cone Yarn</i>	<i>Hank Yarn</i>	<i>Hosiery Yarn</i>
1988-89	20.90	50.35	41.31	47.18
1989-90	13.15	56.41	47.33	52.52
1990-91	26.71	55.31	48.01	53.18
<i>Export Price</i>		<i>(Rs. per Kg.)</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Cotton Yarn</i>		
1988-89	55.47	58.34		
1989-90	26.19	58.64		
1990-91	27.77	57.30		

(d) The Cotton Advisory Board at its last meeting held on 29th August, 1991 had estimated the production of cotton during 1991-92 cotton season at 130 lakh bales.

(e) and (f). No import of cotton yarn took place during the last 3 years. During the cotton seasons 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, there was no import of cotton by the Government.

Foreign Exchange Remittance Scheme

289. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the foreign exchange remittance scheme as one of the amnesty schemes to mop up unaccounted foreign currency holdings by Indians abroad to check that it is not used as a major tool to launder unaccounted rupee holdings by resident Indians by transferring the ownership of black money in exchange of foreign currency drafts to the possession of NRIs abroad;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken to ensure that amnesty schemes are not used for converting black money into white;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(c) the total amount received under these amnesty schemes so far; and

(d) the steps taken to check havalas operations in foreign exchange remittance schemes and the number of cases involving law violation detected so far by the Enforcement Directorate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The Remittances of Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme 1991 was introduced to tide over the current difficulties relating to the balance of payments problems and to augment inflow of foreign exchange. The Scheme is open for a limited period of time. According to this Scheme no inquiry or investigation can be commenced under any law against the person who is in receipt of the remittances in foreign exchange in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. The response to the Scheme is generally encouraging. However, the detailed information about collections under the Scheme is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Measures to Check Badla Financing and Options Trading in Stock Exchanges

290. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the twin banes of the stock exchange system, badla financing with its doctored regime of interest rates and options trading, have defied solution;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to countenance this situation and check the thriving illegal business of badla financing and options trading?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The Ministry of

Finance had commissioned in February, 1991 an Expert Study on trading in shares in Stock Exchanges by the Society for Capital Market Research & Development New Delhi. The terms of reference of the study covered, inter-alia, examination of the trading system prevalent in the Indian stock exchanges with special reference to Stock Exchanges at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Ahmedabad and the working of the "Badla System" in shares. The Report of the Expert Study has been recently received. The recommendations contained in the Report are being examined.

Options in securities are illegal as per Section 20 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

Amendment of MRTP Act

291. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 to give effect to new industrial policy announced on July 24, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to bring activities of chit funds and real estate business within the purview of the amending legislation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. The President has promulgated the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices

(Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 on 27th September, 1991 removing pre-entry restrictions of seeking prior approval of the Government for establishment of new undertakings, expansion of capacity, amalgamation, merger, take-over and appointment of directors as also registration of undertakings. It is proposed to replace this Ordinance with an Act of Parliament. A Bill is proposed to be introduced in the current session of Parliament to replace the Ordinance.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. As per Ordinance, the scope of the definition of 'service' has been enlarged by including chit fund and real estate. An Explanation has also been added that any dealings in real estate shall be deemed to be included in 'service'.

News-Item captioned 'Soft Drink Firm Charged with Unfair Means'

292. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned "Soft drink firm charged with unfair means" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 5 November, 1991; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Director General Investigation and Registration has filed an application before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission u/s 10 (a) (iii) of the MRTP Act against M/S. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. Chandigarh for their launching a scheme

under the caption "Lehar 7 up Cool Cool offer" requiring the participants to collect six crown caps of the soft drinks of the respondent and to also pay a sum of Rs.25 to get a tee-shirt or to collect three crown caps of the soft drink of the respondent and also to pay Rs.5/- to get a Fido Dido Band. The advertisement of the scheme appeared in several leading National and State News Papers including Indian Express of New Delhi addition date 26.9.91. The MRTP Commission directed issuance of a notice of enquiry against the Company as in the opinion of the Commission, the scheme attracts the Section 2 (0) of the MRTP Act.

2. Another applications has been filed by the DGI & R before the Commission u/s 12A against the Company for grant of temporary injunction restraining the respondent from continuing with the scheme till the conclusion of the enquiry. The Commission after considering the application on 14th November, 1991 has passed an interim injunction restraining the respondent from "extending the scheme as disclosed in the aforesaid advertisement or re-starting the same till further order."

Trade and Economic Pact between India and China

293. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to sign a long term trade and economic pact with China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A Trade Agreement between India and China was signed in August 1984 which is still in force. Under this Agreement, Trade Protocols have been

signed from time to time. The latest Trade Protocol under this Agreement was signed for a period of one year from 8th February, 1991. Certain proposals for resumption of Border Trade with China are also under consideration.

Foreign Investment

294. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign investment proposals cleared by the Reserve Bank of India during 1991, till date;

(b) the amount of foreign investment involved therein;

(c) whether the new Industrial Policy has received encouraging response from US, Germany, France, Japan and UK; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The number of foreign collaboration proposals cleared by RBI during the year 1991 till date are 94.

(b) The amount of investment involved is US \$ 34,407,000.

(c) and (d). The policy has received good response from USA, Germany, Japan and UK. The details of investment proposals from these countries approved by RBI are as under:

	Country	No. of Proposals	Amount in US \$
i)	U.S.A	3	17,381,000
ii)	Germany	3	472,000
iii)	France	-	
iv)	Japan	1	12,750,000
v)	U.K.	5	2,880,000

Declaration of Foreign Currency by Tourists

295. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to obtain declaration of foreign currency in possession of tourists coming to India;

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

(c) other steps proposed to be taken to curb economic crimes relating to foreign currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In accordance with the existing exchange regulations, all tourists coming to India from abroad are required to declare the foreign exchange brought by them in the form of currency, bank notes and travellers cheques

in the Currency Declaration Form, in case the aggregate value of these exceeds US \$ 10,000/- or its equivalent w.e.f. 6.11.91 as against the earlier ceiling of \$ 1,000/-.

(c) Adequate powers already exist with the Government to curb economic crimes relating to foreign currency under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973.

Amendment of Patents Act, 1970

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

(a) whether the Government propose to extend patent of life forms by amending the Patents Act, 1970; and

(b) if so, the Government's stand in regard to joining the 'Plant Breeders Right'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Government has not taken any decision on patenting of life forms by amending the Indian Patents Act. However, the Department of Biotechnology has constituted a Committee which is currently examining issues related to the scope of patentability of biotechnological inventions. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is separately examining the issue of Plant Breeders' Rights and the question of Government's stand thereon.

Bench of Bombay High Court at Kolhapur

297. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from the public belonging to six western districts of Maharashtra for the establishment of a Bench of the Bombay High Court at Kolhapur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from time to time for establishing Benches of Bombay High Court at Amravati, Pune, Kolhapur and Sholapur in addition to the principal seat of the High Court at Bombay and its existing permanent Benches at Nagpur and Aurangabad.

(b) No decision can be taken by the Central Government unless a proposal with the recommendation of the High Court is received from the State Government in this regard. We await such proposal containing the High Court's recommendation to proceed further.

Income Tax on Interest on Bank Deposits

298. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD
SHRI P.C. THOMAS
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI
SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE
SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sharp decline in the bank deposits as a result of the Government's decision to deduct tax at source on interest income from bank deposits;

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

(c) the comparative figures of the bank

deposits as on 31 October during 1989, 1990 and 1991; and

(d) whether in view of decline in deposits the Union Government propose to review the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The deposits of All Scheduled Commercial Banks have increased from Rs.199108 crores as on last Friday of June, 91 to Rs.214528 crores as on last Friday of October, 91.

The aggregate deposits of all Scheduled Commercial Banks as on last Friday of October, 89, October, 90 and October, 91 were as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
October, 1989	156520
October, 1990	181780
October, 1991	214528

The trends in the growth of bank deposits remain under constant review of RBI and Government, and corrective steps taken whenever called for.

Trade and Economic Relations with USSR

299. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the recent development in the USSR on Indo-Soviet trade; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken towards realignment of trade and economic relations with USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The comprehensive process of dismantling of physical and economic structure in the Soviet Union has had a negative impact on Indo-Soviet Trade. In view of this the Government is taking a number of steps to ensure that a new dynamism is imparted to bilateral trade. These steps include:

- (i) Establishing direct contacts with the Soviet Republics;
- (ii) Promotion of direct contacts at the commercial enterprise level including increased interaction between the business chambers of the two countries;
- (iii) Greater emphasis on new forms of economic cooperation like Joint Ventures; and
- (iv) As imports generate rupee funds for financing exports in the balanced trading system with the USSR, equal emphasis is being given to exports from the Soviet Union to India.

Visit of US Trade Representative

- 300. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:**
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHANAN:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SMT. MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA:
PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United State Trade Representative visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details of various issues discussed between the two countries;

(c) the respective view points of both the countries; and

(d) the outcome of the discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). The United States Trade Representative, Ms. Carla Hills, visited India from 4-8 October, 1991. During her visit, she held discussions on issues being negotiated in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations as well as the process of economic reforms under way in India. In respect of the Uruguay Round negotiations, the issues discussed include Trade in Textiles, Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs), and the rule making issues. On the issue of Textiles, the Indian side expressed unhappiness over the roll-over of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement upto 31 December 1992 without any improvement and sought improved market access for India's textiles exports. The need to make the process of phase-out of the MFA credible and irreversible was emphasised, the U.S. side indicated that they were prepared to examine the Indian request.

On the issue of TRIPs, the two sides had detailed discussions on copyright, trade mark as well as enforcement against infringement of copyright and differences were narrowed considerably. On the issue of patents, no new point was raised and the two sides agreed to let the matter rest for the present. The issue of TRIMs was discussed in the light of recent changes in India's policy towards foreign direct investment.

Visit of Swiss Delegation

301. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Swiss delegation visited India in October this year for developing closer economic and trade relations between the two countries;

(b) if so, the outcome of the issues discussed during their visit; and

(c) the areas proposed by the Swiss delegation for investment in India and the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A Swiss Delegation led by Mr. Rane Felber, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice President, Switzerland, visited India from 7th to 13th of October, 1991. During mutual discussions, both sides emphasised their commitment to deepen the existing political, economic and trade relations between the two countries. Besides, new areas of cooperation especially in the field of software, precision instruments, textiles and gems and jewellery were identified for potential cooperation between small and medium entrepreneurs of the two countries.

Manufacture of Light Combat Aircraft

302. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the development of light combat Aircraft indigenously indicating the expenditure incurred there on stage-wise since it was undertaken; and

(b) the time schedule fixed for accom-

plishment of the project and manufacture of LCA?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The project Definition Phase of the LCA has been completed. The next phase viz. the Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED) as part of the Post-Project Definition Phase, commenced in April 90 and would be carried out in two phases. Government sanction is being sought for Phase I activities in which critical technologies are planned to be demonstrated. Phase II of FSED is envisaged for integration of various technologies to be demonstrated in parallel to Phase I. A sum of Rs. 390 crores has been spent by Oct 91 out of which Rs. 72.4 crores were spent on Project Definition Stage.

(b) The first flight of the technology demonstrator LCA is expected to be carried out in 1986. As per the current estimates, the manufacture of the LCA is likely to start in the early years of the next decade.

Alleged Misutilisation of Loans by Newspapers Groups

303. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether considerable amount of money borrowed on interest has been utilised by various Groups of Newspapers for advancing interest free loans and for other non-business purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not stopping the loans when these were not utilised for the purpose for which they were raised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) to (c). In accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing public sector banks and financial institutions, as also Public Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983 and practices and usages customary amongst bankers, banks and financial institutions cannot divulge information relating to their individual constituents.

Joint Ventures Abroad

**304. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies granted permission under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 for joint ventures abroad;

(b) the names of the foreign companies alongwith the names of the respective Indian companies which have gone into joint ventures;

(c) whether the Government are aware that number of companies associated with the Indian industrial houses are operating outside India without necessary approvals required under the FERA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The names of the Indian companies and the respective foreign companies are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d). Under the scheme for set-

ting up joint ventures in countries abroad, approvals of Government of India have to be obtained and if such an approval has not been obtained, proceedings under FERA

regulations can be initiated. This Ministry is not aware of any companies of industrial houses operating without such Government approval:

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1	2	3
AUSTRALIA		
1.	M/s. Oberoi Hotels (India) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	D. L. Farugia & P.S. Farugia, Australia.
2.	M/s. Bhagwati Polymers (P) Ltd., Bombay	Australian Gum Products Pvt. Ltd. Australia.
BAHRAIN		
3.	M/s. LIC of India, Bombay	The International Agencies Co. Ltd. (INTERCOL), Bahrain.
4.	M/s. Data Systems Services Pvt. Ltd., Pune.	Mr. Fouad Ibrahim Al Mutawa, UAE
5.	M/s. Voltas Interanational Ltd. & M/s. Simto Investment Co. Ltd., Bombay	Ahmed Mansoor Al A Ali, Bahrain
BOTSWANA		
6.	M/s. Consolidated Foundations (India) Ltd., Bombay	MR. Wright M. Makepe, Botswana Mrs. Rajashree Subash Kumar, New York.
BANGLADESH		
7.	M/s. Birla Technical Services Bombay	Hylsa S.A. Munich. Ginerro San Nicolas, Mexico
8.	M/s. Elegant Apparels (P) Ltd., Bombay	(i) B.A. Ahmed and (ii) Ms. Nasrin Hussain & others

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1	2	3
GREECE		
9.	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. Bombay	Mr. Constantine Zacharopoulos Harilios Kouniaklis & others
EGYPT		
10.	M/s. Oberoi Hotels Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	The Egyptian General Co. for Tourism and Hotels, Cairo.
11.	M/s. Tea Trading Corpn. of India Ltd., Calcutta.	The Egyptian Co. for Packing & Distributing Foodstuffs (CHEMTO) A.R.E.
12.	M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd. Bombay	Transport & Engg. Co., Alexandria Tire Co. Indo. Bharat Rayon.
FUJI		
13.	M/s. Asian Paints (India) Ltd. Bombay	(i) Residents of host country (ii) E.M. Jones Ltd.
HONG KONG		
14.	M/s. Development Consultants (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	Mr. Amitava Choudhary, Mr. Hehti Hoosentally, Hongkong
15.	M/s. Mehra Jewellers, New Delhi	Orient Corporation, Hongkong.
16.	M/s. Mangalaya Trading & Investment (I) Ltd., Bombay	Mr. N.G. Yang Hui, Singapore M/s. Milee Corpn.

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1	2	3
17.	M/s. Marg Marketing & Research Group (P) Ltd.	(Pte) Ltd. Singapore.
18.	Oberoi Hotels (P) Ltd., Delhi	Starch Intra Hooper Inc. David Theodera Bottomlay & others MEXY Investments C. V.
FRANCE		SOFRETV, France
19.	M/s. RITES, New Delhi.	
INDONESIA		
20.	M/s. The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	M/s. Jay Kay Yorg AG Yung. Mr. Gani Djemal & Others, Indonesia
21.	M/s. Eastern Spinning Mills Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	P. T. Bektii Industrial & Dev. Corpn. & P. T. Beklani & Misl.
22.	Bharat Commerce & Industries Ltd. New Deih.	Mr. Mohanlal, M/s. Tokotala Ram, Indonesia.
23.	M/s. Ispat Projects Ltd. Calcutta.	M/s. Autuman Investments Ltd., Hongkong. Mr. Edi Kowara, Jakarta.
24.	M/s. Kusum Products Ltd Calcutta.	Dr. Atang Kartunahaodia Wilgrist Naminees Ltd., Hongkong.
25.	M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Hazi Nontji Baddui, Jakarta
26.	M/s. Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay	Commonwealth Textiles (JKT) Ltd., Hongkong. P. T. Inter Arva Teknik, SPT Puslani.

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1	2	3
27.	M/s. Gokak Patel Volkart Ltd. Bombay	P.T.I.P. Corpn., P.T.M.B. Corpn., Thakral Brothers Inc.
28.	M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd., Bombay.	P.T. Baklani, Thakral Holding (HK) Ltd. Hongkong Indonesia Group Inc.
29.	M/s. Birla Bombay Pvt. Ltd. Secunderabad.	Lenzing AG, Austria P.T. Puna Golden Lion, Indonesia Avit Investment Ltd.
30.	The Standard Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay	Metro Trading Ltd., Cayman Island Huntman Ltd. Jersey, U. K. & others
KENYA		
31.	M/s. The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Chadha Bros. Ltd. I.C.D.C. Nairobi & others.
32.	M/s. Orient Paper Mills Ltd. Calcutta.	Govt. of Kenya, Industrial & Commercial Devp. Bank & others
33.	M/s. Bolton India, Faridabad	Mr. Simun Matua & 5 others.
34.	M/s. LIC & GIC of India, Bombay	Kenyan Shareholders.
35.	M/s. Kirloskar Brothers Ltd. Pune	Mr. Mwangi Mathai & Associates
36.	M/s. Gangapa Cables Ltd., Hyderabad.	Coast Cables Ltd., Kenya.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Indian Company</i>	<i>Name of Foreign Collaborator</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
37.	M/s. Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd., Himachal Pradesh	Galot Industries Ltd., Mohan Galot & others.
38.	M/s. Indian Products Trading Co. Ltd., Bombay	Mwaia Industries, Richard M. Mwangale Ashabhai P. Patel.
MALAYSIA		
39.	M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Mr. Dato G.S. Gill, Mr. Sangat Singh & others.
40.	M/s. J.G. Glass Industries Ltd., Pune	Allied Properties Sdn. Bhd., Palm & Vegetable Oil (M) Sdn. Bhd.
41.	M/s. Bombay Auto Ancillary & Investment Pvt. Ltd.	Enic Abdvl Mukhtar Ahmed & others
42.	M/s. Zaverchand Gaekwad Pvt. Ltd., Baroda	Guan Guan Industries Sdn. Bhd.
43.	M/s. Kwality Textile Associates Pvt. Ltd. Tamil Nadu.	Not readily available
44.	M/s. Tropti Trading & Investment (P) Ltd., Bombay	The Great Alonioners Trading Corpn. & others.
45.	M/s. Birla Eastern Ltd. Calcutta.	National Land Finance Coop Society Ltd. Behr Inc.s others
46.	M/s. Gaira Gears Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	State Economic Devp. Corpn., Malaysia
47.	M/s. Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd., Bangalore	Indo-Malaysian Engg. Co. Bhd. Bhumi putras.
48.	M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd. New Delhi	Dr. Madhvan Parmshwan & others
49.	M/s. Birla Eastern Ltd., Gwalior.	National Land Finance Cooperative Society Ltd., Kuala Lumpur.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Indian Company</i>	<i>Name of Foreign Collaborator</i>		
		1	2	3
50.	M/s. General Insurance Corpn. of India, Bombay			Local Shareholders
51.	M/s. Fusegeur Electric Ltd., Madras.			Hung SAN Electrical, UNI Pacific Transportation & others.
52.	M/s. Best & Crompton India Ltd., Madras.			Arab Malaysian Dev. Bhd.
53.	M/s. Universal Radiators Ltd. Coimbatore.			Associated Auto Parts Enterprises Sdn. Bhd. & others.
54.	M/s. Gujarat Reclaim & Rubber Products Ltd., Bombay			Malaysian Rubber Dev. Corpn. Bhd.
55.	M/s. Jagjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd., New Delhi			Sachadeva Consultants. Great Abnters Trading Corpn. Bhd.
56.	M/s. Birla Eastern Ltd., Calcutta.			Picamas Sdn. Bhd., Kuala Lumpur.
57.	M/s. Smoothex Chemicals (P) Ltd., Bombay.			Dr. Tan Chee Houg, Lim Sang Tee Tan Ting Hock
58.	M/s. Hindustan Safety Glass Works.			National of first Country & National of Third Country
MAURITIUS				
59.	M/s. Eloffic Industries Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi			Tre Beechand Co. Ltd., Dahal Bros. & Co. Ltd. & others
60.	M/s. Air India, Bombay			Air Mauritius.
61.	M/s. Lakshmi Machine Works, Coimbatore.			State Investment Corpn. Prot Louis
62.	M/s. Elgi Tyre & Tread Ltd., Coimbatore.			Mr. Indra Thanacoody

*Name of Foreign Collaborator**Sl. No. Name of Indian Company*

1

2

3

NETHERLANDS

63. M/s. Bakelite Hylem Ltd., Secunderabad. Mr. Voorwalt Holding.
64. M/s. Telecommunication Consultants India Ltd., New Delhi. Nepostel, Netherland.

NEPAL

65. M/s. Oberoi Hotels (India) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta. Not readily available
66. M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd. Calcutta. Mr. Ram Narayan Lal Kassudhan & other
67. M/s. Mohan Meakin Ltd., New Delhi. HRS Princes Shoua Rajyalakshmi Devi Shahi & others
68. M/s. Hyderabad Industries Ltd. Hyderabad. His Majesty Govt. of Nepal K. K. Bomford & Co. Ltd., Hongkong
69. M/s. Orissa Industries Ltd., Rourkela. His Majesty Govt. of Nepal
70. M/s. Asian Paints (India) Ltd. Bombay. Name not indicated (Local citizens)
71. M/s. Sita World India Ltd., New Delhi. Mr. Arun Sharma, Kumar Prasad Sapkota & others
72. M/s. Jenseons & Nicholson (India) Ltd., Calcutta. P.L. Shreshtha, B.B. Shreshtha & others
73. M/s. I.T.C. Ltd., Calcutta. Mr. P.S. JVB Rana & his group, Nepal

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1	2	3
74.	M/s. Dalmia Industries Ltd. New Delhi	N.R.A.
75.	M/s. Rajasthan Fertilizer & Chemical Corpn., Jaipur	Sh. Sushil Shamgher, J.B. Rana & others.
76.	M/s. The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. Bombay	HRH Princes Helen Shah & others
77.	M/s. Indian East Co. Ltd. Calcutta	Sh. B. L. Sarestha, Ravi Lal & others.
NIGERIA		
78.	M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd.	Govt. of Rivers State of Nigeria, & other.
79.	M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Alhaji Shehu Malami, Alhaji Aliyu Mai Sango
80.	M/s. Best & Crompton Engg. Ltd, Madras.	Mr. J. A. Cole & 8 others.
81.	M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., New Delhi	Mr. C.R. Daryanai & other Nigerian nationals.
82.	M/s. Karam Chand Thapar, New Delhi	Chellsons (Bermuda) Ltd. & 7 others.
83.	M/s. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Hyderabad.	Bauchi State Govt. Nigerian Industrial Dev. Bank & others.
84.	M/s. H.M.T. Ltd. Bangalore	The Federal Military Govt. of Federal Republic of Nigeria.
85.	M/s. Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kudara.	Bauchi State Govt. & others.
86.	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., New Delhi	Four Seasons Trading & Investment Ltd. & others.

*Name of Foreign Collaborator**Sl. No. Name of Indian Company*

3

2

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| 87. | M/s. Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd., New Delhi | Alhaji Tijjani Hasim, Alhaji Isiyaku Rabi'u & others |
| 88. | M/s. Compa Beverages Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi | M/s. HILLTOP Bottling Co. Ltd. Nigeria |
| 89. | M/s. MECON (India) Ltd., Ranchi | Delta Steel Co. Ltd., Ajakuta Steel Co. Ltd. & others |
| 90. | M/s. Unique Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd. | Vacity Nigerian Pharmacy Ltd. |
| 91. | M/s. Mann International, Raryana | M/s. Jugi Industries Ltd., Nigeria |
| 92. | M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., New Delhi | Ranmax Laboratories (Nigeria) Ltd. Lagos. |
| OMAN | | |
| 93. | M/s. Voltas International Ltd. Bombay | Calbuksh Irrigation & Well Drilling, Muscat; |
| 94. | M/s. Western India Erection Ltd., Pune. | Al-Rmd Business Corpn. & its Associates. |
| PANAMA | | |
| 95. | M/s. Mahipal Investments (P) Ltd., Bombay. | M/s. Paribas Asset Management, Panama. |
| 96. | M/s. Universal Radiators Ltd., Coimbatore | Mr. B.S. Narayan, Mr. K.P. Shamsuddeen & others. |
| SPAIN | | |
| 97. | M/s. Freemans Measures Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana | M/s. Iber Metros S.A. Barcelona, Spain. |

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator		
1	2	3		
PORTUGAL				
98.	M/s. Glenmark Pharmaceutical (P) Limited, Bombay	Mr. X Remedios of UK Mr. Gopal Krishan of UK Mr. S. Hrani of Kenya		
PHILLIPINES				
99.	M/s. Eastern Spinning Mills Limited, 24, Parganas, West Bengal	Sisval Enterprises & Associates Gasenao Inc. & Associates, Manila & Others		
SAUDI ARABIA				
100.	M/s. Deccan Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad	M/s. Saudi Arabian Arwantit Co. Ltd., S. Arabia.		
101.	M/s. Oberoi Hotels (I) Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta	Civil Works Company, S.A.		
102.	M/s. KMA International Ltd., Bombay	Sheikh Ahmed M. Binlaoden		
103.	M/s. National Engg. Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	H.A; Ali Zamil Bros Co., S.A.		
104.	M/s. Best & Crompton Engg. Ltd., Madras.	National Contracting Co., S.A.		
SENEGAL				
105.	M/s. Indian Farmers Fertiliser Corpn. Ltd., New Delhi	Industries Chimiques Du Senegal (ISC)		
JORDAN				
106.	M/s. New India Assurance Co., Bombay.	ABU Jahar & Kavar Group, M/s. Al Clark Insurance Co. & others.		

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Indian Company</i>	<i>Name of Foreign Collaborator</i>		
		1	2	3
107.	SPIC, Madras			Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.
	SOLOMAN ISLAND			
108.	M/s. Asian Paints (I) Ltd. Bombay			Asean Paints (South Pacific) Ltd. Biji, & others
	SEYCHELLES			
109.	M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Calcutta.			N.R.A.
	SINGAPORE			
110.	M/s. Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay			Dev. Bank, Singapore, Tata International AG, Switzerland & others
111.	M/s. Amritlal Chomaux Ltd., Bombay			M/s. Asean Interests Ltd.
112.	M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay			Mr. A.B. Shah, Mr. H.N. Beddu & others
113.	M/s. Hindustan Computers Ltd., New Delhi			Vascan Ltd.
114.	M/s. Essar Bulk Carriers Ltd., Bombay			Scandia Holdings SA, Singapore
115.	M/s. First Leasing Co. of India Ltd., Madras.			Micheal NG Engg. Choon, Singapore
116.	M/s. Goetze (India) Ltd., New Delhi			M/s. Goetze AG, Germany

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator		
		1	2	3
117.	M/s. Durametallic India Ltd., Madras.			Durametallic Corpn., USA
118.	M/s. National Engg. Industries Ltd., Calcutta.			Birla Associates Pvt. Ltd. Singapore
119.	M/s. Bhuva International, Bombay.			Mohinder Kumar, Singapore
120.	M/s. Steel Tubes of India Ltd. Dewas			Tokyo Boeki Ltd. & others
121.	M/s. Voltas International Ltd. Bombay.			M/s. Omega Ltd., Cayman & others
122.	M/s. Poddar Udyog Ltd., Calcutta			Mr. Dalip Sen, Mr. P. C. Aggarwal & others
123.	M/s. Titanium Equipment & Anode Mfg. Co. Ltd., Madras			Mr. K. Ramanujam, Singapore
124.	M/s. Oberoi Hotels (I) Ltd., Delhi			Mr. WRO Henderson (Singapore) Orient Operations (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd.
SRI LANKA				
125.	M/s. Joy Engg. Works Ltd., Calcutta			Rowlands, N.C. Bhatt Cargills Ceylon Ltd. & others.
126.	M/s. Nilambi Investment Ltd., Bombay			Mr. C.D.G. Carolis (Senior) Mrs. Indirani A Dias & others
127.	M/s. Colour Chem Ltd., Bombay			Hayleys Ltd., Colombe
128.	M/s. Sita World Travel (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi			Walkers Tours Ltd. & others

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1	2	3
129.	M/s. Shanti Vihar Hotels Pvt. Ltd. Madras	Mr. V. Balasubramaniam, Sri Lanka
130.	M/s. M.S. Consultants India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Mr. S. Ramaswamy Exporters, Colombo
131.	M/s. Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., Bombay	MONGIN Investment Co. Ltd. LANTAS Establishment Ltd. & Others.
132.	M/s. Voltas International Ltd., Bombay	Walker Dev. Ltd. and Associates Omega Ltd.
133.	M/s. Bengal Water Proof Ltd. Calcutta.	Mr. N.C. Bhatta, Colombo
134.	M/s. Adhesives & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	CHEMENEX Ltd., Sri Lanka
135.	M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras.	Lanka Ashok Leyland Ltd.
136.	M/s. Asia Match Co. Pvt. Ltd., Siv Kasi.	Mr. T.R.R. Rayon Kandy & others.
137.	M/s. Indian Humed Pipe Co. Ltd. Bombay	Bhadra Enterprises Eastern Management Ltd.
138.	M/s. Mecklai & Mecklai Finance Consultancy Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Barted & Co. Ltd., Colombo.
139.	M/s. Ambadi Enterprises (P) Ltd. Madras.	Merchantile Credit Ltd. & others
140.	M/s. Dynamic Steel (P) Ltd., Madras.	A.R. Kaleel UR Rehman, A.R. Aman, V.R. Rehman & others, Colombo.
141.	M/s. Lakshmi Textile Exports Ltd., Coimbatore	Secretary to the Treasury Govt. of Sri Lanka

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1	2	3
SWITZERLAND		
142.	M/s. Mangalya Trading & Investment Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Mr. F.H. Gallati, Mr. G.F. Sarasin, Switzerland
THAILAND		
143.	M/s. Birla Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	R.M.R. Marnath & Sons, Bangkok Purswani Associates, Bangkok & others.
144.	M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd., Nagda	Mr. M.R. Amarnath & Associates & others.
145.	M/s. Volex India Pvt. Ltd, Faridabad	Thai Martins Trading Co. Ltd., and Associates, Thailand
146.	M/s. Unitech Ltd., New Delhi	M/s. Binatone Co. Ltd., Thailand
147.	M/s. Grasim Industry Ltd., Nagda.	N.R.A.
148.	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., New Delhi	EOOC (Asia) Ltd. Prudential Assett. Management Asia Ltd. & others.
149.	M/s. Usha Martin Black Ltd. Calcutta	Diwarchand Kundarwal & others
150.	M/s. Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd., Bombay	Tang Tihua Heng Co. Ltd. & others
151.	M/s. Ranbaxy Industries Ltd. Punjab	M/s. Glow Laks Enterprises Ltd. & others
152.	M/s. Lupin Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Lupin Lab. Pvt. Ltd. Globex Corpn Pvt. Ltd. & other

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Indian Company</i>	<i>Name of Foreign Collaborator</i>
1	2	3
153.	M/s. Raychem Engg. Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	Khamphin Corpn. Ltd., Bangkok
154.	M/s. Bhat Holding (P) Ltd. Pune	M/s. Pahurat Plaza Co. Ltd.
155.	M/s. Ansal Properties & Industries Ltd., New Delhi.	Mr. Kintshah Mr. Sunil Sher
156.	M/s. Hindustan Tools & Forging Pvt. Ltd.	E.P.S. & Sons Ltd.
TONGA		
157.	M/s. Asian Paints (India) Ltd., Bombay	Asian Paints (South Pacific) Ltd. Fiji & others
UGANDA		
158.	M/s. Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd. 9/1 R.N.Mukherjee Road Calcutta.	The National Textiles Board, P.B. No. 1259 Kampala, Uganda.
159.	Road Master Industries of India Ltd. Rajpura, Punjab	Uganda Coop. Central Union Ltd. Kampala
U.A.E.		
160.	Sh. R.M. Goculdas, 53/57 Laxmi Insurance Bldg. Sir P.M.Road, Bombay	(i) Vishighness The Ruller of Dubai. (ii) Mr. M. K. ADENWALLA (iii) BASCONTI, S.A. (iv) MR. C. D. Motiwalla
161.	M/s. Pheonix Distributors (P) Ltd., 53/57 Laxmi Insurance Bldg. Bombay	Mr. M. K. Adenwalla, P. O. Box No. 3389 Dubai.

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator		
		1	2	3
162.	M/s. Gammon India Ltd. Gammon House, Veer Savarkar Marg, Bombay			M/s. Gammon Eastern Union Ltd. Hongkong.
163.	Ballarpur Industries Ltd. Thapar House, 124, Janpath, New Delhi			M/s. AL BASTI Muktha Associates, P.O. Box no. 2393, Dubai, UAE
164.	M/s. Quality forge food (P) Ltd. 254-C, Dr. A.B. Road Bombay			M/s. Regal Traders, Dubai M/s. International Traders (N.E.) & Kishan Bhatia, Dubai
165.	Sh. Ramanand Sagar, Sagar Enterprises, Road No. 12-A Juhu Parle, Bombay.			IBRAHIM ABDULLA MURAD
166.	M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. 21 Netaji Subash Road, Calcutta			H.H. SHEIKH HASER MAKTOUM
167.	M/s. Reliable Food Ind. (P) Ltd. Reliable House, A-6, KBH-D- EIZA, Indore Road, Bhopal.			M/s. Mohammad Omar Ben Haider Establishment Dubai
168.	M/s. AIMCO Pesticides Ltd. P.O. Box-6822, Santa Cruze (E) Bombay			H.E. Abdalla Bin Ali Al Zaabi Abu Dhabi, UAE
169.	M/s. Gujarat Injects Ltd. Hardik Chambers, P.B. No. 2554 Sayajigunj, Baroda			1. Mr. Abdul Maquied Siddiqui, UAE 2. Mr. Aji G. Khimji, Oman.
170.	M/s. Ghai Lamba Catering Consultants (P) Ltd., 29, Hanuman Road New Delhi			H.N. Harilela Mr. M.N. Kaul & Mrs. Rajni Kant.
171.	M/s. Ghai Lamba Catering consultants Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi			GL Restaurant Ltd. London.

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1	2	3
172.	M/s. Karna Hotels (P) Ltd., B-W, Unity Buldg, Bangalbre.	Mr. R. Sood London & Mrs. S. Sood London.
173.	M/s. Clorostat (I) Ltd., 34 SEEPZ, Bombay.	Danotherm Electric Denmark.
174.	M/s. Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. Udyog Bhavan, Tilak Road, Pune	Ebara Corpn. Tokyo & Sumitomo Corpn. Tokyo.
175.	M/s. Deccan Mech. & Chemicals Ind. (P) Ltd., 78, Bhosari Industrial Area, Pune,	Channel Offshore Services Ltd. & Mrs. Sujata Suresh Dandekar
176.	M/s. Orient Longman Ltd. 3.5 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.	(i) Mr. Anthony De Souza, London. (ii) Saifudin Abidali, London (iii) Mr. G. K. Reddy, USA.
177.	M/s. Champaklal Inv. & Finance Consultancy Ltd. Regent Chambers Nariman Point, Bombay	(i) Mr. B. Patel, London (ii) Mr. B. R. Patel, London
178.	M/s. Oberoi Hotels (P) Ltd. Mongoe Lane, Calcutta.	Mr. William Robert Henderson Australia.
179.	M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd. 11 Industry House, 159, Churchgate, Reclamation, Bombay	N.R.A.
180.	M/s. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Co. Ltd., 392015 Distt. Bharuch, Gujarat.	Mr. Abdulla Ahmed Nass, Behrain.
181.	M/s. Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd., Birla Nagar New Delhi.	CHAMET Imports S.A.
182.	Sh. R. M. Goculdas, 53/57 Laxmi Insurance Bldg, Bombay.	(i) OMNI Consultant A.G.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Indian Company</i>	<i>Name of Foreign Collaborator</i>
1	2	3
183.	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Wadi Wadi, Baroda.	(ii) Mr. S.G. Vane & (iii) Miss J. K. Walker & others
184.	C.J. Hotels (P) Ltd. Mohan Singh Bldg, Connaught Place, New Delhi	(i) HOVIONE LAB., Portugal (ii) Eilag Ali, Switzerland (iii) Jenssen, Belgium.
185.	J. B. Boda & Co. Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	N.R.A.
186.	Modi Threads Ltd., Modi Nagar Uttar Pradesh.	(i) Mr. Leila Webge Kee (ii) Mr. T.M. (iii) Mr. S.T. Chinoy & others
187.	IFB Ind. Ltd. Calcutta.	Holdsworth & Gibbs Dyers Ltd.
188.	M/s. Natesan's Antiquarts (P) Ltd., H.O. 64, M.G. Road Bangabore.	(i) Heinrich Schiod AG Switzerland (ii) Frank Moody UK and (iii) Dr. R.A. Suter
U.S.A.		(i) Mrs. Tessa Robertson Elleen Manard UK (ii) David Swope USA
189.	M/s. Ghai Lamba Catering Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd., 29 Hanuman Road New Delhi	Gayboard India Restaurant ILLINOIS, USA
190.	M/s. United Builders Construction India (P) Ltd. B-26, Kailash Colony, New Delhi.	B. K. Agnihotri.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Indian Company</i>		<i>Name of Foreign Collaborator</i>	
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
191.	M/s. Bisleri Beverages (P) Ltd. 101 GIDC Ind. Area, Vatva Narol Ahmedabad.		Sh. P.K.B. Mehto, USA	
192.	Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., Udyog Bhavan Tilak Road, PUNE.		SIGMUND PULSOMETER PUMPS GROUP LTD. U.K.	
193.	Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd. Bombay.		(i) AGAMAY A.G. ZURICH (ii) AMADEUS ENTERPRISES LTD. U.K. & others.	
194.	M/s. I.T.C. Ltd., Virginia House 37 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.		N.R.I. Group.	
195.	M/s. Indian Fine Blank Ltd. 14 Tolstoy Marg, Calcutta.		Mr. Heinz Roth, USA.	
196.	Infosys Consultants (P) Ltd. 7th Main, 5th Block, Jayanagar Bangalore.		KURT SALMON ASSOCIATES.	
197.	M/s. Bhorucom Software (P) Ltd. 31-A Sarojibi Devi Road, Besides St. Mary's Church Secunderabad.		DRUMA INC. AUSTIN, TEXAS	
198.	M/s. Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd. Shivshakti, B.G. Kher Marg Bombay.		(i) NRI Investors & existing NRI shareholders. (ii) MISSISSIPPI CHEMICALS CORPN. (likely).	
199.	Tata Consultancy Services Bombay House, Homi Mody Street. Bombay		UNIX SYSTEM LABORATORIES INC. 190, River Road Summit, USA.	
U.S.S.R.				
200.	M/s. I.T.D.C., Thapar House, 124, Janpath, New Delhi.		Trust of Station Restaurant Moscow, USSR	

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1	2	3
201.	M/s. Supertow Overseas (P) Ltd. Panchkuia Road, New Delhi. All	Union Research Centre for preventive Medical of the USSR, M/O Health for Business promotion with India, Moscow.
202.	M/s. Aero Traders (P) Ltd. Gurudwara Road, Karol Bagh New Delhi.	Jambul Productive Leather Commercial footwear Asso. Kazak, USSR.
203.	Phoenix Overseas (P) Ltd. Gopala Tower, Rajendra Place New Delhi.	Central Board of Public catering, Leningrad.
204.	M/s. Chemical International Ltd. 16 Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar New Delhi	M/s. OEZ.
205.	M/s. A.R. Chaddha & Co., Flat No. 9 Atma Ram Mansion, Scindia House Connaught Place, New Delhi.	M/s. O. SOVEXPORTEICM, USSR
206.	M/s. Liberty Shoes Ltd. 11/51 Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.	Gorki Shoes Productive Organisation, USSR.
207.	Unitech Ltd., Unitech House 6 Community Centre, Saket New Delhi	(i) Kazakh Republic Council for Tourism. (ii) Central Council for Tourism Moscow and other
208.	Bharat Forge, Mundhwa Pune	(i) Moscow Denison of the Spl. Design (ii) Technological Bureau of all Union Industrial Corpn. SOYUZEDE, CTROSETTSOLYATSIA
209.	M/s. Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. Wellington Mews, 33 Nathalal Parekh Marg, Bombay.	USSR State Committee for foreign Tourism.
210.	M/s. Rama Associates, B-10 Lawrence Road, New Delhi.	M/s. SOVINCOM M/s. PALITRA

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Indian Company</i>	<i>Name of Foreign Collaborator</i>
1	2.	3
211.	India Fittings Mfg. Co. Ltd. 4 Commercial Centre, Safadarjung Dev. Area, New Delhi	(i) Ashkhabad Consumer goods Production Association (ii) Turkman Republican Zimsocbank.
212.	M/s. Bisleri Beverages Ltd. Western Express Highway Andheri (East) Bombay.	(i) RPNO UZPISCE PROM (ii) NUKUS Beer Factory (iii) UZIBANK
213.	Varuna Management Services (P) Ltd. 29 Bank Street, Bombay.	(i) Chapter Travel Co. Ltd. U.K. (ii) Odessintorg USSR
214.	Mideast (India) Ltd. H-1, Zamrudpur Community centre, Kailash colony, New Delhi	(i) Mari Agro Business Enterprises (ii) Soviet Asso. for Business promotion with India.
215.	M/s. Delhi Dairy Specialities (P) Ltd., 87 Paschimi Marg Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	(i) Republican Foreign Trade Asso. Turkmanintorg (ii) Turkmenpotreb-Soyuz
216.	—do—	—do—
GERMANY		
217.	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engg. Ltd. Laxmanrao Kirloskar Road Pune	(i) INTERRESSEN VERTUNG ANSTALT (ii) HANSO KEESONIBERG (iii) GUNTER MUND & Others W. Germany.
218.	M/s. Auto Rubber (P) Ltd. Melur.	(i) Lashorn GmbH & (ii) UVV Unter WRHMENSVER WALTUNGS AND BETER
219.	Amlinsons Leather Finishers Ltd., 15/288 Civil Lines Kanpur, U.P.	BUNGERT'S HANDELSSELLS-CHAFT MbH W.G.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Indian Company</i>	<i>Name of Foreign Collaborator</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
VENEZUELA		
220.	Tata Aluminium Ltd. C/o. Tata Chemicals Ltd. Bombay House 24 Homi Mody Street, Bombay	Intercontinental Dev. Company Corpn. Venezuela De Guyana & others.
VIETNAM		
221.	CIMMCO Ltd., New Delhi	Cong Ty Thom Xuat Khau (Pinexco) Vietnam
YUGOSLAVIA		
222.	M/s. Usha Martin Black Ltd. Calcutta	UNIS, Yugoslavia
ZIMBABWE		
223.	M/s. New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay	Mr. E. Boohewe M/s. Rank Wholesellers & others
HUNGARY		
224.	M/S. Liberty Shoes Ltd. 11/51 Punjabi Bagh New Delhi	Yet to find out.
225.	M/s. Brihan Maharashtra Steel Industries (P) Ltd. Bombay	Dunai Vasmu, Hungary.

Facilities to Stock Exchanges

305. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of brokers registered so far with the Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange and number of applications pending with it for registration as brokers/sub-brokers and the time by which these application will be cleared;

(b) whether the Government have received any request to provide the basic amenities such as building/plot, hot lines, telephone/telex facilities for the registered brokers etc. to the Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange;

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide uniform facilities to all the Stock exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange Association Limited has informed that a total number of 162 persons are registered as members of the Exchange. There is no application pending with it for registration as brokers and sub-brokers.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) The responsibility for providing infrastructure facilities vests with the concerned Stock Exchange depending upon their requirements.

Permission to companies to raise capital

306. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies allowed to raise capital from the public by equity or debenture issued during the current year, month-wise;

(b) whether the Government are aware that despite being allowed to raise capital from the public long back, several companies are yet to come out with the public issues;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken to curb inordinate delays in listing of new issues with the stock exchanges alongwith the names of such companies awaiting to be listed in different stock exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) The number of companies allowed to raise capital during the current year (up to October, 1991) month wise is as follows:-

<i>Month</i>	<i>No of Companies</i>
January	86
February	82
March	76
April	65
May	50
June	65
July	66
August	66
September	41
October	99

(b) and (c). The constant order issued to a company to raise capital from the public is valid for 12 months from the date of consent. If company does not raise the funds within the period stipulated in the consent order, its validity automatically expires.

(d) Section 73 of the companies Act 1956 provides a time limit of 10 weeks from the date of closure of the subscription list for listing of shares and debentures issued through a prospectus and therefore, it does not seem necessary to take further steps in this regard for the present.

[*Translation*]

Tea Production In Tripura

307. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in Tripura has been less this year as compared to last year;

(b) if so, the number of new tea saplings planted during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the total quantity of tea produced in Tripura during these years?

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

(b) During the last three years around 150 hectares of land has been brought under tea planting in Tripura. This would amount to planting around 15 lakh saplings/clonal cuttings and expenditure of approximately Rs. 1 Crore.

(c) Tea production in Tripura during 1988, 1989 and 1990 was 4.01 million kgs, 5.27 million kgs and 5.26 (estimated) million

kgs respectively.

[*English*]

IAF Aircraft Accidents

308. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.F. aircraft involved in accidents during each of the last six months, date-wise;

(b) the number of lives lost in these accidents;

(c) the details of the damages caused to civilian property;

(d) how these figures compare with those of the preceding six months; and

(e) the steps taken to bring down the rate of accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) There were 19 accidents involving IAF aircraft during the six months period from 1st May, 1991 to 31st October, 1991, as per the following details:-

<i>Date</i>	<i>Number of accidents</i>
17.5.91	1
11.6.91	2
16.7.91	1
19.7.91	1
20.7.91	2
25.7.91	1
27.7.91	1

<i>Date</i>	<i>Number of accidents</i>
29.7.91	1
7.8.91	1
20.8.91	1
4.9.91	1
5.9.91	1
17.9.91	1
19.9.91	1
30.9.91	1
9.10.91	1
21.10.91	1
Total:-	19

(b) These accidents resulted in the death of 6 pilots and 2 civilians.

(c) The damage to civilian property, mostly of standing crops, has been estimated as Rs. 62,960/.

(d) There were 17 accidents during the six months period, from November, 1990 to April, 1991.

(e) Each accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry comprising of specialists. Based on the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry, follow up action is taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Whenever any adverse trend is observed, joint studies are carried out with specialists from the manufacturers and the users to look into the problem and take remedial measures.

[Translation]

Investment Scheme for MRTS.

309. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE to be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investment schemes launched by the Government to bring maximum money from Non-resident Indians into country;

(b) the number of NRIs who have taken advance of the Government's economic concessions since their announcement;

(c) the amount of money in terms of foreign exchange thus earned by the Government so far;

(d) in which areas/fields the NRIs have invested funds since the inception of the new policy;

(e) whether the concerned persons would get the entire amount of money brought into the country or some part of it would be diverted to the Government accounts; and

(f) the facilities being extended to attract more and more Non-resident Indians towards these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) Government recently announced the revised policy for direct investment by NRIs into India. The main features of the policy are given below:

- (i) NRIs and OCBs are now permitted to invest upto 100% equity in high priority industries (Annex. III of

Industrial Policy) with full repatriation benefits.

- (ii) NRIs and OCBs could also invest upto 100% equity with full repatriation benefits in industries reserved for small scale sector and any other industry not reserved for public sector.

A scheme of India Development Bonds denominated in US Dollars and Pound Sterling with maturity period of 5 years has also been launched. Investment in these Bonds are exempt from Wealth Tax, Gifts of Bonds are exempt for Gift tax and interest earned is free from Income Tax. Investors are not required to disclose the source and nature of funds invested.

(b) to (f). The revised policy for direct investment on repatriation basis by NRIs has been announced on 28th October, 1991. RBI is in the process of working at the modalities for putting the scheme into operation.

The scheme of India Development Bonds has evoked encouraging response. Final figures of collection will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Permission to Government of Andhra Pradesh to Issue Road Bonds

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

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Government for grant of permission to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to issue road bonds for financing road development in the state;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which permission is likely to be granted to the State Government?

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

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

Proposal to bring Industry Under purview of CAG

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

(a) whether the Government propose to bring the Banking Industry under the purview of CAG of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of bringing the audit of public sector banks within the purview of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C & A.G.) has been examined in the recent past. It was found that the existing system of audit and internal inspections/control in public sector banks is working smoothly. Further, in view of the commercial nature of the operations of public sector banks, there is need to ensure a proper mix to autonomy and accountability. The Government do not consider it necessary, therefore, to entrust the audit of public sector banks to C & A. G.

Night landing facilities at Visakhapatnam Airport

312. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Navy has any plans to extended the runway as well as to provide night landing facilities at Visakhapatnam airport to enable the Airbus to become operational to meet the passenger-traffic demand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are plans to re-orient/extend the secondary runway at the Visakhapatnam Airport, subject to the availability of land for the purpose from the Visakhapatnam Port Trust. In the meantime, action has been initiated to provide night landing facilities on the existing runway.

Procurement of Raw Jute by JCI

313. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are

aware that jute growers have been compelled to sell their production below the minimum support price this year due to non-intervention by the Jute Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-intervention by the JCI;

(c) the quantum of raw jute purchased by the JCI in the current jute season till date against the total production State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to stem the prices of raw jute at reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Jute growers have not been compelled to sell their produce below minimum support prices due to timely market intervention of JCI whenever prices of raw jute touched minimum support levels as per report.

(c) and (d). Government have taken necessary steps to ensure that price operations by JCI are not hampered due to paucity of funds and are keeping a day to day vigil over raw jute price scenario. State-wise pronouncement of raw jute and mesta upto 14th November 1991 against their estimated production are given below.

(in bales)

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Pronouncement by JCI</i>	<i>Estimated production</i>
West Bengal	172657	55,00,000
Bihar	69227	10,50,000
Assam	42290	10,50,000,
Meghalaya	472	65,000
Orissa	2222	4,00,000
Andhra Pradesh	1444	6,00,000
Tripura	833	85,000
Uttar Pradesh	22	1,00,000
Other States	—	1,50,000
Total	289167	90,00,000

Action Plan for Jute Industry

314. SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating a long term action plan for the jute industry; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Government propose to continue to reserve packaging of specified commodities in jute under the provisions of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 to protect the traditional market of the jute goods in the packing sector. Government will continue to encourage modernisation in the Jute Industry through utilisation of the Jute Modernisation Fund. Government will continue to utilise the Special Jute Development Fund for the overall development Fund for the overall development of the jute sector. Government will also promote the production of value added diversified jute products with a view to develop new markets for jute goods and to increase exports.

Investment by Overseas Corporate Bodies

315. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI DALEEP SINGH BHURIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE to be pleased to state:

(a) the details of overseas corporate bodies which have responded to the Government's call to invest in India and the projects in which they have shown willingness for investment;

(b) how many of these are for reviving sick units and how many are for export-oriented units; and

(c) the total cost of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a). The scheme has been announced by Government on 28.10.91 and the Reserve Bank of India is working on the modalities needed to put it into operation.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has granted final approval to 4 OCBs under the scheme for investment by NRIs/ OCBs for the revival of sick units which was in vogue even before announcement of the revised policy in respect of 4 sick industrial units aggregating to Rs. 656.40 lakhs. Besides, in principle approval has been accorded in case of one sick unit for an investment of Rs. 83 lakhs.

Supply of Inferior Quality of Wheat to Lebanon

316. DR. S.P. YADAV:

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Lebanon had recently protested to the Union Government against the supply of inferior quality of wheat unfit for human consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the foodgrains deal between the two countries;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so the details and the outcome

thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure quality control of foodgrains to be supplied against foreign commitments?

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

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

Orissa Currency Scam

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Break through in Orissa currency scam 10 RBI staff face action on fraud" appearing in the Telegraph dated October 3, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) In February and July 1988 Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Bhubaneshwar office, came across mutilated notes of Rs. 100/- denomination passed for payment at that office. After enquiring into the matter, 16 employees of Bhubaneshwar office of RBI, were placed under suspension.

(c) RBI has reported that the matter has been enquired into departmentally and by Central Bureau of Investigation. RBI have issued tentative orders for punishment to 13 employees, which include orders for recov-

ery from 4 employees of an amount of Rs. 17,88,400/- 3 employees have been exonerated.

News Item "Rs. 10 crore fraud-Central Bank Management Involved"

318. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Rs. 10 crore fraud-Central Bank management involved" appearing in the Indian Express dated 3 September, 1991;

(b) whether despite curbs imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on the release of bank finances, some banks have been lending crores of rupees without even asking for any security;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the persons found guilty?

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

(b) to (e). Reserve Bank of India, which has looked into the matter, has reported that it has observed grant of advances without credit appraisal and absence of post-sanction supervision with regard to the financing of a group of accounts in Central Bank of India and advised Central Bank of India to conduct a thorough enquiry into the matter. Central Bank of India has placed the concerned Zonal Manager under suspension

with effect from 9.10.1991.

Revision of Bench Mark Price of Natural Rubber

319. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of natural rubber has escalated after its Bench Mark Price was last revised and fixed;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to revise the Bench Mark Price to ensure remunerative price to cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Bench Mark Price of Natural Rubber was last fixed at Rs. 2,145/- per Quintal for RMA-4 Grade of rubber on 15th January, 1991 on the basis of the report submitted by the Cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance during 1990-91 after a study conducted by them taking into account the cost of wages and other inputs. There was a substantial increase of nearly Rs. 4,000/- per ton effected in the Bench Mark price at that time. Unless another assessment is made regarding the cost of production of natural rubber, it would not be possible to indicate the extent to which the cost of production of natural rubber has escalated since January, 1991. The Government have been taking necessary steps to ensure remunerative prices to the cultivators including procurement of natural rubber as a measure of price support.

Shortage of Uniform items for N.C.C. Cadets

320. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of uniform items for the N.C.C. Cadets;

(b) if so, the extent of shortage and the number of cadets affected; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to overcome this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). While there is no shortage of polyester cotton white shorts and polyester cotton khaki bush shirts, there are some shortages in the other items of uniform. Deficiency in the availability of uniforms is managed by issuing lesser number of items to the Cadets till deliveries in respect of supply orders placed on the DGS&D start materialising

(c) Indents for the provision of uniform items in bulk have already been placed with the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal.

Excise Duty on Cottage Industries

321. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of FINANCE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether cottage industries are exempted from excise duty;

(b) whether hand made panel doors and windows fall under the category of cottage industries;

(c) if so, whether 30 per cent excise duty was imposed on these items in the 1991 budget; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b). Hand made

panel doors and windows are covered under cottage sector as well as other sectors. A unit, whether in cottage sector or other sector having an aggregate value of annual clearances upto Rs 20 lakhs is fully exempt from excise duty under notification No. 175/86-CE, dated the 1st March, 1986 subject to conditions stipulated therein. For slightly larger units whose annual clearance for home consumption does not exceed Rs. 2 crores, the concession is graded as under:

- (i) First Rs. 20 lakhs: Nil duty
- (ii) Next Rs. 55 lakhs: 20%

Clearance in excess of Rs. 75 lakhs are assessable at the normal rate of 30%. As long as a manufacturer under cottage sector is not having its annual clearances above Rs 20 lakhs it continues to be exempt from excise duty.

(c) and (d). Basic excise duty at 30% ad valorem was imposed on panel doors with effect from 25th July, 1991. This was done keeping in view the fact that these are similar to flush doors in terms of functions and prices which have been attracting basic excise duty at 30% ad valorem.

[Translation]

Permanent wage review committee for Central Government Employees

322. SHRIPANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees associations have urged the Government to constitute a Permanent Wage Review Committee and merge Dearness Allowance with basic pay as per the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission;

(b) whether the Government propose to implement these recommendations;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (d). The demands relating to constitution of Permanent Wage Review Committee and merger of Dearness Allowance with basic pay were discussed in the last meeting of the National Council of JCM held on 21-9-91 where it was decided to set up an Expert Group and to constitute a Committee respectively to examine these demands.

Construction of Bus-Queue Shelters in Rural Areas in Delhi

323. SHRIPANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT to be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no bus queue shelters at bus stops in rural areas of Delhi;

(b) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation propose to construct bus queue shelters at bus stops in rural areas of Delhi in near future;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. There are 184 bus queue shelters at various bus stops in rural areas of Delhi.

(b) At present 320 bus queue shelters are under construction out of which 68 shel-

ters are being constructed in rural areas of Delhi.

(c) The work is likely to be completed within the next three months.

(d) Does not arise.

Vacant posts of Judges in Rajasthan High Court

324. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

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

(a) whether all the vacant posts of judges in Rajasthan High Court have been filled up;

(b) if not, the number of posts of lying vacant at present and the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the Government propose to fill up the vacant posts;

(d) the number of pending cases in Rajasthan High Court and the present age of cases lying pending for more than one year; five years and ten years;

(e) whether the Government propose to create some new posts of judges keeping in view the pending cases;

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

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The sanctioned strength of the Rajasthan High Court is 22 permanent Judges and 3 Additional

Judges are in present, all the permanent/ Additional Judges are in position.

(d) As on 31.12.1990, 83185 cases were pending in the Rajasthan High Court. Of them, 42731 cases were over one year (51.3%) 14286 were over five years (17.1%) and 2151 were over 10 years (2.5%).

(e) to (g). The Government have decided to create 3 new posts of Additional Judges in the Rajasthan High Court to facilitate disposal of the pending cases. The question of creating more posts can be considered if and when a proposal is received from the Government of Rajasthan in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

[English]

Agricultural Advances Written off by Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank

325. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE to be pleased to state:

(a) the total advances as on October 2, 1989 under the agricultural advances through service cooperative societies made by each of the branches of Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank;

(b) the amount written off by the Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990, so far; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries whose loan has been written off by each branch of the said Cooperative Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have

reported that their data reporting system does not generate the information in the manner asked for. However, the number of beneficiaries and the amount written off by Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative

Bank under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) scheme, 1990 in the two districts of Andaman and Nicobar are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of district</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Andaman district	1274	19.98
Nicobar district	6	0.16
Total	1280	20.14

**Passenger-Cum-Cargo ships for
Andaman and Nicobar Administration**

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

(a) whether the Union Government had placed order for building of three passenger cum cargo ships on Poland Shipyard for Andaman and Nicobar Administration;

(b) if so, whether one such ship delivered recently has got manufacturing defects;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter;

(d) whether any inspection has been conducted during the manufacturing stage of other ships; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) & (c). All new vessels constructed experience some teething problems which

are usually resolved during the guarantee period of one year. The defects/deficiencies noticed on the first passenger cum cargo vessel M.V. Nicobar have been reported to the Shipyard and these are being rectified continually. The entire cost involved in such rectification of defects noticed during the guarantee period of one year of the vessel will be met by the Shipyard.

(d) & (e). The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., who are supervising the construction of these three ships, has maintained a team of four engineers at the Shipyard throughout the period of construction of the vessels, and their job is to daily inspect, monitor and test the machinery and equipment as they are being installed and commissioned. The defects observed on the first vessel are in the normal course passed on to these engineers who then take care that these defects/deficiencies are not being repeated on the remaining vessels.

**Persons arrested for evasion of Excise
Duty In Bombay**

327. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Central Bank Collectorate, Bombay have arrested a number of persons in connection with evasion of excise duty as reported in the Economic Times of September 26, 1991; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) 12 persons have been arrested since July, 1991 in cases of evasion of Central Excise duty made put in the jurisdiction of Collector of Central Excise, Bombay-II against seven manufacturers. Five of these manufacturers are textile processors who were prima facie found to be manipulating Central Excise gate passes, with a view to show lesser clearances of excisable goods and thus evade Central Excise duty. Ten persons have been arrested in these cases. In another case, a manufacturer was found to issuing forged excise gate passes to facilitate availing of ineligible Modvat credit. In the remaining one case a manufacturer was suppressing actual production of excisable goods and was also availing ineligible Modvat Credit. One person was arrested in each of these cases. Total duty evasion detected in these cases is estimated at Rs 47.3 lakhs.

Public Sector Banks in Purnea, Araria and Kishanganj Areas

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

(a) the names of public sector banks serving the districts of Purnea, Araria and Kishanganj, block-wise along with the location of their branches;

(b) the average population served by a bank branch in these districts, district-wise and block-wise,

(c) the location of new bank branches approved for establishment during 1991-92, block-wise, in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The names of Public Sector Banks in the Districts of Purnea, Araria and Kishanganj alongwith the location of their branches are given in the attached statement. Particulars of block-wise number of branches are not available with RBI.

(b) The information regarding average population per bank office (APPBO) in these districts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The growth of new bank branches under the extant Licensing Policy will depend on a well established need, business potential and financial viability of the proposed branches. Moreover, the opening of branches under the extent licensing policy is a continuous process which will be governed by licenses issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard. Hence, at this stage it is not possible to project the number of branches of banks that will be opened during 1991-92, block-wise, in these Districts.

STATEMENT

PURNEA DISTRICT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>Name of centre</i>
1	2	3

1. Canara Bank
Asja Mowaiya, Purnea.
2. Central Bank of India
Baisa, Banmankhi, Brahmgyani, Dhamdaha, Gerki, Harda, Harrampur, Jalalgarh, Katani, Malopara, Purnea (2 branches), Rupauli.
3. State Bank of India
Basia, Balutola, Banmankhi, Barhari, Bhangi, Bhawanipur, Bishunpur, Chopra Bazar, Damaili, Damgara, Dhamdaha, Fakirtoli, Kasba, Machhatta, Purnea (4 branches), Sandpeep, Sarsi, Sirsia, Teldiha.
4. United Bank of India
Bardela, Bishunpur, Dharhara, Jhangani, Mirchaibari, Purnea.
5. Allahabad Bank
Belwa, Purnea.
6. UCO Bank
Goasi, Kasba, Manharria, Mohani, Purnea, Rampur.
7. Punjab National Bank
Gokulpur, Krityanandnagar, Purnea.
8. Bank of Baroda
Pithaura, Purnea, Saura Jaber, Taran.

ARARIA DISTRICT

9. State Bank of India
Anchra, Araria (4 branches), Bhirbeni, Forbesganj (2 branches), Hardar, Jogbani, Kankhudia, Khagra, Maina, Nathpur, Ufrail Chowk, Urlaha.
10. Central Bank of India
Araria, Bhargama, Forbesganj, Jogbani, Narpatganj, Palasi, Sikti.

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Name of centre
1	2	3
11.	Allahabad Bank	Barhara, Raniganj, Sisauna.
12.	Bank of Baroda	Basaiti, Bistoria, Forbesganj, Raghunathpur, Rampur.
13.	UCO Bank	Bathnaha, Gaigari, Jogbani, Manikpur.
14.	United Bank of India	Rupauli
KISHANGANJ DISTRICT		
15.	Central Bank of India	Bahadurganj, Kishanganj.
16.	State Bank of India	Kishanganj (2 branches), Thakurganj.
17.	Allahabad Bank	Kishanganj.
18.	UCO Bank	Kishanganj.
19.	United Bank of India	Kishanganj.
20.	Punjab National Bank	Rohania.

Credit-Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks in Bihar

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

(a) the average credit-deposit ratio of all public sector banks together in Bihar during 1990-91;

(b) the corresponding figure for districts of Purnea, Kishanganj and Araria;

(c) the actual credit-deposit ratio in the State as a whole and in the above districts as the last working day of 1990-91;

(d) the sectoral breakup of the advances outstanding on that day; and

(e) the share of other Backward classes Scheduled Tribes and Minorities in these

advances, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Credit Deposit Ratio of All Scheduled Commercial Banks in Bihar and in Districts of Purnea, Kishanganj and Araria as on 31.3.91 is given below:

CDR on 31.3.91

1. PURNEA	70
2. KISHANGANJ	76 (Estimated)
3. ARARIA	58
4. BIHAR	39.6

(d) Under the Annual Credit Plans 1990-91, the achievement of Commercial Banks in disbursement sectors in the districts of Purnea, Kishanganj and Araria as well as in the State was an under:

Amount (RS. in lakhs)

<i>Name of the Districts</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>SSI</i>	<i>Other Priority Sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Purnea	335	114	140	589
2. Kishanganj	110	42	60	212
3. Araria	266	58	79	403
4. Bihar	15047	6813	9529	31389

(e) The districtwise details of share of various categories of borrowers is not available. However, the outstanding advances to SC/ST, Women and Minority Communicables as on 31.3.91 for the State of Bihar was as under:

Amount (Rs. in lakhs)

SC/ST	-	21371
Women	-	6809
Minority Communicables-		11776

Recruitment of Sailors, Jawans and Airmen

330. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of malpractices and irregularities in the recruitment of sailors, jawans and airmen in the armed forces have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government against those found guilty; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). Instances of malpractices and irregularities in the recruitment of Jawans, Sailors and Air-men have come to the notice of Government. The malpractices/irregularities in recruitment mainly relate to production/acceptance of fake certificates, illegal recruitment, acceptance of qualification by staff of Recruiting Organisations, misuse of sponsorship forms, leakage of examination papers, lack of fairness in medical examination etc.

2. Complaints of malpractices are promptly investigated either departmentally or through Police/CBI. The concerned State Govts are also approached for appropriate action against touts/agents.

3. Stringent punishments ranging from 'Severe Displeasure' to Dismissal from service, besides prosecution in certain cases, depending upon the gravity of the offences, have been awarded to those found blameworthy. In the last few years 12 officers, 47 JCO/ ORs and 8 civilian employees have been punished or indulgence in malpractices in the matter of recruitment.

4. The following measures have been taken by the Government to eliminate instance of malpractices/irregularities in the recruitment of Defence personnel:-

(i) With a view to eliminate the interference of touts/agents, an application system has been introduced for recruitment. Evaluation of answer books

has been streamlined.

(ii) Detailed Qualitative Requirements for Officers, JCOs/ ORs for posting to Recruitment Organisations have been laid down to ensure that only duly screened personnel are posted to such jobs. Staff with doubtful integrity are reverted back

(iii) Tenure of recruiting staff, both combatants and civilians, has been restricted to 2 years.

(iv) Screening of candidates is carried out by a Board of Officers with 2 independent members from the local formation/unit.

(v) In order to minimise malpractices in medical examination at the time of recruitment, a system of independent checks by a second medical officer has been instituted. Provision has also been made for appeals against the verdict of the Recruiting Medical Officer.

(vi) Prompt action is being taken against touts/ agents with the assistance of Civil Police/CBI/Army Liaison Unit.

(vii) Procedure for issue of sponsorship forms for recruitment of Sailors in the Navy has been streamlined and work of the staff dealing with this job is being supervised closely.

(viii) System of allocation/release of vacancies and recruitment procedures has been thoroughly revamped.

(ix) The Examination Office, for recruitment in the Navy, has been shifted from Bombay to Delhi for centralised setting, printing and distribution of question papers to the ZRO/BROs through couriers.

[Translation]

Ban Imposed by Nationalised Banks for Advancing Loans

331 SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks have imposed ban on advancing loans to their employees and the entrepreneurs since October, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to lift the ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not imposed any ban on Banks on advancing loans to its employees and entrepreneurs since October, 1991. RBI has, however, advised the banks on 9th October, 1991 to moderate credit to certain sectors and their instructions, *inter alia*, envisage that there is no increase in the credit outstanding to each of the following sectors: (i) loans for purchase of consumer durables, (ii) loans to individuals against shares and debentures/bonds, (iii) other non-priority sector personal loans and (iv) Real estate loans. Staff loans have been kept out of the purview of these restrictions.

Firing in Kargil Sector

332. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan had attacked recently on the Indian soldiers in Kargil sector;

(b) if so, the number of casualties on

both sides;

(c) whether Pakistan has succeeded in infiltrating the Mujahideens during the attack; and

(d) if so, the number of such infiltrators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). Pakistani posts fired on Indian posts in Kargil sector on 24th and 25th October, 1991 with heavy artillery, rocket launchers and mortars. In the exchange of fire, one other Rank of Army and one ASI of BSF were wounded. 6 Pak soldiers are believed to have been killed and 4 wounded. It would not be desirable to disclose further details.

No reports of infiltration of terrorist and subversive elements in the Kargil Sector during the aforesaid incident have come to Government's notice.

Agrahayana 1913 (Saka) Wholesale Price Index

333. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the weekly position of wholesale price index during July-October, 1991; and

(b) the extent of increase in the wholesale Price Index as compared to the same period in 1990.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b). The weekly wholesale price indices for the period July-October, 1991 and the corresponding periods of 1990 are given below:

Month/week	Wholesale price index (Base: 1981-82=100) end of each week		Annual Rate of Inflation at the of 1991
	1990	1991	
July			
I	178.8	201.0	12.4
II	179.2	201.8	12.6
III	179.5	202.6	12.9
IV	179.8	205.8	14.5
August			
I	180.2	207.2	15.0
II	180.2	208.4	15.6
III	180.2	209.6	16.3
IV	180.3	210.4	16.7
V	180.7	210.3	16.4
September			
I	180.7	209.0	15.7
II	180.8	209.2	15.7
III	180.8	208.9	15.5
IV	181.2	208.6	15.1
October			
I	182.1	208.5	14.5
II	182.3	208.6	14.4
III	184.3	209.1	13.5
IV	184.6	209.2	13.3

[English]

Silk Production in Orissa

334. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there is a great scope to
increase silk production in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Govern-
ment in this regard so far;

(c) the details of schemes presently
being implemented to increase silk produc-
tion in that State;

(d) whether any new schemes have
been submitted by the Government of Orissa
to the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and assistance extended or proposed to be extended by the Union Government to the State to increase silk productions?

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

In order to supplement the efforts of the State Govt. of Orissa the Central Silk Board has created the following infrastructure for development of sericulture in the state:-

Normal Plan	Under National Sericulture Project (NSP)
1. Regional Sericulture Research Station, Koraput (Mulberry)	1. P2 Farm, at Koraput
2. Regional Tasar Research Station Barinada (Tasar)	2. Cocoon Market Koraput
3. Basic Seed Multiplication & Training Centres 5 Nos. One each at Sundergarh, Nowrangpur, Pallahara, Baripade and Lahuni para	3. Technical Service Station 8 Nos.
4. Raw Material Bank Sub-Depot at Rourkela	4. Chawkie Rearing Centres
5. Regional Development Office at Bhubaneswar	5. Silkworm Seed Production Centre 2 Nos. one each at Ramgiri & Koraput
6. Research Extension Centre Kuchinda (Mulberry)	6. Drying Chambers
7. Research Extension Centre Bangriposi (Tasar)	7. Farmers Training School at Koraput

In addition to their normal programmes for encouraging the development of sericulture in various States (including Orissa), the Central Silk Board is implementing the following specific sericulture development projects in Orissa.

[English]

1. Intensive Sericulture Development Project

Central Silk Board is implementing

intensive sericulture development project in Ganjam district of Orissa since 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 4.27 crores.

2. Follow up Phase of Interstate Tasar Project

Encouraged by the success of Inter State Tasar Project implemented by Central Silk Board with assistance from Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), between 1981-82 & 1985-86 which helped the State to develop Tasar block plantation over 2499 hectares. A follow up phase of Inter State

Tasar Project was implemented in Orissa over a period of 4 years between 1986-87 & 1989-90 at an outlay of Rs.451.00 lakh. A second follow up phase of Inter State Tasar Project is being implemented for 3 years from 1990-91 to 1992-93 at an outlay of Rs. 408.96 lakh of which the Swiss Development Cooperation contribution will be Rs. 186.22 lakh.

3. National Sericulture Project

A world Bank & Swiss Development Cooperation aided National Sericulture Project for mulberry is being implemented by Central Silk Board in Koraput district of Orissa since 1989-90. The project envisages beginning an additional area of 4000 acres under mulberry for the production of 12 MT of raw silk in 5 years project period. Basic sericulture infrastructures comprising P2 Farm (1 No.), Grainage (2 No.), Technical Service Centre (8 Nos.), Training School (1 No.), Drying Chambers (4 Nos.), Demonstration cum Training Centre (1 No.), Cocoon Market (1 No.) and Chawkie Rearing Centres (40 Nos.) are being created at a total cost of Rs. 414.13 lakhs.

Dearness allowance to Central Government Employees

335. SHRIGOPINATHGAJAPATHI:
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees drawing basic pay above Rs. 3500/- have not been given the instalment of Dearness Allowance which became due to them with effect from July 1, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be released to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under examination.

Lifting of ban on Silk Powerlooms in Karnataka

336. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from Govt. of Karnataka to permit it to go in for more silk powerlooms by relaxing the ban to avoid a situation of sudden lack of demand of the famous Karnataka raw silk;

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

(c) whether the production of the silk in Karnataka will increase substantially by lifting the ban on more silk powerlooms; and

(d) if so, the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). No, Sir, However, keeping in the view the anticipated raw silk availability in the country and the requirements of silk handloom sector/existing silk power looms, the Govt. is not inclined to encourage more silk powerlooms.

Experts Committee to Suggest changes in Taxes Structure

337. SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKARA MUR-
THY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had constituted a high level experts Committee to recommend measures to make the existing tax system more elastic broad-based and simple;

(b) whether the Committee has since submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the changes proposed to be made in the existing tax structure; and

(d) if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Its interim report is expected shortly.

Single Window Clearance of Foreign Investment Proposals

338. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start a single window system to facilitate

expeditious clearance and execution of proposals of the Non-resident Indians and foreign companies to invest in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to encourage and utilise the services of the Members of Parliament for attracting foreign investment in their constituencies;

(c) whether the Government are getting sufficient cooperation from Indian Missions abroad; and

(d) if so, the details of foreign investment attracted by various Indian Missions during the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) A single window system to facilitate expeditious flow of foreign investment into the country has been set up in the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) to encourage flow of foreign investment into the country, assistance from all quarters including the Members of Parliament is welcome.

(c) to (d) Indian Missions abroad as well as other promotional agencies are contributing their best to publicise the recent liberalisations in the foreign investment policy in order to attract foreign investment into the country.

[Translation]

Negotiation with Oman for Coop- eration in Defence Field

339. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

negotiate with gulf-country Oman for cooperation in the field of Defence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER F STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). Efforts to enhance the level of cooperation with Oman, as with a large number of other countries, are a part of continuing process.

Allocation of funds to Madhya Pradesh from Central Road Fund

340. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made from Central

Road Fund to Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Year Plan, Year-wise; and

(b) the amount of fund actually released during this period year-wise and district-wise and the details of the roads constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRIJAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Funds under Central Road Fund are released in lump sum to various State Govts year-wise, keeping in view the total cost of schemes approved for the State, total funds released previously, inter-se priority on all India basis, requirements projected by the States and availability of provision in the budget. Based on above criteria, the funds allocated and actually released during Seventh Five Year Plan period to Madhya Pradesh are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Funds allocated released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Funds</i>
1985-86	20.00	20.00
1986-87	Nil	Nil
1987-88	Nil	Nil
1988-89	40.00	45.40
1989-90	35.00	30.00
	95.00	95.40

The details of roads on which expenditure incurred during this period are furnished below:

1. Construction of Padiyopal Road, 15 Km length joining to Bhusawal in Khargone Distt.

2. Construction of Malsudangarh Nazirabad Road, length 20.8 Km.

3. Construction, strengthening and widening of Shahpur Umaria Road, length 22.2 Km.

4. Construction of Nigar Mahuvagaon Banjari and Jharasarag Road, 34 Km.

5. Widening and Strengthening Gwalior Bhind Etawah Road, length 60 Km.

6. Construction of Parallel Service Road, along Raipur byepass.

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to open new branches of nationalised banks in the rural and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the locations thereof; and

Opening of New Branches of Nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) the number of nationalised banks operating in the Muraina district of Madhya Pradesh and the location thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of Public Sector Banks operating in Muraina district of Madhya Pradesh with their locations are given below:-

Name of Centre	No. of branches	Name of Centre	No. of branches	Name of Centre	No. of branches
1. Ambah	2	13. Bhodhar	1	35. Rampur kalan	1
2. Badagaoan (Naoli)	1	14. Diamoi	1	36. Rithona	1
3. Bagchini	1	15. Esa	1	37. Rithora	1
4. Banmore	4	16. Gadhi	1	38. Sabalgarh	3
5. Baroda	1	17. Jhundpura	1	39. Sahasram	1
6. Basaiyan	1	18. Jorakhurd	1	40. Sarai Chhola	1
7. Bijey pur	1	19. Joura	3	41. Sarsaini	1
8. Birpur	1	20. Kamtra	1	42. Semai	1
9. Budhara	1	21. Karhal	1	43. Sheopur	3
10. Chhera	1	22. Kelares	1	44. Sihonia	1
11. Deogarh	1	23. Khandoli	1	45. Sujarma	1
12. Dhobini	1	24. Kiriyan	1	46. Sumaoli	1
		25. Morena	8	47. Thara	1
		26. Mrigpura	1	48. Uttampura	1
		27. Nagra	1		
		28. Noorabad	1	Total : 65	
		29. Pahargarh	1		
		30. Pandola	1		
		31. Porsa	1		
		32. Premsar	1		
		33. Rajodha	1		
		34. Rampahari	1		

(b) to (d). Under the extant policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of

branches in rural areas, the list of identified centres with necessary particulars in each

district has to be given to the lead bank of that District. The lead bank after consolidating the list received from banks submits it to the District Collector for recommendations and onward transmission to the Reserve Bank of India through the concerned State Government. Under the Branch Licencing Policy (1990-95), opening of branches of Public Sector Banks is a continuous process and hence it is not possible to project the number of branches that will be opened in the rural and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh.

Schemes to bring out black money

342. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the black money received by the Government so far after implementation of the Government's schemes for attracting foreign exchange and bringing out black money, State-wise;

(b) the details of black money received under the National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposits) Scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the last dates of these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) details of raids conducted by the Income-Tax Department and the Enforcement Directorate, collectorate-wise and the black money recovered during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b). The National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposits) Scheme, 1991, the Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme, 1991 and India Development Bonds Scheme, 1991 have been launched very recently. the response to these schemes is generally encouraging. However, the detailed information about collections under these schemes is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (d). The matter is under consideration.

(e) A Statement giving the information is enclosed.

STATEMENT

I Details of raids conducted by the Income-tax Department during 18-9-1991 to 15-11-1991.

Sl. No.	Name of Director of Income-tax (Investigation)	No. of searches	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)	concealed income disclosed u/s 132 (4) of the IT Act (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bombay	10	65.57	8.00
2.	Bangalore	9	31.02	65.40
3.	Chandigarh	14	25.32	32.95
4.	Calcutta	2	1.29	—
5.	Kanpur	4	19.94	—
6.	Hyderabad	2	1.50	3.00
7.	Madras	7	10.84	3.84
8.	Ahmedabad	2	64.32	44.64
9.	Pune	4	17.45	30.00
10.	Delhi	3	46.73	—
Total:		57	283.98	187.83

II Details of raids conducted by the Directorate of Enforcement (16-9-1991 to 15.11.1991)

Sl. No.	Zonal office of the Directorate	No. of searches conducted	Amt. of Indian Currency seized (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of Foreign currency seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bombay	95	94.98	25.77
2.	Calcutta	51	21.97	00.42
3.	Delhi	43	3.96	22.56
4.	Jalandhar	36	11.50	3.15
5.	Madras	201	170.06	16.96
Total:		426	302.47	68.86

Textile Industry

343. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile industry is leading in exports due to restructuring of textile policy as per recommendations of Abid Hussain Committee;

(b) whether there has been less profit to the textile industry due to the increase in cost of production;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government since January 1991 for reducing the cost of production and promotion of export and the results thereof;

(d) the number of textile mills in which modernisation work has started during 1991; and

(e) the number of mills incurring losses and the details of efforts being made to revive them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As a result of the measures taken from time to time to step up exports, exports of textiles in 1990-91 registered an increase of 29.1% over the year 1989-90.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to IDBI, modernisation of 91 textile units is likely to be completed during 1991-92.

(e) Balance sheets of 271 mills in the private sector were analysed as on 30.9.91. This analysis reveals that out of the 271 mills, 61 mills incurred losses during 1989-

90. Government have set up a nodal agency for rehabilitating viable sick units, launched a textile modernisation fund scheme for removal of obsolescence in the industry and also established BIFR to tackle the problem of industrial sickness.

Competition faced by Jute Industry in World Market

344. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute industry is facing stiff competition in the world market due to higher prices;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the export of jute products; and

(c) the details of the jute production in the country and jute products exported alongwith value thereof during last three years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The jute industry is facing stiff competition in the world market from synthetic substitutes which are available at lower prices.

(b) Govt. have taken a number of steps to promote exports of jute goods viz; grant of EXIM script and, External Market Assistance encouragement of diversified jute products, imposition of export obligation on jute mills which are given orders for supply of B. Twill jute bags to DGS&D, implementation of Export Price. Stabilisation Fund Scheme to secure high volume global contracts, etc.

(c) Details of production and export of jute goods during the last three years are given below:-

*Qty. 1000/M. Ton**Value : Rs/Crore*

	<i>Production</i>		<i>Export</i>	
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
1988-89	1388.6	N.A.	223.5	239.07
1989-90	1304.3	N.A.	236.7	296.40
1990-91	1429.9	N.A.	225.9	298.84

Gold Trust or Bond Scheme

345. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.
CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a gold trust or gold bond scheme;

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof;

(c) the total number and of bonds to be released and the main conditions regarding their redemption;

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be introduced;

(e) whether the Government propose to allow import of gold by Non-resident Indians and issue gold bonds to them; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR) : (a) No, Sir. However, a number of suggestions have been received

by the Government from individuals as well as political parties to introduce Gold bond Scheme. These are being examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

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

[English]

**Widening of Vijayawada Ongole
Section of National Highways No. 5 to
six lanes**

346. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vehicular traffic on Vijayawada-Ongole Section of National Highway No. 5 has increased considerably;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to widen this portion of National Highway to Six Lanes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Increase in traffic on National Highways is a continuous phenomenon. Vijayawada-Ongole Section of NH No. 5 does not have

sufficient traffic at present to warrant its widening from existing two lanes to four/six-lanes, which will also depend on availability of resources and inter-se priorities.

Construction of Bridge across Krishna river in Andhra Pradesh

347. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any proposal to construct a road bridge across the Krishna river connecting Krishna and Guntur districts of Puligodda and Penumudi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Import of Maize

348. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of maize due to drought conditions in several States and sufficient quantity of maize is not available to meet the demand of starch industry;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to import maize to meet the demand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). While there is a possibility of a slight shortfall in production of maize in the current year, the situation at present does not appear to warrant imports.

Changes in Readymade Garments Export Policy

350. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any suggestions from the Apparels Export Promotion Council for changes in the policy regarding export of ready made garments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). The Government had received suggestions from Apparel Export Promotion Council and different sectors of the garment export trade for certain modifications in the provisions of the Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for 1991-93. After examining various suggestions, Government have made the following changes in the Policy for the year 1992 and 1993:

(1) For 1992 and 1993, only quantities that become available from time to time on account of flexibilities and surrenders shall be allocated under the F.C.F.S. system.

(2) i) The percentage of allocation under the Manufacturer-Exporter Entitlement (MEE) System has been

- raised from the present 18% to 20%.
- ii) The present limit of 125% on past performance allotments (PPE) and MEE allotments taken together in respect of MEE allotments has removed.
- iii) The maximum number of country/category combination an exporter may opt under MEE System has been reduced from 15 to 10.
- iv) Reservation of 75% Quota under Non-Quota Exporter Entitlement (NQE) system for thrust countries has been abolished. Base period under this system has been made at par with PEE system. The allocation in this system has been raised from the present 10% to 18% including 2% reservation exclusively for Handloom garments.

Supply of Woollen or Jute Blankets to Weaker sections at subsidised Rates

351. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture woollen or jute blankets for the weaker sections and make them available at subsidised rates through consumer cooperatives; and

(b) if so, the price fixed for these blankets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Woollen blankets are covered

under the Janata Scheme for supply to weaker sections at subsidised rates. These blankets are also supplied through consumers cooperatives.

(b) The maximum price fixed by Government of India for 60" x 90" blankets is Rs. 50/-.

[English]

International Bus Services between Calcutta-Dhaka-Varanasi-Kathmandu

352. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch international bus services between Calcutta Dhaka Varanasi Kathmandu as a beginning of SAARC Cooperation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

NTC Mills in Bombay

353. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of textile mills in Bombay taken by the Government since October, 1983 and now run by National Textile Corporation (South Maharashtra);

(b) whether a number of permanent workers have still not been absorbed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether such unabsorbed workers

have been paid retrenchment compensation;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The names of 13 textile mills located in Bombay taken over by the Central Government in October, 1983 are given below:-

1. Eliphinstone Spinning & Weaving Mills;

2. Finlay Mills;

3. Gold Mohur Mills;

4. Jam manufacturing Mills;

5. Kohinoor Mills No. 1;

6. Kohinoor Mills No. 2;

7. Kohinoor Mills No. 3;

8. New City of Bombay manufacturing Mills;

9. Podar Mills;

10. Podar Mills (Process House)

11. Shree Madhusudan Mills;

12. Shree Sitaram Mills; and

13. Tata Mills.

(b) and (c). Consequent upon the takeover of these 13 mills by the Central Government, re-deployment of workers of these mills was considered keeping in view the optional utilisation of workable machines. In this process, as on date, 5,288 employees could not be provided work.

(d) to (f). An amount of Rs. 1088.27 lakhs has been paid as gratuity and other terminal benefits to 10,002 employees who tendered their resignations. 5,288 employees who have gone to Court or did not submit their resignations were not paid gratuity/terminal benefits.

The issue of un-absorbed employees is pending before the Supreme Court and hence

is sub-judice.

Closed Textile Mills in Bombay

354. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the textile mills in Bombay which continue to be closed since 1985.

(b) the number of workers rendered jobless as a result thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to restart these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The following four cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills have been closed in Bombay since 1985.

Name of the Mill	Date of closure
1. Kamala Mills Ltd.	7.11.1988
2. Modern Mills Ltd.	17.03.1987
3. New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	13.03.1987
4. Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd.	25.02.1989

(b) 8202 workers have been rendered jobless.

(c) Out of the four mills, three were examined by the Nodal Agency constituted in pursuance of the Textile Policy, 1985 to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages for viable textile mills. However, the nodal agency found only one mill i.e. Raghuvanshi Mills as viable while the other two namely Modern and Kamala Mills were found to be non-viable. Even though Raghuvanshi Mills was found viable by Nodal Agency, subsequently BIFR had to issue prima-facie winding up notice. Attempt was also made to

receive this unit through Workers Cooperative but was not successful.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance of Maharashtra for contribution of Roads

355. SHRIVILASRAONAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned by the Union Government to Maharashtra for the construction of roads of inter State or economic importance under Central Loan Assistance programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the State Government has

utilised all the funds sanctioned to them for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details of roads on which this amount was spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) An amount of Rs. 54.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the Maharashtra Govt. under Central Aid Programme of Loan Assistance for State Roads of Inter State or Economic Importance during 7th Five Year Plan.

(b) All funds have been utilised, as reported by the State Govt. of Maharashtra.

(c) The details of roads on which amount was spent are as under:-

S.No.	Name of Work	Approved costs (C.S.)
1.	Improvement to Maindargi Dudhani Afsuipur Road including bridge and B.T. Bridge (i) Nagaj Nalla (ii) Ruddewadinalla in Solapur District -SH & MDR.	33.00 lakhs
2.	Improvement to Pandharpur Bijapur road (SH) including bridges near Halli (Belgaon) across Ban river in Sangli District.	21.00 lakhs
Total Rs.		54.00 lakhs

Development of Inland Waterways in Maharashtra

356. SHRIVILASRAONAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the development of Inland waterways in Maharashtra under the centrally sponsored schemes during the last three years; and

(b) the progress made so far project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No expenditure was incurred as no scheme was proposed by State Government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of major Ports

357. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH RAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the modernisation and development of various major ports in the country during 1990-91;

(b) the amount actually spent so far and the extent of work done; and

(c) the details of the plan for the utilisation of the remaining sanctioned funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) An outlay of Rs. 471.98 crores was provided in Annual

Plan 1990-91 for development of major ports in the country.

(b) During 1990-91, the actual expenditure incurred by major ports on their Plan schemes was Rs.194.95 crores. Details of important schemes and the financial progress made in 1990-91 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Utilisation of funds In a particular year depends on various factors like timely sanction of the schemes, implementation as per schedule etc. Any slippage in these activities leads to under utilisation of funds. There is no procedure to carry forward the unutilised funds. However, adequate provision is made in subsequent years for the schemes included in previous years so as to ensure that the execution of these schemes does not suffer for want of funds.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure incurred during 1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
	Calcutta Port	
(i)	Development of Container Park	506.69
(ii)	Comprehensive scheme for improvement of Draught in Hooghly Estuary	560.95
(iii)	Development of infrastructural facilities in and around dock area	103.75
(iv)	Recession of Jiggerkhali Flat	309.00
(v)	Replacement of MOT Tug—I	122.80
	Haldia Dock Complex	
(i)	2nd Oil Jetty with Tractor Tugs	954.65
	Paradip Port	
(i)	Extension of South Quay	150.00
(ii)	coal Handling Facilities	200.00
	Vizag Port	
(i)	Conversion of WJ2 and WJ3 into multipurpose berth	398.42

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred during 1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
(ii)	Replacement of mobile cranes	176.78
	Madras Port	
(i)	Extension of container Terminal	2808.59
(ii)	Replacement of Tugs Amravati and Venkat	159.31
	Tuticorin Port	
(i)	Construction of 2nd Coal Jetty	117.43
	New Mangalore	
(i)	Construction of balance portion of additional berth on the Western side of Eastern Dock	136.59
	Mormugao Port	
(i)	Additional Barge Unloading Jetty	431.91
	Bombay Port	
(i)	Construction of Warehouse at Haji Bunder Dump	316.44
(ii)	Reconstruction of two Transit Sheds	148.34

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure incurred during 1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
(iii)	construction of Quarters for class IV at Railway Siding Wadala Phase—I	122.78
Kandla Port		
(i)	Construction of 7th Cargo Berth at Kandla	600.00
(ii)	Additional 19 tonne B.P. Tug propelled by SRP Units	165.53

[English]

Export of Cotton Yarn**358. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to stop the export of cotton yarn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have made any assessment of its impact on cotton production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). In order to ameliorate the difficulties of decentralised handloom and powerloom weavers arising out of high prices/declining availability of cotton yarn. Government have suspended cotton yarn exports with effect from 21st September, 1991. However, the following categories of exports are exempt from the suspension order.

- i) Exports under Advance Licencing/ 100% EOU Scheme.
- ii) Exports to countries where cotton yarn exports from India are under quantitative restraints (EEC),
- iii) Cotton yarn of counts 60s and above.
- iv) where export obligation of cotton yarn has been undertaken against import of capital goods at concessional duty.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Indo German Trade**359. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high level discussion were held between the officials of India and Germany to widen and improve Indo-German trade; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the strategy adopted to expand trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The prospects for further improvement in Indo-German Bilateral Trade was discussed during the IX th Session of the Indo-German Joint Commission for Industrial and Economic Cooperation held in New Delhi on November 19th, 1991. Both sides underlined the positive development of bilateral trade, especially of India's exports to Germany. It was concluded that the German economic area, now larger as a result of reunification, and the necessary renewal of infrastructure and industry in the new states of the Federal Republic of Germany were offering additional opportunities for Indian supplies to the German market. It was emphasised that further strengthening of activities such as simplification of procedures, market information, upgradation of standards and quality control and frequent exchanges of industry specific delegations etc would facilitate access of Indian exports to the enlarged German market.

Export of Cars**360. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which are importing cars from India at present; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the Government by exporting cars to those countries during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) India has been exporting cars (Passenger cars including jeeps) to Australia, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Ghana, France, Jordan, Kenya, Malta, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mali, Nigeria, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, UAE and USA.

(b) Provisional export of passenger cars including jeep, during the last three years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (in Rs. Crores)</i>
1988-89	21.68
1989-90	52.74
1990-91	41.32

Rules for import of cars

361. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have modified the rules for the import of cars; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the modification and the details thereof?

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

(b) The rules have been modified as a measure of simplification of the procedure for the import of cars by specified categories of persons. These persons will now be eligible to import cars under OGL on the other hand import duty will be paid in foreign

exchange. The details, in this regard, are contained in ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 197 -ITC (PN)/ 90-93 dated 16.8.91 and OCI order No. 68/90-93 dated 16.8.1991, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Rise In Circulation of Notes

362. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sharp rise in circulation of notes during the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the month-wise figures of notes in circulation during the above months; and

(d) the impact of increase in circulation of notes on economy and prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The expansion in notes in circulation during the last six months (i.e. 26.4.91 to 25.10.91) has been much less than the increases in the comparable periods of two previous years.

(b) Questions does not arise.

(c) The month-wise figures of notes in circulation during the above months are as under:

<i>Last Friday of respective month</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. Crores)</i>
April. 26, 1991.	56,162
May. 31, 1991.	58,627
June. 28, 1991.	57,858
July. 26, 1991.	55,468
Aug. 30, 1991.	54,131
Sept. 27, 1991.	53,628
Oct. 25, 1991.	56,606

(d) An assessment of impact of monetary factors on the economy or prices has to be based on changes in broad monetary aggregates rather changes in notes in circulation.

[Translation]

Rise in Price Index

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

(a) the percentage rise in the price index from July 1, 1991 to first week of November, 1991;

(b) the rise in the price index in the same period during the last Five years; and

(c) the steps being by the Government of the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) and (b). The percentage rise in Wholesale Price Index from first week of July to the first week of November, during the current year and the last five years is given below:

Year	Increase in Wholesale Price Index (Base: 1981-82=100) (from 1st week of July to 1st week of November)
1986	1.36
1987	4.28
1988	1.10
1989	3.01
1990	3.36
1991	3.36

(c) The steps being taken by the Government to check the price rise include a substantial reduction in fiscal deficit, check on expansion of money supply to curb effective demand, more effective management of supply and demand of essential commodities, Streamlining of the Public Distribution System, providing incentives for higher production and savings and strict action against hoarders and profiteers.

Opening of Branches by Foreign Banks

364. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant permission to foreign Banks for opening their branches in India under the new economic policy ; and

(b) if so, the names of the banks which have permission for opening their branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The statutory powers in terms of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for issue of licence for carrying on banking business in India vest with Reserve Bank of India (RBI). All applications for grant of permission to foreign banks for opening branches in India are examined by RBI keeping in view the provisions of Banking Regulation Act.

(b) It will not be in public interest at this stage to disclose names of foreign banks seeking permission to open branches in India.

Loans from IMF and ADB

365. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loans pledged to the country by the IMF and ADB during the current financial year;

(b) the proportion of this loan amount proposed to be given through Special Drawing Rights (SDR);

(c) the propose for which the loans are intended; and

(d) the terms and conditions attached with these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) The total amount of loan pledged to the country by IMF and ADB so far during the current financial year are as follows;

IMF- SDR 1366.08 million of which SDR 720.08 million has been received.

ADB- US \$ 417 million.

(b) All credits from the IMF are in Special Drawing Rights.

(c) The IMF loan is intended to augment capital flows necessary to maintain viable balance of payment position consistent with our development needs. The ADB loans are project-tied, the details of which are as under:

i) IOCUS. \$ 150 million

ii) Gandhar Oil Field Development project..US 287 million

(d) The terms and conditions for access to the IMF resources have been negotiated

and it has been ensured that the measures proposed to be adopted are those considered to be in the country's best economic interest. The conditions of borrowings from the ADB are those on which such developments loans have traditionally been made available to India.

[Translation]

Demarcation of Military land in Cantonment Area at Murar, Madhya Pradesh

366. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding harassment of farmers by army officials of military cantonment area, Murar in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this regard;

(c) whether demarcation of the military land in the said Cantonment area has not been done so far; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be demarcated?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). On receipt of a representation, Army authorities were advised to refrain from taking any steps that would hamper the peaceful enjoyment of their rights by the owners of these private lands.

(c) Military land in Murar Cantonment has already been demarcated.

(d) Does not arise.

Route Permits to Private Bus Operators in Delhi

367. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give more route permits to private bus operators in Delhi in view of the acute shortage of D.T.C. buses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these permits would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). To augment the public transport in Delhi, the State Transport Authority, Delhi has formulated a scheme for grant of 3000 Stage Carriage Permits to the Private Operators on certain city routes in Delhi on fare rates higher than that of D.T.C. The scheme is still under consideration of Delhi Administration.

[English]

Increase in Textile Exports Quota for India

368. SHRI HARIKISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government is contemplating to increase the textile export quota for India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to meet this challenging opportunity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). Consultations between delegations of India and U.S.A. are currently being held in Washington for renewal/extension of the current Indo-US Textile Agreement which is expiring on 31st December, 1991. The outcome is awaited.

Expansion of Footwear Market Abroad

369. SHRI HARIKISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the footwear market abroad has expanded enormously but India's share in the trade remains marginal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The inadequacy of component manufacturing facilities, shortage of trained technical manpower and insufficient attention the past to product development and marketing, are some of the constraints in our achieving a higher percentage share in the world footwear trade. Government is conscious of the growth potential of the footwear sector and is initiating various steps to boost exports of footwear.

Export of Gems and Jewellery

370. SHRI HARIKISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent curbs on imports have had an adverse effect on the export of Gems and jewellery; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being contemplated by the Government to rectify the situation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The import restricting measures taken by RBI since March, 1991 have, *inter-alia*, also had an effect on the diamond industry in arranging remittances for the imports of rough diamonds. However, despite this, according to the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, exports of gem Jewellery in the period April to September 1991 have previous year.

(b) some relaxations in margin money requirements have been made for exporters. Diamond exporters have been permitted to open dollar accounts and to mobilise credits abroad to finance import of rough diamonds.

Expenditure on Litigation by BIC Ltd. Kanpur

371. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on litigation has increased tremendously in B.I.C. Limited, Kanpur for the past seven months;

(b) if so, the details of expenditure incurred by the company during the above period and also the comparative figures of expenditure on litigation incurred during the same period in the past two years;

(c) whether the Government have directed the company to reduce the cost of expenditure so that the cashflow may not be adversely affected and industrial production reduced as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir. The expenditure this year is substantially lower than corresponding period of last year.

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

[Translation]

Development of National Highways in Bihar

372. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for the development of National Highways submitted by the Bihar Government to the Union Government during last three years;

(b) the details of proposals approved by the Union Government and the amount sanctioned therefor;

(c) the reasons for not approving the remaining proposals;

(d) whether the construction work of any sanctioned project is being delayed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Bihar Government had submitted 83 nos. of proposals for Road/Bridge works to the Union Government for the development of National Highways during the last three years viz 1988-89 to 1990-90. Out of these, 78 nos. of proposals amounting to Rs. 5075.312 lakhs were approved by the Union Government.

(c) As regards the balance five proposals, three proposals were sanctioned subse-

quently. Two were returned to State Government for modification of the estimates.

(d) and (e). Execution of some of the sanctioned works in Bihar is getting delayed due to a combination of reasons, including strikes, lack of suitable contractors, delay in land acquisition etc.

Opening of more Branches of Nationalised Banks in Bihar

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

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks in the rural areas of Patna, Rohtas and Bhojpur districts of Bihar;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more branches in the rural areas of these districts;

(c) if so, the names of places where these branches are proposed to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of branches of Public Sector Banks in the rural areas of Patna, Rohtas and Bhojpur Districts of Bihar as on 30.6.1991 are given below:-

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Number of Branches</i>
Patna	103
Rohtas	68
Bhojpur	56

(b) to (d). Under the extant policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of branches in rural areas, the list of identified centres with necessary particulars in each

District has to be given to the lead bank of that District. The lead bank after consolidating the list received from all banks submits it to the District Collectors for recommendations and onward transmission to RBI through the concerned State Government. Under the Branch Licensing Policy (1990-95), opening of branches of Public Sector Banks is a continuous process and hence it is not possible to project the number of branches that will be opened in the rural areas of these Districts.

Bank Loans to Farmers in Bihar and Orissa

374. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given by the scheduled banks to the framers in Bihar and Orissa during the last three years; districtwise; and

(b) the amount of loans recovered during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported the amount of direct agricultural loans disbursed by all scheduled commercial banks to farmers (excluding those for allied activities) during the last three years ending June 1987, June 1988 and June 1989 (latest available) in the State of Bihar and Orissa as under:

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
<i>Year ended June</i>	<i>Bihar</i>	<i>Orissa</i>
1987	68.0	47.4
1988	83.2	48.8
1989	99.5	58.2

The recovery of direct agricultural advances of all scheduled commercial banks in

Bihar and Orissa during the corresponding period is indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year ended June</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Recovery</i>
1. Bihar		
1987	148.88	66.50
1988	170.71	81.37
1989	210.07	100.40
2. Orissa		
1987	104.43	55.13
1988	131.99	69.00
1989	141.24	76.67

Information system of RBI does not generate districtwise data for the above information.

[English]

Case Pending with B.I.F.R.

375. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending with the B.I.F.R.;

(b) if so, the number of such cases; and

(c) the details of cases which are at a penultimate stage of disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that of the 1080 case registered as on 31.10.91, 1068 had been assigned to the

Benches. Of these 688 cases have been disposed off, 107 were at the penultimate stage and 36 cases fell in the category of those reopened or remanded by AAIFR or otherwise pending in other Courts. The remaining cases, totalling 237, are under different stages of inquiry.

(c) BIFR has reported that as on 31.10.91, 107 cases (45 draft schemes and 62 winding up notices as per details in the attached statement were at the penultimate stage.

STATEMENT

DRAFT SCHEME

1. Shree Vallabh Glass
2. Doburg Lager Brewery
3. Sukhana Paper
4. Powder Metals
5. Speciality Papers Ltd.

6. Jay laxmi Mills
7. Southern Agrifurane
8. Gogte Textiles
9. Karnataka Cement
10. Ramnuger Cane
11. Rolidy Metals
12. Seth Woollens
13. Eastend Paper
14. M.P. Carbide
15. Standard Motors
16. Gopal Glass Works
17. Changia Food Processing
18. Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills
19. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills
20. Pigments India
21. System Controls & Transformers
22. Sadhana Textiles
23. laec (India) Ltd.
24. Mayur Syntex
25. Chemo-Pharma
26. Sealord Containers
27. Rohit Mills Ltd.
28. Nava Karnataka Steel
29. C.J. Gelatine Products
30. Rajkumar Mills
31. Swan Mills

32. Tamilnadu Alloy
33. Modi Carpets
34. Dalmia Biscuits
35. Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills
36. P.V.P. Ltd.
37. Ashoka Mills
38. Surya Power
39. Idea Jawa (India)
40. Shree Vishnu Cements
41. Vishal Syntex Ltd.
42. Mansingha Oil
43. Wandleside National Conductors
44. Ganges Fertilisers & Chem.
45. Davanere Cotton Mills

WINDING UP NOTICE

1. Madras Aluminium
2. Kamla Mills
3. Calcutta Jute Mfg.
4. M. P. Elec.
5. Shree Durga Cotton
6. Sarao Paper
7. Kolay Iron & Steel Co.
8. Delta Jute
9. Ilac Ltd.
10. Jeevanlal
11. Shree Venketachalapatty Mills

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 12. | Debikay Elect. | 38. | Raghuvanshi Mills |
| 13. | Sadarshan Clay | 39. | Danbar Mills |
| 14. | Ajanta Forgings | 40. | Champaran Sugar |
| 15. | Punjan Anand Batteries | 41. | Star Machinery Mfg. |
| 16. | Jaipur Udyog | 42. | Shri Hanuman Jute |
| 17. | Dempo Dairy Industries | 43. | Jayakwadi Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd. |
| 18. | Budge Budge | 44. | Nalanda Ceramics |
| 19. | Industrial Chemical & Monomers Ltd. | 45. | Triveni Metal Tubes |
| 20. | Vinod Paper Mills | 46. | Standard Drum & Barrel |
| 21. | Eap Industries | 47. | Star Steel Ltd. |
| 22. | Hope Textiles | 48. | K.C. A. Ltd. |
| 23. | Champion Industries | 49. | Konark Jute Ltd. |
| 24. | Hathwa Vanaspati | 50. | Primatex Machinery |
| 25. | Ambika Veg. & Chem. | 51. | Sion Garage |
| 26. | Southern Organd Chem. Ltd. | 52. | Shree Pipes |
| 27. | Nellimarla Jute | 53. | Precession Blankaing |
| 28. | Songal Ferro Alloy | 54. | Raasi Ceramic Ind. |
| 29. | Hoist-O-Mech | 55. | K.T. C. Tyres (India) Ltd. |
| 30. | Eastern Paper Mills | 56. | Dabriwala Steel |
| 31. | Lakshmi Sugar Mills | 57. | Nutan Mills |
| 32. | Golden Proteins | 58. | Kera Sinters |
| 33. | Oswal Chemicals Ltd. | 59. | Auro Plast India |
| 34. | Kalinga Carbonates | 60. | South Delhi Erectors (Inds.) |
| 35. | Maharashtra Asbestos | 61. | Bijlee Products |
| 36. | Sree Ganesar Textile | 62. | Gupta Paper Mills |
| 37. | Lavino Kapur Cotton | | |

Incentives To Exporters of Diamonds

376. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of firms who have accounted for more than 2% of the overall export of diamonds;

(b) whether the exporters of diamonds are entitled to any incentives;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the incentives are already being given to all such exporters; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the names of the companies who have been denied such incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The exporters of diamonds who have accounted for 2% or more of total value of export of cut and polished diamonds during 1990-91 are:-

1. M/s. B. Vijay Kumar & Co., Bombay.
2. M/s. Su-Raj Diamond (I) Ltd., Bombay.
3. M/s. Gitanjali Exports Corporation, Bombay.
4. M/s. Mahendra Brothers, Bombay.
5. M/s. Everest Gems, Bombay.

(b) and (c). Exporters of diamonds are, inter-alia, provided with replenishment facility ranging between 65% to 90% of f.o.b. value of exports depending on the per carat realisation.

(d) The replenishment facility is provided to all exporters of cut and polished

diamonds.

(e) Does not arise.

Non-Viable Textile Units under NTC

377. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA

MADHUKAR:

SHRI SHIV SHARAN

VERMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills managed by the National Textile Corporation in different State; States-wise;

(b) the names of the mills identified as non-viable by the N.T.C.

(c) whether the Government propose to close down these non-viable mills; and

(d) if so, the number of workers likely to be rendered unemployed thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) National Textile Corporation is running 124 textile mills in the country. A table showing the number of such mills, located State-wise/Union-territory-wise, is given below:-

Name of the State/ Union territory	Number of mills
Andhra Pradesh	6
Assam	1
Bihar	2
Delhi	1
Gujarat	12

Name of the State/ Union territory	Number of mills
Karnataka	4
Kerala	5
Mahe	1
Maharashtra	35
Madhya Pradesh	7
Uttar Pradesh	11
Rajasthan	4
Punjab	4
West Bengal	14
Tamil Nadu	14
Orissa	1
Pondicherry	2
Total	124

(b) The 8th Plan proposals of National Textile Corporation have identified 14 heavily losing mills as non-viable. A Statement showing their names is attached.

(c) and (d). Various alternatives are under consideration for their vitalization.

STATEMENT

1. Azam Jahi Mills
2. Ajudhia Textile Mills
3. Panipat Woolen Mills
4. Viramgam Textile Mills
5. Mahalaxmi Mills (Gujarat)

6. Rajkot Textile Mills

7. Petlad Textile Mills

8. Vidarbha Mills

9. Hira Mills

10. Bijli Cotton Mills

11. Lord Krishna Textile Mills

12. Sri Vikram Cotton Mills

13. Jyoti Weaving Factory

14. Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills

Employment to Ex-Servicemen

378. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any monitoring agency to oversee the implementation of Government directives for priority placement of ex-servicemen in suitable jobs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). Resettlement Division has been specifically created in the Ministry of Defence for the resettlement and welfare of ex-Service personnel. The Directorate General Resettlement, functioning under the Ministry is the nodal agency for looking after all matters connected with the placement of ex-Servicemen in Government and other sectors of employment, including self-employment, training and welfare. The Directorate General Employment and Training is another agency exclusively responsible for the placement of ex-service personnel of priority categories, viz. disabled ex-Servicemen and members of the families of deceased/disabled personnel

whose death/disability is attributable to military service. Besides, a senior officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary has been designated as a liaison Officer in each Ministry/Department of the Govt of India charged *inter alia* with the responsibility of ensuring due compliance, by the appointing authority in the Ministries/Departments and Offices thereunder, of orders regarding the reservation of vacancies in favour of ex-Servicemen and extension of other benefits admissible to them.

Foreign Exchange to Students Going Abroad

379. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been releasing foreign exchange to students going

abroad for studies; and

(b) if so, the number of students who were allotted foreign exchange and the amount thereof per student during the years 1990 and 1991 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India and selected branches of banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange have been releasing foreign exchange to students going abroad for higher studies on the basis of prescribed guidelines.

(b) Details of number of students who were allotted foreign exchange and the average amount of foreign exchange per student during 1990 and 1991 (January to August) are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Total amount of foreign exchange allotted</i>	<i>Average amount released per student</i>
1990	6,276	Rs 86.62 Crores	Rs 1.38 lakhs
1991 (January-August)	4,419	Rs 80.98 Crores	Rs 1.83 lakhs

New recruitment Zones for Armed Forces

380. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for setting up of new recruitment zones for the armed forces in the country; and

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

more Recruitment Offices in different parts of the country are received, from time to time.

(b) Since the existing Zonal Recruiting Offices are adequately meeting the present requirements, it is not proposed to open new ZROs/BROs

Recruitment of Women in Defence Services

381. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-
YAPPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Demands to open

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to recruit women in selected branches of defence services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). The Government recently approved a proposal for have recruitment of women in the officer ranks of the Education, logistics and the Law Branches of the Indian Navy. Induction of women in the officer cadre of the Non-Technical Ground Duty Branches, e.g. Administration, Logistic, Accounts, Education and Meteorological Branches of the Air Force has also been approved by the Government. A proposal for similar induction of women into the Army is also under consideration.

Visit of Indian Business Delegation to USA

382. SHRIR. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether a high powered Indian business delegation visited the United States during first week of November 1991 in an attempt to garner American investment and partners for joint collaboration ventures;

(b) if so, whether the delegation has submitted its report to the Government after the visit;

(c) if so, the extent to which the delegation has been able to obtain the American partners and garner foreign investment;

(d) whether the Government have examined the report; and

(e) if so, by what time final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-

WAR THAKUR): (a) The Government has not sponsored any business delegation to USA during the first week of November, 1991 in an attempt to garner American investment and partners for joint collaboration ventures.

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

Direct Lending by IBRD to Private Sector

383. SHRIR. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has intimated to India that International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has examined the possibility of extending direct loans to the private sector without Government guarantee in the near future;

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

(c) the time by which the IBRD is likely to provide direct loans to the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir,

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

Priority Sector Lending By Commercial Banks

384. SHRIR. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to relieve the commercial banks of the obligation to reserve forty per cent of their total lendings to the priority sector at concessional rates of interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) other norms that are being revised

by the Government and to what extent this will be helpful to the banks?

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

At present there is no such proposal. However, Government has appointed a high level committee to consider all relevant aspects of structure, organisation, functions and procedures of the financial system. The committee is expected to advise the Government on appropriate measures that would be needed to enhance the viability and health of the financial sector so that it can better serve the needs of the economy without any sacrifice of the canons and principles of a sound financial system.

Review of functioning of Indian Banks Operating Abroad

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating a drastic overhaul of Indian Bank operations abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent it will help Indian Bank operations abroad in view of the liberalisation of the industrial policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Such steps as are considered appropriate from time to time are taken to meet the changing requirements of industry and to improve the operations of Indian banks abroad. Measures have also been initiated to consolidate overseas operations of Indian banks which inter alia include setting up of an international bank to take over existing branches of nationalised banks (except State Bank of India).

Sale of Equity by Industrial Houses to Raise Foreign Exchange Resources

386. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:
SHRI RAMPRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals from industrial houses to raise foreign exchange resources by sale of their equity abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government to these proposals;

(c) whether a time-bound procedure exists for speedy clearance of such proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The question of permitting Indian Companies to issue foreign currency convertible bond/equity abroad is under consideration.

[Translation]

India's Position in World Chillies Market

387. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has lost its position in the world chillies market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to restore

India's lost position in this trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No Sir, on the contrary exports have shown an increasing trend.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Issue of Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares by Companies

388. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow companies to issue cumulative convertible preference shares for attracting more capital investment from the public;

(b) if so, the salient features of this scheme;

(c) whether it will affect the expansion of equity risk capital; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Public Limited companies are already permitted to raise funds inter-alia by way of issue of Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS). Guidelines in this regard were issued on 19th August, 1985.

(c) and (d). Since CCPS are convertible between the end of three years and five years from the date of allotment, the equity capital of Companies issuing CCPS gets expanded to the extent of the equity capital arising out of conversion of CCPS.

Disposal of Loan Applications By United Bank of India

389. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Bank of India has fixed new norms for the disposal of loan application in short time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of loan applications pending with the various branches of United Bank of India till 31 October, 1991 and the time by which these are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The norms followed by the Bank for the disposal of loan applications are according to the guidelines issued by RBI.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) United Bank of India has reported that the existing information system does not generate the statistics regarding number of loan applications pending with various branches as at the end of each month. Normally, loan applications are disposed of within a fortnight to 8-9 weeks.

Identification of Export Oriented Items

390. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified certain export-oriented items;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether preserved food items which are in short supply and are available only to the rich are included in it and as such affecting the health of weaker section of the society;

(d) whether the Government propose to ban the export of items like oilseeds, oil

cakes and iron-ore; and

STATEMENT

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Government have identified broad 'Thrust Sectors' for promotion of exports without undermining the importance of other items which are otherwise exported. A list of 'Thrust Sectors' is given in the attached statement.

(c) Processed foods like, tomato paste and other tomato products, tropical fruit juices, pulp, concentrates and preserved mushrooms etc. have been identified for export, as these items are easily available in the country. The exports of these items will earn free foreign exchange for the country as well as improve the position of the farmers of the country in the long term because they will become a source of income for these farmers as well as act as a means of enhancing the returns to farmers. This will thus contribute to improving to the health of the weaker sections of society also.

(d) and (e). Presently the exports of oil seeds like Castor Seed, Cotton Seed, Linseed, Sunflower Seed, Soyabean, Mustard/Rapeseed etc. is banned. Export of some oil seeds like sesame seed, HPS groundnut, sunflower seeds and niger seeds is permitted. The exports of deoiled cakes like deoiled groundnut extraction, deoiled rice bran, soyabean extraction etc. is, however, permitted. Government does not intend to make any change in this policy at present because the existing policy protects the interest of the domestic consumer as well as those of the farmers alongwith earning valuable foreign exchange for the country. As regards Iron ore, the resources at present are adequate to meet both domestic demand and export demand.

LIST OF THRUST SECTORS

1. Tea, especially in package and value added forms;
2. Cereals, in particular wheat;
3. Processed foods, including fruit and Juices, and products and fresh fruits & meat vegetables;
4. Marine products, especially in value-added forms;
5. Iron ore;
6. Leather and leather manufactures, with an emphasis on the latter;
7. Handicrafts and Jewellery;
8. Capital goods and consumer durables;
9. Electronic goods and computer software;
10. Basic chemicals;
11. Fabrics, piece-goods and made-ups;
12. Readymade garments;
13. Woollen fabrics and Knitwear;
14. Projects and services; and
15. Granite.

[English]

Foreign Visits of Government Officers

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

(a) whether the Government have

curbed the outflow of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the specific steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have cleared the foreign visits of some officials during the last three months despite ban on foreign tours of Government officers;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the number of Government officials who went abroad during the last three months and purpose of their visits; and

(g) the amount of foreign exchange spent on these visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (e). There is a ban on foreign tours of Government officers with certain exceptions which *inter-alia* include tours for commercial, aid for foreign policy negotiations.

The proposals for the foreign visits of officers are thoroughly scrutinised and only such visits are allowed which are inescapable and where full justification is available.

(f) and (g). The information is not centrally maintained and will have to be collected from all Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Government of India. The time and labour involved in collecting the information may not be commensurate with objective to be achieved.

New Textile Policy

392. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the recommendations of the Abid Hussain's Committee report on the Textile Policy, 1985;

(b) if so, what will be mode of the new textile policy;

(c) whether the new policy is expected to bring the industry to the international level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). Recommendations of the Abid Hussain Committee are under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Induction of Private Buses Under DTC

393. SHRISHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether some private buses have been inducted under D.T.C. operation recently;

(b) if so, the total number thereof and the number of permits issued to the persons belonging to SC/ST;

(c) the number of buses initially proposed to be inducted;

(d) the reasons for not achieving this target; and

(e) the steps being taken for inducting the remaining buses?

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

(b) The total number of buses inducted during April/May, 1991 was 55. No Private buses belonging to SC/ST could be engaged under DTC during this period.

(c) to (e). DTC had initially planned to induct 1,000 private buses. In response to the advertisement released in the local newspapers, 337 applications were received by DTC of the 94 eligible applicants. However, only 55 applicants approached for engagement of their buses ultimately.

[English]

Export of Coffee

394. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost every year the country has been losing substantially in the export of Indian coffee to other global competitors;

(b) if so, the percentage of decline in the export of Indian coffee since the beginning of 1991 till date as compared to the corresponding period in 1990;

(c) the countries to which exports of Indian coffee have declined and the percentage of decline in exports to each country during the above period;

(d) the overall impact on the foreign exchange earnings as a result thereof; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to step up exports of Indian coffee and also to tap new markets for its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). Till July, 1989 an

International Coffee Agreement provided for export quotas from various countries who were members of the International Coffee Organisation. The economic clauses under this Agreement fell through in July, 1989, as a result of which there was a steep fall in the prices of coffee in the International market. Despite this, the performance of Indian coffee has been fairly good. The value realised through export of Indian coffee from 1987-88 has been as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value Realised (Rs. Crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1987-88	260.10
1988-89	337.72
1989-90	363.14
1990-91	278.79

2. The reduction in the total realisation for 1990-91 was largely on account of the reduced quantity of exports which was because of the low crop. The target for 1991-92 is Rs. 400 crores.

3 Between January to October, 1991 a total quantity of 71004 MT was exported as against 93537 MT during the corresponding period in the previous year. the value realisation from January to October 1991 was Rs. 229.48 crores as against Rs. 235.71 crores in the previous year. This reduction in the exports of the current year compared to the previous year is expected to be made up and we hope to achieve the target of Rs.400 crores for the financial year 1991-92. A comparison of exports to major countries during January to October, 1991 to January to October 1990 is as follows:

<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>Exports in Jan. to Oct. '91</i>		<i>Exports in Jan. to Oct. '90</i>	
	<i>Qty. (Qty. in tonnes)</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty. (Value in Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>value</i>
Germany	9087	2818.28	10424	1958.01
Italy	6018	1805.35	5000	1078.65
Czechoslovakia	4055	1498.97	4634	933.24
USA	3709	879.63	4830	704.62
Japan	751	250.76	182	39.47
Yugoslavia	2979	925.25	7984	1737.86
Switzerland	1261	471.56	568	180.31
France	607	173.23	679	138.03
Norway	659	191.36	308	72.18

4. Among the steps taken for stepping up exports of India coffee and tapping new markets are:

- I) Liberalisation in the Trade Policy
- II) Readjustment of the exchange rate of Indian rupee vis-a-vis other currencies.
- iii) earmarking of a minimum quantity for export purposes in order to strengthen India's credibility as a reliable supplier of quality coffee.

[Translation]

Value of Rupee

395. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the present value of rupee taking 1947 as base year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): The present value of rupee measured as a reciprocal of the All-India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers taking 1947 as the base year is 6.57 paise in September, 1991 (latest available).

Capital of Monopoly Houses

396. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the capital of Monopoly Houses increased during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the extent to which it increased in comparison to that of Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The paid up capital of Monopoly Houses increased from Rs. 1788 crores in the year 1979 to Rs. 2880 crores in the year 1984 during the Sixth Plan period and further to Rs. 4856 crores in the 1989-90, during the Seventh Plan period.

[English]

Excise Duty Realisation Target for 1991-92

397. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for realisation of excise duty for 1991-92 has been raised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The budget estimate for central excise duty collection during 1991-92 has not been raised. However, to improve the resource position of the Government, the field formations have been requested to intensify their efforts and target these collection at an additional amount of about 5% or Rs. 1317 crores over the budget estimates through better tax administration.

Transfer Policy on High Court Judges

398. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a renewed demand

for adopting an imperative transfer policy on High Court Judges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The Government have accepted as a policy, recommendations of the Law Commission, in its 80th Report, that there should be a convention according to which 1/3rd of Judges in each High Court should be from any other State. The Government decided that this may be implemented either by making initial appointments from outside or by effecting transfers. A beginning in this direction has been made by adopting the policy of having Chief Justices of High Courts from outside. Few initial appointments of puisne Judges from one High Courts have also been made and transfers of some judges from one High Court to another have also been made after adopting the policy.

The Government adheres to this policy

Contract for Storing Containers at Nhava Sheva Port

399. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister or SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract for storing containers at Nhava Sheva Port was awarded to the Central Warehousing Corporation:

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that it was sub-contracted by them to a private party;

(c) whether it was done with the approval of the Government;

(d) if so, the the terms and conditions on which the sub-contract was given; and

(e) if not, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A contract for operating and managing container freight station was given by the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (Nhava Sheva) to Central Warehousing Corporation.

(b) Government is aware that part of the operations like the operation of equipment for movement and stuffing and destuffing of containers was sub-contracted by the Central Warehousing Corporation to a Private Party.

(c) to (e). The sub-contract between the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Private Party did not have the approval of the Government. However, the main contract between Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and the Central Warehousing Corporation having a clause for sub-contracting was approved by the Government.

Customs Duty and Excise Duty Evasion and FERA Violation Cases

400. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:**
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Customs duty and excise duty evasion and violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 detected during 1989, 1990 and 1991 so far;

(b) the amount involved separately in customs duty, excise duty and FERA cases, yearwise;

(c) the action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken, to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Closed Textile Mills

401 **SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:**
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of textile mills closed during the last fifteen years and the number of labourers affected as a result thereof, State-wise;

(b) the efforts made so far by Government for restarting the closed mills; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure non-closure of textile mills in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Statement-I is attached. State-wise break-up from 1981-82 is in Statement-II

(b) The Govt. has created a Nodal Agency with IDBI to evolve and manage rehabilitation package for viable textile mills. The Govt. has also established a Board for industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to take remedial and corrective measures in respect of closed textile units.

(c) The Govt. has set up a Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme under IDBI to grant modernisation assistance on softer

terms for the replacement of old and obsolete machinery.

STATEMENT-I

Closure of cotton/Man Made Fibre Textile Mills During Last 15 Years

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Closed Mills</i>	<i>No. of Affected Workers (000 Nos.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1975-76	14	46
1976-77	28	20
1977-78	30	31
1978-79	19	14
1979-80	13	8
1980-81	11	22
1981-82	58	162
1982-83	27	40
1983-84	48	83
1984-85	70	107
1985-86	72	95
1986-87	90	127
1987-88	135	161
1988-89	142	186
1989-90	121	158
1990-91	105	161

STATEMENT - II

ANNEXURE 'B'

Closure of Cotton/Man made Fibre Textile Mills and Workers Affected (1981-82/1991-92)

(STATE-WISE)

Sl. No.	Year	Andhra Pradesh		Assam		Bihar		Gujarat	
		Closed Mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1981-82	2	492	—	—	—	—	5	6972
2.	1982-83	1	93	—	—	1	500	6	10391
3.	1983-84	2	3262	—	—	1	500	13	21201
4.	1984-85	5	4229	—	—	1	500	19	31236
5.	1985-86	2	2671	—	—	1	500	18	27922
6.	1986-87	2	2751	1	1079	1	500	27	45271
7.	1987-88	5	3742	—	—	1	500	35	55405
8.	1988-89	4	1796	—	—	1	621	36	56289
9.	1989-90	7	2068	—	—	1	621	35	55769

Sl. No.	Year	Andhra Pradesh			Assam			Bihar			Gujarat		
		Closed Mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
10.	1990-91	7	2922	—	—	1	500	33	56207				
11.	1991-92 (Sept.)	7	2430	—	—	1	500	31	55008				
Sl. No.	Year	Haryana			Karnataka			Kerala			Madhya Pradesh		
		Closed Mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1.	1981-82	1	1415	—	—	7	4144	2	8641				
2.	1982-83	1	5026	1	3254	—	—	—	—				
3.	1983-84	2	5292	—	—	1	1701	2	2636				
4.	1984-85	2	5292	1	3304	1	265	—	—				
5.	1985-86	2	5292	2	3928	—	—	—	—				
6.	1986-87	2	5292	5	5626	1	537	3	5813				
7.	1987-88	2	5056	10	7772	3	1862	3	5813				

Sl. No.	Year	Haryana		Karnataka		Kerala		Madhya Pradesh	
		Closed Mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	1988-89	3	6296	12	13773	5	2832	3	5813
9.	1989-90	2	5056	10	6032	1	1015	2	2636
10.	1990-91	2	5292	8	6757	1	674	2	2636
11.	1991-92 (Sept.)	2	5292	9	6907	1	337	2	2636

Sl. No.	Year	Maharashtra				Orissa				Rajasthan				Tamil Nadu			
		Closed Mills		workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	1981-82	26	119024	1	320	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	6731
2.	1982-83	3	6004	2	3245	1	821	—	8	821	—	—	—	8	—	—	2545
3.	1983-84	4	10471	2	3245	3	2815	—	10	2815	—	—	—	10	—	—	10560
4.	1984-85	8	18256	3	4805	4	6247	—	14	6247	—	—	—	14	—	—	3990
5.	1985-86	10	19765	—	—	5	6669	—	23	6669	—	—	—	23	—	—	8920
6.	1986-87	11	21605	—	—	5	5177	—	23	5177	—	—	—	23	—	—	10851
7.	1987-88	13	26654	—	—	7	6601	—	37	6601	—	—	—	37	—	—	14757
8.	1988-89	15	39293	—	—	7	9764	—	40	9764	—	—	—	40	—	—	16760
9.	1989-90	18	36985	—	—	5	2499	—	26	2499	—	—	—	26	—	—	15309
10.	1990-91	13	31702	—	—	4	4841	—	19	4841	—	—	—	19	—	—	10518
11.	1991-92 (Sept.)	11	21837	—	—	4	4841	—	21	4841	—	—	—	21	—	—	17603

Sl. No.	Year	U.P.			West Bengal			Delhi			Pondicherry			Total
		Closed Mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	closed mills	workers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1.	1981-82	2	2540	3	10743	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	161868
2.	1982-83	1	2276	1	1136	1	4400	—	—	—	—	27	—	39691
3.	1983-84	2	4046	4	4722	1	5500	1	6860	48	82818			
4.	1984-85	4	5456	7	16844	—	—	1	6860	70	107284			
5.	1985-86	4	6500	4	6193	—	—	1	6860	72	95226			
6.	1986-87	4	6500	4	11480	—	—	1	4557	90	127039			
7.	1987-88	7	9313	10	23428	—	—	—	—	133	160903			
8.	1988-89	8	21588	8	21030	—	—	—	—	142	185855			
9.	1989-90	7	12088	6	13141	1	5161	—	—	121	158380			
10.	1990-91	7	16085	7	17995	1	5161	—	—	105	161290			
11.	1991-92 (Sept.)	8	17585	9	17385	1	5161	—	—	107	157522			

Concessions In Licences For Restarting Closed Textile Mills

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

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent a proposal to the Reserve Bank of India to give concessions in licences for restarting the closed textile mills; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Textile labour Resettlement Fund Scheme

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

(a) the salient features of the Textile Labour Resettlement Fund Scheme and the relief being provided thereunder;

(b) whether the scheme has been successful in safeguarding the interests of labourers in Gujarat; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund has been set-up to provide interim relief to workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of a textile unit which has been closed down on or after 6th June, 1985 and has been registered either with Textile Commissioner, or under Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. Relief under the scheme is available only for 3 years on a

tapering basis- 75% of the wage equivalent in the first year of the closure of the unit, 50% in the second year and 25% of the wage equivalent in the 3rd year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

[English]

Housing Facilities to Poor by national Housing Bank

404. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the special measures proposed to be taken by the National Housing Bank for Providing housing facilities to the poor people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): National Housing Bank (NHB) being an apex level financial institution, one of its main functions is to provide refinance assistance to the primary lending institutions such as scheduled commercial banks, housing finance companies, apex cooperative housing finance societies etc. The refinance scheme of the Bank have been so structured that there is in-built bias in favour of poorer sections of the society. Further, the refinance schemes of NHB stipulate that all the loans upto Rs. 2 lakhs disbursed by the primary lending institutions for construction of a house upto 40 Sq. mtrs. would be fully refinanced by NHB. In case the area exceeds 40 Sq. mtrs. but the cost does not exceed Rs. 1.50 lakhs, refinance is available upto Rs. 1 lakh. The loans disbursed other than these, are not refinanced by NHB.

Similarly in the case of refinance for projects under the Land Development and Shelter Projects, it has been stipulated that 75% of the houses constructed should be of the size not more than 40 Sq. mtrs. and no house should have an area exceeding 120

Sq. mtrs. NHB has entered into Memorandum of Understandings with the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for extending financial assistance for resettlement of slum dwellers. Under the Home Loan Account Scheme of NHB, minimum, contribution has been kept as low as Rs. 30 per month.

[*Translation*]

Token Strike by Bank Employees

405. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days on which the employees of various Nationalised Banks went on token strike during the last one year along with the names of the banks and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to avoid the recurrence of such strikes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to Indian banks' Association, during the preceeding 12 months, no industry wide All India strike by employees in the Banking Industry has been reported to it. However, in individual banks, officers/workmen did observe token strike on different dates over local issues.

(b) Since strikes etc. are called by the Union/associations, they cannot be averted by the Government alone. However, conciliations/dialogues with the unions are usually attempted by the Indian Banks Association/Management/Labour authorities to avert intended strikes.

[*English*]

Lending Rates for Agriculture Sector

406. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the credit policy announced by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether the hike in the lending rates covers the agriculture sector also;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) whether the hike in lending rates for agriculture sector is in contravention of rates suggested by the Reserve Bank Committee on Agriculture and

(e) if so, the reasons for such increasing in lending rates for Agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had announced the credit policy for the second half of the financial year 1991-92 on October 8, 1991. The Key changes made by RBI in the credit policy included a one percentage point increase in the Bank Rate, a 1.5 percentage point increase in lending rates, an increase in the shorter-term deposit rates, increase in export credit interest rate, liberalisation of export refinance and reduction in cash margins, withdrawal of certain refinance facilities and reduction in the interest rate on banks' cash balances with the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) to (e). The lending rates of scheduled commercial banks have been raised across the board by 1.5 percentage points with effect from October 9, 1991. Thus, lending rates now range from 11.5 per cent to 20.00 per cent (minimum) as against 10.0 per cent to 18.5 per cent (minimum) hitherto. The lending rate structure is applicable to all bank borrowers including those belonging to agricultural sector and the concessionality in the rate is linked to the size of the loans. However, interest rates on term loans to

agriculture, small scale industries and transport operators upto two vehicles, the lending rates for loans between Rs. 2500 and upto Rs. 2 lakhs have been raised by only one percentage point. Interest rate on term loans to these sectors over Rs. 2 lakhs has been prescribed at 15.0 per cent (minimum) instead of 14.0 per cent prior to October 9, 1991. As such term loans to these sectors are provided at concessional rate of interest relative to the general category of borrowers.

Rehabilitation Fund for Workers of Handloom and powerloom Industries

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

(a) the break up of funds provided to the workers of handloom and powerloom industries under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme;

(b) the number of handloom and powerloom industries declared sick till 1990-91 and covered under the scheme; and

(c) the number of textile units including handloom and powerloom industries regarding which the cases are pending for consideration in the Courts in various States, separately and the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Textiles Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme does not include the workers in handloom and powerloom sector as the fund is for the workers of the organised mill sector.

(b) In view of 'A' above does not arise.

(c) The information is not maintained Centrally.

Export of Ghee and Butter

408. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of ghee and butter exported during the last three years, year-wise and the countries to which exported;

(b) whether in view of the shortage of these items in the domestic market and steep rise in their prices in recent months, the Government propose to stop exports of these items to make them available for domestic consumption; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As per information available with Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) the quantity of ghee and butter exported during the last three years is as under:-

1988-89	313 Tonnes
1989-90	174 Tonnes
1990-91	146 Tonnes

These items are mainly exported to UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Malaysia.

(b) and (c). It would be clear from the above figures that only small quantities of these items are allowed for exports. These small exports would pose no problem of domestic supply. They have, on the other hand, positive aspects like product promotion, development of market and establishment of brands etc. which could result in larger exports in future depending upon the capacity of the country to undertake such

exports. The Government, therefore, do not propose to stop these exports.

Economic Prospects

409. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the government has been drawn to World Bank report titled "trends in developing economies" pointing out that India's development and policies are in a state of flux and its economic prospects depend in improving the efficiency of resource use;

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to countenance this situation; and

(c) the steps taken by the government to repay the massive loans taken from the IMF?

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

(b) A number of radical reforms have been announced in industrial policy, trade policy, public sector enterprises and financial sectors to countenance the situation.

(c) Repayment of debt is made mainly from country's exports and invisible earnings. The Government have taken a number of steps to boost exports and to increase invisible earnings and to ensure that dependence of external financing is progressively reduced.

World Bank Loan for National Renewal Fund

410. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether world bank has offered a soft loan of US 600 million for the National Renewal Fund to create social security net for workers likely to be affected by closure of sick Public Sector Units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). A World Bank Mission is likely to visit India in December 1991 to appraise World Bank Stock financing for National Renewal fund. Devils etc. would only be worked out during and after the visit of Mission.

Special Cell in Bombay stock Exchange for NRIs.

411. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to open a special cell in the Bombay Stock Exchange to deal with the problems of the Non-resident Indians investing in India;

(b) whether such cells will be opened in other Stock Exchanges also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the mode of functioning of such cells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) A NRI Section under the existing Investors' Service Cell of the Seck Exchange, Bombay has been recently opened by the Exchange to look after the problems being faced by NRI investor with regard to their investments made in the Indian corporate securities and also too

explain the procedures for investment. The decision to open such a NRI Section was taken by the Exchange, and not by the Government.

(b) It is for the other Stock Exchanges to take a decision in the matter.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

[Translation]

Opening of Sainik Schools in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli Districts

412. SHRIBHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up Sainik Schools in Pauri-Garhwal and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) A Sainik School is established at the specific request of a State Government/Union Territory Administration as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure of the School has to be borne by them. No proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for opening of Sainik Schools in Pauri Garhwal or Chamoli Districts.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of bank Branches in Pauri and Chamoli District of Uttar Pradesh

413. SHRIBHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received during the last two years for opening branches of nationalised banks including the State Bank of India in Pauri and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh with the names of places;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued licences to the concerned Banks for opening the Branches at these places;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Under the extant policy (1990-95) of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of branches, RBI has received applications for opening bank branches at the semi-urban centres of Gopeshwar in Chamoli District and Lands Down and Kotdwar in Pauri Garhwal District from Public Sector Banks and the allocations of these centres will be finalised by RBI. In respect of rural centres, the list of identified centres with necessary particulars in each District has to be given to the lead bank of that District. The lead bank, after consolidating the list received from all banks submits it to the District Collector for recommendations and onward transmission to RBI through the concerned State Government. RBI has not yet received applications in respect of rural centres for the Districts of Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli. The applications when received will be considered by RBI as per norms of the policy on merits.

Opening of Army Recruitment Centres At Gopeshwar and Narenera Nagar In Uttar Pradesh

414. SHRIBHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army Recruitment office situated in Lancedown in Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh is able to meet the recruitment requirement of the whole region;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to open one recruitment office each in Gopeshwar (Chamoli) and Narendra Nagar (Tehri); and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, there is no proposal to open a Recruitment office at Gopeshwar or Narendra Nagar.

Opening of Branches of RRBS In Garhwal Region

415. SHRIBHUWANCHANDRAKHAN-DURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:—

(a) the total district-wise number of branches of Regional Rural Banks in Pauri, Chamoli, Dehradun, Tehri and Uttarkashi districts of Garhwal Mandal of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any proposals have been received to open the branches of the said rural banks at some other places in these districts; and

(c) if so, the names of the places and the time by which branches of the rural banks would be opened there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The District-wise number of branches of Regional Rural Banks in Pauri, Chamoli, Dehradun, Tehri and Uttarkashi Districts of Uttar Pradesh (as on 30.6. 91) are given below:-

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of branches</i>
Pauri Garhwal	37
Chamoli	14
Dehradun	14
Tehri Garhwal	24
Uttarkashi	5

(b) and (c). Under the extant policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of branches in rural areas, the list of identified centres with necessary particulars in each district has to be given to the lead bank of that District. The lead bank after consolidating the list received from all banks submits it to the District Collector for recommendations and onward transmission to the Reserve Bank of India through the concerned State Government. Under the Branch Licensing Policy (1990-95), opening of branches of Public Sector Banks Including Regional Rural Banks is a continuous process and hence it is not possible to project number of branches that will be opened in these districts.

[English]

Investigation Into Bofors Case

416. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI ANAND RATNA
MAURYA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI LOKANATH CH-
OUDHURY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the Bofors case currently under investigation

both in Switzerland and India; and

(b) the specific steps taken by the government to expedite the process of investigation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Bofors case is being actively pursued by the CBI both in India and abroad.

(b) the gist as well as a copy of the order of the supreme Court of India in regard to certain petitions on the Bofors matter has been expeditiously communicated to Swiss authorities. Suitable legal action is also being taken by the CBI in regard to the petitions recently filed in the Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court of India.

**Loan from ADB and IFC for funding
Haldia Petrochemical Complex**

417. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any specific step to secure loan the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for funding the Haldia Petrochemical Complex in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to secure necessary foreign exchange for the Haldia Project from other sources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Asian Development Bank and International Finance

Corporation have been requested to finance the Haldia Petrochemical Complex in West Bengal.

(b) The responses of both International Finance Corporation and Asian Development Bank are still awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Loan waiver Scheme

418. **SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan waived by the various banks under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 so far, State-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned and released under the Scheme to the banks so far; and

(c) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The total amount of debt relief provided under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) scheme, 1990 as on 11.11.1991 by Public Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks was Rs. 7711 crores. The State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

(b) Rs 1156 crores have been sanctioned and released under the Scheme to the Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks. In addition to this, Cooperative banks have been sanctioned and released Rs.

1266 crores by way of grants from the Central Government and Rs. 1289 crores as loans by Rural Development.

(c) It is expected that the remaining amount will be provided in the current and the next financial year.

STATEMENT

State-wise amount of debt relief provided under the Agricultural Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 as on 11.11.1991.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88,321
2.	Arunachal Pradesh ²¹⁶	
3.	Assam	12,081
4.	Bihar	81,975
5.	Goa	440
6.	Gujarat	49,942
7.	Haryana	23,242
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,572
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	838
10.	Karnataka	48,994
11.	Kerala	16,052
12.	Madhya Pradesh	47,178
13.	Maharashtra	77,482
14.	Manipur	1,294
15.	Meghalaya	1,677
16.	Mizoram	265
17.	Nagaland	1,034
18.	Orissa	38,556
19.	Punjab	19,307
20.	Rajasthan	56,213

21.	Sikkim	268
22.	Tamil Nadu	53,232
23.	Tripura	2,414
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,04,433
25.	West Bengal	37,441
26.	Chandigarh	1,007
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33
28.	Daman & Diu	11
29.	Delhi	436
30.	Lakshadweep	3
31.	Pondicherry	1,065
32.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	104
Total		7,71,126

[English]

Registration of Sub-Brokers in Stock Exchanges

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

(a) whether the Stock Exchanges have introduced a scheme of registration of sub-brokers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of sub-brokers registered so far, State-wise ;and

(d) whether unemployed graduates are given preference in registration of sub-brokers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Government have recently asked the Stock Exchanges to introduce a scheme of registration of sub-brokers.

(b) The main features of the scheme are given in the attached statement.

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

(d) The registration of sub-brokers will be done by the Stock Exchanges as per the qualifications prescribed in this behalf.

STATEMENT*Main features of the Scheme of registration of sub-brokers*

(i) Stock Exchange shall levy the following refundable fees for registration of a sub-broker:

(a) Bombay Stock Exchange.	: Rs. 10,000/-
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(b) Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Madras, Kanpur and Cochin Stock Exchanges.	: Rs. 5,000/-
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(c) Other Exchanges	: Rs. 3,000/-
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(ii) Stock Exchanges shall cancel registration of a sub-broker if he has been found contravening or evading any of the Rules, Bye-laws and Regulations of a Stock Exchange;

stock & Exchange Board of India.

(e) The applicant should give the reference of two persons one of whom should be the manager of a scheduled bank with whom the applicant has an account.

Export of MICA Scrap

420. SHRIMATI BHAVANA
CHIKHLIA:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

(iii) A registered sub-broker shall not operate through more than one member of a Stock Exchange;

(iv) A sub-broker shall be required to maintain books of account and other documents such as register of transactions, clients ledger, cash book, pass book and documents register;

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(v) Qualifications:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the private sector mineral exporting companies to decanalise the export of mica scrap in order to regain its lost market;

(a) He should be not less than twenty-one years of age

(b) He has not been convicted of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) He has not been at any time expelled or declared a defaulter by any other Stock Exchange.

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

(d) He has passed at least the 12th standard or an equivalent examination. In respect of existing sub-brokers, the educational qualification may be relaxed by the

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from mica trade requesting for decanalisation of mica scrap.

(c) Export policy in respect of mica scrap has been reviewed by the Government and it has been decided to continue the present export policy in respect of mica scrap.

Upgradation of Jamnagar City in Gujarat

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from various trade-unions and other organisations for the upgradation of Jamnagar city of Gujarat for House Rent Allowance purposes;

(b) if so, the time by which the demand for upgradation of Jamnagar city is likely to be conceded; and

(c) the number of cities in the country which have been upgraded during the last three years, State-wise?

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

(b) A decision on the demand would be taken only after the final population figures on the basis of 1991 Census become available;

(C) Statewise details are as under:-

<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>No. of cities</i>
1. A & N Island	1
2. Andhra Pradesh	6
3. Assam	2
4. Bihar	2
5. Chandigarh	1

6. Gujarat	6
7. Haryana	1
8. Karnataka	3
9. Kerala	1
10. M.P.	7
11. Maharashtra	3
12. Punjab	2
13. Rajasthan	7
14. Tamil Nadu	8
15. Uttar Pradesh	5
16. West Bengal	2

Total	57
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Lok Adalts

422. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Lok Adalts were held in the country during the period from January 1, 1991 to October 31, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof, state and Union territory-wise;

(c) the number of cases which came before such Adalats and the number of cases disposed of;

(d) the expenditure incurred on holding such Lok Adalts; and

(e) the target for holding the Lok Adalats during the years 1991 and 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). As per information available, 830 Lok Adalats were held between 1st January, 1991 to 31 October, 1991 in various States and Union Territories. A statement showing the details is attached.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(e) Lok Adalats are voluntary efforts for settlement of disputes through conciliatory process. They are being organised by the state Legal Aid and Advice Boards and District Legal Aid Committees from time. No target, as such, can be fixed for holding Lok Adalats in different parts of the country during the years 1991 and 1992.

STATEMENT

THE LOK ADALATS HELD (STATE AND UNION TERRITORY-WISE) DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1991 TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1991.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Lok Adalats Held</i>
STATES		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	7
3.	Goa	2
4.	Gujarat	108
5.	Haryana	75
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	53
9.	Kerala	7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	57
11.	Mizoram	1
12.	Orissa	317
13.	Rajasthan	10
14.	Tamil Nadu	29
15.	Tripura	2

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Lok Adalats Held</i>
16.	Uttar Pradesh	146
II. Union Territories		
17.	Delhi	2
18.	Pondicherry	1
Total		830

Non-payment of Interest on deposits by DLP

423. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Action Line Column of the Hindustan Times dated June 4, 1991 under caption "A World of Wisdom" wherein it has been stated that the Patna District Forum under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has given a ruling that DLF should pay interest to the unsuccessful applicants on the amount it held for a number of months;

(b) if so, whether the DLF Universal Limited has since paid interest to all unsuccessful applicants;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ensure the payments of interest to all the applicants;

(d) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has completed the enquiry it was holding against the DLF Universal Limited; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) MS DLF Universal Limited have not paid interest to all unsuccessful applicants as they have contended that under the terms and conditions of the scheme they were not required to pay such interest.

(c) to (e). The reports submitted by the Director General Investigation & Registration in the matter of M/S. DLF Universal Ltd. are to come up before the MRTTP Commission for hearing on 22nd November, 1991. The MRTTP Commission, being a quasi-judicial body is empowered to take necessary action under the provisions of the MRTTP Act, 1969.

Cotton Mills in Co-Operative Sector

424. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cotton Mills in the Co-operative Sector at present, State:

(b) whether these mills are able to fulfil the demand of handloom and powerloom industries;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to set up new mills at Ranchi in Bihar, Deoria and Balia Districts of Uttar Pradesh and Cuttack district of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the number of such mills likely to be set up in these states during the Eighth five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There are 120 Mills as per Statement attached.

(b) Apart from the Mills in Co-operative sector demand of Handloom and Powerloom industries is also met by Mills in other sectors; private, public sector mills etc.

(c) Proposal for setting up new mills at Ranchi in Bihar or Deoria and Balia in U.P., or Cuttack District of Orissa in Co-operative Sector is not pending with the Government.

(d) Question does not arise.

State-wise Number of cotton/Man-made fibre Textile mills and fabrics weaving units in the co-operative sector as on 30th September, 1991 has been as below:

<i>State</i>	<i>No of Co-operative Mills.</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	9
Assam	1
Bihar	3
Gujrat	5
Haryana	1
Karnataka	8
Kerala	4
Madhya Pradesh	3

1	2
Maharashtra	35
Orissa	10
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	3
Tamil Nadu	19
Uttar Pradesh	11
West Bengal	1
Pondicherry	1
	120

National Housing Bank Scheme to Mop up Black Money

425. SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched the National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposits) scheme to mop up the black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the public response to the scheme so far is satisfactory;

(d) if not, the changes contemplated in the scheme ;

(e) the amount of black money mopped

up so far under the scheme; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to completely mop up black money?

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

(b) National Housing Bank (NHB) has launched on October 1, 1991, a Scheme to mop up Black Money known as "National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposits) Scheme, 1991".

In terms of the scheme notified, a person may deposit an amount, minimum being Rs. 10,000/-thereafter in multiples of Rs. 1,000/-, in any of the designated branches of the 9 banks appointed for the purpose. 40% of the amount so deposited is to be credited to a Special Fund constituted for the purpose. The fund shall be utilised for the purpose of financing slum clearance and low cost housing for the poor. The balance 60% of the deposit may be withdrawn by the depositor without any lock-in period by submitting an application in the prescribed format. The 60% amount is payable to the depositor by way of a crossed account payee cheque. The designated branches shall also issue a certificate of withdrawal in respect of the 60% amount withdrawn by the depositor. The depositor is extended certain immunities under the Voluntary Deposits (Immunities & Exemptions) Act, 1991. In terms of the said Act, the person making deposit under the scheme shall not be required to disclose the nature and source of the deposit; no enquiry or investigation shall be initiated against the depositor merely because he had made the deposit; and the fact that the deposit has been made by him shall also be inadmissible as evidence in any proceedings relating to any offence except under the Indian Penal Code, Narcotics Protection and Psychotropic Substances Act, Terrorist &

Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act and Prevention of Corruption Act.

(c) to (e). NHB has reported that as per reports submitted by various banks, the amount received under the Scheme till 17th November, 1991 stood at Rs. 19. 57 crores.

(f) Government is seized of the problem of existence of black money in the economy and takes various steps from time to time to overcome it.

Setting up of Commodity Management Board

426. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are examining a proposal to set up Commodity Management Board for export and import of agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, whether a final decision has been taken in this regard;

(c) if so, the date by which the Commodity Management Board is likely to be set up and the details of its proposed set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). There is such a proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Agriculture.

[Translation]

One-Rank-One-Pension Scheme

427. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Committee set up to go into the one-rank one-pension scheme has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations of the Committee and the decision taken by the government thereon; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). The High Level Empowered Committee constituted by the Government to review the difficulties faced by pre 1.1.1986 Defence Pensioners and, *inter alia*, examine the demand for One Rank One Pension is required to submit its report by 31.12.1991.

[English]

Defence Equipment Supplies from USSR

428. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether difficulties have arisen in procuring defence supplies including spares from the Soviet Union as per Indo Soviet Protocols after the recent changes in the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure free flow of the supplies and spares so that our Defence capability is not affected?

THE MINISTER DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). The political and economic changes taking place in the Soviet Union could create dislocations in our bilateral Defence Cooperation arrangements. Govt. are, however, maintaining continuous contact with the Soviet authorities to ensure a smooth flow of supplies. Simultaneously,

Government are also pursuing measures to meet essential requirements from other sources abroad and through indigenous production facilities.

Redemption of Gold Pledged with Bank of England

429. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan taken by the Reserve Bank of India against gold pledged with the Bank of England during July, 1991;

(b) the amount repaid so far to redeem the pledged gold;

(c) the steps, if any, taken by the Union Government to bring back the pledged gold; and

(d) the time by which the pledged gold will be brought back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Loans taken against the collateral of gold transferred to Bank of England, London were equivalent to Rs. 1037 crores.

(b) The loans taken by pledging gold as indicated in (a) above have been fully discharged.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank of India has been requested to chalk out a plan to bring all the gold back and to initiate a process of bringing back gold in instalments taking into account the level of currency reserves and security considerations for such transactions.

[Translation]

Irregularities In Advancing and Waiving of Loans by Nationalised Banks

430. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding irregularities in grant and waiving of loans by nationalised banks in Ranchi (Bihar), Deoria and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh and Cuttack district of Orissa during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the number of officers found guilty; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (f). The complaints relating to sanctioning, disbursement and waiver of loans and alleged irregularities by nationalised banks received from various parts of the country including those from Ranchi (Bihar), Deoria and Ballia (U.P.) and Cuttack (Orissa), by Government and RBI are taken up with the concerned public sector banks for remedial action. As regards write off of bad debts and losses and compromise proposals, RBI has advised the banks to delegate powers to its various functionaries for speedier disposal of such cases. During course of inspection of banks, RBI also comes across various deficiencies prevailing in banks

regarding credit appraisal and other matters. Appropriate action in accordance with the laid down rules and procedures is taken by banks against the employees including officers who are found guilty.

12.00 hrs

[English]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani) : Is the Home Minister making a statement on Varanasi?

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister has come to me and has said that his statement is ready. I said that he should give me a copy and then only will I allow. He is ready.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am calling one after the other. First Shri K. Venkatgiri Gowda.

PROF. K. VENKATGIRI GOWDA (Bangalore South) : I would like to raise a point with regard to the damage caused to the people and the economy of Karnataka by the fury of the cyclonic rains and storms. As everybody knows cyclonic storms and rains lashed Karnataka in October and November this year. The rains were both continuous and torrential. As the saying goes, it did not rain; but poured. The worst affected segments were the low-lying areas of the State. The rivers were in spate and the floods damaged the houses and crops on the banks of the rivers causing incalculable damage to crops and property and death of cattle and sheep. The loss due to floods and rains estimated to be over Rs. 75 crores.

Quite apart from this, the Bangalore city is the worst affected. Over one third of the population of the city lives in slums and

squatter settlements. These slums and squatter settlements consist of houses with muds walls and thatched roofs. Gales blew off the thatched roofs and the incessant rains caused the collapse of the mud walls. These rendered the inmates homeless. I visited some of these areas braving heavy rains. It was a heart-rending sight to see the slum dwellers and their children exposing their bodies to violent gales and lashing rains. Those who were close to temples and Government buildings took shelter there. But such buildings were not many. Those who were far from these buildings had to sit or sleep with the rain with drenched clothes. This has occasioned deep anguish.

Poverty and destitution are there in abundance in India and more so in Bangalore. The torrential rains aggravated poverty and destitution. Many innocent lives were lost not only because of cold wind and weather but also because of the collapse of several buildings. Many took ill and are undergoing treatment. Even the medical aid given to them is scanty and ineffectual. In fact it is a sight for saturns and saddists to see and enjoy with gusto.

Owing to paucity of financial resources the Government of Karnataka could not provide adequate relief. For Bangalore alone Government needs Rs. 20 crores for relief and rehabilitation of the victims. Apart from this, the Government needs about Rs. 60 crores for relief in other areas of the State. Unless a major part of this amount is given to the Government of Karnataka the victims of cyclonic fury have to remain destitutes and the economy of the State will have to remain crippled. Delhi makes promises to Karnataka. But Karnataka cannot live on promises. I appeal to the Union Government to make a substantial grant to the Government of Karnataka to enable it to rehabilitate the victims of cyclonic fury and restore the economy of Karnataka to normal health.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): I have given a similar notice. A lot of damage has been caused particularly in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore. Many lives have been lost and houses have been damaged and the entire crop has been damaged. Especially the paddy crop at the time of harvest is damaged. Yesterday only I have heard that a token amount of compensation is sanctioned to Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu and Karnataka has not been considered at the time of sanctioning of some token grant. In the mean time, on the instructions of the Prime Minister, the Railway Minister Shri Jaffer Sharief visited the entire area. I hope that he has already submitted the report about the damage caused to these three districts in these natural calamities. I would request the Central Government to send an expert committee immediately to find out the actual amount of damage caused. In the mean time a token grant of compensation may be sanctioned for the people who are very much affected by the flood and natural calamities.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam) : I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government to treat these flood damages in the areas of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Karnataka as a natural calamity.

Under this, they have been assisting Rajasthan and Bihar, and the Government of India has taken full responsibility without asking the States to give any assistance. In the same manner, these three States should be taken for reconstruction of the communication network and also for damage to standing crops, etc.

Now I will put before your kind honour that due to unprecedented and torrential rains and floods in the districts of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, thousands of people were ruined. Cattle, sheep,

etc., were completely washed away by the floods. Lakhs of acres of standing crops—each acre costing Rs. 8,000 were completely damaged or ruined. Roads, telecommunication network, electricity and water supply were completely ruined in Nellore, Tirupati, Chittoor, Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh. The so-called Government of India have not rushed any aid so far either to Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh. Even big cities like Tirupati were marooned. The people could not come out from the marooned places.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to tackle this thing on a war footing and rush medicines and all the required aid to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. This should be treated on a natural calamity basis. The South Indian States are being given a step-motherly treatment. (*Interruptions*) Even though the Prime Minister is coming from the South India, he has not thought about this flood situation which has seriously and completely affected the coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. We are going to take it up very seriously.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundergarh)
: Sir, I was arrested....

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, I have received your notice of privilege motion. I have to find out the facts. I am looking into it. You had a discussion with the Secretary-General also. Please do not raise it now. After we got the facts, we will deal with it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have written a letter to you and with that letter I have sent an investigation report along with the facts and figures.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You don't have to mention about the letters written to me. Please follow the rules.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am talking about the report. The report which I have received, states that it was propagated in recent bye-election that the Prime Minister has won the elections with record votes. But the other side of this report points out about the rigging of poll. A Congress leader who is an M.L.A. there stated:

[*English*]

"It was heavy polling and peaceful rigging."

[*Translation*]

According to this report, from the very beginning of the electoral process, no candidate was allowed to file his nomination and some people were seen standing outside. The....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, you have been discussing it regularly. It is not proper. In this way, objections can be raised against you too. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: This issue is related to the constituency of the Prime Minister of the country. It is a very important issue. It is a blot on the face of the democracy of the country because heavy rigging has taken place in the constituency of the Prime Minister. It is up to the Prime Minister as to how to remove this black spot. My submission is that this issue should be investigated.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Sir, I may also kindly be allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called for the information.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Sir, it is a serious matter. She was arrested and police have not intimidated. She may please be allowed to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for the information.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot just take decision without information.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Members who are speaking on behalf of the Member probably do not know the facts. You have received the facts only when you were sitting with the lady Member on the bench. The letter which she has written to me is in my possession. I have read the letter and I shall have to take a decision as to whether it constitutes a breach of privilege or not only after getting the information. I will be the first person to protect the privilege of the Members. As I am having some doubt about it, I have called for the information. I will take a decision after I receive the facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong) : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the

Government to the total failure of the Postal Department. The postal employees in the whole of the North-Eastern region are on strike and we do not receive any letters or anything of that kind. Even the Government offices are affected.

Sir, in 1989, the Communications Department had given special duty allowance to the Telecommunication staff and not to the Postal staff and negotiations had been going on between the Postal staff and the Government. But till today, nothing has been done. The case was withdrawn from the Supreme Court again only to be filed in the CAT, Guwahati Bench. This is only delay tactics on the part of the Communications Department. Sir, I urge upon the Communications Department to look into the matter. The whole North-Eastern region is without letters affecting not only the people there, the citizens of India but also the Department of the Government itself. So, I urge upon the Government for immediate negotiations with the Postal staff of the North-Eastern region.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to the continuing strike of service doctors. Ten thousand service doctors representing various bodies such as the CGHS, Delhi Administration, Indian Railway Medical Service, Indian Ordnance Factories Health Service, DTC, DESU, etc. have been on strike for the last several days. And the distressing part is that the issue is very straight forward. Tikkoo Committee was constituted in 1989 when, as far as I can recall, Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha was the Health Minister. At that time, the Government and the doctors entered into a Memorandum of Settlement signed by both. It was not an ordinary Committee. It was a high-powered Committee comprising of experts from health management, experts from personnel management and it was almost accepted that the recommendations of this Committee would be accepted. But

surprisingly, after the submission of its report which I have read and which is by and large very sound, I find that it makes recommendations in respect of standard promotion pattern for the service doctors. A very important recommendation which it makes is about setting up of a Medical Board on the lines of the Excise Board and the Telecom Board. I am sure that if this Board would be set up, it would deal with very many grievances of service doctors on a continuing basis. Subsequent Health Ministers have strongly recommended for it like Mr. Shakeelur Rehman, Mr. Rafique Alam and all the Health Ministers. I have seen their papers and their personal letters written to the Prime Minister and yet, this matter continues to hang on fire despite their attempt to have a negotiated settlement. Nothing has turned out and it is only under great compulsion and forced by circumstances, they have gone on strike. I do not command a strike by doctors. No one feels happy about a strike by doctors and many of those doctors whom I have met are very senior ones who are on the point of retirement. They have six months to go for retirement and they virtually stake their whole career. They say that they also feel unhappy. But we find that inspite of repeated assurances over a period of years, nothing is happening.

So, I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to take this up on a very urgent basis and see that no one stands on prestige. It is not a question of prestige. It affects the health services throughout the country. And basically, the recommendations of the Tikkoo Committee ought to be accepted. But the office memorandum of 14th November negates those recommendations and even districts them. It has added to their grievances.

MR. SPEAKER : Advaniji, the Minister has spoken to me. He is going to make a statement, maybe on Monday. Then it can be discussed and we will take it up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : I may please to allowed to speak on this because they came to me also. I am told that 250 hospitals in the country are not working; 1,000 medical centres and dispensaries are also not working. We can imagine the suffering of the patients. I appreciate the great difficulty that is being caused. But Sir, the amazing thing is that the Government is not even concerned to have a dialogue with them. The Minister has not spoken to them in spite of reported requests. The Prime Minister is not giving any appointment to them. He cannot meet them, although they belong to an important section of the community. They are government servants but they cannot have a discussion with anybody. Subject to correction, I am told that the total financial involvement is Rs. 2.5 crore per year. Just two and a half crores only . But it seems that the Government has now taken it as a prestige issue. Today the situation is so critical. I strongly impress upon them that it is very unfortunate that the patients are suffering. I had appealed to the doctors that they should try to call off their strike as soon as possible. But I understand that instead of trying to meet them and talk to them, the Government is taking rather provocative action. The Secretary of the Department is issuing directions and giving information which goes totally contrary to the Committee's recommendations which have already been accepted by the Government. Mr. Rafeeq Alam, who was the Health Minister and who was in the Congress and Shri Shakil-ur-Rahman, your friendly Health Minister had strongly recommend these. They said that during their regime these recommendations were accepted and were going to be implemented. I find that it is the question of status with which they are concerned. I appeal to the doctors also to call off their strike and I demand that the Government should immediately start a dialogue and negotiations with them. I am sure if the Government and the Minister sit with them and talk to them, they will call off their strike and the negotiations will be

completed. Let the Minister make a start. He must consider the feelings of the people and the feelings of this House.

[*Translation*]

SHRIHARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we express our sympathy to doctors on behalf of the Janata Dal. We support the views expressed by the Leader of the Opposition party and Shri Somnath Chatterjee. As far as I know like the previous Health Ministers, the present Health Minister too is sympathetic to them. This has turned into a very complicated issue. Those who are administrators and belong to the non-doctor-cadre do not want to attach importance to doctors. The amount of Rs. two and a half crore does not matter here. This is the vital question here whether doctors would be able to render their services to the people with honour or not. I would like you to go through the memorandum and then only you will get its true picture. And the picture will show that the administrative authorities create such circumstances so that they may be able to let down the doctors. Such attempts are frequently made. The Government should have a clear stand on the TIKKU Committee or any other committee and the doctors must be treated at par with I.A.S. and bureaucrats. The Government should clarify its position in this regard.

What is the stand on these two? Doctors and Engineers both are equal. Unless some doctor takes over as Health Secretary in the Health Ministry, this problem cannot be solved. I would like the Health Minister to give a statement day after tomorrow and resolve the problem. The doctors have informed me that the Health Minister is totally sympathetic to them. I, therefore, do not understand as to why the Government is not able to accept their demands.

MR. SPEAKER : When Ministers make statements in the House, no question is

allowed to be asked on that statement but I would try that at least 2-3 questions could be asked after the statement of the Health Minister.

[*English*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I add my voice simply in one sentence to the points raised by my friends here.

MR. SPEAKER : It is quite highlighted, don't worry. Allow others to speak.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I would like to submit that by Monday, when he will make the Statement, the Minister should settle the issue so that the doctors resume their duty. On Monday we do not want to hear that the strike is still going on.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, due to the floods there has been a heavy damage to the life and property of the people, particularly the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu have suffered a great loss as their standing crop is completely destroyed. Roads, irrigation canals and bridges have been destroyed and they cannot be used until they are properly repaired. Thousands of houses and huts were completely collapsed and more than hundred people have lost their lives. Rough estimates reveal that Rs. 340 crores is immediately required to undertake relief measures in order to restore the affected areas to their original condition.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken relief measures on a warfooting but the State Government is facing financial problems. It is implementing prohibition programme because of which it is incurring a heavy loss of revenues. So far no Central team has visited the affected areas. I request the Government of India to send a Central team of officials to the affected areas to

assess the real damage and at the same time adequate funds may be released to assist the State Government to undertake the relief measures.

MR. SPEAKER : I request the Government to make a Statement on the flood situation in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur) : Sir, in my constituency...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked the Minister to make a Statement. You have got more than what you need.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Thousands of houses have been collapsed in my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER : Government is yours. You can talk to Government also.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : In my constituency 70,000 houses have been collapsed. Out of these, 20,000 houses have collapsed completely and the remaining 50,000 houses have been partly damaged. The estimated cost is more than Rs. 200 crores.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want? I have already said that the Government will make a Statement.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Seven tanks have been breached. The victims are taking shelter in Government buildings like the school veranda, etc. I request the Government to kindly send some relief amount from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to the State of Karnataka so that at least some shelter is given to the poorest of the poor people of the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Sir, I wanted to inform the House, through you, that Shri Balram Jakhar and a team of officials are visiting the three States of Andhra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry also, over this weekend for assessing the damage. (*Interruptions*)

Weekend means tomorrow only.

Meanwhile, immediately certain money is released, Rs. 7 crores, to Tamil Nadu today only as an interim measure. After he comes back, he would definitely make a Statement and give information to the House.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North) Sir, about earthquake, no statement has come.

MR. SPEAKER : I am allowing the same thing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House to a very important event. On the 20th October a blot from the blue fell and entire Northern India was in the grip of the tremor of the earthquake took the lives of thousands of people which led to the life-tolls and rendered homeless to thousands of people belonging to the regions neighbouring to the Himalayas especially Uttar Kashi in Uttar Pradesh. The people suffered a heavy loss and even after passing the full one month....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-
DURI: Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will

allow you. Don't be so impatient. I will do it after the other.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : It is regrettable that even after passing one month the Uttar Pradesh Government did not get the required funds from the Centre for providing relief and assistance to the victims. The only thing, I submit that an all-party committee of the House should be appointed to make an assessment of the losses and the reasonable amount of the aid must be given immediately to the victims.

At the same time, some administrative hurdle has also emerged following the snow-fall, uninterrupted earth tremours and people's lying in the open ground outside their homes. There is no security arrangement for them. Due to such circumstances, the local officers are trying to go on leave or seeking their transfer to the plain areas or taking compulsory retirement. Therefore, the administrative unit involved in the relief work has weakened. I want to suggest that in addition to the all party committee of the House, an all party Parallel Relief Committee should also be appointed and the administrative action of the Relief work should be taken under its supervision.

The other important issue attached to this is the Tehri Dam Project. People say that there have been four cracks in the dam which is belied by the Department. It is also said that in case of the recurrence of such earth-tremours, the project will suffer greater damages and in the event of its damages, the entire north India will be at the verge of devastation. The Government therefore, should discuss these two issues simultaneously and make a statement before the House and it should be discussed here and one guidance on behalf of all parties in the House should be given to the Government. Relief work should be operated through the Paral-

lel All Party Relief Committee of both the State and the Centre. With these suggestions, I want to draw the attention of the Government to this calamity.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. I can understand your anxiety but we can do it one after the other.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI (Garhwal) : I won't repeat what the previous speaker has said. I would only add a few more things.

Firstly, we are grateful to the Prime Minister that he went to Uttar Kashi and met the people and promised aid of Rs. 70 crore. Unfortunately, nothing of it has gone so far. I therefore request the Prime Minister to kindly give this money as early as possible and if, as some people say, that it has been given, then it should be made clear, in what form and how it has gone.

A Minister from Centre went there and promised tin sheets worth Rs. 20 lakhs and that it will be sent within 48 hours. I have just come from there and I came to know that nothing has reached so far.

Another Minister went there and promised Rs. 7 lakhs worth of seeds but nothing has reached there.

I would like to convey the feelings of the people there that there is no point in promising them help and sending nothing. These are only vote bank gimmicks. We are in trouble there. Around 800 people have died there. If anybody wants to give us help, then it should be done properly.

I therefore request that the aid which is being promised should be given quickly and promptly so that people should get it before the snowfall.

I would also like to say something about the Tehri Dam. I support what my friend has said. There are reports that there were some cracks which have been filled up quietly and the tell-tale marks have been obliterated. I suggest a proper and thorough enquiry should be made on this.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last month's earthquake had caused devastating effect in the Uttar Kashi district and the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh. Sir, the Winter Season has started and the people are homeless. Men, women and children are suffering. They need immediate relief and rehabilitation.

But, unfortunately, as we have been told, the Government of Uttar Pradesh is doing it in a partism manner. It is a human cause and it should not be done in a partisan manner. The Zila Parishad was not involved in the relief operation work; it is being done by the party workers. The Government's relief operation is being done by the party workers. The Central Government, which has given assistance to the Uttar Pradesh Government to combat the situation, should come out with a statement what assistance has been provided to the Uttar Pradesh Government for this purpose and how it has been distributed to the people. What action has been taken?

MR. SPEAKER : You please take your seat now.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: My request is that it is not a question of this party or that party; it is a question of human sufferings. So, all human sufferings ought to be combined together. *(Interruptions)* The Government should discuss it with all the political parties here. The Zila Parishad should be involved in this process. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not necessary for you to speak again. I am directing the Government to make a statement on this issue. I must bring to the notice of this House that the Government has already indicated that they are going to make a statement on this point. But I would request the Minister to convey to the concerned Minister that the points which are raised here may also be taken into consideration leaving aside the controversial part of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Khanduri, you again got up. It is not necessary for you to speak again.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : The rubber cultivators of Kerala are facing a serious problem. The price of natural rubber has been reduced; it has fallen to Rs. 80-70. The cost of production of rubber is very high. Last year, the rubber imported by the Government was released to the market. This has also caused a serious development in the rubber industry. The price of rubber fixed last year was not at all sufficient. The rubber cultivators have submitted a representation to the Minister; they also met him and apprised him of the serious development. I request the Minister to take necessary urgent steps to tackle this problem. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : If one hon. Member has spoken, it is enough.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: The Minister is here. I request him to reply to these points, because it is a serious problem

being faced by the rubber cultivators in Kerala.

SHRI P C THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) :
This is a rubber sheet.

MR. SPEAKER : You should not have brought it to the House. You are flouting the rules.

SHRI P C THOMAS: This is a very serious problem. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : May I request to the hon. Minister to control his Members. They do not understand what they are trying to do here. Please take your seat. You are holding the House to ransom. Your matter has been raised. The Minister is very kindly getting up and answering it. And even then you want to raise the same thing.

SHRI P C THOMAS: I am only supplementing what he has stated.

MR. SPEAKER : Even after the Minister has responded immediately, you want to speak. Mr. Thomas, you are not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. P.C. Thomas, Prof. K.V. Thomas and other hon. Members were with me when I visited Cochin and Kottayam. Mr. Ramesh Chennithala was also there.

Immediately, I directed that the STC will start buying RMA-5 grade rubber although it is not part of the price support scheme. We have so far purchased all the RMA-5 grade rubber which has been offered, about 924 tonnes. I want to assure the House and through this House the growers of Kerala

that every single ounce or kilo of RMA- 5 grade rubber which is offered to STC depots will be purchased by STC. Secondly, yesterday, although the trigger point has not been reached, in view of the representations made by the hon. Members, I have also directed STC to buy RMA-4 grade rubber, which is a superior quality rubber. Every single kilo RMA-4 grade rubber which is offered will be purchased by STC.

There is a problem of ungraded rubber. There is no support price scheme for ungraded rubber. I have spoken to the Chief Minister of Kerala. The STC will help. The best course is, ungraded rubber, which is lower quality rubber, which is about 6000 to 8000 Metric Tonnes which is causing a problem, should be purchased by the Rubber Marketing Federation of Kerala. I have spoken to the Chief Minister of Kerala. I am willing to help. The Chief Minister also said that he would look into the matter. I think the problem is well under control. Every kilo of RMA-4 and RMA-5 grade rubber will be purchased by the STC. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, Probably the hon. Members are agitated. I request you to meet them and hear what they have to say and do the needful.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to hear anything. It is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to hear. If you are unable to understand what I have said I cannot help you.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing of what he says will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRIDILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, here I would like to draw the attention of the House to one or two important issues. Many of the tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan are stricken with severe famine and drought, but the state Governments are least concerned. As a result of that no relief work is being operated there. So the condition of the people there has become very miserable. The people have neither food to eat nor any employment there. The cattle too are not getting grass and drinking water. I, therefore request the House through you to send a Parliamentary team there to find out the actual condition of those regions. (*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Bhuria, Sufficient Relief work is going on there. You and I belong to the same regions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Pandeya, they are not the relief works. They are rather works being done under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. Sir, I would like to point out that once the Chief Minister held a meeting. He stated in the meeting that if the B.J.P. did not win, all the work will be stopped. It came true. The B.J.P. did not win there and they stopped all the works. The condition is very serious there. (*Interruptions*)

I am not talking about Vidisha. Rather, I am talking about Jhabua and Ratlam Food is not being made available there. Cattle are not getting grass there. All the work which was being done in the past, has been stopped. The only thing I request you that the relief work should be started there immediately, so that the people there may be relieved of drought and famine.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : Terrorist

activities are now on increase in Maharashtra. After the bomb blast in Ray-Road, Kalwa and Malad Railway Stations, the horrifying incident in a running suburban railway train on the 8th November, 1991 at Kalyan has claimed 12 lives. In Bombay's congested population and especially the suburban railway trains which cater nearly to half the nation's commuters and are overcrowded, the terrorists have found a vulnerable target and the Government have deplorably failed to prevent or curb the menace which shows lack of vigilance even after the previous blast.

I demand a statement by the Home Minister as to what steps are being taken to prevent occurrence of such incidents. However, there was an appalling absence of any crisis management arrangements at Kalyan. Only because of right steps by voluntary organisations the fatal chaos could be partially avoided as there was complete collapse of the administrative machinery.

The compensation offered to the kinds of the deceased and the injured is so meagre that it amounts to cruel joke. Railways have paid Rs. 5,000 to the kins of the deceased and Rs. 1,000 to the injured. It needs to be increased immediately. I therefore also demand a statement from the Railway Minister.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : We have read in the newspapers stating that the Prime Minister made an announcement on the 19th of November that two National Commissions would be set up. I am a little confused.

My dear Parliamentary Minister, kindly hear me. (*Interruptions*)..

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister pay his attention to what the hon. Member is saying.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: As the Prime Minister is not here, I request the

Parliamentary Minister to hear what I am saying. I am sure my friend Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya would also be saying on this.

This announcement about the formation of two National Commissions does not spell out as to what had happened to the National Commission on Women Act, 1990, which we all passed here. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is here now. The National Commission on Women Act gave statutory status to the Commission and Statutory rights. We had been fighting for it for a decade. All the parties were committed to that.

Now that being the situation, will these two Commissions have statutory powers? If so, another Act has to be passed. Why are these two things separated? It is difficult to have really one Commission and having two Commissions means, as there is a saying in Bengali, "two many cooks spoil the broth."

I am representing all the women here. All the women were committed to that Act.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur) : Not just the women but also men.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: So also the men. All of us were committed to that Act. Please Immediately go forward in forming the Commission according to that Act and see how it works, and also take our cooperation in doing that.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I am not reiterating any point made by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. I am only saying that we have been pestering the concerned Minister throughout the last Session to make some kind of a commitment on the National Women Commission Act and we have not been able to get any such commitment. It seems that the Minister was most reluctant to implement the Act. Now we find that the

skies are absolutely pouring with Commissions: We have not got one Commission but we have got two Commissions....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you repeating it?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : I feel that these are not Commissions, these are just Committees.

They are not statutory; they are not autonomous. So, let the Government not make a mockery of the term "National Commission on Women". That is my request. Let the Prime Minister make a statement in this House. We want a discussion on this.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum) : Through you I want to draw the attention of the House to a most urgent and important issue concerning Tripura.

In Tripura particularly the tribal heartland of Baramura, Atharamura, Debtamura, Longtarat and Sakhai Tlang, the people there have been suffering from acute food crisis this year. Due to that hundreds of tribal people including children have already died. There is an out break of gastro-entritis. The 'Food for Work' programme has been stopped. The supply of foodstuffs through ration shops is also not there. so people have no use of ration cards. They are selling their ration cards to the moneylenders of the area.

I ask the Central Government to come forward to save these hapless Tribal people. I also urge the Government to send a Parliamentary delegation there to find out the facts for themselves.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khajuraho) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of all the of hon. Members that they should hear me peacefully.

MR. SPEAKER : Please be brief and take care that your speech may not create any unrest.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khajuraho) : During the last bye-elections held throughout the country, Shri Shyamlal Hariji Sharma, a Principal of an English School was our candidate for Agartala Assembly bye-election. He was a person having no enemy. He had no malice with any person. He was of sweet temperament. Nobody could imagine of killing him. No sooner our party determined to choose him a candidate for the Bharatiya Janata Party, threatening calls on telephone started coming to him. Our election agents used to continue consulting the S.P. in this regard. After repeated requests the State Government provided him two plain clothes bodyguards. Before two days of his murder committed on the 13th his bodyguards were changed. Two hours before his murder. While speaking in a Press Conference he has even stated that he is likely to be killed in one way or the other. The Party leaders of the State repeatedly requested the Tripura State Government to arrange police patrol for the Bharatiya Janata Party Candidate also as was being provided to other candidates. It is a matter of surprise that a police van with armed forces was made available for those two Independent candidates who were contesting election from the Agartala constituency but the authorised candidate of our party was not provided any such security arrangements. Lastly what happened is known to all. It is the first incident in the political History of India that an authorised candidate of a National Level Party is denied of providing proper security arrangements. He was holding a corner meeting in a small area in Agartala attended by 15 to 20 persons. Suddenly a bomb blasted and people dispressed to and fro. A

jeep came and stopped there and some persons got down from the jeep and started firing indiscriminately. Our party candidate Shri Sharma was injured and fell down. As soon as he fell down due to injury, some persons mounted on the stage. The shops were open in the night. Thousands among the crowd were watching this incident. He was cut into pieces....

(Interruptions)

Despite the complaint was lodged, no action was taken in this regard. Thereafter, as per the instructions of Shri Joshiji our National Deputy President Shri Vishnu Kant Shastriji and hon. Advaniji rushed there to look into the whole incident.

At that time he also met CPM leader and ex-Chief Minister of Tripura Shri Nirpen Chakravorti and during that meeting he said to hon. Shastriji that he knew the murderers and an ex-Chief Minister also knew the murderer but he was saying that he would not inform the State Government about that. In this respect even the Chief Minister of Tripura has also requested the Central Government because one Minister of that State Shri Shameer Burman has threatened to resign if C.B.I. enquiry is not conducted into this case. Compelled by this threat, the Chief Minister requested the Central Government to send there a powerful team of C.B.I. to enquire into the matter. The murderers and the conspirators should be awarded stringent punishment, regardless of the posts they may be holding

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very shameful if a candidate of a recognised party of a National Level is killed publicly in the largest democracy of the world, while the Election Commission and State Government were informed about it beforehand. I show a picture how a handsome man of 5-7 years was cut into pieces before the eyes of thousands of people. But wrong informations being given

in this regard. In this regard, I shall lay some newspapers on the table of the House...

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, rules do not permit you to do so.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI : If you do not allow, I shall not lay these papers on the Table. It has been reported in the newspapers that our candidate was murdered due to infighting of the Congress Party. (*Interruptions*)

The Chief Minister of Tripura did not want the elections to be held because the Congress candidate of that constituency could be the claimant of the Chief Ministership. Therefore, he wanted that these elections are not held. Therefore,*....hired the murderer to get our candidate killed because our candidate was helpless and two days earlier security was withdrawn deliberately....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is too much. Please conclude now. You are prolonging it.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: They were replaced by other security personnels Mr. Speaker, Sir, the security guards acted as spectators only. They did not open fire on the murderers and when the murderers left the scene of incident they pretended to fire.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission to the Central Government is that a powerful team of C.B.I. should be sent there to enquire into the case three women who became orphan due to murder of that candidate are demanding justice from the Central Government, and the people of that colony are demanding justice from this House. In a democratic country he was cut into pieces in full view the large crowd.

MR. SPEAKER : You should use allocated time. You should not misuse it.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request the Central Government that a CBI team should be sent there as soon as possible and for this propose*.... and Tripura Government be dismissed.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious matter. A statement should be made on it in the House (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the members in the House will agree to it that it is not a matter of party politics and atleast I expect from the Central Government that it will take it seriously without caring for it as to which party is in power there, we are not making a demand for the appointment of any big commission. We are only asking for an inquiry through C.B.I. If you conduct an inquiry the facts will come to light. The Government of Tripura has also made such a demand. Therefore, there is no problem in it. I demand that a CBI enquiry should be ordered without any delay so that the House, all the parties in the House and all Members are satisfied that the Central Government will not reconcile, and will not compromise if such an inhuman attack is made on democracy.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : The democratic process cannot function in this country, if the candidates are killed like this. This is a matter which has to be looked into not from any partism point of view, but for the purpose of maintaining democracy in this country. Therefore, the Government should take appropriate step.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I appreciate the feelings expressed by various hon. Members, as a

Member of Parliament of that region. (*Interruptions*)

Immediately after the incident, the Tripura Cabinet had taken a decision that there should be a CBI enquiry.

I personally met the Home Minister before he left for foreign country and he assured me that CBI inquiry will be made. After that I met the concerned Minister in charge of CBI. He expressed certain difficulties. I met the Prime Minister and also requested him. All that I wanted to say is that the Government of Tripura, as the hon. Member of Opposition has said, is equally concerned. All that I will request you is to please go through the record of what Uma Bhartiji has said. Unless there is an inquiry, there should not be any aspersions on individuals or anybody. It is a fact that some sections of the Press have said that Congress factional fighting is responsible for this. But when someone says on the floor of the House that so and so is responsible, that should not go on record. This is my appeal to you.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is something personal, I will look into that.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : How many people have been asserted in this connection? What action has been taken by Government? Please give this much information....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Khuranaji, whatever information he had sought that has been given.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very serious matter. There is continuous bloodshed in this country. I am sorry that I was not present

here on 20th of this month when the session commenced. On 20th, I was at Sargur and Our hon. Members of Parliament of Sargur must be knowing about this incident. On 11th November six men of scheduled caste were brutally killed at Sargur, (*Interruptions*) Mysore, Karnataka. I personally visited that place on 20th. Six people have been killed there. These killings have been committed in the same way as were committed in Tsundur, hands and feet were tied and heads were cut off and were thrown into the canal. The Prime Minister is not present here. He had called the meeting of Chief Ministers and NIC. I do not want to go into his role in these meetings. It is a serious matter and if the Government does not check it people will loose their faith in the Governments, in administration and in law and order. This incident took place on 11th of this month and I do not want to link anything with this incident as it relates to scheduled castes. A few days ago an incident involving Adivasis took place. I also visited that place. Six Adivasis died of hunger at Balaravi in Karnataka. I also visited that place. There too, the situation is very serious. I think that Government should have made a statement on it. The Minister of Home Affairs or the Minister for state in the Ministry of Home Affairs should have made a statement on this incident. Even the Chief Minister did not visit that place to take stock of the situation. For the first time in the History of India the Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs did not visit after such a big event took place in Tsundur. Inspite of assuring Parliament the special courts have not been constituted. Till now the guilty Government officials have not been arrested. You have allowed discussion for 16 hours to but the result was zero. This incident happened on 11th of this month. The Chief Minister visited the area but did not reach the place where incident took place. in this way the poor would loose their faith in law and order. In this respect I have given notice for adjournment motion. It is not a matter pertaining to any particular party. All parties, including Congress have always supported such issues. So I would like to request you to accept either a adjournment motion or calling attention motion on it. The

Government should be compelled to make a statement. Just now you have referred to three or four issues. I would like that the Government should make a statement on it and the House should consider it. It is my submission to you. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is your opinion about it?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am not immediately responding. I will just get the facts.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I , a Member of Parliament, am saying it. I went there. Have you no confidence in me?.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have full confidence on you.

[English]

Still I will get the facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now papers to be laid on the Table.

12.58 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statements correcting replies to USQ Nos-488 and 2504 Dt. 9-1-1991 and 9.8.1991 regarding Branch recruiting offices of Armed Forces in Charkhi Dadri and Gurgaon and allotment of land to civilians in cantonment areas etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, on behalf of

Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) :-

- (1) (i) Correcting the reply given on the 9th January, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 488 by Shri Bansi Lal, M.P. regarding Branch Recruiting Offices of Armed Forces in Charkhi Dadri and Gurgaon and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library See No. LT-734/91]
- (2) (i) Correcting the reply given on the 9th August, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 2504 by Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, M.P. regarding allotment of land to civilians in cantonment areas and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library See No. LT-735/91]

Statement showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministries during Sessions of Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various Sessions of Lok Sabha:-

- (i) Statement No. XXIX-English Session, 1987 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-736/91]
- (ii) Statement No. XXVI -II Part of Eighth Session, 1987 [Placed in Library *See* No LT- 737/91]
- (iii) Statement No. XXVI -Ninth Session, 1987 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-738/91]
- (iv) Statement No. XXIV-Tenth Session, 1988 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-739/91]
- (v) Statement No. XX-Eleventh Session, 1988 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-740/91]
- (vi) Statement No. XVII-Twelfth Session, 1988 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-741/91]
- (vii) Statement No. XVI-Thirteenth Session, 1989 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-742/91]
- (viii) Statement No. XIII-Fourteenth Session, 1989 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-743/91]
- (ix) Statement No. X-Second Session, 1990 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-744/91]
- (x) Statement No. VI-Third Session, 1990 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-745/91]
- (xi) Statement No. IV- Sixth Session, 1990 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-746/91]
- (xii) Statement No. III- Seventh Session, 1991 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-747/91]
- (xiii) Statement No. II-First Session, 1991 [Placed in Library *See* No LT-748/91]

Eighth Lok Sabha

Ninth Lok Sabha

Tenth Lok Sabha

13.00 hrs

Notifications under Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1991 and Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dalbir Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Remittances of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1991:-

- (i) The India Development Bonds Scheme, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 597 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1991.

- (ii) The India Development Bonds (Amendment) Scheme, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 636 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1991.

- (2) A copy of Remittances in Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 594 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Remittances of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1991.

- (3) A copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 633 (E) in Gazette of India dated

the 24th September, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 79 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. [Placed in Library See No LT-749/91]

- (4) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 1990. [Placed in Library See No LT-750/91]

- (5) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Report of the Nadia Gramin Bank, Nadia, for the year 1989-90 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT-751/91]

- (ii) Report of the Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT-752/91]

Notifications under Finance Act, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): Sir, on behalf of Shri Rameshwar Thakur, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979:-

- (i) G.S.R. 334 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. Nathan M. Shamuyarira, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe and two members of the delegation who visited India from the 5th to 11th July, 1991, from the

payment of foreign travel tax.

- (ii) G.S.R. 340 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, Former President of Tanzania and seven members of the delegation who visited India from the 14th to 16th July, 1991, from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (iii) G.S.R. 529 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives and fifteen members of the delegation who visited India from the 18th to 20th August, 1991, from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (iv) G.S.R. 530(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Relations of the Arab Republic of Egypt and two members of the delegations who visited India from the 11th and 17th August, 1991, from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (v) G.S.R. 534 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Islam A. Karimov, President of the Uzbek

Soviet Socialist Republic and thirty five members of the delegation who visited India from the 17th to 19th August, 1991, from payment of foreign travel tax.

- (vi) G.S.R. 537 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Shahyar M. Khan, Foreign Secretary of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and two members of the delegation who visited India from the 18th to 21st August, 1991, from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (vii) G.S.R. 548(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. A.S.M. Mostafizor Rahman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and five members of the delegation who visited India from the 26th to 29th August, 1991, from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (viii) G.S.R. 559 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Foreign Ministers, Commonwealth Secretary-General, Representative from African National Congress, members and other officials delegations who attended the Meeting of Commonwealth Committee of

Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa held in New Delhi from the 13th to 14th September, 1991, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

- (ix) G.S.R. 560 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, King of Bhutan and Sixteen members of the delegation who visited India from the 9th to 12th September, 1991, from the payment of foreign travel tax. [Placed in Library See No LT- 753/91]

- (5) The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) No. 2 Bill, 1991
- (6) The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1991
- (7) The Voluntary Deposits (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1991
- (8) The Finance (No.2) Bill, 1991

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on 18th September, 1991:-

- (1) The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Bill, 1991
- (2) The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 1991
- (3) The Electricity Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1991

13.00 hrs

[English]

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table eight Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 18th September, 1991:-

13.01 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGLAM): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, 25th November, 1991 will consist of:

- (1) The Central Excises and Customs Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1991
- (2) The Remittances of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1991
- (3) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1991
- (4) The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 1991

1. Consideration of any Item of Govt.

ernment Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Further consideration and passing of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1991.

3. Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1991.

(b) The Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Amendment Bill, 1991.

4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:

(a) The Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

(b) The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in respect of the forthcoming business before the House, I would like to make two submissions. The first is the one that I have made when you had invited the party leaders to your chamber, namely that a mini general election has just now ended and we have been discussing in bits or parts or in piecemeal, the various malpractices that have been witnessed like rigging, booth capturing, violence etc. This only underscores the urgent need to undertake electoral reforms which can make the whole process as foolproof as possible and elections fair and free. I have pointed out that there are three Bills pending before Parliament. They were introduced in the other House on the basis of recommendations made by the Dinesh Goswami Committee. I was surprised and distressed to note that in the List of Business announced by the

Government, of Bills to be taken up, those three were not include. I would like to plead, through you, on this occasion that all the three Bills must be included in this session's business and passed in this session. Of course, much more needs to be done apart from those three bills. But at least these three be there.

The second point that I wish to make is that for a long time, the Union Territory of Delhi has been deprived of any representation. There has been no representation of any kind except for the seven Members in the Lok Sabha, who are unable to do justice to the various kinds of works and services that Delhi needs. It is a State which has enormous problems and those problem were being attended to by the Delhi Municipal Corporation or by the Metropolitan Council, though inadequately. In the Metropolitan Council there was a unanimous demand by all political parties that there should at least be a State Assembly, if not full state-hood. But nothing has been done, in that regard. I would plead on this occasion that future set up of Delhi should be considered in this session and early arrangements made for elections being held in Delhi.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: With your permission, I would like to inform the hon. Leaders of the Opposition..

MR. SPEAKER : would you like to respond now? I think one or two other Members are there.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Yes, But, I think..

MR. SPEAKER : O.K. You complete. You can respond to them later.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, with regard to the three Bills, I would like to inform the hon. Leader of the

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam]

Opposition—I am sure he is aware that these Bills are in Rajya Sabha. In fact, it is a small oversight for which reason it did not get included in the List of Business. We are committed. I have already said it on the floor of the House. The hon. Minister for Law and Justice has also said. We are committed to see that those Bills are brought up and passed. We will try our best to see that it is done in this session. If not we will definitely do it as soon as possible by next session. We are as interested, if not more, as all the parties.

With regard to Delhi we would definitely take it up seriously. (*Interruptions*) Let me finish my statement, Sir, the fundamental right of speech is being curtailed.

The point is that we understand the urgency also, because on the 12th December, we understand that, the issue of Metropolitan Council will come up. We would definitely pay immediate attention to that issue of Delhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, some important subjects have been left, which should be included in the list of business for the next week.

Cores of people are unemployed in the country. Constitution (amendment) bill regarding declaring employment as fundamental right is under consideration for a long time. It must be included in the list of business for the next week.

The construction of Ahmadabad-Delhi broad gauge Railway line is also a very important matter. It should also be discussed. This subject should also be included in the list of business for the next week.

Similarly, the matter regarding provid-

ing assistance for Indira Gandhi Canal, Rajasthan Canal by the Planning Commission should also be considered.

Similarly, the issue of giving constitutional status to Rajasthani language should be considered next week.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that many important subjects have not been discussed. Therefore, these subjects should be included in the list of business for next week.

The prices of essential commodities have been increasing continuously for the last few years. There has been continuous rise in the prices since the present government assumed the office. Today, people are suffering as a result of rise in prices of essential commodities. The Finance Minister had also assured that the prices would come down from October..

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech. Please mention your subject only.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: My submission is that this subject should be included in the list of business for next week and the issue of bringing prices at the level of 1989 should be considered.

Another important subject is that the Prime Minister of Nepal is about to visit India. The issue of Kosi river and western Kosi canal is being raised frequently.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't make speech, state only that this matter should be taken for discussion.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am giving arguments. Mr. Speaker sir, the government of Bihar is not in the position of completing this project. 90% of the work has been completed.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech. Senior members like you are behaving in such a manner. There are many other members who have yet to speak.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: If I do not give logic then how will you accept it? The Minister has assured the House about Western Kosi Canal that due to financial constraints this project will not be suspended. It will provide irrigation facility to 8 1/2 acre land and 90% of this project has been completed. Due to non-completion of ten per cent of the project work, this area is suffering from these facilities. Therefore, it must be included in the list of business for next week.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the government of Bihar is thinking of selling of railway line from Birpur to Chatra in the Himalayan region of the state. It is an unfortunate thing. This action should be stopped immediately.

It is a matter between two countries, therefore, this matter should be considered by the Government of India and Ministry of Railways. This matter should be discussed next week.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need to check increasing prices of essential commodities.
2. Need to use word 'Mumbai' in Hindi and also in English for the city Bombay.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

- (i) Discussion on Annual Reports of the Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner for linguistic minorities.
- (ii) Discussion on Annual Reports of Minorities Commission.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these reports have not been discussed in the House during the last 10 years and therefore, I request that as a

matter of urgency they be taken up during the next week.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following subjects should be included in the list of business for next week:-

- (1) The Central Government should provide sophisticated arms to the State Government to equip the security forces with a view to curb the continuously increasing activities of terrorists in Uttar Pradesh.
- (2) Facilities should be provided in Agra at par with an International Tourist Centre.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI (Garhwal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may kindly be included in the next week's agenda:-

- (1) A comprehensive scheme should be evolved by the Central Government to rehabilitate the people who were hit by the recent earthquake that rocked the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.
- (2) The current earthquake has once again put a question mark on the prospectus of the Tehri Dam project. The Central Government should reconsider the project.

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following item may kindly be included in the next week's agenda:

- (1) There is need to release sufficient funds immediately from the central road fund for completion of the road between Madikeri and Subramanya in Karnataka State.

*(Acquisition and Transfer of
Sick Tea Units) Amend. Bill*

[Sh. V. Dhananjaya Kumar]

- (2) There is need to provide a new runway to the Mangalore Airport to facilities all wether air operation to Mangalore.

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:

The welfare of the Ex-Servicemen such as One-rank-One pension, re-employment after their early retirement and other benefits.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, with regard to the discussion on checking the prices, the Business Advisory Committee is seized of the matter already and I am sure the Business Advisory Committee would react to it.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may kindly be included in next week's agenda:-

- (1) Introduction of national song 'Jangam-man' in all the cinema halls of the country after the newsreel at the time of starting each show in order to arouse nationalist feeling among countrymen.
- (2) Providing IDA financial assistance to Rajasthan Government for taking up water supply and sewerage work in different cities in the State.

13.12 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Seventh Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th November, 1991."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th November, 1991."

The motion was adopted.

13.13 hrs.

TEA COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF SICK TEA UNITS) AMENDMENT BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Act, 1985.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Act, 1985."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce the Bill.

**BANKING REGULATION (AMENDMENT)
 BILL***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The house stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
 till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the
 Clock*

14.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch
 at twenty-two minutes Past Fourteen of
 the Clock*

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB),
 1991-92.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants, Punjab for 1991-92 for which three hours have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of their cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A List showing the serial numbers of the cut motions moved will be put on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the List, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Shri Madan Lal Khurana will initiate the debate.

Motion Moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of order paper be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of the loads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 30."

Demands for Grants (Punjab) for 1991-92 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House on 16-9-91		Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Capital Rs.		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4		5	
1	Agriculture and Forests	84,98,94,000	27,53,22,000	28,32,98,000	9,17,75,000		
2	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	34,94,01,000	1,34,62,000	11,64,67,000	44,88,000		
3	Co-operation	12,76,17,000	54,69,05,000	4,25,39,000	18,23,00,000		
4	Defence Services Welfare	3,73,86,000	37,50,000	1,24,62,000	12,50,000		
5	Education	4,42,88,48,000	23,43,000	1,47,62,83,000	7,82,000		
6	Elections	5,01,27,000	...	1,67,09,000	...		
7	Excise and Taxation	12,62,82,000	...	4,20,93,000	...		
8	Finance	2,20,17,48,000	7,75,72,000	73,39,16,000	2,58,58,000		
9	Food and Supplies	3,64,95,000	6,71,04,48,000	1,21,64,000	...		
10	General Administration	14,94,89,000	...	4,98,30,000	...		
11	Health and Family Welfare	1,38,98,89,000	...	46,32,96,000	...		
12	Home Affairs and Justice	1,84,04,07,000	7,50,00,000	61,34,70,000	2,50,00,000		

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 16-9-91		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Industries	10,51,38,000	29,63,25,000	3,50,46,000	9,87,75,000
14	Information and Public Relations	4,74,93,000	...	1,58,31,000	...
15	Irrigation and Power	11,34,55,47,000	4,74,31,47,000	3,78,18,50,000	1,58,10,49,000
16	Labour and Employment	4,98,63,000	...	1,66,20,000	...
17	Local Government, Housing and Urban Development	15,57,45,000	21,20,81,000	5,19,14,000	7,06,93,000
18	Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,76,25,000	...	58,76,000	...
19	Planning	2,18,59,36,000	...	72,86,45,000	...
20	Programme Implementation	3,00,000	...	1,00,000	...
21	Public Works	1,42,01,35,000	75,22,00,000	47,33,80,000	25,07,34,000
22	Revenue and Rehabilitation	68,00,51,000	...	22,66,82,000	...
23	Rural Development and Panchayats	32,42,25,000	...	10,80,76,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 16-9-91		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Science, Technology and Environment	90,90,000	63,42,000	30,30,000	21,13,000
25	Social and Women's Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	39,60,67,000	4,18,82,000	13,20,22,000	1,39,61,000
26	State Legislature	1,82,88,000	...	60,96,000	...
27	Technical Education and Industrial Training	28,88,04,000	39,63,000	9,62,69,000	13,20,000
28	Tourism and Cultural Affairs	1,94,76,000	2,59,50,000	64,92,000	86,50,000
29	Transport	88,88,10,000	22,04,11,000	29,62,71,000	7,34,72,000
30	Vigilance	1,78,77,000	...	59,59,000	...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Madan Lal Khurana will initiate the debate.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are again holding a discussion on the Punjab Budget. It has not yet been passed by the House. Eight months out of twelve months of the current financial year have since passed and still the Punjab Budget is lying in Parliament. Why I am saying all this is because the Government is treating this Budget as well the Punjab problem in a casual and callous way. I had raised an objection last time also that the Budget documents which had been distributed to us consisted of just four five pamphlets only. The main documents i.e. the performance report and the administrative report were missing. These reports show what was the Budgetary allocation, the funds spent, the balance and reasons as to why the funds were left out. I had raised the same objection during last year's Budget discussion. No documents have been presented this time. It, therefore, shows that Government is not treating this matter seriously. At that time also, the hon. Finance Minister had assured that it would be provided next time. Last time, discussion on the Budget was held on 2-3 September. This time November is going to end. The debate could have proved fruitful had the performance report been presented at the time of presenting Punjab Budget. Like the earlier Budgets, no new document has been presented with this year's Budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is why I say that the Government is taking the matter in a very casual way. It wants to pass the Punjab Budget in the same manner this time also. I would like to charge this Government with incompetency. It totally lacks the will to solve the Punjab problem. Had there been an elected Government in Punjab the State's Budget would not have come in this form. Would it have been taken in such a casual way? As I have already said that the Government did a great injustice to the people of Punjab by postponing the elections there.

Government should not have postponed the election. Since the Congress Party was not in the election race it played all this drama just to enter the election fray. I do not want to repeat those things time and again. But I would charge the Congress party for not taking strong steps at the time efforts were being made to bring normalcy in the State.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Punjab problem has always been taken in a casual way, be it Rajiv Longowal Accord or anything else. When Shri Barnala was the Chief Minister there, only three months back the hon. President in his address praised him and the same Government dismissed him after an announcement in the Parliament in next three months. It anguished the people a lot. And this time when only a few hours were left for the commencement of polls in Punjab and the Governor was making an appeal to the people to cast their votes peacefully, the elections were cancelled. By then, many people had lost their lives. Several other incidents took place Huge sums of money were spent. It is for the first time in the history of democracy. That polls were postponed in Punjab. This added fuel to the flame in the State. I hold the Congress Government responsible for the situation that has been created in the State due to not holding elections in the Punjab. I would like to reiterate that the performance report for the last year should have been included in the Budget paper. I would like the Government to state the priorities of the Budget? Has the Government made any special provisions in the Punjab Budget so as to curb the explosive situation in the State and to bring normalcy there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they had made a promise to the people of Punjab to provide employment to one lakh people in a year. Not to speak of providing employment further recruitment has been even banned. I would like to know as to how many people have been provided employment during the year. They had promised to set up industries in border districts of Punjab. How many industries have been set up? Foundation stones had been laid in some of them but

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

work was not started? I want to know why the work on S.Y.L. project has come to a standstill? Crores of rupees have been spent. Whatever work had been done, that has gone waste. Because due to stalling of the work, silting has started taking place in the canal. So, the money spent on digging the canal has gone waste. It is not serving the purpose for which it had been dug and so it is of no use. Who is responsible for that wasteful expenditure of crores of rupees. I would like to know about the progress in Thein Dam Project. Work is going on at a very low pace there. (*Interruptions*) I would like to speak for one or two minutes more on this project. I am saying this because the Government is not taking the Parliament into confidence in any matter whether it is about the progress made in Thein Dam project, S.Y.L. project or the employment problem. Had it been done, it would have proved fruitful.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the economy of Punjab has been shattered due to the cult terrorism in the State there. The rice mills, woolen mills and spinning mills have stopped working. Because, abduction and killings have become a regular feature. It has become impossible for the people to continue their normal work. One more trend has also developed during the last few days. The goods carrier trucks coming from other parts of the country are vanishing in the State. So far I know, 27 such trucks have been missing during the last five-six months. I would like the Government to order a CBI enquiry into these incidents, because if the same trend persists nobody will send his goods there. I would like the Government to make a statement in this regard. I would like to repeat what I said earlier that kidnapping incidents are fast increasing not only in Punjab but also in Delhi and other parts of the country. Recently, a Foreign Ambassador was abducted from the city and was kept in a Government colony for three-four days. Then he was taken to Punjab under cover of burqa via Haryana. You are the Minister of Parliamen-

tary Affairs and I am saying this on the floor of the House. Please contradict my statement if you can Hon. Home Minister is present in the House. Their Government is not able to nab the kidnappers. I would not like to say anything about the state of affairs in Delhi in view of the meeting that has been convened for this evening. If Government did not take steps to stop kidnapping incidents in Punjab and win the confidence of people, I am afraid, people will start migrating from the State. When the life and property of people will not be secure, then automatically they will start migrating and it will prove disastrous not only for Punjab but also for the whole country.

I would like to seek one more clarification. They had made many big promises. They wanted to do a lot of things within hundred days including launching of a new economic policy. Let me know as to what policy has been framed and what steps have been taken to solve the Punjab problem after the new Government assumed office. Let them say as to what they have done in respect of Kashmir and Punjab. The Punjab problem is being viewed in parts. Please do not adopt the policy of adhocism. Since it is a national problem, a solution to this problem should be worked out by taking the opposition and all other political parties into confidence and by holding a full debate on the issue. A national policy should be evolved for this. They have done nothing. Neither they strengthened the country from security point of view nor did they solve the the Punjab tangle. Neither they brought prosperity in the country nor did they solve the migrants problem. Neither they sealed the border nor did they solve the law and order problem. Similarly, they did not hold elections in Punjab.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to relate you the present situation of Punjab. Will the hon. Minister please to let us know as to how many electricity bills have been issued to the inhabitants of the border districts of Punjab viz. Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepur and how much revenue has been collected from them. According to my information, electricity Bills are not being issued

to the people in these border districts not to talk of payment. No one has the guts to make payment of the electricity bills.

A few days ago a murderous assault on the life of the Vice President of Bharatiya Janata Party who has done a yeoman service for the unity and integrity of the State was made. I was on a visit of the State at that time. He was saved by God's grace alone otherwise with the help of a remote control device he was attacked by a bomb when he was travelling by his car. It is said that never before this such a powerful bomb was used in Punjab. The bomb was kept in some other car which parked near his car. As soon as Shri Baldev Prakash's car passed by that car the bomb was exploded by a remote control device. His Driver, security man and two other people died on the spot. Doctor Saheb was also hit by splinters of the bomb. I myself had gone to hospital to see him. The Governor of Punjab was on his maiden visit to Amritsar and he was present there. We felt as if the terrorists threw a challenge to him saying that they can strike at will. They can attack the person who has been provided so much of security by the Government and who is the symbol of peace and brotherhood in the State. This is what becomes clear from the murderous attack the terrorists made on Shri Baldev Prakash.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make yet another submission here. When I went there, the Police Officers told me about all this. I would like that the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs who is present in the House should order an enquiry as to why the kins of police personnel are becoming main targets of the terrorists these days. So far as I know, the terrorists have killed more than 100 kiths and kin of the police personnel during the last one month. Due to such killings, a sort of fear and terror has spread in the minds of police personnel posted in cities. This is a news strategy of the terrorists who want to demoralise the State Police. Due to this a fear-psychosis prevail among the officers as well as sub-ordinate staff of the Punjab police. So, I would like to request the Government to provide special security

to their kith and kin particularly for those who are living in villages.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government to stop adopting double standard in respect of its policy towards Pakistan. This is a fact that Pakistan is the root-cause of the problems of Jammu-Kashmir and Punjab. Yet our Government takes a different stand in this regard. While our hon. Prime Minister makes a statement in Harare that Pakistan is coming on right-track, our Defence Minister says in the country that Pakistan is preparing for an attack. It could be that he is saying so just because he is going to contest elections or he wants to speak the truth to the people. Now let the Government say as to whose statement is correct, Prime Minister's or Defence Minister's. When a common man standing at a betel shop or sitting in a hair cutting saloon in Punjab reads these conflicting views he does not understand as to which direction this country is going and what message the Government wants to give to these people. It is also very funny that the Foreign Secretary's meeting held in Delhi used to lay stress on the spirit of Shimla Agreement. But the Pakistani Premier talks of war over Kashmir only 1/3 of which lies on their side. They throw a challenge to us for a war, but we on our part make repeated references to Shimla Agreement. I would like to know as to what picture the Government intends to present before the country. I would, therefore, like to request the Government that whatever it says, it should always present a correct picture before the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government is saying time and again that the militants trained in Pakistan are being sent to Kashmir and Punjab. It is known to all that Pakistan is organising training camps for them. So instead of saying that Pakistan is about to attack, it would be more if about to attack, it would be more appropriate to say that it has already attacked. If Pakistan's sending of its trained men in the guise of terrorists to our border State for killing, kid-

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

napping, and looting the people of our country is not a part of a war, then what it is?

Why did war in 1965 break out? The 1965 war began when Pakistan sent its men into Indian territory. So in that perspective, when Pakistan sends trained mercenaries and spies from across the border and kills our people in order to create instability in the country and this also pose a threat to our freedom, it has already started an undeclared war against us. Now, I would like to know our Government's stand against all this. I have already requested that there must be a uniform policy. It should not be based on adhocism.

What the Hon. Prime Ministers says in Harare is totally different from what the Defence Minister says in the country. The Government makes repeated references to Shimla Agreement. I say that it is not a one-way traffic. There must be an initiative from both the sides in this regard. Utterance of peace should not be there from our side only. It is not good. They should equally respond to it. So it is my request that the Government should clarify its stand in regard to Pakistan. In this regard I would like to make 3-4 suggestions. The Government should install a security-belt if it wants peace in Punjab. The Rajya-Sabha has already passed a Resolution to this effect. The Government is empowered to do so. Secondly, a white paper must be issued in order to avoid the conflicting statements being made by different Ministers in regard to Punjab. Thirdly, the Government should let us know the efforts it is making to remove short-comings and rectify mistakes. Please do not view the Punjab problem in Parts. The problems of Punjab and Kashmir should be considered as national problems. If the Government will take these suggestions into consideration and understand the problems, it would be easier to adopt a long-term policy in this regard.

I would like to say one more thing which some people may not like. We have been watching Pakistan's activities for so many

years. I have already said that it has wages a sort of undeclared war against our country. We time and again claim that we have maps and evidences of the training camps functioning in Pakistan. I demand from the Government that we should issue an ultimatum to Pakistan in this regard.

It should be made clear to them that if the training camps are not closed within a specified period, Government of India will take steps to close them. We should not hesitate in saying this, how long will we avoid this problem by turning a blind eye on it? you have promised to hold elections in Punjab after normalcy is restored to. I have read it in the Yesterday's newspaper also. Unless elections are held in Punjab, the people there will not have any faith in you. Your credibility has been lowered before the people of Punjab.

Steps should be taken to rehabilitate the migrants of Punjab semi-permanently, who have migrated to Delhi like Kashmiri people. The way the migrants of Kashmir are leading a miserable life in Delhi and Jammu, the Punjab migrants are also leading a miserable life. For many months, they are sitting day and night at the Boat Club even in rain and cold. Does any person willingly sit like this leaving behind his home? They are in great distress. They have become refugees in their own country. I would like to know how much allocation has been made in the Budget for them and how will they be rehabilitated.

The points, I have raised before you, should have been answered in the previous Budget itself. But it was a newly formed Government then and I thought that it was presenting the Budget in haste. Now the Government has already got two-three months. If it wanted, it could have done something for removing the shortcomings that were there.

These are the same documents and the debate is also taking place on the same lines. There is nothing new in it. But new challenges have come to the fore in Punjab. I would like to know what steps are being

proposed for meeting these challenges? The Home Minister and the Finance Minister are sitting here. They should tell us what steps they are going to take for economic development, for maintaining law and order and for conducting the elections in Punjab? How are you going to deal with Pakistan? This debate will be useful if replies are given to these questions of mine.

[English]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA
(Jaipur): I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Food and Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100"

/need to ensure adequate supply of essential commodities to the people of Punjab/(1)

"That the demand under the Head Home Affairs and Justice be reduced by Rs. 100"

/Failure to check the increasing terrorist activities in Punjab/(6)

"That the demand under the Head Home Affairs and Justice be reduced by Rs. 100"

/Failure in providing adequate security to the Hindus in Punjab/(7)

"That the demand under the Head Home Affairs and Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

/Failure in safeguarding the religious places in Punjab/(8)

"That the demand under the Head Home Affairs and Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

/Need for deployment of Army on the borders of Punjab/(9)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Home Affairs and Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

/Need to hand over the border areas including Ferozepur, Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts of Punjab to the Army in view of the deteriorating law and order situation in the State/(2)

"That the demand under the Head Home Affairs and Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

/Need to take effective steps for expeditious disposal of cases pertaining to terrorists in Punjab/(3)

"That the demand under the Head Home Affairs and Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

/Need to flush out the terrorists from their hide-outs in Punjab/(4)

"That the demand under the Head Home Affairs and Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

/Need to curb terrorist activities in Punjab/(5)

"That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

/Widespread resentment among the people of Punjab due to non-availability of employment opportunities/(12)

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT
(Agra): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Home Affairs and Justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

/Failure to maintain law and order situation in Punjab/(10)

[Sh. Bhawan Shankar Rawat]

"That the demand under the Head Home Affairs and Justice be reduced by Rs.100".

/Failure to check infiltration of terrorists and extremists and their illegal activities in the border areas of Punjab./(12)

"That the demand under the Head Revenue and be reduced by Rs.100".

/Failure in providing sufficient Rehabilitation compensation to and rehabilitation of the Kith and kins of persons killed by Punjab terrorists./ (13)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Shri M.M. Jacob will make statement on the following subjects (1) Recent Deaths in Delhi due to consumption of spurious drugs (2) situation arising out of communal violence in Varanasi.

14.51 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Recent Deaths In the Union Territory of Delhi Due to the Consumption of Spurious Drugs**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): Sir, I wish to inform the Honourable Members of this august House about the recent tragedy in the Union Territory of Delhi which has so far claimed 199 lives.

At about 4.15 p.m. on 5.11.1991, information was received at Shalimar Bagh Po-

lice station from the Hindu Rao hospital that one person had been admitted in the hospital for treatment for poisoning. Another person in similar condition was admitted at 7.55 p.m. on the same day. Subsequently, both the person died and inquest proceeding were held by the Police. Inquiries revealed that both the persons had consumed the same 'Sura'.

On 6.11.1991 reports from Hindu Rao Hospital were received at police stations Jahangirpuri, Adarsh Nagar, Shalimar Bagh, Ashok Vihar and Model Town that some residents from their police stations had been admitted to the hospital for treatment for unknown poisoning. Inquiries revealed that all of them had consumed an Ayurvedic medicine called 'Karpoo Asav'.

Inquiries by Delhi Police showed that this 'Karpoo Asav' was manufactured by a firm called Karnal Pharmacy which had its unit at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh. The Ghaziabad Police was immediately requested by the Delhi Police to locate the firm and seize all its products. On the morning of 7th November, 1991, the factory was sealed by the Delhi Police with the assistance of the local Police and all the stocks seized. It was found that the unit was running in an open shed in an unhygienic condition.

Simultaneously all police stations in Delhi were asked to look for retail outlets and distributors of 'Sura' and impound all bottles in the market.

The samples of the spurious drug which caused deaths were sent to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory and the Laboratory of the Excise Department of Delhi Administration. Both the Laboratories confirmed that this 'Karpov Asav' contained methyl alcohol. Three of the four proprietors of the firm have been arrested along with the main distributors. One of the proprietors is absconding.

So far 199 persons have died and 63 are presently admitted in hospitals. 77 persons were discharged after treatment and 6,

who were admitted in the hospitals, had left on their own against medical advice.

The Delhi police have carried out extensive raids and searches in the Capital resulting in the arrest of 93 persons so far. 337 criminal cases have been registered and 73087 'Sura' bottles seized. The Excise Department of the Delhi Administration has taken more than 100 samples from various sources. The Delhi Police and the Excise Department of Delhi Administration have sealed 13 shops of Ayurvedic medicines.

inquiries revealed that the delinquent unit, M/s. Karnal Pharmacy, had earlier been given a manufacturing licence by the Directorate of Ayurvedic & Unani Medicines of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Further inquiries show that the licence of the unit was not renewed after 31st December, 1988. It has also been revealed that in spite of the unit having no valid manufacturing licence after 31.12.1988, 4,000 litres of potable alcohol was continued to be allotted to this unit every year by the Excise Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. We have requested the Government of Uttar Pradesh to let us have all relevant details concerning the activities of this unit. Their reply is awaited.

An ex-gratia assistance of Rs.10,000/- to next of kin of each deceased and Rs.5,000/- to each person rendered blind by the consumption of this spurious drug, has been sanctioned by the Delhi Administration.

The Delhi Administration has set up a one-Man Commission of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jagdish Chandra, a retired Judge of the Delhi High Court under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952. The Commission is to inquire into the incident and its terms of reference include ascertaining the persons responsible for manufacture, preparation, sale and supply of the spurious drug; negligence if any, of authorities responsible for checking such drugs and to recommend measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

The Government is making every endeavour to vigorously pursue the investiga-

tion of the cases registered against the persons responsible for the manufacture and sale of the spurious drug.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, provides for certain regulatory mechanism for the manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs including Ayurvedic drugs. In order to ensure the standards of quality, the Act provides for regulation by Drug Inspectors, of the manufacture of drugs and of their sale, stocking and distribution etc. The Directorate General of Health Services has issued instructions on 14.11.1991 to all State Drug Controllers to ensure that manufacture of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drug should conform to the laid down specifications and the Drug Inspectors must carry out in depth inspections of all manufacturing firms. The Union Ministry of Health has also issued instructions to the Delhi Administration and to the Government of Uttar Pradesh that manufacturers, stockists and vendors of spurious drugs manufactured and sold under the label of Ayurvedic drugs should be prosecuted vigorously. Instructions have since been issued to all State Governments that rectified spirit may not be allowed to be used as a substitute for 'Prasana', which is one of the ingredients of 'Karpoor Assav'.

All possible action is being taken by the Government of prevent recurrence of such incidents in the future. All concerned departments of the Delhi Administration have been advised to exercise the utmost vigilance and directed to vigorously enforce the excise laws and to strictly implement the guidelines of the Union Health Ministry on the subject. Delhi Administration have also set up a high-powered committee to monitor the progress of follow up action on raids conducted by the Enforcement Wing of the Excise Department and the Drug Controller's Organisation.

I am sure that the Honourable Members would join me in conveying our sympathies to the bereaved families. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No further clarifications are asked after the Statement.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 200 people have been killed. Where will we discuss this issue? 200 people are killed here and we cannot ask even a question here.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can choose another forum.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Please tell me about it. There is no elected body in Delhi 200 people have been killed. I have a list of 31 persons.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Rule is very clear.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You have the right to suspend the Rule. I will ask only two questions. Where should we ask the questions then?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He cannot by pass the Rule. You can ask for a discussion under Rule 193. Let us follow the well-established Rule.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Please allow a discussion on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is up to you. You can give a notice.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I have already given a notice.

[English]

(II) Situation arising out of Recent Communal violence at Varanasi (U.P.)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): According to the information received from the State Government, the communal trouble at Varanasi started in the evening of 8 November, 1991 during a traditional religious procession for immersion of Kali idols. Clashes between the two communities broke out following an accidental injury to a person of another community from the fire crackers let off during the procession. Anti-social elements took advantage of the resentment generated by this incident to start looting and arson. Rumour-mongering by these elements led to incidents of brick-batting and stabbing between the two communities. Some persons coming out of a cinema hall also fell prey to this violence. These clashes resulted in the death of eight persons; four died on the spot and four succumbed to their injuries later in the hospital. Nine persons were injured. Some shops suffered minor damage due to arson. Senior officers reached the spot on receiving information of the disturbances and brought the situation under control. Curfew was imposed in the areas of eight police stations as a precautionary measure.

The curfew was gradually relaxed from 11 November, 1991. However, violence erupted again on 13 November, 1991 when some people attacked the passengers of a tempo in Madanpura locality with knives and scissors; one woman was killed and 4 persons were injured. In Mohalla Jangabadi, a crowd belonging to one community collected and started shouting provocative slogans. In Mohalla Sunarpura and Revdi Talab, four incidents of stabbing took place. A bomb was also thrown at ADM (city) and SP (city)

due to which one Orderly was hurt. During these fresh incidents, 7 persons were killed and 11 injured. Thereafter the process of arrests and searches was intensified.

According to the State Government, the curfew was tightened and the police also undertook house to house searches to unearth illicit arms, ammunition and explosives. The police have so far arrested 617 persons of which 302 belong to one community and 315 to the other community.

In all, 17 persons lost their lives and 26 persons received injuries during this period. Of the persons killed, one person who was in police custody died in a hospital; the DM Varanasi had ordered a magisterial inquiry into this death.

Police pickets have been set up in Varanasi city and intensive patrolling continues. At present, there are 13 companies of P.A.C. and 6 companies of CRPF deployed in the city. No untoward incident has been reported since 18 November 1991. The State authorities have informed that ex-gratia grant @ Rs. 20,000/- each to the next of the kin of the persons killed in communal violence, Rs.4,000/- each to those seriously injured, and Rs.1,000/- each to those who received minor injuries is being paid.

All necessary help and assistance has been provided by the Central Government to the State. Five additional companies of CRPF were provided to the State on 15 November, 1991. The State Government have reported that situation is under control and the curfew has been gradually relaxed. Curfew passes have been given in deserving cases, including to all MPs and MLAs.

The Central Government is resolved to maintain communal peace and harmony in the country. Law & Order is a State subject; however, the Centre has from time to time issued guidelines to the States for the promotion of communal harmony. It also shares its intelligence with the States and provides central forces when necessary. In recent weeks, it has been alerting the States about

the possibility of communal violence in different places. To improve the communal climate a meeting of the National Integration Council was convened on the 2nd November, 1991 to discuss the issue of Communal Harmony in the context of the Ram Janma Bhumi-Babri Masjid issue. The NIC called upon all concerned to act with restraint and in a manner that will promote harmony and goodwill among all communities.

I have conveyed to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh the anxiety expressed by the members over the situation in Varanasi and the manner in which it was permitted to develop. I drew his attention to the points which particularly agitated the members and requested him to furnish full information on these points. I also suggested to the Chief Minister to seriously consider the suggestion of holding a Judicial Inquiry into the incidents. I am pleased to report to the House that the Chief Minister informed me today that the State Government has ordered a Judicial Inquiry in respect to the communal incidents at Varanasi.

(iii) Gold Transactions

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): On 18th July, 1991, I had made a suo-moto statement on gold transactions before this august House. I had explained how our Government, on taking office was faced with a Balance of Payments crisis of an unprecedented nature. I had spelt out in detail that the previous Government, had taken a decision to send abroad 20 tonnes of gold out of Government stocks with an option to repurchase it at the end of six months. The actual export of this gold took place between 21st and 31st May, 1991. I had also mentioned that the previous Government had agreed with the decision of the Reserve Bank of India to send abroad upto 15 per cent of its gold to be kept in safe custody with a Central Bank, with the intention to seek a short term loan against the pledge of gold. Because of the crisis situation on the Balance of Payments, our government endorsed this decision and RBI sent abroad the gold out of its reserves

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

between the 4th July, 1991 and 18th July, 1991. These two transactions put together enabled us to raise about \$600 million and help tide over the serious liquidity problem we were facing.

Hon'ble Members are aware that our Government has taken a number of steps to tackle the crisis, restore confidence and put the economy back on a path of sustainable growth. These measures included macro economic stabilisation in the short run through exchange rate adjustment, restoration of fiscal discipline and tight monetary policy, together with structural reforms in trade policy and industrial policy. I had concluded my statement of 18th July 1991 with the following words:

'The export of gold was a painful necessity. However, I am confident that the various measures we have now taken will, over a period of time, lead to a significant improvement of our balance of payments. It will be my sincere effort to work to bring back to India as early as possible the gold we have sent abroad.'

Our Government under the leadership of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is happy to announce that we have redeemed our pledge made to the country through the Parliament. All the loans taken through pledging the RBI gold of 47 tonnes stand repaid and the gold now has become unencumbered. Similarly, it has been decided to exercise the repurchase option in respect of 20 tonnes of confiscated Government gold which was sold by the State Bank of India with the repurchase option. This gold would be restored on the due dates of repurchase commencing November 25th and the ending December 4th, 1991. It is our intention to transfer this gold to the RBI and thus add to our official gold reserves.

The Government is firmly committed to restoring viability in our external payments position and is taking action on several fronts in pursuit of this objective.

15.09 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB) 1991-92—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will continue with the Punjab Budget. Shri Kodikkunil Suresh.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Sir, I rise to support the Budget for Punjab. In the situation prevailing in that State, there is no other alternative but to discuss their Budget here and pass it.

I also support the decision of the Government to hold elections in Punjab as I firmly believe that the situation in Punjab can be normalised when the representatives of the people get a chance to deal with the problem. I hope the elections will be held in Punjab as per schedule.

15.10 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

It is not for the first time that Parliament is discussing the Punjab Budget. The Punjab problem has gone on for far too long. A large number of innocent people have lost their lives and lakhs of rupees worth of property has been damaged. I cannot say whether terrorism has increased or not. Some people think that Punjab has gone out of our hands. I do not agree with that assessment. There are a few features in the Punjab situation which reassure us. The most important feature is the perfect amity between the Sikhs and the Hindus in Punjab.

A lot of efforts have been made to create communal violence and divide the Hindus and the Sikhs. But the patriotic Hindus and Sikhs live there like brothers. Even after about a decade of terrorism, it is confined to one or two districts. It has not spread to any other districts in the State. Having failed to divide the Hindus and Sikhs the terrorists and their masters have now turned their

attention to other States like Uttar Pradesh, hoping that by creating large scale violence in the neighbouring States their basic purpose of creating communal divide will be achieved.

I would, therefore, request the Government to be very vigilant about it. We must learn a lesson from the perfect communal peace in Punjab and try to strengthen the same.

It is often said that unemployment and poverty are the root causes of terrorism. I do not agree with this view in so far as Punjab is concerned. Punjab is one of the richest States and the unemployment problem is worse in other States. Religious fundamentalism, I think, is the cause of terrorism in Punjab. The terrorists' approach is fundamental in nature and they draw inspiration from the fundamentalist forces in their neighbourhood. The fight against the terrorists must be part of the larger fight against fundamentalist forces. The Government must formulate clear-cut policies in this regard and the fight has to be carried on at different levels. We must also make a very serious attempt to wean the young men of Punjab away from the terrorists influence. Of course, economic development must be undertaken to provide employment. But that should just be a part of the total strategy to weed out terrorism.

I hope the Government under the mature leadership of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao will succeed in his endeavour to find a durable solution to the Punjab problem.

Once again strongly support this Budget for the State of Punjab.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important issue. Shri Khurana has complained that the Punjab Budget has been presented in a very casual way. It would not have happened if there would have been a Government in Punjab. It would have cer-

tainly not happened if there had been a separate Government in Delhi and there had been a State Assembly, Khuranaji would have got the opportunity to discuss about Delhi and ask questions about the Sura incident.

But I have another complaint. We are going to accept this Budget. My complaint is that why the time of an intellectual like Dr. Manmohan Singh is being wasted on this Budget which is concerned with Punjab. I am pained to say this. Shri Khurana has said that Pakistan is behind all the activities which are taking place in Punjab. But I have a difference of opinion with him. I am not convinced that Pakistan is responsible for the Punjab problem. Today, Pakistan is extending help to the terrorists. Camps are there and they are being trained. But Pakistan is not responsible for the Punjab problem. We, our psyche, our political interests are responsible for that problem. A number of such people who are sitting here and are Member of this House, cannot be spared for this.

I am sorry to say that elections were not held there and the National Front Government did not have the elections held there. A mistake has been committed. Our leader Shri V.P. Singh later said that he had done a mistake and he should have had the elections held there. He should have ordered elections after he had visited Amritsar. Although later he had admitted his mistake. Shri Khurana is not present here but I have a complaint that under the pressure from senior party Members of his party, whose name I do not want to mention, the National Front Government did not order the elections in Punjab. It is known to all as to who was exerting the pressure. Why did it happen in Punjab? Today, such a situation has arisen that every turban wearing Sikh in the country is taken as suspect while our Sikh brothers wear turban to follow their religion. We have brought the situation to such a pass that even if Shri Manmohan Singh goes to another part of the country, people will take him for a terrorist or as their agent. But why this question arose? Mr. Chairman, Sir, in

[Sh. Hari Kishore Singh]

order to know as to why the present situation is there in Punjab, we will have to take into account the incident that place in Delhi in 1984. Let us search our soul.

Shri Khurana has also mentioned about the refugees. No one wants to leave his house. Whether he is a Pakistani or a Kashmiri or the people living in India. No one wants to become a refugee. But he is forced. Why is it so? Besides, these refugees, I am concerned about those political refugees also who do not want to contest election in Punjab and go to Rajasthan. They have made Rajasthan a sheltering State. The former Home Minister of India contests election from Rajasthan. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to say that the persons honouring this Chair have also gone to Rajasthan. They are political refugees. Why has it happened? During the 1965 and 1971 wars with Pakistan the womenfolk and children of these three districts used to prepare food and take it to the soldiers even in heavy shelling. Why has the need arisen today for the forces to surround those three districts? It has not been said but it has come out in different newspapers such as the Hindustan Times. Whether the AIR or Doordarshan broadcast or telecast it or not but today the people of this country know that forces have surrounded those three districts on the border which symbolised the bravery of our country.

When the elections were about to be held, why were they cancelled midway. The polling party had started moving and scores of candidates had lost their lives. It was night and without the consent of the hon. Prime Minister the elections were cancelled. Then they blame Pakistan for creating such a situation. We should be ashamed that all this happened due to our own faults. No country can be blamed for the riots that took place in Delhi in 1984. Rather, it is a slur on humanity and our composite culture. Investigation was conducted. What was the outcome of that investigation? The people who were responsible for the riots have assumed power. Khuranaji may have some grievances against

this Government, but his party leader, Shri L.K. Advani who is also the leader of opposition has given a testimonial in favour this Government. Khuranaji or other friends may have certain grouses but the leader of opposition has nothing to complain against this Government. Had he any, he would not have issued a testimonial in its favour. After Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, no Prime Minister as competent as him has come to power in this country. Advaniji, please recollect your association with Morarji Bhai. You were also a Minister in his Cabinet. Indiraji also remained as the Prime Minister of this country. I had differences with her too. (*Interruptions*)

Please listen to what I was saying. Innocent people were being killed in Delhi. Try to recollect as to who was the Home Minister at that time. I remember, human massacre took place for three days. As per official figures, about 2300 people had been killed. If we go by the records of Doordarshan and if those cassettes are available, it would be revealed that the Home Minister, after three days, said that it was enough. If you go through the records you will come to know that the then Home Minister is the present Prime Minister of this country. (*Interruptions*) People complain about the dearth of employment opportunities. Pepsi Cola company was set up in Punjab to provide employment to the people. Shri Manmohan Singh will tell us about the avenues of employment this factory has generated. We have been informed that Coca Cola is also coming. Please invite the Maccowell company and other multinational companies to manufacture items which can be produced in our homes. Do you think it will generate employment in the country? As if, the people of this country do not know how to make cold drinks or pizza. Will this generate employment? Many poor labourers from our area go to Punjab every year. Earlier, their family members used to send them off with a smile on their lips. But today, their family members bid them farewell with a heavy heart. This reminds me the scenario of bygone days. In olden days, when a person went on a pilgrimage his last rites were performed since it was uncertain whether he would return or

not. The same is the position with Punjab today. The poor parents do not know whether their sons would return home or not. For how long will these these killings and cult of violence continue? What happened in Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh and what is happening there now. Do you think people will believe you when you say that these people were killed in an encounter. But the fact is that they lost their lives in police custody. People have lost faith in the democratic set up.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, elections in Punjab were cancelled all of a sudden. It was cancelled at the instance of the Chief Election Commissioner, Shri T.N. Seshan. The Election Commission is the custodian of democratic values of the country. Today, he got a good publicity throughout the country and **

Everyone is aware of his role in Punjab and what he is now doing in Bihar, I am sorry to say all these things although I am not accustomed to saying all this. But when I am hurt I am constrained to say all this to improve the prevailing situation in Punjab and to streamline the law and order situation..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever he said about the Election Commission will not go on record.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:**...

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if he does not withdraw, you may please expunge it from the proceedings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it is time for Private Members Business. Please wind up.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: If it is wrong, I withdraw it. I was saying as to how the Government wishes to maintain law and order. A very eminent and ** knowledgeable person of law and order, who till recently was the Director General of C.R.D.F. in Delhi has

been brought to Punjab. It is said about him that he does not differentiate between beings and corpses.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : On the one hand you are demanding for an improvement in the situation and on the other hand you are saying that it is wrong. Why are you giving conflicting views.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I was pointing out that if you want to restore peace in Punjab and want to win the hearts of people and also wish to bring the disillusioned people to the national mainstream, you will have to contemplate some other way out because it is necessary.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue on Monday. We will now take up Members' Legislative Business.

15.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of new Article for Article 37)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The introduction of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri Bhogendra Jha, listed at serial No.1, is to be opposed by Shri Sudhir Sawant.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): I have decided not to oppose it at the introduction stage. I will discuss it at a later stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you do not want to oppose the Bill at the introduction stage.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Not at this stage.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

* Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22-11-1991.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhogendra Jha may move for leave to introduce the Bill.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 343 and 348)

[English]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. P. Vallal Peruman-
Absent.

Shri Ram Naik.

15.31 1/2 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 2 etc.)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAM NAIK: I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURE WORKERS FAMILY SECURITY BILL*

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI (Khajurho) : I beg to move :-

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for security to the families of marginal farmers and agricultural workers."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for security to the families

of marginal farmers and agricultural workers."

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: I Introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sudhir Giri - Absent.

Shri Anadi Charan Das - Absent.

Shri S. B. Sidnal - Absent.

Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat.

15.33 hrs

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICES FIXATION AUTHORITY BILL*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT
(Agra) : I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an authority for the fixation of minimum remunerative prices of all the agricultural produce and for matter connected therewith."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an authority for the fixation of minimum remunerative prices of all the agricultural produce and for matter connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of New Article 31)

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of the Schedule)

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I introduce the Bill.

15.35 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of the Schedule)

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950."

The motion was adopted

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI
(ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT
BENCH AT IMPHAL) BILL

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at

Guwahati at Imphal.

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 Guwahati at Imphal."

The motion was adopted

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I introduce the Bill.

15.36 1/2 hrs.

EXTRADITION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 2)

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Extradition Act, 1962.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Extradition Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTS) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill

further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) order, 1951, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978."

The motion was adopted

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL *

(Insertion of new Article 18 A)

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT :
Sir, introduce the Bill.

15.38 1/2 hrs.

DESTITUTE WOMEN WELFARE BILL *

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of destitute women and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of destitute women and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT
: I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD (ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT BENCH OF AGRA) BILL *

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to move that leave be granted

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High court at Allahabad at Agra.

[English]

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 Allahabad at Agra."

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT :
I introduce the Bill

15.39 1/2hrs.

HIGH COURT OF ORISSA (ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT BENCH AT BOLANGIR) BILL*

[English]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK (Bolangir): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court or Orissa at Bolangir.

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 of Orissa at Bolangir."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK : I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substition of new article for Article 371)

[English]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK (Bolangir): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK (Bolangir): Sir, I Introduce the Bill.

15.40 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Elght Schedule)

[English]

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

DR. K.D. JESWANI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED
TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of the Schedule)

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: (Muvattupuzha):
Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill
further to amend the Constitution (Sched-
uled Tribes) Order, 1950.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce A
Bill further to amend the (Constitution
(Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

The motion was adopted

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I introduce
the Bill

15.41 1/2 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 125)

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishan-
ganj): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce
a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal
Procedure, 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a
Bill further to amend the Code of Crimi-
nal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I in-
troduce the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

INDIGENT PERSONS WELFARE
BILL*

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishan-
ganj): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce
a Bill to provide for the welfare of indigent
persons and for matters connected there-
with.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a
Bill to provide for the welfare of indigent
persons and for matters connected
therewith."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I in-
troduce the Bill.

15.43 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
Bill*

(Amendment of Article 81)

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishan-
ganj): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce
a Bill further to amend the Constitution India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a
Bill further to amend the Constitution of
India."

* Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22.11.1991.

The motion was adopted

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.44 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (MINIMUM WAGES AND WELFARE) BILL *

[English]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of minimum wages and welfare of agricultural workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of minimum wages and welfare of agricultural workers."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

**EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE BILL -
Contd.**

by Shri Bhogendra Jha

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the following motion moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha on the 13th September, 1991, namely:-

"That the Bill to provide for employment or for means and resources for self employment to all adult citizens of the country, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted for this Bill is two hours. Shri Bhogendra Jha had taken five minutes. So, one hour and 55 minutes are left.

Shri Bhogendra Jha was on his legs. He will now continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is slightly different from all other Bills that have so far been brought before the House in regard to problem of unemployment in the country. This Bill has not been drafted just to make a demand. For incorporating right to employment as a Fundamental Right. But at the same time it provides that it should be the duty of the State to see that people enjoy this right. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it cannot become a Fundamental Right only by making or calling it so. For example, in our country every citizen has the freedom of press and freedom to organize meetings and express his views but everybody does not have the means. Due to this, publication of newspapers of has been concentrated in the hands of a handful of people. It is ironic that though we have a provision of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution, we cannot ensure people to enjoy them. It is an irony in our society and for that matter every capitalistic society and our Constitution. As such this Bill aims at fulfilling all the the claims we make with a constitutional backing. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill also contains certain other provisions. Clause - I of the Bill stipulates that it will be the responsibility of the State i.e. Union Government, State Government, and Semi-Government Organisations to provide employment to people who need work and are capable to work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would again like to emphasise that employment should be provided for earning a livelihood. There is not a single person who is devoid of some talent or the other and that talent can be utilized for

* Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22.11.1991.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

the development of our society and the country. Unemployment keeps that talent unutilized. Children grow into youth and then become old and die but their talents go unutilized. Unemployment is a curse. It is a hurdle in the development of the country and society. As such how to make employment a right.

The present irony is that people possessing 15-20 acres of land call themselves unemployed. I am not referring to those who have acquired land by dishonest means. These people will neither plough their land themselves nor give the land to others or sell it off. They are interested in securing some employment for themselves. This becomes an impediment in agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we started our agitation against the Zamindars in British regime the zamindari system was abolished. But I am apprehensive that the number of absentee landlords is increasing rapidly. Ours is an educated society. There are doctors, Engineers, teachers among us I am a politician. Everybody is in a high position. I am a politician and I have my share of ancestral land I never plough that land nor will I let my future generation till that land. But I will never part with that land.

We have a responsibility towards our family in which we were brought up as its member. Even if one becomes a doctor, an officer or an engineer, he will think of sharing his income or pension with this own brother only when his children become majors. But nobody would like to part with his share of ancestral land. Though the whole educated society is doing 100% dishonesty with full honesty, they never understand that they are doing a dishonesty. Let me cite one more example. A person toils hard in his fields and makes arrangements for his brother's studies. His brother will have a share in the landed property but the brother working in the field will have no share in the earnings of his employed brother. Therefore, he also starts taking less interest in agriculture and this results in the fall in production. Thirdly, those who are in some other jobs, who are capable

and stay nearby will have to pay attention to the land. Those who are living at a distance place try to get themselves transferred. I think that it has become a part of duty with most of the M.Ps and M.L.As first to arrange a job and then try for their transfer to nearby place of their residence so that they could look after their agriculture also. They cannot do justice to the job in which they are. They cannot put their full capacity and knowledge in it. This is one of the reasons how knowledge and efficiency of our country is wasted. Therefore, it has been provided in clause 4 of the Bill that a person who gets an employment, has to make a choice either to continue with his source of income at a distant place from the place of his residence so that he may give proper attention to it or work on ancestral land. In this case he should give his share of land to his brother, sell it out or may deposit the sale proceeds of his land in a bank. But it should not be so that he will continue to earn from both the sources. Land is a source of income just like a factory. A factory also helps helps us make production. It is true not only in my case but also in the case of each and everybody in human society. As such, nobody has a right to keep the land half utilised.

I have proposed that any citizen whose income from employment is Rs.1000/- or more, will have to make a choice between his service and share of any moveable and immoveable property. Prices of various commodities are rising day by day. So this limit of Rs. 1000/- can be increase. At the time when I submitted this Resolution in the Lok Sabha, this was the limit and I did not make a change in it. The previous Government had also supported my proposals. During the present Government's tenure, the prices are skyrocketing. In the circumstances the above limit will have to be increased. But the basic principle behind the proposal is that when the income of a family is sizable and it settles in service, it has to take a decision within three years either to keep the other source of income or the service. Now the question arises, what will he do after retirement. That is why, I have proposed that a person will be extended all

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

help by the Government, both central and States to plan his future with the help of his retirement benefits. The Government would give some financial assistance either in the form of grant in aid or loan so that he could make a living for himself. After retirement nobody becomes unemployed. Though his physical capacity decreases yet he has the life long experience with him. He can't go to agricultural fields or do some manual labour or plough the land, but he can engage himself in a sedentary jobs and make a production in a planned way. In this way, his capacity can be utilised. It will be the duty of the State to provide as much amount a retired person gets towards his retirement benefits so that he could start a business, lead a happy life and make a contribution to national income.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what I want is that all my hon. friends should think over it deeply, I also want that the Government media should take it into consideration and give due publicity to the plan. Of course, there will be some difficulty at the beginning. The problem will be that a person who is already in employment can not put up application for another employment. It is our personal experience that against the total number of vacancies for which advertisements are inserted, there are applicants, 80-85 per cent of which are already in employment and are seeking better employment avenues. I am narrating my personal experience in this regard. A college lecturer after getting appointment against a substantive post takes least interest in teaching profession and starts running after better employment avenues. I am not talking of all but this is what generally happens. This results in loss in both the works. The respects a teacher enjoys among his students and the capability he possess by virtue of his experience in the job cannot be seen in newcomers.

The same is the position with other services also. Once it is strictly followed, people will choose a field according to their taste and ability and stick to it. Everybody

wants to have freedom of applying for new employment avenues for the betterment of his career. But this freedoms blocks the employment prospects of fresh hands. Since number of applications run into millions, it has become impossible to consider the applications even. Once, when the late Shri Karpoori Thakur, the former Chief Minister of Bihar inserted an advertisement for some jobs, 33 lakh applications had been received. All the applications could not be sorted out, not to talk of giving employment. Recently, the Government of Bihar decided to recruit teachers on the basis of applications received from both trained and untrained hands in stead of recruiting only trained teachers. When the trained teachers made a complaint to me against it, I advised them to launch an agitation. They said that if they launch an agitation, the untrained hands would be displeased. They will say that when they were being provided an opportunity, we came in their way. They will accuse us that we want to keep them untrained for all time to come. That is why I say that the new people would get an opportunity only when they put up applications. But where are the vacancies? Had there been vacancies, the trained hands would have got appointment. Since there is no vacancy and for that matter no chance of recruiting people, they have decided that both the trained and untrained hands could apply. When I enquired about the number of applicants, I was told that it would be 50 lakhs to one crore. Then how much time will be required to scrutinise them and what will be the position if people in employment also send applications? Therefore, if the people in employment do not apply without resigning, the number of applications will no doubt decline. Then it will be easier to recruit unemployed people who will get a chance of employment. Then the question arises as to what will be its impact on the career prospects of people who are already in employment?

Sir, that is why a clause has been incorporated in the Bill which would provide that people in employment would be given promotion after every five years on the basis of their efficiency and academic qualifications.

People in employment should improve their academic qualifications and skill for availing of promotions in service after every five years, instead of unnecessarily trying to switch over to other jobs. They will concentrate to their jobs. This will improve their work efficiency by virtue of their experience and they will also acquire expertise in their work. Thus, they will be able to fulfil their material as well as spiritual needs in addition to serving the national interests.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, certain clauses appear to be a bit stringent, but despite all these provisions if people do not get employment, what will happen? Therefore, a provision has been made to fix a responsibility on the State that it should grant loans on easy terms and give financial aid and other facilities for enabling people to take up self-employment. Only through promotion of self employment, jobs can be provided to all in populous countries like India and China, instead of advocating for setting up of heavy industries. Medium scale industries are essential for manufacturing essential items on a large scale. Both small and cottage industries are the means of self-employment. These are very necessary on a large scale in the country to fully absorb the 85 crore strong population with 170 crore hands. There is a need to make optimum utilisation of the whole labour force. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State to provide self-employment to all men and women and I emphasise on this point. Other hon. Members might ask whether there is no other avenues. In this connection, I would like to say that if production will increase, my proposal will not come in the way of taking up other employments. So for promoting self employment, the State should give loans, financial-aid and resources. Money alone will not do, because unfortunately in the backward areas of our country, especially in the Eastern and Central India, a tendency has been witnessed that people take bank loans to purchase seeds and sell off the same at higher rates. Without utilising for further productive purposes. It is very unfortunate on our part to do so.

16.00 hrs.

Therefore, I emphasize that means of production should also be provided. The objective of the Bill is to provide employment to all able bodied people in the country either by engaging them in various jobs or through self-employment. It is possible in our country. Many hon. Members know that for fulfilling the objectives of the Bill, rules need be framed. I have asked for the figures of unemployment from the Government. Till last year, there were 3,43,86,000 educated and uneducated unemployed people in the country. The number of educated unemployed people is more than 2 crores. So maximum number of educated people are unemployed in the country. There are many who even do not care to get themselves registered in employment exchanges and are roaming here and there. Under the circumstances, such a large productive force, remains unemployed and that is why the country is quite backward in various fields. So it is difficult to remove backwardness.

Sir, according to statement made by the Government in reply to USQ No. 177, dated 20-11-91, assets provided to people, especially to those living below the poverty line, for self-employment, had generated additional income (net cost of maintenance and repayment of loan) of more than Rs.2000 in 42 per cent cases, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 2000 in 18 per cent cases and between 501-1000 in 9 per cent cases. The total annual family income of beneficiaries was more than 50% of their initial income in 43% cases. Such increase was even more than 100% of the initial assessed annual income in 20% cases.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Among the various schemes provided under IRDP the minor irrigation schemes and shop had helped beneficiaries in crossing the poverty line of Rs.6400 in 40% to 44% cases. All this highlights our potential of self-

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

employment. Everywhere there is corruption, bungling and backwardness. When I am referring to backwardness I am not indulging in party politics. On the issue of backwardness, all the parties are united. Issue of employment is raised, but self employment is never given priority. No one says to start his own units instead of joining ranks of labour class. This dividing line is not a permanent line. There can be such a division on individual basis but not on party lines. Collective backwardness is hurdle on self employment and production. It is a taboo on bringing a social change and removing social disparities. The present Bill entrusts responsibility on the State to promote self-employment and give loans and resources. It will be helpful both in the case of people not willing to take up employment and in the case of lack of employment avenues. Our country can complete with Japan and other nations if production improves by utilising the talents of all the people who have wisdom and skill. Abundance of resources is an asset and if we become active, then abundance of resources cannot become a burden and will prove to be a boon for the country. Utilisation of all resources will be of great help in bettering future of the country and the world at large. Therefore I urge the Government to examine it. It has been repeatedly demanded that employment should be made a fundamental right. But mere inclusion of right to employment in fundamental rights will not provide employment to people.

The hon. Minister of Finance is at present busy in reducing the government expenses and trying to find ways and means to do so. I do not want to go into all such details, but would like to say that there is overstaffing in Government offices. Over staffing does not increase work, but adversely affects society and country as it develops lethargy in general among employees due to laxity shown by unwilling workers. The willing workers also start citing their examples. Therefore, it is essential that the people should be retained in accordance with the

requirement and their liking and capabilities. Only in exceptional cases switching over to other jobs should be allowed. Otherwise, people should stay in their jobs and need not apply elsewhere.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as income is concerned, I submit that income limit of Rs.1,000 will have to be raised from time to time in keeping with inflationary trends as a matter of principle. So I move the Bill in the House for discussion without any political motives but as a private Members' Bill only. This Bill is urgently needed in the country. I hope that all the hon. Members would offer their valuable suggestions in this regard. Even if the Bill is opposed, I would not mind, because only a united approach will help us to find a solution to the problem.

I introduce the Bill with the understanding that the august House would pass it. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to talk on the Private Members' Bill introduced by Shri Bhogendra Jha, hon. Member of Parliament. I share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member and I am equally anxious about the problem of unemployment in almost every part of the country. I am totally opposed to certain portions contained in this Bill.

I come from Kerala and you will appreciate the fact that the problem of educated unemployed is most acute in our State. In fact our State is facing a crisis. There are no industries and whatever industries are there, they are sick. We have achieved hundred per cent literacy in last year and almost eighty per cent are highly qualified but limited opportunities are there for employment. It shall be the duty of the State and the nation to provide employment to the young people who come out of schools and colleges and other technical and higher educational institutions. But I cannot understand how if this Bill is passed and made as a law can gener-

ate more employment opportunities! The hon. Member himself has stated that even if something is included in the fundamental rights and made it enforceable and if it cannot be implemented, it becomes an irony. I agree with that and I stand by that.

I would like to draw your attention to our Constitution. I think it is the most sacred legislation made anywhere and at any time in the world. It is because our fundamental rights have been hailed all over the world.

The Directive Principles of State Policy is equally important though it cannot be implemented like the fundamental rights. I think the Preamble forms not only the foundation, I feel it is the very soul of the Constitution. It says:

" We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens;

Justice, social, economic and political;

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

Equality of status and of opportunity....."

This is the soul of the Constitution. But we know that it cannot be enforced in any court of law. But all the subsequent articles, including the fundamental rights, are based on this Preamble.

Justice has been defined by the well known jurist Salmond as justice is like bread in a besieged city, so that an equitable apportionment of that is necessary. There are many jurists and even a layman cannot completely agree with that definition. If justice is like bread in a besieged city, how can that be real justice? Justice is not division of poverty. There is poverty in a country and if poverty is equally divided, can that be justice? I will say that justice should be like a

perennial stream so that whosoever having a cup shall have it full. I think this is what the Constitution aims for.

It is true that even after 43 years of independence a lot of our programmes still remain to be implemented and our dreams are not fulfilled. But it is a fact that in 43 years our achievements are tremendous and commendable when compared with some of the progress achieved even by the socialist countries. I don't want to talk on that topic now because I don't want to politicalise this issue.

I equally share the concern, sentiment and the feeling of the hon. Member. My only point is by simply enacting a legislation, as he has said, it becomes only an irony and I may be excused if I use the pharaseology that it shall be fraud on the Constitution.

There is a basic difference between the fundamental rights and the directive principles of the State Policy. Mr. Basu in his commentary on the Constitution says:

" Nevertheless the courts cannot altogether ignore the existence of directives in the body of the Constitution and as will be presently seen, our Supreme Court had aided the implementation of the directives in a substantive manner. Even in cases where the relevant legislation has been challenged as an inroad upon the fundamental right."

So, that shows the importance of the directive principles of the State Policy. Almost every point mentioned in this Bill is covered by the directive principles of the State Policy.

I wonder that a political party shows one important promise in their manifesto was to make right to work as a fundamental right, I am astonished to see, how, if the right to work is included in the fundamental right, they will be able to give employment to our youth. It is one thing to include it in the fundamental right. It is very easy. If two-

[Sh. A. Charles]

thirds of us lift our hands tomorrow it will be a legislation. But will that do anything if we pass a legislation and send the Bill to the youth who are without employment? Will they get any employment opportunity by that? What we want is not the jargons, the Bills, recommendations; what we want is an action to generate employment.

We are implementing the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the last two years. I would congratulate the Government that this is for the first time that there is a concrete proposal to generate employment and to develop the rural areas.

As a Member of the Estimates Committees, we were on tour to three or four States and it was a thrill to see that for the first time, the Panchayats were getting funds. Most of the Panchayats in my State—even small Panchayats—are getting nearly Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs. 7 lakhs for a year. It is for the first time that they are seeing Rs. 5 lakhs together in a Panchayat. Now we see how the roads are being tarred; how electricity is being given; and how water is being supplied to the rural areas. At the same time, there is also a strong direction that 50 per cent of the funds shall be paid as wages; and component or the material portion shall be less than 50 per cent. It is really a piece of legislation and it is the decision and a political will wherein we have tried to give more employment; to generate employment and to provide more employment opportunities to the weaker section or to the unemployed. So, we have to chalk out schemes like that. In this Bill, I am afraid, one of the proposals go counter to the Fundamental Right. I may just point out that. In clause 4 (1) of the Bill, it says:

"Every citizen who has secured a job shall not involve himself in any activity other than self-employment resulting in financial or other gains".

How can we enforce it? In our State, the part-time sweeper gets Rs.350/- per month.

Two years back in the largest circulated national paper in the country, there was a shocking news with a photograph on the front page saying that young B.Ed. graduate girl has applied for the part-time sweeper post in Cochin Municipal Corporation and there was a photograph of the B. Ed. qualified young graduate, sweeping the road publicly for Rs. 350/-. So if this Bill is passed that girl will be barred from securing any other alternative employment. I cannot understand that.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Please go through the Bill carefully.

SHRI A CHARLES: Yes, I have carefully gone through the Bill. I must appreciate your concern and we stand equally for that. But, when we pass the legislation, I am afraid, it may deprive that opportunity. If we go through the Basu's Constitution, he has stated:

"Whatever is said in the Directive Principles should be the basis on which every State should make their legislation".

At the same time, the fundamental rights are very important. Article 14 of the Constitution which deals with Equality before law states:

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India".

This is the very basis of our Constitution. That can be enforced. There cannot be any discrimination. Article 16 says that no citizen shall be discriminated against in respect of employment. So, the Fundamental Rights are very carefully worded. Under Article 32, we have the Right to Constitutional Remedies. We have to have a clear distinction between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy. That should be the ultimate aim of a welfare State. We are all striving for that. But, this piece of legislation would not have the desired effect.

Not only that; it will be a sad day for the country, if legislations of this types are passed. We are anxious to give employment. We have to ask the States to make sub-ordinate legislations; we can give directions; we can give legislations for providing employment opportunities. But, Section 4 (6) of this Bill says:

"No application for any other employment from a person who is already in service shall be entertained without that person having resigned from previous service, whether it be Government or public undertaking or private service."

I cannot understand this. I was a Deputy Secretary and thereafter I was a Member of the Kerala Public Service Commission. I have a long experience in that. In our State, if the post of a clerk is notified, there will be ten lakhs of candidates who will be applying and only one per cent will get that job and the rest 99 per cent of candidates will have to wait for more than four years to know that they are denying the appointment. There is a delay in the Public Service Commission. This sad state of affairs exists in the UPSC also. During the last six or seven years even the Report of the UPSC has not been discussed in this august House.

If we discuss that report, you will get the shocking news about the delay committed in making the selection even by the UPSC and that is the case with the other Public Service Commissions. So, my point is that suppose my son has passed MA examination. He is jobless. He has seen a notification. He applied in response to that notification. He got the post of a peon and joined duty because we accept the dignity of labour there. Quite interestingly if I may say, one of our Ministers in the former Ministry asked our youth to catch dogs. There was a furore all over the state that graduates have been asked by the municipality to catch stray dogs. This funny thing happened in Trivandrum, in my corporation. The boss began to catch dogs. Rs.7 were being given for a stray dog. In six months, the bills came to Rs.38,000 but no

payment was made. So, we asked the hon. Minister that our children were asked to catch the stray dogs, you at least pay them. This is the sad state of affairs in our country. So can You say that if a post-graduate, who got an appointment as a peon, is has to apply for the post of a clerk or for some other job for which he is well qualified, he has to resign and wait for four years to know that he will not get the appointment because only one per cent of the applicants will ultimately get the appointment. I can agree with the hon. Member provided you guarantee that when he applies for a post, you give the appointment. That is not there. I think, to share the concern of the youth and to give employment opportunities we have to generate employment. But in this Bill most of the sections have been ill-drafted.

I am sorry, I have to oppose it. It is a private Members' Bill. I know its scope. But in spite of that, when you present something in the Parliament and discuss, I feel I do not want to use the word 'sensible'- it should be more meaningful.

I am happy and I welcome the sentiments. But I totally oppose it because this will not give any benefit to the youth. It will not do any good to the country. It will not create any employment opportunities.

I must also say that jargons like 'right to work' to be included in the Fundamental Rights is simply a fraud on the Constitution and to cheat the nation and to take political advantage out of it. We have been hearing the jargon: health for all by 2000 AD. I do not criticise the Government. When we listen that jargon, there is a feeling that by 2000 AD, there would not be any disease. All people will be healthy and even nobody will die. But the strange thing is that there are only certain targets laid down in the health for all programme by 2000 AD. I come from Kerala where we have achieved all the targets relating to health for all by 2000 AD. In that state, We can see the sample of health for all programme ? The hon. Minister in charge know about it. You go to the hospitals and see that sad and unhygienic conditions.

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The poor people are not able to get even the minimum medicines. Merely passing a legislation is not good. Let us forget the petty quarrels. Let us search our hearts. What was happening in the country for the last five years? We have been accusing each other, throwing mud at each other and the poor man is deprived of even the basic needs. This is the time when we have to join together. The country is in danger. The security of the country is in danger. The secularism we seek for is no more here. Let us join together and work for a country to fulfil the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi.

With that, I oppose the Bill. I thank you for giving me time to speak on the Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I rise to support the principle behind the Bill. So far as the nitty-gritty is concerned, far as certain provisions are concerned, there may be differences of opinion. But so far as the principle underlying the Bill is concerned, I think, there should not be any opposition even from those who are adorning the treasury benches today.

Sir, the question relates to guarantee for employment. I would request my friends to understand what the Bill wants to achieve. As far as I have understood, there should be some kind of guarantee for employment. That is what the Bill wants. There should be no Member in the House who does not want, in the present confusion in the country, some kind of a guarantee for employment of our people who are unemployed and whose number is growing constantly day by day.

Sir, let us, for the time being, have an understanding of the magnitude of the unemployment problem. According to the latest figure with the Employment Exchange, the registered unemployment in the country is three crores and ten lakhs on an average. According to estimates made by economists on the basis of National Sample Survey Data, rural unemployment has reached a colossal figure of seven crores. Hence, the

total urban and rural unemployment comes to 10.10 crores which is 25 percent of the total work force of our country. In India, out of the total 80 crores population as estimated, 40 crores belong to 18-58 years of age. According to recent Government estimate, 35 crores of Indian people are living below the poverty line. Sir, this also indicates to what extent partial employment is there in our country and there is no full employment for a large section of our people.

In this connection, Sir, we have to understand the urgency of including the right to work as a Fundamental Right.

I feel that the demand had been raised by the youth and students of our country since a long time. If it was the election manifesto of the National Front to incorporate right to work as a Fundamental Right, to include or to incorporate right to work as a Fundamental Right, is not equal to providing guarantee for employment scheme. These are not the same perception. Sir, today you represent Maharashtra. Today, the Constitution of our country does not provide right to work as a Fundamental Right. It is true that it does not. But this does not prevent the Government of Maharashtra to have employment guarantee schemes. This Bill, as far as I understand, says that the Government of India and the State Governments all over the country should make legislations and should take steps to see that employment guarantee schemes are developed. And there should be some kind of Central law in that respect. Sir, whatever might be the feelings of the National Front Government, an attempt was made for the first time in the country to incorporate, to at least accept by all principles, the right to work as a Fundamental Right. We, one of the supporting parties, asked the National Front to have a scheme about it as to what they really want about it. As far as a note prepared by the National Front Government at that time, it is given as below:

* Using the daily status unemployment data

available for 1987-88 from the National Sample Survey and on the basis of the appropriate assumption, it has been estimated that about 2059 million person days of employment in rural areas and about 746 million person days in urban areas would have to be generated during 1990-91."

So, for the first time, a concrete attempt was made to ascertain and to understand in real and concrete terms the magnitude of unemployment problem.

According to that figure, it comes to 285 million person days in a year. This much employment has to be generated. Now Sir, they have also calculated that a total sum of Rs. 12,900 crore is required per year to create employment on this scale. That was the assessment made by the National Front Government.

I know there are many difficulties. Where shall Rs. 12,900 crore come from? That is another part of the thing and if you give me time, I can explain that also. There are resources which can be garnered for providing employment.

My good friend who preceded me mentioned about the success of the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. I am not opposed to this programme. I do support it. But so far as the immensity of the problem is concerned, the funds provided for this Yojna are very meagre. As I have said just now, to generate a total employment of 285 person-days per year, Rs. 12,900 crore are required. Now, in the year 1990-91, only Rs. 3,650 crores were provided under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna to create employment in rural areas. I am not accusing the Government. Nor am I criticising the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. But looking at the urgency of the problem, whereas huge sum of Rs. 12,900 crore is required per year to create jobs for the rural and urban unemployed, the amount allocated to the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna and other schemes is a mere Rs. 3,650 crore. Whatever might be complexion of the Government, it could provide only Rs. 3,650 crore for containing employment under the Jawahar

Rojgar Programme and other poverty alleviation programmes.

Therefore, the main question is that if the Government has got the political understanding of the problem, that they have to create employment guarantee for such a vast majority of our people living in rural and urban areas, they will have to find the necessary resources. If you give me time. I can also indicate the resources. But so far as the attitude of the Congress party is concerned, let us understand what it is. Here is the latest election manifesto of the Congress Party, in which it says, "The Congress Party will also generate 1,000 mandays of guaranteed rural employment every year." Here is their promise to create 1,000 mandays of guaranteed rural employment per year. Of course, I have not calculated the amount needed to create 1,000 mandays of employment. But the allocation in this regard by the Congress Government was just Rs. 3,650 crore.

If this Bill is concerned a fraud, then I say that the election manifesto of the Congress Party is a greater fraud. This election manifesto come from a very responsible party which is occupying the Treasury Benches today.

Therefore, I support the principle behind this Bill very firmly. There should be a legislation at the level of the Central Government giving guide for providing guaranteed employment. It can be done on the lines of the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme.

But, unfortunately this guaranteed employment scheme has not been adopted, as far as I remember, by any other State. All these Poverty alleviation schemes have been sponsored by Central Government. Of Course, State Governments are also required to match for the expenditure. Therefore, Sir, there is an urgent need to have a legislation of that nature and also the State Governments can also prepare legislation on the basis of the model legislation that this House is in a position to enact.

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

So far as the resources are concerned, as you know, there are more than Rs. 80,000 crores of black money in parallel economy. Even today we have found that Rs. 2600 crores are the loans taken by the top monopoly houses and they are defaulters. As far as I remember, annually there are Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 600 crores income tax unrealised. Of course, the income tax is not properly assessed. Therefore, if there is prevention of leakage of revenues; if some black money is unearthed; if these financial institutions are not allowed to be exploited by big monopoly houses and if the economy of the country is converted to a real economy which is just serving the interest of the poorer section of the people, resources can be had.

It is not a question of resources. It is mainly the question of political will. Unfortunately, I have to make a very caustic remark. What is needed is the political will to make resources, to create resources and to utilise those resources for a social good and social justice.

I do not want to take much of your time. There are many suggestions which I wanted to make. I think this is not an occasion and I will not take much time of the House to make a long list of suggestions. As for example, suppose if we take up a massive programme of literacy campaign 60 crores people are illiterate as the Kerala has done it and as West Bengal is doing, we can employ a large number of educated young men and women.

If we take up afforestation programme as a huge national campaign, we can create employment for crores of people

If we have got a scheme of proper implementation of land reforms all over the country, we can also liquidate to a very great extent rural poverty in our country and there by we can also create a new condition for the economic rejuvenation of the nation as a whole.

Therefore, Sir, there are so many as-

pects of the problem and I hope the Government will consider it in its proper perspective. I again emphasis upon the need of having a legislation at the central level to provide for guaranteed employment for those who cannot afford to eke out their existence both in the urban and in the rural areas.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are many inconsistencies in the Bill moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha. I pointed out to him just now in Library that the provision of Rs. 1000 must be separated from the right to employment. He agreed to my suggestion then and there. He has said here that when he introduced this Bill, prices were not so high.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are no two opinions on it that the unemployment is the biggest problem confronting the country. The day before yesterday in a radio-interview at Kota when I was asked as to what was the most burning problem of the country, I replied there too that it was unemployment. This is a fact that no other problem is as burning as unemployment is in the country. We are not finding any suitable means to sort out this problem. Hon. Chitta Basu is very much correct in saying that a strong will is needed and by forgetting all our political differences and leaving aside the political untouchability some hard decisions regarding these two things would have to be taken. And then we would have to arrive at a consensus that such and such steps would have to be taken in order to solve the unemployment problem.

The next problem is of birth rate. We shall have to take stringent measures to check birth rate in the country. By then only, we could succeed in solving the unemployment and other problems of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we did every thing including several plannings to solve this problem of unemployment in the country. A survey should be conducted all over the country to find out as to how much money we

have wasted during the last 44-45 years for sorting out this problem. The people have fed up with these plannings and promises regarding this problem. Today the unemployed youths have begun to look at we, the leaders, with disregard whenever any of us makes any such promise. When hon. V.P. Singh promised employment guarantee to all, they reacted that it was merely a promise and as such it could not be believed. Due to one lacuna in that scheme we had a doubt too. Under that scheme there was a provision that any unemployed person could seek job by moving the court. But how can one seek job by moving the court when one is not in a financial position to move the court. At that time it was discussed extensively.

A large amount of money has been wasted in the country on the various schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme etc. Every time it was stated that such and such number of mandays in lakhs has been created. But an important question does arise as to why the people could not have been brought above the poverty line in the country if it has been really done through these schemes.

Today, there are two categories of unemployed in the country educated and uneducated. The educated unemployed any how manages bread and butter for himself, but it is very difficult for the uneducated unemployed. A villager, clad in a tattered dhoti, came to me 5-7 days back on the occasion of Diwali. He requested me repeatedly to secure a job for him. I told him twice that I would try to do that but I got agitated the third time and asked him to join the crowd of the unemployed assembled on different spots, as he could not become a Collector or an Inspector since he was an uneducated villager. For the last ten years in many cities of India such Haats are being conducted where men are auctioned regularly. Rs. 80 for this particular labourer. No one comes back with empty hands from those 'Haats'. He certainly gets one or the other means of satisfying his hunger. Today, on the one hand there are educated unemployed youth who are not

finding a way as what to do and on the other hand we are entering into computerised era. We want to adopt modern technology for our Banks against which every day in this House a voice of protest is raised on the plea that the computerisation of the Banks will increase the unemployment and that there will be retrenchment of staff. The educated youth are facing this big problem today. Should we not adopt modern technology? If we adopt it, where will we absorb the unemployed. Employment cannot be provided to people and on the other hand we cannot ignore the modern technology completely. So, we will have to find a way out.

Once I visited the Bhilwara Suitings and Shirtings Mills in Rajasthan. On the one hand there were 6,000 workers in the old mill and on the other hand there is a new Mill equipped with modern machines established just 3 years back with the help of the Industrial Development Corporation. While there were only 96 workers in the new Mill its production was one and a half times more than the old Mill where there 6,000 workers. This is so due to computer technology employed in the new establishment. When it develops some snag sometime, red-light is on and the sound of TUN-TUN comes out and the machine stops itself and after the snag is removed, it begins to operate again. Thus no extra man for such snags is required there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we shall have to decide as to which industries should be kept free from computerisation. In My Kota district an N.T.P.C. factory with the investment of Rs. 900 crore has been set up. At Garhewan in the same district another fertiliser factory, about which I have come to know today only, is to be set up with an investment of Rs. 942 crore and at later stage when it is complete further Rs. 1200 crore will be invested in it by Government. But the point is whether the Government, in spite of an investment of Rs. 1200 crore in it, can guarantee jobs even to 1200 persons. Today, in the factory of the N.T.P.C. in which Rs. 900 crore has been invested, only 300 persons are working. Likewise, there may be maximum

[Sh. Dau Dayal Joshi]

400 workers in the fertiliser factory at Garhewan when it is commissioned. So, it is my request that we should prefer to establish job-oriented industries. We should ban such industries which provide minimum jobs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the last Congress Government started many fake schemes which must be banned strictly otherwise this country will be ruined. Shri Manmohan Singh should take some hard decisions in order to ban these fake schemes as he has taken for bringing about financial discipline. In reply to my question I have been told today itself that this Government will provide jobs to 70 lakh people through Khadi and Gramdyog in the Eighth Five Year Plan, what industries this Khadi Gramdyog cover after all, are only bee-keeping, 'Tar' production, synthetic fibres. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the limit of such force. The country has been fleeced to a great extent in the name of such schemes. I submit in strong words that these hypocritic schemes must be done away with immediately. The Government will have to take some hard decision. We cannot secure the future of the youth of the country unless we adopt a realistic approach.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Being a B.J.P. worker I often used to raise slogan loudly "Naujavanon ko kam do, dono hathon ko kam do varna gaddi chhor do." I would like to ask the leaders sitting here especially the communists as to why the Bengal Government has stopped giving unemployment allowance to the unemployed it had started two years ago. What happened to the slogan, "Naujavanon ko kam do, varna gaddi chhor do; Bekaron ko kam do, varna gaddi chhor do." Actually this scheme is not a realistic one. In Karnataka also the same scheme was started but it failed in two years only because all the funds meant for the developmental work was to be consumed in giving unemployment allowance as the number of the educated unemployed is much more in the country. And the State Government had to withdraw the Unemployment Allowance Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 15 days ago in my

constituency 635 applications were received against the vacancy of six posts. When I asked the Principal the reason for calling so many persons for so few posts. He told me that those IVth grade posts were advertised in the newspaper so all the applications had to be entertained because he did not requisition candidates from the Employment Exchanges. Further I asked him what process he would adopt for selecting the 6 out of the huge number of 635. He replied that there was not any guideline for that. Thereafter, I tore off all the 58 slips of the recommended names I had in my pocket because in such a situation I did not think it proper to recommend any name. A candidate who was an M.A. with first division had come to my residence for getting my recommendation. He frankly told me that it was his 7th visit to my residence in the hope of getting a job. When I asked him as to why he even being an M.A. was interested in the job of a Chaparasi. He replied that he wanted any job as he badly needed it because his parents under pressure married him a year ago. He requested me for any job. He threatened of committing suicide at my door-step if he did not get any job. Such situation, is very shameful. I alone do not face such situation, rather all of us face it more or less. Today youths of the country are unemployed. Shri Bhogendra Jha is progressive. He has also expressed his concern over the problem of unemployment. I would like to remind him that no place except that governed by Shri Jyoti Basu is there in India where man is drawn by man or a man rides on a man.

On the roads of Calcutta a man holding the rickshaw in his hands runs himself instead of peddling it. I would like to ask especially Shri Sharad Pawar whether it is not true that in Bombay women are engaged in flesh trade. What happens in Bhindi Bazar where the young children are kept in queue like articles at a shop. Even small girls of 10 years sell themselves for bread. Do the hon. members not see all this? It seems we are least serious about it. Had we been serious about it, we would have unanimously supported the Bill moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha.

Against a vacancy a large number of Postal orders are collected. The candidates come from the distance of more than 500 years to find a job. I would like to know from the Government at what cost an application form is printed. It is hardly Rupee one but it is said for Rs. 50 each. Now the question is in whose pocket this difference of Rs. 49 goes? Why are the applicants fleeced in this way? If youths continue to be fleeced, they will not spare anyone. Only time will tell as to what would be the future of this country. There should be a provision in this Employment Guarantee Bill that the Youths can apply without any precondition and a free railway pass may be issued along with the call-letters to them. In this regard Shri Devilal had made efforts but he failed. We should do away with all these hypocrisies and bring a resolution unanimously. We should give a serious consideration to solve the unemployment problem. If it is not solved, the country may face ruination.

In Rajasthan the people just are working on the posts of chaparasi for the last 9 to 10 years for Rs. 340.

A vacancy is created after two years, and there is a ban on the new recruitment for the last ten years. Please decide the number of people to be employed. The youths may not be taken for a ride by just deceiving them. If the youths are deceived this way, it may lead the country to a situation of crisis. The New Prime Minister should discuss this problem in a meeting of all parties. He had presented a Bill under the Employment Guarantee Scheme, which had created a new thinking. Therefore, I would request the Prime Minister of this new Government that he should consider the problem of unemployment as the most important problem and give top priority to it and take some steps in this direction.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no question of supporting or opposing this Bill because if any one goes through the Objectives of the

Bill, which I consider laudable, guaranteed employment for all, no one, I feel, will over raise his voice against the principle or the idea behind this Bill. But the question is, whether this enactment, which is in front of us, serves the purpose, serves the purpose of guaranteeing employment to everyone. That is the question on which one has to speak.

It is very easy to say: "Mr. Pawar, you cannot say as to what is happening in '*Bhindi Bazar*'. People are sold for money because of unemployment." We can say this. I can also say as to what is happening in Ujjain or in Madhya Pradesh. The same thing is happening everywhere. Unemployment problem is a problem which confronts humanity like no other problem does. In fact, all actions of every National Government are targeted towards giving employment to the unemployed. So also, this has been the practice and policy in this country.

Maharashtra Government, I feel, is the first and the only Government which has launched Employment Guarantee Scheme. When you talk of employment, it is not employment in general, you have to speak but of the type of employment.

The Clause of this Bill says:

"It shall be obligatory on the part of the State to provide employment to all adult citizens seeking employment."

First we will have to define 'employment' in effect. If you agree to this Clause, then every citizen or someone who is working on a farm would say that he wants employment in a different field. So, we must decide about the type of employment.

In Maharashtra, we find that though the Employment Guarantee Scheme is there and the Government is willing to employ people, there is no labour available. In fact, many such schemes-I have seen at least in my constituency-are not functioning and they cannot be executed because there is no labour available for work. That is the posi-

[Sh. Sudhir Sawant]

tion. So, this clause in effect cannot be accepted because we will have to first define 'employment', 'type of employment' and the type of unemployed you want to employ in a particular manner. When we read it at the first sight, we will not be able to accept the Clauses which are given here.

Whenever any such enactment comes before us, we have to see two things. Firstly, whether it is in consonance with part IV of the Constitution. And secondly, whether it abridges fundamental rights. It was said here now that probably the directive principles are not important and fundamental rights have supremacy over the directive principles. I do not think that this is a fact.

I will just quote what Justice Chandrachud had said in a case:

"The Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Parts III and IV. To give absolute primary to one over the other, is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution. This harmony and balance between fundamental rights and directive principles is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution."

17.00 hrs

Hence, you will, in fact, have to ensure this harmony. Now this enactment tries to give enforceability in legal terms to Article 39 (a) and Article 41. Article 39 (a) says:

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing-

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood."

Article 41 says:

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work.."

So the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) tell us that within the means of economic capacity and development, right to work shall be provided.

17.01 hrs

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA *in the Chair*]

This particular statement "within the means" and this particular constraint on the principles of right to work has been deliberately left by the framers of the Constitution because if you say that the right to work is a fundamental right and if you say that it shall be obligatory on the part of the State to provide to all citizens jobs seeking employment, then you will have 200 million young Indians going to the courts and the courts will be full of cases. It will create tremendous confusion in the country. So this is not the methodology which we can adopt to ensure employment to all which we all want.

The second thing is, clause 4 (1) says:

"Every citizen who has secured a job shall not involve himself in any activity other than this employment resulting in financial or other gains."

I want to ask, if a citizen wants to put a fixed deposit in a bank or he wants to buy shares, can he not indulge in financial gain? That is why clause 4 (1) is striking at his fundamental right part (III). Hence this clause 4 (1) is *ultra vires* of the Constitution and void *ab initio*.

Clause 4 (") says:

"Any citizen who is provided with a job shall have to relinquish his ownership or share of any moveable or immovable property, except those used by him for his residential purposes, within two years of joining the service.."

Firstly, I would like to draw the attention here that when it comes to land problem, first we have to effectively enact land reforms

before we can address this problem. And the second question is that there is a clause of retrenchment. The Industrial Disputes Act recognises the right of the employer to retrench his workers. Now what happens to a person who works for two years and afterwards he is retrenched because of economic non-viability of the unit? If he does not have moveable or immovable property and he is retrenched and left jobless, what is going to happen to him? That is why, this clause does not go well with the social requirements as we understand it today.

Clause 5 of the Bill says:

"It shall be obligatory on the part of the State of ensure periodical promotions to all employees on the basis of tests and/or performance."

This is already happening. I do not know which particular organisation or institution this particular clause is directed. Secondly, this strikes at the principle of giving reservations in promotions to SC and ST people because if you say that "Promotions to all employees on the basis of tests and/or performance." then the reservation policy which we have maintained since our independence is rendered non-effective. Hence, this again is the vires of *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

Clause 6 says that if you are in employment somewhere, you cannot seek employment elsewhere.

This is in conflict with Article 19 (g) which gives a Fundamental Right, Part (3) guarantees you that you can seek employment at anyplace, anywhere at any point of time, and hence again this is *ultravires* of the constitution and void. Clause 7 is very important and interesting. It is mentioned that "the state shall provide cheap credit subsidy and other facilities to all citizens including retired persons seeking productive employment." I fully agree with this Clause. This Clause, in fact, is a matter of Government Policy and is already implemented. Now, if we come to this Clause, we come to a wider issue. We

talk of public sector, we talk of private sector and non-functioning of public sector. I do not want to go into the reasons. But, one thing we must realise here is that the public sector or private sector cannot give employment to the unemployed in this country. This Clause which has been placed here has already been framed, but not implemented at the ground level. That is the only one method by which we can ensure employment to the unemployed in this country and there is one and only method for rural India and that is Cooperatives and only Cooperatives. This movement has shown results in Western Maharashtra. In Western Maharashtra there was no public sector, there was no private sector. It is the people who had come up and then used the credit subsidy and other similar facilities. So, the question is whether legal action can engineer social change. It can never do that. By enacting this piece of legislation will the people come forward to form Cooperatives, take benefit of the facilities given by the Government? The Government is giving cheap credit. Khadi Gramodyog is giving credit at 4 per cent, but how many people use it. This is because the people have not been educated enough to come forward to seek self-employment and secondly the cooperative movement except for Maharashtra, I do not think, has been popular anywhere. If you want to give employment for all, then, first thing that we have to do is that we have to launch a social movement and it is not going to be achieved by enacting legislation alone. We as politicians and political parties will have to go to people and launch a social movement in terms of Baba Saheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Phule. That kind of social movement will have to be launched for the people to come forward to take advantage of what is being given to them by Government. Today I have found this basic lacuna. The Government Policy and Programmes are there. But the people are not utilising these programmes. Western Maharashtra is the example for India to act as far as the cooperative movement is concerned because there was no public sector, there was no investment from the private sector, but that particular area has come roaring-up in terms of

[Sh. Sudhir Sawant]

employment. You do not get employees there for normal menial duties at all. So, we should see the particular thing, enact that particular example and then devise means. Mere legislation I want to re-emphasis is not going to solve the problem of unemployment.

We require a social movement and a proper scientific enactment because this policy is totally inadequate. We will have to conduct a lot of research. There was a talk of black money. I fully agree with Shri Chitta Basu that if we can and if we launch to take out the black money of Rs. 12000 crores required for generating employment, and use it, definitely we can do it. But, it is easy to speak, and very difficult to implement. Our Government definitely has the political will to tackle this problem. It is not that we do not have the means, but we have got a lack of participation of the people. That is the real problem which we all political parties must address instead of getting merely involved in political activities.

If we try to direct our attention to social activity and engineer a social change by participation of the people, I think we can achieve tremendous results from our activities.

Hence, in view of what I have said earlier, I cannot support a number of clauses of the Bill. That is why I would request the hon. Member to withdraw this Bill so that we can evolve a well-researched and a more scientific type of enactment which is in consonance with our Constitution and the Directive Principles of the State Policy and which can be implemented so that we can achieve the objective of the Bill. I support the objective of the Bill and we will try to achieve the objective of the Bill. Thus, I would request for the withdrawal of this particular enactment.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri) : Thank you Madam for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. I do support this Bill which has been brought by Shri

Bhogendra Jha. I would request the Members to go deep into the problem and not to just float over it. I also thank Mr. Jha that he has brought this Bill correctly in correct time. At the same time, I would like to say that the solution of this problem wholly depends upon the attitude and Government will and the thinking of the present Government and the party in power. The Congress Party has framed many equations up till now but there has been no solution to this problem. The equations are remaining only equations.

Now the unemployment problem has become a curse to our society and a cancer to our nation. To save the nation and the country at the same time, the Government should come forward with a definite attitude to solve this problem. Even during these forty four years of our Independence, the Government has got on thinking and attitude to solve this problem. There are so many problems which have been dealt with by this Government but they could not solve this burning problem, that is, the unemployment problem.

Forgetting every-thing, irrespective of party politics, all should come forward and work together in order to solve this problem and in order to save the country. At present I think more than one-fourth of the population of India is unemployed. We should realise the density and we should realise the magnitude of this problem prevailing throughout the country.

Those who are not unemployed, cannot realise the pain of unemployment. The parents in the service are often found to commit suicide or to retire on health grounds only in order to provide their sons or their wards a job. So, let us go deep into the problem, I am saying it again, and not to just float over it.

As a citizen of India, we must have got some rights, for example, right to work, right to have education, right to live, right to exist, and it is the duty of the Government to provide all these facilities and rights to a citizen of India.

The problems of disintegration and separatism arise mainly out of this unemployment problem, I think.

I would request the Government to come forward to solve these problems and at the conclusion of my speech I am giving certain positive suggestions in this regard to solve the problems. They are massive land reforms throughout the country to be done immediately; improvement of the agriculture in the light of modern technology to be done; production and the sphere of agriculture to be increased industrial policy to be changed into decentralisation of industry; industries to be opened compulsively at places where the raw materials are available. Government should come forward to encourage by providing financial assistance to small scale industries. literacy is to be removed. The State should take up the task of educating the people on modern technology. There should be simultaneous improvement of agriculture and industry which should be in all places of the country. The Right to work is to be introduced in the Constitution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. The problem of unemployment is very severe in the country nowadays. I am really surprised on the people who made rules and laws for 42 years and these rules and laws never succeeded in any of the five year plans. In spite of that, this bill is being rejected. They should at least understand that we have run the Government for 38 years and whatever was done, the position regarding unemployment remained the same. If this Bill becomes a law, at least it should be supported. It is unfortunate or otherwise for the country that this Bill is not getting any support this time also.

Joshi ji rightly said that today all the members should support this Bill. I am also of the opinion that all of us should support this Bill. There is no state in the country where the number of unemployed people has not gone up, whether it is U.P., Bihar,

Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra or Rajasthan. The youths through at the residences of the Members of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies for employment in services. They are demanding any job anywhere. All of us are helpless in providing a job to anyone, simply because there is no vacancy in the Government, moreover there is no work that the Government can provide to the people. There is no vacancy since 1975. If anybody is interested in providing employment to anybody, he too is helpless. But I believe that if this Bill is made a law and a new clause is added to article 16 of the constitution, a youth of the country, if interested to get a job and if the Government does not provide any job to him he can go to the court to get a job.

I.P.C. and C.P.C. are there to control crime. Whether any statement is true or false is determined under the Evidence Act. If the evidence in the cases under section 302, 395 and 396 is true the culprit is liable to life imprisonment or execution. Similarly, if the unemployment problem is to be solved, an amendment in the constitution is inevitable. I believe that the unemployed people of this country won't get any job unless the constitution is amended. We may build up castles in air and make loud announcements in manifesto, or deliver long speeches but it will not serve any purpose. The youth of this country are not ready to accept and listen to these speeches. It is a fact that if no solution is found to the problem of unemployment, and if the youth of this country have to wait for a couple of years more, there won't be any alternative except a revolt. Joshi ji said that in the state ruled by Shri Jyoti Basu there is a tug of war between man and man. I would ask Shri Joshi what has he done in Madhya Pradesh. There is no public latrine in your state. The people of Madhya Pradesh. There is no public latrine in your state. The people of Madhya Pradesh are coming to Delhi for their livelihood. There are no irrigation facilities in his state. Many states are ruled by your party, but there are no irrigation facilities. Have you been able to remove unemployment? But you go on criticizing. You say that Shri Sharad Pawar has not been able to

[Sh. Tej Narayan Singh]

do anything. You should say that the Congress party has not done anything during its regime of 42 years.

You have said about Shri Sharad Pawar alone who has been the Chief Minister of Maharashtra also, but the unemployment problem has not been solved there....*(Interruptions)*

In Bengal, the problem of unemployment has reached a stage where man is against man i.e., everybody is fighting to get employment and this fact can not be denied. When the Government wants to stop employment people do not accept it. What is the contribution of the Congress in the development of the State. Funds are being collected by your party for the construction of temple but for setting up a factory. You are collecting Rs. 1.25 p. from people and ask people of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to do 'karseva', but no arrangements are being made to solve unemployment problem. I am not saying it just for criticism. Since you are discussing this problem so I said these words. After all nothing will come out of singing Ram bhajans. There is a saying in Bhojpuri that "Bhookhe Bhajan Na Ho Gopala, Le Lo Hath Mein Kanthi Mala". The people of the country can not chant the name of Ram with empty stomach. Congressmen should support this move with open hearts. Five to 10 lakhs people are coming from Bihar to seek employment. Just now one of our colleagues from Kerala said that the fundamental right in Article 16 of the constitution would be amended, but it will end the very basis of it. The basis of the constitution are never affected. An amendment to the constitution does not affect it that way. Whatever can be added to the constitution is appreciable. If any clause is added to the Article 16 such as providing jobs to the unemployed, I believe it will not go against the law. It should definitely be added. There have been no arrangements of irrigation even after 42 years of independence. The Congressmen, who are running a minority Government should think about it. The Congressmen could not

do anything when the number of their members was 425. Something worthwhile should be done to provide jobs to the people of this country. That way some solution to the problem is possible. I would like to tell my friends from the Congress party that they should give up this attitude. This bill providing jobs to the unemployed people may be passed. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Madam Chairperson, I am happy that the mover of the Bill has thought of the youth of the country and has put an enormous effort to try for jobs for all the youth in this country. As pointed out by some of the friends, there are certain anomalies such as the difficulty to provide employment by merely bringing a Bill. I do share some of the other conditions which have been enlisted in the provisions of this Bill. Now, it is not possible for any person to get a job by merely having this sort of a Bill or law, which says it is obligatory on the part of the State to provide employment to all the adult citizens seeking employment. It is true that this gives a great persuasive effort. It is also true that the Government should bring out laws to provide employment in all the sectors to the youth. But the most important thing for this will be to find out avenues where jobs could be given and I would think that the present Government's policy with regard to starting of more industries and with regard to relaxation of rules for bringing out more industries is a very welcome step in this regard. With regard to providing jobs for the youth of the country, the only way will be to find out more avenues for employment just as in the case of the field of agriculture as well as in other fields. Another aspect will be to give a boost to the agricultural sector.

Agriculture is one field where a lot of employment could be provided. It is unfortunate that we are not paying much attention to this sector. For example, there was a hue and cry here in the morning with regard to rubber. This is a field where more than 20 lakhs of people are having employment.

Apart from this, about six lakhs of small farmers are there and it is unfortunate that the Governments are in no mood to see that proper safeguards are given to give a boost to the cultivation of rubber and thereby provide more employment in this sector.

This Bill is a very good Bill and I also appreciate that it is only by bringing such provocative Bills that the authorities as well as the Governments can be made to given more time to think about such a very serious problem such as unemployment. The other provisions with regard to the curtailing of other jobs or going for other jobs only after resigning some jobs are not practical. There is also another provision which is enlisted as section 7 in this Bill. It says that:

"the State shall provide cheap credit subsidy and other facilities to all citizens including retired persons seeking protective self-employment."

Of Course, to retired persons, I do not know whether that is of much need, but as far as the youth are concerned, it shall be obligatory on the part of the State to provide credit facilities.

The Government has the obligation to provide credit facilities to the youth who come forward with proper suggestions or proper schemes to employ themselves in various fields. I think, such a provision will very well fit in this venture.

There is another provision which makes it punitive. Clause 8 says that any person violating the provisions of Section 4 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding Rs. 10,000 or with both. If at all, a Bill in this respect is passed, there must be a provision where something more specific to be given with regard to job which a person can seek. There must be so many schedules which make clear which are the avenues for which the youth can apply. If the officers of the State are reluctant to guide or are not properly guiding or not giving opportunities, then some kind of punitive measures re-

quires to be given. If that can be incorporated, that would be better if a law in this line is passed.

I do agree that the present Bill has been brought forward in an earnest attempt by the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha, which may not be adequate enough to cope up with the requirements which he has in mind or which he has discussed.

I thank you for the opportunity given and I support the intention behind this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRIBALRAJ PASSI (Nainital) : Madam Chairperson, the Unemployment Guarantee Bill which has been brought here in the House may be containing certain impracticable things but emotionally I fully agree to it. Many hon. Members have expressed their views on this subject prior to me. There has been Congress rule in the country for the last 42 years and during that period they presented many schemes, but with all that after the passage of so many years the problem of unemployment in the country has not been solved. It is acquiring bigger dimensions day by day. If this problem is not solved rightly and quickly, there is every apprehension of a strange situation to arise in the country in the time to come. During the post independence era, all the schemes implemented adopted the policy which was particularly an imitation of foreign countries. At times, we thought of imitating America in the sense that big factories be set up. and at times we thought of imitating Russia, and sometime we tried to cheat the country by giving the slogan of socialism.

Just prior to my speech an hon. Member from the Congress was presenting this issue and I could not follow it clearly whether he was speaking in praise of the 42 year congress rule or he was opposing it. About this Bill I would only say that it is not a to pic of discussion today. All the political parties should jointly consider this problem seriously, because every year there is an addi-

[Sh. Balraj Passi]

tion of 60 lakh youths to this number of unemployed people.

I belong to the area which is primarily a hilly area. Thousands of jobless people are added every year. Everyday a youth leaves his home after seeking blessings from his mother and she applies tilak on the forehead of her son with a hope that he will get some job, but when he returns dejected at night after appearing in interviews at so many places without getting a job and as a result he falls prey to some addiction. Whether it is the problem of Punjab or Assam, these are associated with the problem of unemployment. I request the whole House and all the Members that the Bill may be considered seriously and it may be passed after including as many objects can be included so that the problem of unemployment in the country is solved.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK(Bundana) : Madam, Chairperson, as the needle of the Clock was moving towards 6 o' Clock, I was getting worried whether I would get an opportunity to speak on this very important Bill. Thank you for giving me this opportunity. But as the present Youth Congress President is sitting behind me and wishes to speak on this Bill I think that I would try to submit my views on this very important Bill in a limited manner.

The problem of unemployment has assumed serious dimensions. All the speakers who have spoken on this Bill have pointed out how unemployment has grown over the years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly sit down just for one moment? We have to seek the opinion of the House regarding the extension of this discussion. Are we all agreed that this discussion may be continued till Six o'Clock?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: YES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: All the speakers who have spoken on this Bill have pointed out now this problem of unemployment has grown over the years and though during the last several years, there have been many programmes to generate more employment opportunities, many schemes have been formulated and implemented, but it is an unfortunate fact that where towards the end of the First Five Year Plan we had .75 million job seekers, towards the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, i.e., December, 1989, the figure rose and assumed a frightening dimension of 32.77 million job seekers. Not only this. Every year, there has been growth. Every year we have been creating a number of opportunities. But the number of job seekers whether it be in the Employment Exchanges or elsewhere, has been rising very rapidly and galloping like anything.

Shri Chitta Basu, the honourable and experienced Member of this House has quoted figures and I have also got certain figures from the Employment Exchanges which show that in March this year, the number of job seekers on the live registers was 4.3 crores. This is the only the figure of those who are seeking jobs, those who are unemployed. This figure does not reflect in any manner those people who might have got an employment opportunity but, for all practical purposes, are unemployed because they are under-employed.

Mr. Charles had pointed out that graduates in Kerala, in certain areas, had to sweep the roads. Will we say that this is full employment? Or is this the employment in the real sense or are we going to give a graduate a job which goes on par with his education? I think, that those figures are missing out of the figures of the employment exchanges. And if we try to consider those under employed people, then the figures will be atleast three to four times more than what the figure is with the employment exchanges. I would like to point out here that though the motive and the purpose with which Shri Bhogendra

Jha has introduced this Bill is quite commendable, the details do not go well with the intentions.

Shri Sudhir Sawant pointed out about the lacunae in the Bill. There have been several shortcomings and those shortcomings will have to be removed. If we have to frame a proper Bill, if we have to have a Bill which is going to ensure Right to Work and which is going to help generate employment opportunities to the millions of job-seekers, I think and I do recommend the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act for this purpose at the national level.

Shri Chitta Basu pointed out that during the Congress rule, several expectations had been there and they had not been fulfilled. He pointed out that in the election manifesto of 1991, the Congress had promised to create 1,000 million mandays. He also pointed out about the requirements which were worked out during the National Front Government as also the number of mandays to be created and the Budgetary provisions to be generated.

When he was talking about Maharashtra, he had forgotten that it was the Congress Government in Maharashtra which had brought in the Employment Guarantee Act. Had his advise, as an experienced Member been followed by the West Bengal Government the left parties governing the West Bengal for the last several years, then the West Bengal would not have earned a name to shelter the largest number of unemployed people in the country. It is almost 45 lakhs of unemployed people. You might have given them shelter on the road-sides, under the bridges, you might have made them sleep without two meals a day and so on. That type of situation is there. We are talking of the realities and the reality is that in the country today 45 lakh unemployed people are there in Bengal. I am not trying to level allegations saying that one party has failed and the other party has been successful in implementing certain things. But in this fashion where under our very nose certain things have gone wrong, I think, it would have been

better to raise our voice and try to point out the mistakes.

This year in 1991-92, the Government today has decided to create 900 million mandays which will give jobs to about six million unemployed people for about 150 days in a year. This is not sufficient. This is not sufficient. We have to generate much more than this. We have to see the schemes that we have decided to implement and we will have to increase the budgetary provisions that we have made. But unfortunate things are happening when we are implementing such important and delicate programmes.

An hon. Member from Madhya Pradesh was telling me today that there is severe drought in several districts of Madhya Pradesh. The problem is more serious in the tribal districts. The allocation from Jawahar Rozgar Yojna which was made to generate employment in those tribal districts of Bastar and elsewhere had been diverted to some other districts for political considerations. Why? Why from such an important employment programme? When we are talking of creating employment for the last person who is in need of a job, here they have diverted the funds for political considerations. In the election, if one has failed to get the support from the some quarter or the other that does not mean that while implementing welfare and developmental programmes, they can try and divert the funds. Therefore, I would like to recommend here that we definitely need to have an employment guarantee Act and that Act should be in line with the Act passed by the Government of Maharashtra. We all are aware of the main features of rural employment. They are a large unorganised labour difficulties in measuring unemployment, ignorance about labour laws, seasonal nature of employment, unemployment and under-employment prevalent among self-employed workers, non-mobility of labourers, women labourers being less mobile than men and higher proportion of unemployed women. Keeping those main features in view and keeping the Maharashtra Act on employment guarantee in view, the

[Sh. Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik]

Government of India should bring in a similar type of Act before this House. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that such a measure should not be delayed and such a type of Act should be introduced in this very Session of Lok Sabha.

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar and a few other Members including myself were discussing about this. We are the second most populated country in the world. When we look at the statistics we see the figures that every seventh person in the world is an Indian. But our heads do not rise in honour but our heads bow down in shame. This is not an achievement. We shall have to ponder over this. Very soon we are going to beat China to become a highly populated country in the world. Up-till now, we have not been able to prepare some programmes to drastically control the population growth. During the mid 70s there was an effort to control the population in certain places. The implementation might not have been upto the mark but that was a genuine and a pious effort. There might have been events where such efforts might have boomeranged politically. But I would like to point out that when the country is sinking under the pressure of population, the Government will have to take bold initiatives even though there is a risk that politically such measures will boomerang. If we try to take bold initiatives, we may be able to save the country from sinking. Unless and until we come out with certain drastic measures to control the population, I do not think that there is any future for any development of what so ever nature.

I have already taken much of the time of the House. The eight plan would give a major thrust to employment. The policy of the Government has already been announced. The policy of the Government to check the wasteful government expenditure has also been announced.

Foreign trips of Ministers and other political delegations have been curbed.

Several such measures have been taken. Several reforms have also been interested. The economic reforms, the fiscal changes, the new industrial policy, the changes in the import-export policy, the Panchayati Raj and the Nagar Palika Bills to reform the local self Government bodies these are the reforms underway. But I would like to suggest here that all these measures which are intended to rapidly develop the country would fail ultimately if the men who manage the affairs, the administration, does not rise to the occasion. Whether it is with regard to the population control measures, the employment generation measures, or any other measures, I would like to suggest here that we should come out with reforms in the administrative systems also. The attitudes of the Government officers, the bureaucracy and their responsibility and accountability will have to be gone into. If we are able to do that, I think with the employment programmes like the Jawahar Rozgar and Nehru Rozgar Programmes and other programmes, we will be able to implement in a much better way.

Lastly I would like to give a suggestion to the hon. Minister. During the last session also when there was a discussion on a private Member's Bill on unemployment, I had pointed out that there is a need to create a National Commission on manpower planning. There has been a mushroom growth in engineering colleges, medical colleges and various other vocational and educational institutions, technical institutions. But have we tried to evaluate or assess the number of engineers (Civil and Electrical) and architects and the number of doctors which the country would be requiring in the coming years? Do we have a plan of that nature? I think up-till now we don't have such a plan. The Government should constitute such a Commission as a permanent body which will continuously work upon evaluating the assessment of different types of personnel which the country would be requiring in the coming years.

The time has been limited and therefore would end here.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Madam Chairperson, I rise to support the principle and the spirit behind this Bill. I would not like to go into the details of the clauses of the Bill. There may be many changes which are required in the drafting of the Bill and therefore I would not like to go into the details of that.

Before continuing further, I would like to pose a question to this august House and to all my friends here as to whether the discussion which we have been having on the provisions of this Bill would at least invoke a ray of hope in the hearts of those crores and crores of unemployed in this country. If not, probably we are just making a futile exercise.

Before suggesting any other remedial methods, one should go into the root cause of the malady. Now undoubtedly the root cause is the failure of the successive governments in keeping up the promise which we have made to this country through our Constitution. Now we have agreed that it is the primary responsibility and the duty of an elected Government to provide the basic needs to each and every citizen of this country, like food, clothing, shelter, education and the provisions for keeping good health.

Since successive Government have failed to fulfil these commitments which were made to this nation, the problem of unemployment has grown to such a proportion today. Everybody today agree that there is the problem of unemployment. How to tackle this problem is the worry in the mind of every right thinking person. Today, as has been repeatedly said here, we have got a large number of programmes like NREP, RLEGP, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, so on and so forth. These rosy words are coined just to pocket the votes of the people. We are worried about the intention behind implementing all these programmes. What we have given to the people of this country is nothing but the frustration and turmoil in the society. As we all know, there is a brain drain.

Unless we are able to create confidence in the minds of the youth of this great country

that they are the real asset of future society and nation; that they are not only here to make some demands, but they owe a duty to this society probably we will not be able to tackle even the smallest of small problem which is being faced today by our society.

First of all, I would suggest that there is a great demand to introduce necessary changes in the educational system itself. Drastic changes are to be introduced; our youth are to be properly educated to gain employment. Today we are talking about liberalisation; about giving more opportunity to produce more; and we are saying that the doors are wide open to make more and more exports, to generate employment. But, we do not provide the basic necessities required for producing more.

First of all, the faulty educational system is one of the root causes for the unemployment problem. The figure, that is the number of persons youth of this country aged between 18 and 58 who are able bodied from whom we can expect some greater contribution to our national wealth has been given here as 40 crores. We have no programmes, no future plans to give them enough employment. Today we only think about how to solve this problem. without going into the root cause of the matter at all. Several observations have been made here. Even while discussing such a burning problem, we are interested in making political gains. We want to cast aspersions on this Government of that Government headed by this party or that party. We do not want to rise above this partism view or this political plane at least for a moment, to think about this biggest problem tomorrow, probably all of us may forget this when we go out of this House. But when we go to the larger society, we should know that we are answerable to them for these problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I ask you one thing? How much time do you want to take more?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am going to complete.

[Sh. V. Dhananjaya Kumar]

18.00 hrs.

I feel that each and every one of us is responsible. Let us forget all the differences. Let us all join together today to see how best this problem could be tackled and simultaneously how the production for our national wealth could be increased, and how we can find a better place for our nation, a place of pride in the whole world. So, I would suggest that making of such enactments or giving some guarantee or talking in rosy words will not help anybody. At least, I do not think that by making so much of discussion, not even one unemployed will be getting an employment. So, let us devote our time and energy in that direction. Let us try to tackle this problem rising above the partism attitude or whatever it is, and forget all the differences. My humble submission through you, Madam, to my learned friend, Mr. Bhogendra Jha, who has brought forward this Bill with the earnest hope, is that at least here is an opportunity to bring to the light about this enormous problem being faced by our own kith and kin in the society and to open the eyes of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are going to take any longer, then we have to ask the permission of the house. It is already six o'clock.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: No,

Madam. My friend has made an effort to open the eyes of the Government. At least now let them make an earnest effort to solve this problem. I would also join hands with Mr. Bhogendra Jha to make an earnest request to the Government. (*Interruptions*)

All of us have to live in the society. I have made an earnest request that let us rise above all the differences. Then only, the problem could be tackled. So, I would support the spirit and the principle behind this Bill. I do not know whether the Government will make up its mind to pass such a Bill or support this Bill. Anyway, it is left to them.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you supporting the Bill or not?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: It will not be good to vote it at all. That is what I fear. Anyway the problem is enormous. It will have to be tackled properly. That is the submission I like to make at this juncture. Thank You.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, 25th November, at 11 a.m.

18.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 25, 1991/ Agrahayana 4, 1913 (Saka).