

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सभमेव जयते

(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Rs. 6.00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHENTIC THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

[Tenth Seires, Vol. XIII, Fourth Session, 1992/1914 (Saka)]

No. 8, Friday, July 17, 1992/Asadha 26, 1914 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Re. Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Issue	1—19
 1 Burning of Effigies of Judges	503—520
Written Answers to Questions:	20
Starred Question Nos.	20—63
143 to 153 and 155 to 162	
Unstarred Question Nos.	64—502
1477 to 1509, 1511 to 1574, 1577 to 1592, and 1594 to 1665	
Papers Laid on the Table	521—537 645—646
Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers	537—590
Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	537—562
Shri Jaswant Singh	563—569
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	590—591
Eleventh Report— <i>Adopted</i>	
Resolution Re. Compensation to Victims of Bhopal Gas Disaster	591—625
— <i>Withdrawn</i>	
Shri Indrajit Gupta	592—595
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya	595—599 603—609
Shri Digvijaya Singh	599—606 618—619
Shri Satynarayan Jatiya	606—610
Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar	610—612
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	613—614

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Shri Oscar Fernandes	614—615
Dr. Chinta Mohan	615—621
Shri Satyagopal Misra	621—625
Resolution <i>Re. Review of Disinvestment</i> Policy	625—641
Shri Rupchand Pal	625—640
Business of the House	641—644
Statement by Minister Intrusion into Indian Territory by Myanmar Army personnel	644—645
Shri M.M. Jacob	644—645

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday July 17, 1992 / Asadha 26, 1914
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: RAMJANAM BHOOMI - BABRI
MASJID ISSUE AND BURNING OF
EFFIGIES OF JUDGES

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir under rule 388 I have given notice for suspension of the Question Hour. In the history of independent India effigies of judges had never been burnt but this is also being done now. Vishwa Hindu Parishad has made an announcement that they would sit on dharna and hold demonstration from 20th July in front of the Court and would hold talks with the Hon. Prime Minister after that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a total breakdown of constitutional machinery in Uttar Pradesh. I have given a notice under rule 388 to suspend the Question Hour and have also demanded a discussion on it. Therefore, I urge you to suspend the Question Hour and also call the hon. Prime Minister here to make a statement on the developments in Ayothya (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let's first have the Question Hour. For the last two days debate

is being held on the no-confidence motion and today the Hon. Prime Minister is scheduled to reply to the debate. Question Hour is our own Hour, so it may please be allowed to continue.....(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, the situation in Ayodhya is most explosive. In spite of the court order, deliberately construction is going on there. We have got the latest information that they are going to put up the pillars and they are going to construct what you call Simhadwar. They have burnt the effigies of the Judges for the first time in the history of the country. (*Interruptions*) . Sir, the whole nation is involved in the debate. (*Interruptions*) . They openly said that the court order will not be carried out and the construction will be carried on. This is a very serious matter. From the first day of this Session we have been raising this matter. Sir, from 9th of April the construction has been started, the Home Minister himself has admitted that *prima facie*, it is an illegal construction in violation of the court order. We have been repeatedly asking the Government to take action. If they had acted, Sir, on the 9th or 10th, the situation could have been allowed to be diffused. Sir, it is a serious situation. In spite of the order of the Supreme Court, in spite of the order of the High Court, people have been taken there deliberately, openly violating the orders of the court. Since it is for the first time a political party or its collaborators, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, are openly saying that they are violating the orders of the court, people have been asked in the name of kar seva to assemble there openly violating the court order and the construction is being carried on in the disputed territory. It is an admitted position and this Government is

sitting idle without taking any step. We have been repeatedly asking about it. Sir, every Opposition Party except the BJP, is involved in this. They have repeatedly asked the Government to take over the land immediately. What is the action taken by the Government, we would like to know. I would like to know where is the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*) This is a situation which we cannot allow.

Sir, have you seen anywhere in India that the Judges' effigies have been burnt? In an organised manner Judges' effigies have been burnt. Is there any rule of law? Sir, it is the question of secularism. Secularism is burnt away. What is happening in this country? The Constitution has gone to dogs. What is happening there? Sir, we cannot just wait for the verdict of the No-Confidence Motion. We want that the Government must react here and now. What is the Government going to do? Sir, so many days have passed, from 8th of July we have been raising this, today it is 17th of July, nearly ten days had elapsed and this Government is sitting idle. So, we call upon the Government to give their response immediately. Where is the Home Minister, I would like to know. He should have come himself and made a statement here if the situation is so explosive. Sir, will the country be divided on the grounds of religion? I am requesting the Government here and now, let them take some action. If inaction is there, it is serious for the country. Therefore, I demand that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister must be here and make a statement today. Before we proceed further, there must be a statement. We want to know the Government's reaction. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry, I came a bit late and therefore, I was not able to listen to the issue that was raised by Shri Somnathji in full, but I noted the concluding parts of his observation in which he charged the Government with inaction in respect of Ayodhya. It is a matter about which during the last few days, on several occasions, very many Members from this side have charged the Government with inaction. We have

stated our own point of view and I do not want to repeat it today except to refer to what he said about the demonstration against the Judges or the judiciary etc. I strongly condemn these who have indulged in this kind of demonstration, the burning of effigies or shouting slogans in a Court etc. I strongly condemn it on behalf of my party and no BJP member is involved in it. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, so far as the situation in Ayodhya is concerned, once again I would plead with my Members, 'if you want to go to Ayodhya, please do so.' But the situation in Ayodhya is peaceful. In the whole of Uttar Pradesh, Moharram has been observed absolutely peacefully for the first time in many years, without a single incident. There is no tension, there is no communal disharmony and if we are really concerned with communal harmony, we should look towards Gujarat. No one here talks about Gujarat. My Party has, all along, maintained that the Uttar Pradesh Government has full respect for the judiciary and for the Courts and whatever order have been given by the Court, the Uttar Pradesh Government is implementing them, but the Uttar Pradesh Government cannot forget the mandate it received from the people. This is my submission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was soothing to hear at least this part of Advaniji's intervention that he condemned the burning of effigies or disrespect towards the Courts. I think, on this, the House should unitedly express itself, the disapproval of the burning of effigies of the Judges and also against the call to demonstrate in front of the Courts there. Advaniji may remember that in the NIC and elsewhere I have been saying precisely the point that it is not a question of temple or masjid, but it is the question of the pillars of democracy; the Parliament, the Executive and the Judiciary. Today, what we are witnessing is that the Judiciary is under attack, an open onslaught is going on, the Executive is almost helpless and the Parliament is just only a witness and receives information and finds no way out. This is the issue, Sir, which is much more than Temple and Masjid. Are we going to uphold the

institution of democracy? Are we going to find that they are all just crumbling down and we are witness to it or we are a party to it? This is precisely the issue and the point I have been raising everywhere. We are entitled to pay respects to our faith but when we come to the point, my faith is above everything, my faith is above the Constitution — it is the foundation of a theocratic state, which is being laid in whatever cover or in whatever form. That is precisely the public debate of our public life and democracy in India. And these are the seeds that you have sown. It may be beyond hands today. Advaniji has condemned it. May be things are going beyond his hands. We have serious differences with him and with BJP. Now I want to say is, as far as the Government is concerned, it is the custodian of the Constitution. Once it takes oath and takes the responsibilities of governance of this country, it is duty bound to uphold the institutions of democracy and the Constitution. Now the temples of justices are being attacked, the Constitution is being attacked.

I want to ask from the Executive and the Government as to what it wants to tell Parliament and the Central Legislature, the highest body of the country today here. It must express it very clearly and not in enigmas, which we go on guessing as to what is its intent. Yes, soft process is soft process — whether it is undisputed or not, is or is not, is and is not. These philosophical deliberations that have been going on, have led to this situation. It is necessary and I am sure we will debate on this issue. I will not take much of your time in going into the details of it. But the very foundation of democracy is at stake and I do perceive that the line that the BJP has taken is not in the interest of the institution of democracy and what it has led to finally is something which we are very-very apprehensive of. Let it not be forgotten.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

AN HON. MEMBER: Why did you support the burning of effigies of the judges against the judgement delivered in the Shah

Bano Case. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): At that time you had supported it, while we people had condemned it. The effigies of the Constitution were burnt at that time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): We did not interrupt when Shri Advaniji was speaking. But when our leaders are putting forth their views they are being heckled. It is not proper. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTI (Saidpur): Sir, when Shri Advani was speaking all of us were silent, but now when it is the turn of the leaders of my party, they are making a noise. We will not tolerate all this. It is the usual feature that whenever my party colleagues start speaking they start making noise. We have repeatedly raised this in the House.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I remember that in your Chamber, Sir, this issue was raised and that question was flung straight in the face of — I think the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Arjun Singh and other Ministers were present the and Atalji had put a question — you were criticising our *Shilanayas*; when we were having our activity, it was you who stood there and got the *Shilanayas* done. You are asking for Ram-Rajya. Who started the Ram-Rajya issue in an election campaign right from Faizabad? It was also told that the Sadhus had met the Prime Minister one month back and told very plainly, "We are going to start the activities". After that, the activities started. There was no answer. What our Parties see is, the seeds are sown from that side. Fertilizer and water are given from this side. Then, we see the fruit that you are reaping. (*Interruptions*)

Very clearly, the Government should come out how it is going to uphold the institutions, uphold the Constitution and to stop such activities. Advaniji when the matter had come to Parliament, it was decided. You gave the commitment on this issue that you follow the verdict of Parliament. Let it be for

Parliament to decide the issue and come out very clearly. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Prime Minister and the Home Minister should come and make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): You listen to me first and then if you are not satisfied, you can say.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have given a notice under rule 388. Does it mean that our notices are not given any importance?

MR. SPEAKER: You only said that you people got all this started.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Shri Arif Mohammed Khan was dropped from the Cabinet for supporting the judgement of the Supreme Court in the Shah Bano Case. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have given a notice under rule 388. I would like to know your ruling on our notice. I just want to speak in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

SHRISHARADYADAV: Shri Azad, what can you say? You just send the Hon. Prime Minister to the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We have read the news that the effigies of judges were burnt yesterday. No doubt, this is a matter of great concern in this House. As a matter of fact, it is a matter of concern for the whole of the nation.

I strongly feel that no individual or

individuals or for that matter no political party or non-political party has any right to disrespect the judiciary. Sir, I condemn this act of persons involved, those who burnt the effigies of the judges.

As far as the demand of the hon. Members that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister should come to the House is concerned.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: In Shah Bano case you burnt the effigy of the court judgement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There is a vote of no-confidence moved by the Opposition.

SHRISOMNATHCHATTERJEE: Kindly for a second. Last time, when the Prime Minister made a statement and the Home Minister made a statement, they clearly indicated that they are waiting for the court's verdict. Now the court's verdict has come. What is the Government doing of the last three days? You only said you are waiting for the order.

SHRIGHULAM NABI AZAD: The Prime Minister is replying to the vote of no-confidence immediately after the Question hour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given you a notice under rule 388 regarding the suspension of the Question Hour. Constitutional machinery has failed to tackle the Ayodhya issue and the Vishwa Hindi Parishad is burning the effigies of the judges. I would like to apprise Shri Advani that as per today's newspaper reports a MP of his party was involved in it. That particular MP from Gorakhpur along with Shri Singhal has announced that on 20th, all over the country Courts will not be allowed to function. I thank you for condemning it here and you should also find out the position there. You said that everything is all right there, but you may please verify the facts, as nothing is going on well there. D.M. of

Faizabad, Shri Srivastava and S.P. Shri Ray have said that they were not being allowed to enter. Threat to gherao courts all over Uttar Pradesh has been given (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: So what?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: When a MP is saying, so what, then nobody knows what will happen.

Yesterday, Vishwa Hindu Parishad leaders met the Hon. Prime Minister. VHP President, Shri Vishnu Hari Dalmia, categorically told the Hon. Prime Minister that they were not prepared to abide by any order. Construction work will go on and nobody can stop it. The Government of India is present in the House. The Constitution under which it took oath is breaking down. The Hon. Prime Minister has got no moral right to continue in office. The Government which cannot uphold the constitution has got no right to continue in office for even a minute. Though Shri Azad and the Congress (I) swear in the name of secularism, but in reality constitution is being violated.

We urge you to accept the notice given by us. Please call the Hon. Prime Minister here. Today, he should have been present in the House as today was his Question Day. He should come to the House and tell us the steps being taken regarding the Ayodhya tangle.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the notice given by him. For days together this issue is being raised daily in the House. The Hon. Prime Minister is scheduled to reply to the no-confidence motion and if some aspects are left out, then these could be taken up for discussion later on. We also condemn the incident of disregard shown to the court. However, I would like to lay emphasis on one point that our friends should not adopt double standards. I very well remember what respect they shown had to court verdict in Shahbano case. Shri Shahbuddin formed the Babri Action Committee only when the locks were opened in Ayodhya by court order. After that a meeting was convened here at the Boat

Club. All of them were present in that meeting. Shri Shahbuddin had said in the meeting that they were not at all prepared to obey court orders and that they would observe 26th January as a Black Day instead of a National Day. They intend to slaughter the Constitution. We do obey the Court and the Constitution. Opposing a section of law does not amount to violation of the Constitution. While on the one hand we respect the Constitution, we also consider that the temple issue is beyond the jurisdiction of the court.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Nagpur): He should withdraw his statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: The court cannot decide as to where lord Rama was born. This is a question of our belief. If they have the guts.....(*Interruptions*) If the Congress Party commits the same mistake which Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh committed, they will also meet the same fate.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, if the Government fails to act here and now, then that will lead to laying the foundation of Fascism in our country. It has already been referred that the effigies of the Judges have been burnt. Then, yesterday, in the corridors of the Supreme court slogans were shouted against the Court. The Judges are being intimidated. Now, there is no meaning in saying that in the past some other hues of fundamentalists have also resorted to this kind of an activity. There were saner people in this country; secular people in this country at that time who condemned that even at that time also. But that cannot be anything to be emulated by others who destroy the foundation of this country. (*Interruptions*)

Now, there is no room in this House to show mock concern for the institutions of our

country. Shri Lal K. Advani has said that he condemns those who are burning the effigies of the Judges.....(Interruptions) But how is it that he, in this House, says that Ayodhya embroglio cannot be decided by the Court? That is another way of destroying the judiciary, destroying the institution.

I demand that Shri Lal K. Advani stand up in the House and ask the U.P. Government to immediately take action to stop all the construction work there. Otherwise it is mock concern that is being expressed here. They may not be understanding what all they are doing to this country. But the Government must come forward to act and this is the time to act. If they act, then the whole country, the secular people will be behind them. I demand action from the Government. (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, I wish at least this particular issue of any disrespect to the judiciary or anyone who does it is laid to rest. Sir, you would notice that when I mentioned this matter, I did not give any 'ifs', any 'buts'. I did not refer to what has happened in the Shah Bano Case. It is only when some Members commented that my colleagues here were provoked to recall the conduct of some other Members in this House. But so far as this House is concerned, so far as my party is concerned, I strongly condemn unequivocally any disrespect shown to the judiciary whether in the form of burning the effigies or in the form of shouting slogans. But let us not be confused about what has been said by one of my colleagues here. I have with me the Bommai Report of the Standing Committee. This Bommai Report refers to a court judgment dated 1989. It is a Civil Miscellaneous Application Number 48 of 89 in which the concluding observation by the Faizabad District Court is there. It says:

"It is doubtful that some of the questions involved in the suit are soluble by judicial process."

Now this court says this. It does not mean that it does not believe in the sanctity of the court or the sanctity of the judiciary. Therefore, my party has all along maintained that if anyone suggests that let the court

decide whether Ram was born here or not, our stand is that this is a matter which is not judicially determinable. This is a matter of faith. Therefore, to say that because we say this, therefore, we put faith above the court, faith above the Constitution, we are favouring a theocratic State is not correct. I would like to repeat once again unequivocally that my party rejects the concept of a theocratic State. My party is unequivocally committed to secularism and the secular content of the Indian Constitution as conceived by my founding fathers and not conceived by my founding friends here or my friends there whom I call pseudo-secularists. Their approach is that in India if a Muslim says, "I am proud of Islam," he is fine. But if a Hindu says, "I am proud of Hindusim," he is a communalist. (Interruptions) So far as court is concerned, this is the concern. Let us be very clear that this House entirely condemns the disrespect shown to the judiciary by anyone. I would appeal to the Government to take action against those who have shown any disrespect to the judiciary and I will support it. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Coming from Shri Advaniji, this is nothing but very provocative. If the court cannot decide.....

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): It is the truth. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If the court cannot decide this issue, how does BJP decide that issue, how does VHP decide this issue? How do they decide this question? Therefore, let him say that no construction work will be done. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the newspaper reports this morning are not only alarming but a serious one because if we believe in the rule of law, in that case the State of Uttar Pradesh has to abide by the rulings of the Supreme Court and the local bench of the High Court of Allahabad.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR
(Barrackpor): What were these people doing
for all these days?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When I am standing
you have to sit down. You please take your
seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI
(Saidpur): At whom this challenge has been
thrown? Please think
seriously.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: First of all, please listen
to me.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are also doing the
same thing. First of all, sit down, please. I am
trying to restore discipline. Why are you
speaking when I am on my legs....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If it is an important
matter and Parliament is supreme, I will
request you to speak in a quiet manner and
one by one. Speaking loudly while sitting on
your seats won't serve any purpose. What I
am doing here, I am just inviting the hon.
Members to express their views; but despite
that if the hon. Members are excited over the
matter and create disorder in the House,
then the entire discussion would prove futile.
My submission to you is that you may express
your views; however, if the matter is serious
and the Parliament is supreme, let the
discussion take place in an effective manner.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, I was telling that if we want the
rule of law, in that case, the State of Uttar
Pradesh or for that matter, any State, cannot
defy the directions given by the highest Court

of the country. It is a question of defying by
the Uttar Pradesh Government. Just now,
Shri Advani has condemned the burning of
the effigies of the Judges but with a
reservation.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: No reservations.

SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKTA: He also
said that the State Government of Uttar
Pradesh will examine this matter and at the
same time, he added that the mandate was
given to them. The question is about rule of
law and no political party can take it as a right,
whatever may be their manifesto or whatever
may be there in that manifesto. They cannot
take that plea in a matter, where the Court
has given a direction.

Sir, that is why, it is absolutely necessary
to see that the Government of Uttar Pradesh
abides by the Court's direction; and since
the BJP is the ruling party there - the members
of BJP, I have every reason to believe, are
patriots of the country - and I have every
reason to believe that they will try to defuse
the situation and they will advise their State
Government to see that the situation is
defused and the Court orders are abided by
the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, there is one last point. I would like to
say that, through you, Sir, all the sides of this
House, unitedly, should give a signal and
they should send a message to the whole
country saying that our democratic polity is
wedded to the rule of law and that rule of law
has to be established and safeguarded by all
of us.

That is my submission.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr.
Speaker, Sir, the Question Hour is going to
be over, though you have not made any
announcement to this effect. A burning
question has come up before the House and
the nation. Ours is the largest democracy in
the world. Through you, I would like to submit
to all the hon. Members of the House that
when we came here after having been elected

in the Tenth Lok Sabha, we took oath in the name of the Constitution. However, I am distressed to see that a question mark has been put on our democracy. It is being dubbed as a theocratic State. A sort of suspicion has gained ground in the minds of people whether ours is a theocratic State.....(*Interruptions*)

I am very distressed to say and other hon. Members also must be having a similar feeling that India has already been divided on the basis of religion and somebody from behind says that there will be another partition. I am very much aggrieved to hear that an Indian Parliamentarian wishes his country's further division on the basis of religion. I am shocked to hear this. I would like to tell Shri Advani and especially Shri Gulam Nabi Azad, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that I was very much pleased to hear Shri Advani's speech in which he condemned the act of burning the effigies of Judges.

[*English*]

We should not be forgetful about our recent history.

[*Translation*]

Did the House forget? At least neither I nor Shri Advani will forget the incident when effigies of Judges were burnt on the wake of Allahabad High Court Judgement on 12 June, 1975 in Shri Raj Narain's case? Was he not dubbed a CIA agent? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not forgotten the event. Those who fell victims of those sufferings cannot forget. We were the Members of Parliament. We cannot forget how we, about one and a half lakh people were lodged in jails and how the effigy of Justice Jagmohan Lal was burnt not only in Delhi but also throughout the country. We have not forgotten the incident. That is why I was happy to hear that Shri Advani condemned this act. (*Interruptions*)

Through you, I would like to tell Shri Advani that through this House a message should be conveyed to 80 crore of our countrymen and also to the world that we would not put any question mark on the

dignity of the Constitution. We are committed to establish a secular, sovereign and democratic country in accordance with the dignity of the Constitution and hence we will accept the verdict of the court accordingly. It is the foremost duty of the Kalyan Singh Government to implement the verdict of the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High court in letter and spirit. I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Member of BJP, particularly Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Advani who are the national leaders and astute statement that they should rise above the party lines and give an assurance to the nation and the House that the Government of Shri Kalyan Singh would obey the orders of Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court. At the same time the Kalyan Singh Government should persuade both these leaders and the BJP High Command that they must obey the court orders without any hesitation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two alternatives before us. One is that of negotiations for which no scope is left now. As per the decision of NIC, the only way left out before us now is to obey the High Court Verdict. Whatever judgement may be pronounced, by the High Court it should be adhered to. This is the only way out left to us to save India to maintain the dignity of the country and its Constitution. I would like to state that a unanimous message from here should be sent to the Kalyan Singh Government that the only solution to this crisis is to strictly follow the verdict of the Lucknow Bench. This work should be done immediately. I want to say only this much.

SHRI MAHANT ABEDYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, right now the hon. Member has mentioned my name and stated that I was an accomplice in burning the effigies of judges in Ayodhya. But I would like to point out that I have been in Delhi for the last two days and that incident took place probably yesterday. Therefore, the allegation is not correct. I have always held the judges in high esteem. But proper attention should be paid to our view point also. Nobody is trying to understand the arguments of our party in this House. I have categorically said

that there are certain issues which are beyond the jurisdiction of the decision of the judges. I can cite certain examples. The Christians believe that Lord Christ was born of a virgin girl. If someone tries to explore the authenticity of this belief, will it be possible to prove it? Though, it is contrary to the rule of the nature. Similarly, the Muslim brethren believe that the hair of prophet Mohammed is preserved in the Hazaratbal mosque in Kashmir. If this issue is taken to the Court, will the court be able to give any decision on it, can any court ascertain whether that hair belonged to Mohammed Sahab or not. There are many such issues which are beyond the jurisdiction of the court. Therefore, my submission is that crores of the Hindus hold the faith regarding the Janambhoomi that Lord Ram was born here and similarly this issue is beyond the jurisdiction of a court. No court can give a judgement against the faith of crores of the Hindus. Shri Advani has read out an extract from the judgement of the court in this regard, which clarifies it. We want to say that we have always respected the court, but the court has no right to give judgement on those issues which are not in its jurisdiction. The cores of Hindus have faith about the Ram Janambhoomi and at the same time I also want to say that.....(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been said that the Ram Janambhoomi movement has been started for the partition of the country. I want to point out who is dividing the country and who is dividing the minority and the majority society of the country after creation of Pakistan. Today the minorities have been given special rights and concessions who has given them such concessions? Who is appointing the minority commission? Who is differentiating between the Hindus and the Muslims in Kashmir by applying the article 370 in Kashmir? You should ask this question to yourself. Those persons want to divide this country. Who have double standards in the name of religion and who have made double civil codes to differentiate between the Hindus and the Muslims in the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today there was no

need of the sadhus to join politics. Had there been similar laws and civil codes all over the country and inside the Parliament, had nobody given special facilities or rights on the basis of caste or religion *

We know that this country, religion and culture will exist only when the Hindu society exists. (Interruptions)

Today who is disrespecting the court? We are respecting it. We have always respected the court. But the court should not give any decision on the issue which is not in its jurisdiction. What was done in the Shahbano case? Today they are endoging nationalism in the Parliament. Here the decision of the Supreme Court has also been changed by making amendments in the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that the Supreme Court has given a decision regarding the graveyards of the 'Sunnies'.....(Interruptions)

It is the decision of the Supreme Court. The Parliament cannot alter it. But today nobody has courage to remove that grave. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad has been respecting the court and judges and it has always been doing so. (Interruptions) We want to say that there are 15,000 Muslims there. The persons belonging to the Congress Party are disregarding the Court. The people of this party are themselves indulging in(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
You have failed to direct the Government.
(Interruptions) They will construe that you are a party to what they have said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura):
For the last three months we have been witnessing the same thing. He has raised the point of order three times.....(Interruptions)
This House can not function in this manner.
(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:
Honourable Speaker, Sir, as far as I have been able to understand, the honourable Member has said that if the minorities of this country are pampered like they are being pampered at the moment, no wonder after some time, the whole country will turn into Pakistan.

Let it be very clear that the minorities of this country have nothing to do with Pakistan. The minorities of this country should not be linked for any reason with Pakistan.

I request you to go through the record and this should be deleted from there.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Sir, have you expunged what he has said?
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Such utterances in the House should not have been allowed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is it you are shouting at? (*Interruptions*) Why are you shouting all the time? (*Interruptions*) I will look into it. (*Interruptions*) You please sit down. (*Interruptions*) I have said, I will look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

11.53 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet after half-an-hour.

[English]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Export and Import Policy

*143. **SHRIK. THULASIAH VANDAYAR:**
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the new Export and Import Policy on exports;

(b) the value of exports made in various sectors since April, 1992;

(c) whether exports to General Currency Area countries have increased;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to further improve the export position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND OR MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (e). Only one month's data is available after the announcement of the Policy. Hence, it is too early to assess the impact of the new Export Import Policy on exports. Moreover, there will be a time lag for the exporters to fully react to the policy initiatives taken in the new Policy.

The trade data for the current financial year 1992/93 is available for the month of April 1992. Sectoral breakdown of the data is not yet finalised. According to the provisional figures, India's aggregate exports amounted to Rs. 3960.01 crores during April 1992 as compared to Rs. 2952.29 crores during April 1991, thereby registering an increase of 34.1%. India's exports to General Currency

Area (GCA) countries amounted to Rs. 3671.87 crores during April 1992 as compared to Rs. 2561.64 crores during April 1991, indicating an increase of 43.3%.

Several changes in trade policy were introduced since July 1991 aimed at strengthening export incentives, eliminating a substantial volume of import licensing and rationalising the import tariff structure. Rupee has been made partially convertible to encourage generation of foreign exchange and export. These have been further consolidated in the new Export Import Policy which, *inter-alia*, aims to promote productivity, modernisation and competitiveness of Indian industry and thereby to enhance its export capabilities.

[*Translation*]

Inspection of Export Firms

+
*144. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI DIPKA H.
TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of export firms inspected by the Export Inspection Council during 1990-9

(b) the total number of such export firms against which complaints were received and have been blacklisted by the council;

(c) whether the Government propose to take action against the blacklisted firms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Five Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs) have been set up under the administrative and technical control of the Export Inspection Council (EIC) for quality control and pre-shipment inspection of commodities notified by the Government under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. During 1990-91, EIAs have inspected 954 export firms in connection with quality control and pre-shipment inspection.

(b) During 1990-91, sixteen complaints on quality were received against such export firms. None of them was blacklisted.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Tax Evasion

+

*145. SHSHRI ARJUN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA
MUNDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints regarding tax evasion received by the Income-tax Commissioners from Members of Parliament during the last three years;

(b) whether any action has been taken on these complaints;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the pending complaints are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Seventeen complaints regarding tax evasion were

received by Income-tax Commissioners from Members of Parliament during the last 3 financial years.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Appropriate action by way of survey or search or other investigations was initiated in all the cases.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) and (c).

Smuggling of Gold and other Contraband Items

*146. DR. LALBAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of gold and other contraband items seized during each of the months since January, 1992, State-wise; and

(b) the number and details of smugglers and smuggling gangs unearthed during the above period and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The quantity and value of gold and the value of other contraband goods seized by the Customs authorities in each of the months from January to June 1992 are given below. Statewise figures are, however, not maintained.

1992*	Gold		Other contraband
	Quantity (in kgs)	Value (Rs. in crores)	Value (Rs. in crores)
January	423.60	20.66	33.19
February	279.20	12.60	27.41
March	296.50	12.53	47.43
April	204.87	8.98	13.00
May	337.79	13.87	19.21
June	128.30	5.28	17.67

*Figures are provisional

(b) During the period from January to June 1992, 81 persons have been arrested under the Customs Act, 1962 for indulging in smuggling activities in 28 cases involving seizure of contraband goods of value in excess of Rs. 1 crore in each case.

Profit/Loss of Indian Banks vis-a-vis Foreign Banks

*147. †
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:
SHRI MADAN LAL
KHURANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profit/loss made by Indian and foreign banks during 1990-91 and 1991-92 till June, 1992;

by public sector banks and foreign banks for the years ended March, 1991 and March 1992, as available, and as furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are given in the attached Statements I & II.

(b) whether the business transacted by foreign banks from June 1991 to June 1992 is more than the Indian banks; and
(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

(b) As per the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, the volume of business (measured in terms of deposits and advances) transacted by foreign banks and public sector banks for the period ended 31.3.1991 and 31.3.1992 were as under:-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The details of profit/loss made

(Rs. in crores)

	Aggregate Deposits (excluding inter bank deposits)	Bank Credit (excluding inter bank advances)
Public Sector Banks		
(i) Year ended 31.3.1991	179836.74	108096.64
(ii) Year ended 31.3.1992	207807.60	116411.51
(iii) Percentage rate of growth	15.55 %	7.69 %
Foreign Banks		
(i) Year ended 31.3.1991	11298.15	6827.38
(ii) Year ended 31.3.1992	17112.80	8837.53
(iii) Percentage rate of growth	51.47 %	29.44 %

It would appear, therefore, that while the volume of business transacted by public sector banks was larger than that handled by the foreign banks, the rate of growth of business was higher in the case of foreign banks.

(c) The performance of foreign banks in India vis-a-vis public sector banks is not comparable because the branches of foreign banks in India are located in metropolitan

cities and port towns whereas the branches of public sector banks are spread all over the country covering semi-urban and rural areas also. Moreover, foreign banks have world-wide network of branches which enable them to attract more deposits from Non Resident Indians. The better performance of foreign banks could also be attributed, among other things, to the mechanisation and computerisation of operations, lower directed lending and high level of non fund business.

STATEMENT - I

Statement showing the published profits of the public sector banks for the years ended 31st March, 1991 and 31st March, 1992.

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Bank	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
A.	STATE BANK OF INDIA GROUP		
1.	State Bank of India	107.01	175.05
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	5.50	9.50
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	8.51	12.75
4.	State Bank of Indore	2.94	3.22
5.	State Bank of Mysore	2.87	3.85
6.	State Bank of Patiala	14.59	29.78
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	4.50	6.00

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Bank	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
8.	State Bank of Travancore	4.00	5.09
B.	NATIONALISED BANKS		
1.	Allahabad Bank	21.04	28.11
2.	Bank of Baroda	35.05	95.10
3.	Bank of India	22.46	56.63
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	4.10	4.04
5.	Canara Bank	76.04	156.59
6.	Central Bank of India	12.53	30.49
7.	Dena Bank	8.51	9.10
8.	Indian Bank	21.00	36.50

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Bank	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
9.	Indian Overseas Bank	10.41	9.05
10.	Punjab National Bank	43.60	112.44
11.	Syndicate Bank	5.25	4.46
12.	United Bank of India	5.78	6.68
13.	Union Bank of India	11.56	29.45
14.	UCO Bank	-12.96. (loss)	-20.99 (loss)
15.	Andhra Bank	8.21	8.42
16.	Corporation Bank	4.65	5.20
17.	New Bank of India	-45.00 (loss)	N.A

<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>			
S.No.	Name of the Bank	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
18.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	23.68	26.78
19.	Punjab & Sind Bank	-5.45 (loss)	N.A.*
20.	Vijaya Bank	0.25	1.84

N.A. - Not Available

* - Annual reports have not yet been finalised.

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing the published profits of the public sector banks for the years ended 31st March, 1991 and 31st March, 1992.

		<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>	
S.No.	Name of the Bank	Published 1990-91	Profits 1991-92
1	2	3	4
1.	American Express Bank Ltd.	22.42	N.A.*
2.	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	5.50	N.A.*
3.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	0.32	1.21
4.	ANZ Grindlays Bank	34.10	N.A.*
5.	Bank of America NT & SA	22.08	63.51
6.	British Bank of Middle East	5.43	7.29
7.	Bank of Tokyo	6.05	9.62
8.	Banque National De Paris	1.93	9.37

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Bank	Published 1990-91	Profits 1991-92
1	2	3	4
9.	Bank of Oman Ltd.	0.59	1.53
10.	Banque Indosuez	2.76	7.92
11.	B.C.C.I	5.24	N.A.*
12.	Bank of Nova Scotia	1.72	N.A.*
13.	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait B.S.C	1.50	2.80
14.	Citibank N.A.	58.61	N.A.*
15.	Credit Lyonnais	4.46	6.62
16.	Deutsche Bank	6.68	15.48
17.	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	14.67	38.27
18.	Sakura Bank Ltd.	2.56	3.85

Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Bank	Published 1990-91	Profits 1991-92
1	2	3	4
19.	Oman International Bank S.A.O.	2.84	1.53
20.	Societe Generale	1.87	3.72
21.	Standard Chartered Bank	31.18	N.A.*
22.	Sonali Bank	0.31	N.A.*
23.	Barclays Bank	(-) 0.81	1.81

N.A. - Not available

* Reserve Bank has not received the information.

[English]

New Credit Policy

*148. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has announced a new credit policy recently;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof and the details of the changes made from the previous policy; and

(c) the extent to which it will lead to de-regulation of the financial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The credit policy for the first half of the financial year 1992-93 was announced by Reserve Bank of India on April 21, 1992 with the objectives to ensure that banks deploy their resources judiciously to meet the genuine credit requirements for supporting revival of the economy. The measures in the credit policy include the withdrawal of 10% incremental cash reserve ratio and dispensing with the measure on the incremental net non-food credit (excluding export credit) - deposit ratio, further rationalisation of lending rate structure, reduction in the number of deposit rates to a single prescription for maturities of 46 days to 3 years and above, increase in savings deposits interest rate, removal of restrictions on credit for purchase of consumer durables and other non-priority sector personal loans, freedom to banks to relocate branches, etc.

(c) The Government and Reserve Bank of India are following a policy of gradual

deregulation of the financial sector consistent with prudential supervision and without any dilution of the role of the banking system as an important instrument of economic and social development. The latest credit policy has given banks the freedom to fix deposit rates on various maturities within a cap of 13.0%. Banks are revising deposit rates periodically. With a view to enabling banks to rationalise their existing branch network, banks have been given freedom to relocate branches, open specialised branches, spin off business at other locations, set up controlling offices/administrative units and also establish extension counters.

Smuggling of Narcotic Drugs

*149. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of heroin and other narcotic drugs seized by various agencies during each of the last three months in the country particularly in eastern Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the smuggling of narcotic drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Available information on heroin and other narcotic drugs seized during the last three months in the whole of India and in Uttar Pradesh in particular is given in the tables below. No separate statistics for Eastern Uttar Pradesh are maintained. The data is provisional and subject to variations.

All India (In kgs.)

<i>Name of the Drug</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>
Opium	114	54	-
Morphine	-	-	-
Heroin	21	10	355

All India (In kgs.)

<i>Name of the Drug</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>
Ganja	1086	275	667
Hashish	3	363	39
Methaqualone	1470	532	7

Uttar Pradesh (In Kgs.)

<i>Name of the drug</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>
Opium	-	1	-
Morphine	-	-	-
Heroin	1	4	-
Ganja	10	-	0.2
Hashish	-	-	-
Methaqualone	-	-	-

The Union Government, in coordination with the State Governments, are vigorously enforcing the stringent provisions of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act through the different Central and State Law Enforcement Agencies such as the Narcotics Bureau, the Central Bureau of Narcotics, Central Excise, Customs, Police, State Excise, etc.

Housing Scheme by UTI

*150. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India propose to start a housing scheme in collaboration with the Housing Development Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated total expenditure likely to be incurred on the said scheme; and

(d) the names of the States in which the houses would be constructed along with the total number of houses and the income groups likely to be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The Unit Trust of India (UTI) has launched a Housing Unit Scheme in collaboration with the Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) with effect from June 25, 1992. Residents as well as non-resident individuals (on non-repatriable basis) can invest in units of face value of Rs. 100 each, subjects to a minimum of 20 units. The funds mobilised will be invested in housing finance

companies, equity shares, convertible and non-convertible debentures and other capital market and money market instruments. The unit holder under the scheme will be entitled to housing loan from HDFC of an amount equal to three and four times the value of units purchased after a holding period of four and seven years respectively. The loan repayment will be over a period of ten years and will be made by UTI by repurchase of units pledged by the unit holder with HDFC. Since availment of housing loan will be at the option of individual unit holders, it is not possible to indicate the number of houses that will be constructed, the location of such houses, the income groups likely to be covered under the scheme and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the scheme.

[English]

Foreign Exchange to Members of Parliament for Study Tours

*151. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foreign exchange given to the Members of Parliament at present for study tours.

(b) whether the Government propose to increase this amount to enable them to make maximum use of their study tours;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) A Member of Parliament is entitled to a foreign exchange quota of Rs. 27,000/- per term for Study Tours abroad.

(b) to (d). No proposal for increase is under consideration at present but

Government propose to keep the situation under review. An enhancement can be considered when the Balance of Payments position improves.

Purchase of Tobacco

*152. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that tobacco growers get lowest prices for their products from the businessmen;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to purchase tobacco from open market to provide remunerative prices to tobacco growers.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (d). The Tobacco Board conducts auctions at its auction floors in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, where the tobacco growers bring their tobacco for sale. The cigarette manufacturers, the exporters and other tobacco traders authorised by the Tobacco Board participate in the auctions and buy tobacco. The auctions in Andhra Pradesh commenced this year from 14th February, 1992. There are a total of 23 auction platforms.

Till the year 1990, the average price at auction platforms in Andhra Pradesh did not exceed Rs. 17 per kg. In fact, in 1990, the average price was only Rs. 14.69 per kg. In

1991, there was a sharp rise in demand and, therefore, the average price in auctions in Andhra Pradesh increased to Rs. 33 per kg.

However, this year there has been a decline in the average price in the auctions in Andhra Pradesh. The average price this year is about Rs. 28 per kg as against the average price of Rs. 33 per kg for the last year's auctions. This is against the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of about Rs. 16 per kg fixed by the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices and the Minimum Guaranteed Price (MGP), assured by the trade of Rs. 18.50 to Rs. 21.50 per kg.

The decline in prices has come about due to a variety of factors. There has been higher production this year in some of the competing countries such as Brazil, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Argentina and Mexico. The Russians have so far opened LCs only for 9,600 metric tonnes as against 25,000 metric tonnes envisaged in the Indo-Russian Trade Protocol for 1992. The UK merchants, who are among our major buyers, have been less active this year. Following the recent currency devaluation in Zimbabwe, Indian tobacco is facing stiff price competition from that country.

The FCV tobacco prices during the current season are the highest ever except during the last year. The interest of the tobacco growers is uppermost in the mind of the Government. Government, through the Tobacco Board, has taken all possible steps to ensure that the farmers get the best price possible in a given international demand and supply situation.

Workers' Participation in Management of NTC Mills

*153. SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers' participation

has improved the functioning of the mills under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, how many mills have workers' participation in the management;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce workers' participation in all the NTC mills;

(d) whether there is any workers' participation at Board of Director level in NTC;

(e) if so, the details there; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Workers' Participation in Management in NTC mills has helped in improving Industrial Relations.

(b) The scheme of Workers' Participation has been introduced in 80 textile mills of National Textile Corporation in the form of Management Committees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) It is first proposed to introduce Workers' Participation in the Management of all the Mills of NTC in the form of Management Committees before considering their representation on its Board of Directors.

Smuggling of Sandal Wood Logs

*155. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the smuggling of sandal wood logs from Southern States;

(b) if so, the cases detected by the Government during the last year and upto June, 30, 1992:

(c) the number of smugglers arrested; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to check the sandal wood smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). In the one case of attempted smuggling of sandal wood logs from the Southern States that had come to notice, the Customs authorities at Madras had, in March, 1992, seized 23.418 metric tons of sandal wood logs/billets worth Rs. 82 lakhs approximately. The case is under investigation and the six persons allegedly involved have obtained anticipatory bail from the Court.

(d) The Customs authorities remain alert against smuggling activities. Intelligence is targeted against illegal exports. Close coordination is maintained between all the agencies concerned with the detection and prevention of smuggling.

[*Translation*]

Export of Handloom Items

*156. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which India has exported handloom items during the last three years, year-wise and in 1992 so far;

(b) whether the Government have drawn up any special scheme keeping in view the increasing demand of Indian handloom items in foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) India's handloom goods are being exported to more than hundred countries in the world. A statement showing details of cotton handloom fabric and made-up exports to major markets during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is attached.

(b) and (c). Government have been taking a number of steps for boosting handloom exports like sponsoring sales-cum-study teams, participation in fairs in major markets, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines, grant of duty-drawback and appropriate quota policy measures.

The Development Commissioner for Handlooms is operating a scheme for providing assistance for modernisation/renovation/purchase of looms for improving productivity and quality of fabrics produced on Handlooms. The 23 Weavers Service Centres/Sub-Centres and 3 Indian Institutes of handloom Technology spread over the country are contributing towards development of new designs, improvement in weaving and processing technology, training in handloom skills etc. Besides, the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras is undertaking a programme for upgradation of handloom production facilities mainly for export in coordination with the Weavers Service Centres, Directorate of Handloom and other concerned organisations. The programme seeks to identify the existing technology and processes employed, take appropriate measures for increasing productivity and improving quality of output to these Centres.

STATEMENT

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

S.No. Country	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
	Fabrics	M-ups	Total	Fabrics	M-ups	Total	Fabrics	M-ups	Total
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. USA	26.6	101.3	127.9	22.3	111.4	133.7	38.1	215.4	253.4
2. Japan	8.7	18.1	26.8	10.2	28.5	38.7	16.0	63.5	79.4
3. UK	2.4	9.1	11.5	5.6	13.6	19.2	10.1	27.5	37.3
4. Germany	4.2	20.2	24.4	3.6	27.2	30.8	4.3	33.2	27.5
5. Italy	0.8	9.7	10.5	12.7	13.1	0.3	29.6	29.9	29.9

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

S.No.	Country	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Fabrics	M-ups	Total	Fabrics	M-ups	Total	Fabrics	M-ups	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Sweden	3.9	12.7	16.6	4.0	15.4	19.4	7.1	22.2	29.3
7.	Australia	2.4	17.2	19.6	1.6	16.1	17.7	3.5	27.7	31.2
8.	Singapore	12.6	1.0	13.6	14.3	0.6	14.9	18.4	1.2	19.8
9.	France	1.7	5.0	6.7	1.8	7.8	9.5	2.0	10.9	12.9
10.	Denmark	1.2	3.9	5.1	1.2	5.7	6.9	1.6	7.7	9.3
11.	Norway	0.6	5.8	6.3	0.4	7.6	8.0	0.6	8.7	9.3

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

S.No.	Country	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92				
		Fabrics	M-ups	Total	Fabrics	M-ups	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Canada	0.3	8.8	9.1	0.2	8.4	8.6	0.3	12.9	13.1
13.	Others	46.8	16.9	63.8	57.1	29.1	86.8	86.7	42.8	129.7
Total		112.2	229.7	341.9	122.7	284.6	407.3	189.1	503.1	692.2

Computerisation in Banks

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

(a) whether the Committee constituted by the Reserve Bank of India for computerisation of banking industry has submitted its report;

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

(c) the decisions taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had appointed a Committee in September, 1988, to prepare a perspective plan for computerisation in banks for the period 1990-94. The Committee submitted its report in December, 1989.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee are summarised below:-

(i) The thrust of bank computerisation for the five year span (1990-94) should be to computerise all the operations in 2000-2500 large branches with daily workload of 750 vouchers or more situated mostly in the top 30 business centres.

(ii) About 500 large branches (each branch having 1500 vouchers and above per day) may be taken up for computerisation in the first two/three years alongwith back office computerisation. In the next phase, full computerisation of the remaining 1500-2000 branches be taken up.

(iii) Regional/zonal/Divisional offices would have to be computerised.

Banks may also make concerted attempts to acquire and operationalise mainframes at head offices at the earliest.

(iv) Banknet is to be set up as a common data communications network of banks and financial institutions on a cooperative basis. This network can be used for several inter-bank and inter-bank applications such as customer drawing/depositing cash at any branch, transfer of funds, credit card authentications statistics, economical deployment of banks' funds, foreign exchange business, access to swift, etc.

(v) A shared network of automated teller machine (ATMS) as proposed by Indian Banks' Association can be tried out, to begin with, in Bombay, by installing ATMS at strategic locations such as airports, railway stations etc. However, before replicating the project at other centres, sufficient care will have to be taken to assess its efficacy and effectiveness vis-a-vis the investment and expenditure involved.

(c) The Committees' recommendations have been broadly accepted by the Reserve Bank of India.

[English]

Export of Readymade Garments

*158. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has

indicated that an increase in the quota for export of readymade garments from India will now hinge on reciprocal market access provided to the US textile industry;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are considering its demand;

(c) whether any action in this regard has been taken;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Many of the industrialised countries, notably the US, have taken the stand in the Uruguay Round Negotiations that countries which are demanding greater access to their markets in textiles and clothing must also make progress in opening up their own markets for these products.

(b) to (e). India maintains a restrictive regime on imports of consumer goods for balance of payments reasons. As most textile and clothing items are consumer goods, imports of these are also subject to licencing. It has been explained to India's trading partners that any significant liberalisation of import of textiles in India would have to await a substantial improvement in the balance of payments situation.

National Sericulture Project

+
*159. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the major factors for

the delay in implementing the National Sericulture Project is the failure of adequate credit distribution;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to implement the National Sericulture Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The World Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project (N.S.P.) with an outlay of Rs. 555 crores, covers 17 States. In spite of the complexity of the project, the progress of its implementation has, by and large, been satisfactory.

The credit requirement under NSP works out to Rs. 165.6 crores. Of this, credit component in respect of 5 traditional States is Rs. 143.5 crores and balance Rs. 22.1 crores is for the other 12 pilot States. While credit flow in respect of traditional States (Upto March, 1992) has been recorded at 46% of the target, the same has been around 10% of the overall target set for pilot States. However, the slow pace of the credit flow has not resulted in delay in establishing infrastructure, extension of mulberry acreage etc. envisaged under the project.

(c) The National Sericulture Project (NSP) is being implemented by the Central Silk Board and the State Governments of 5 traditional States (viz. Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir). The Central Silk Board is implementing the project in 20 Districts in 12 non-traditional States (viz. Kerala, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh).

The implementing agencies of the NSP are taking various steps for implementation of their respective components and progress of the project is being monitored periodically

at Distt./State/National level by the Committees constituted for the purpose.

In order to ensure effective implementation of the project, the Central Silk Board is organising different training programmes for various functionaries of the project besides organising orientation programmes for Distt. Magistrates & Distt. Officers of Pilot States to familiarise them with the sericultural activities envisaged under the project. The officers in-charge of project area have been advised to conduct work shops/field days to provide necessary guidance to the project beneficiaries.

In order to accelerate credit flow under the project, the CSB is organising workshops and seminars to educate the bankers and the lending institutions about the economic viability and credit needs of sericulture sector. CSB is also circulating a monthly 'NSP News Letter' for the purpose. Recently, the CSB had organised a National Workshop on Credit to Sericulture at Bangalore on 22nd & 23rd May, 1992.

NTC Mills

*160. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposal from the several quarters regarding the decision of the Union Govt. to refer the National Textile Corporation to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to run the NTC Mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Representations have been received that the cases of sick mill

companies under the National Textile Corporation may not be referred to BIFR.

(c) Government have under consideration a "Turn around Strategy" proposed by NTC which involves its restructuring, amalgamation, modernisation, labour rationalisation, etc.

[Translation]

Road Tax on Commercial Vehicles Entering Delhi

*161. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a new scheme to levy road tax on commercial vehicles like buses and trucks from other States entering Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the additional revenue likely to be earned annually as a result thereof?

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

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

Purchase of Handloom Items by Government Departments

*162. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the accumulation of handloom and khadi items with the weavers in various States;

(b) whether this situation has arisen due to the non-purchase of handloom items by the Government departments;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any concrete steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As far as Handlooms are concerned, accumulation of products is a seasonal feature, as much of the sale of these items is during festival seasons. The accumulation of cloth, however, is usually not with weavers but often with agencies involved in selling of the cloth. As intimated by the Ministry of Industry, there is no stock-piling of khadi products with the khadi weavers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). There are existing Government instructions in many States for priority of procurement of handloom products. Central Government has also accorded priority to procurement from the handloom and the khadi sectors. Central Government Public Sector Undertakings have also been advised to meet their requirement of textile items from the handloom sector on preference.

With a view to liquidate the stock of handloom goods, the Central Government with a matching share from State Governments annually provides over Rs. 50 crores by way of Market Development Assistance to the State Handloom Corporations/apex bodies and other recognised handloom agencies. Government of India also organizes national level exhibitions in major metropolitan towns to promote marketing of handloom products. A special rebate is provided for sale of Khadi items and periodic exhibitions are also organised to speed up disposal of khadi products.

[English]

Non-Resident (Non-Repatriable) Rupee Deposit Scheme

+

1477. SHRI N. DENNIS:
KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has announced the Non-resident (non-repatriable) rupee deposit scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme is open to all the Non-resident Indians; and

(d) if not, the names of the countries whose nationals can not participate in the scheme and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Salient features of the scheme are as under:

Under the Non-Resident (Non-Repatriable) Rupee Deposit Scheme deposits may be opened from 6 months to 3 years with authorised dealers out of the funds remitted from abroad in free convertible currency through normal banking channel or by payments through existing FCNR/NRE account of the depositor. The funds transferred to the new scheme would be converted into rupees at the market determined exchange rate, and these funds, or interest accruing thereon, will not be repatriable. The deposits and advances against these deposits would not be subject to interest rate regulations of Reserve Bank of India, and banks are free to determine the

deposit and lending rates. Income from the deposits will be free from Indian Income Tax, as also from Gift Tax for one-time gifting in case of NRIs only. Exemption from Income-Tax is not available to resident donee, and those residents who being joint holders become owners of the deposits as survivors of the non-resident depositor. Loans against these deposits as also investment of funds out of these deposits are permissible on non-repatriation basis. In case of premature withdrawal the depositor is liable to pay penal interest.

(c) and (d). The scheme is open to all non-resident Indians including overseas corporate bodies and foreign citizens of non-Indian origin except Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals.

[*Translation*]

World Bank Assistance for Polytechnics in Bihar

1478. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds provided to different States during the last three years, year-wise, for the development of the State Polytechnics under the World Bank funded

projects;

(b) the details of the funds utilised by each Polytechnic in Bihar; and

(c) the purpose for which this fund was utilised in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) World Bank Group assistance equivalent to US \$ 510 million has been committed on 13.8.90 and 16.12.91 for the I and II Technician Education Projects. State-wise details of the amount released on the basis of project activities undertaken are given in attached Statement.

(b) The projects are implemented by the State Governments concerned and claims are processed with reference to categories of expenditure like equipment, civil works etc. Details of the funds utilized by each Polytechnic would be available only with the State Government.

(c) The projects have been taken up for upgrading and modernizing existing polytechnics and for setting up new polytechnics for women, rural community, handicapped persons etc.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount released (Rs. lakhs)	
		1990-91	1991-92
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-
3.	Bihar	38.23	89.75
4.	Gujarat	3.12	100.49
5.	Haryana		-

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount released (Rs. lakhs)	
		1990-91	1991-92
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
7.	Karnataka	0.85	5.62
8.	Kerala	13.15	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	51.82	139.95
10.	Maharashtra	-	-
11.	Orissa	-	1152.22
12.	Punjab	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	15.43	540.01
14.	Tamil Nadu	340.12	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	1267.57
16.	West Bengal	-	1.38

Meetings of Official Language Committees

1479. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Official Language Implementation Committee have been constituted in the Directorate of Transport under Delhi Administration and in its Regional Offices;

(b) if so, the dates of the meetings held by the Committees during the last two years;

(c) whether the meetings were held on the presented intervals;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Committee for the improvement of use of Hindi Language in the official work has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Commissioner of Transport, Delhi Administration on 16th July, 1992. The meetings of the Committee are yet to be held.

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

(e) The instructions issued by the Department of Official Languages regarding use of official language are uniformly applicable to all departments.

[*English*]**Sale of Land by Textile Mills**

1480. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Mills running into losses have been permitted to sell lands under their ownership to improve their financial condition; and financial condition; and

(b) if so, the names of such mills which have been granted permission and have already sold their lands so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). NTC does not have permission to sell surplus land. As regards private textile mills, permission has to be obtained from the concerned State Govts. under the relevant Central and State laws.

[*Translation*]**Closed Textile Mills**

1481. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the textile mills closed during each of the last three years along with the dates of their closure and the number of labourers affected mill-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to restart them and the present position thereof; and

(c) the arrangements made to rehabilitate or to provide relief to the affected labourers of each such mill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Government have set up a Nodal Agency/BIFR to evolve and manage Rehabilitation Package in respect of sick/closed textile mills. Textile Modernisation Fund has been established to meet the modernisation needs of the mills. Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund was created to provide interim relief to the workers rendered jobless as a result of permanent/partial closure of the mills. National Renewal Fund has also been set up for the redeployment and retraining of the affected labour force.

STATEMENT

o

List of Closed Textile Mills during the last three years

S.No.	Name of the mill	Date of closure	Workers affected
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	The Andhra Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	30.7.91	1240
2.	Karim Nagar Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	1.12.91	339
3.	M/s Feno Fibres Ltd.	14.4.91	234
4.	Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills Ltd.	1.6.91	641
BIHAR			
5.	Pandual Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	19.11.91	500
6.	M/s Siwan Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	8.11.90	83

S.No.	Name of the mill	Date of closure	Workers affected
1	2	3	4
	GUJARAT		
7.	The Nutan Mills Ltd.	20.1.92	2161
8.	Shree Ambica Mills Ltd. No.1	20.9.91	4875
9.	Shree Amruta Mills Ltd.	3.11.90	1744
10.	Shee Mahuva Spg. Mills Co-op Ltd.	31.3.92	260
11.	The Auna Milla	28.11.91	3210
12.	Continental Tex Mills Ltd.	2.2.92	2019
	HARYANA		
13.	Mohan Spg. Mills	11.11.91	1276
14.	Eison Cotton Mills Pvt. Ltd.	19.10.92	1038
15.	Bhiwani Textil Mills	19.5.92	2968

S.No.	Name of the mill	Date of closure	Workers affected
1	2	3	4
KARNATAKA			
16.	Chandra Spg. & Wvg. Mills Pvt. Ltd.	4.4.91	150
17.	T.R. Mills Pvt. Ltd.	6.7.90	79
KERALA			
18.	Alagappa Tex. Cochin Mills	3.1.92	1108
MADHYA PRADESH			
19.	Bilaspur Spg. Mills & Industries Ltd.	14.5.91	1236
20.	Binod Mills Co. Ltd.	18.9.91	3249
21.	The Hukumchand Mills Ltd.	9.12.91	5659

S.No.	Name of the mill	Date of closure	Workers affected
1	2	3	4
MAHARASHTRA			
22.	Yeotmal Zilla Sah Soot Wa Kapada	27.3.91	1588
23.	Kiran Spg. Mills	23.12.91	1197
24.	Aurangabad Zillah Sah Soot Gimi	1.11.91	385
ORISSA			
25.	Gangapur Weavers Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	1.1.92	1540
26.	Lingraj Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	8.7.91	1
27.	Orissa Textiles Mills Ltd.	7.5.92	4812
RAJASTHAN			
28.	Saraf Synthetic (Raj) Ltd.	4.3.92	1196

S.No.	Name of the mill	Date of closure	Workers affected
1	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU			
29.	Shree Anunachaleswarar Mills	16.3.92	152
30.	K.P.V. Textile	15.3.92	219
31.	Subbiah Textiles	22.4.91	45
32.	Surya Spg. Mills P. Ltd.	15.11.90	200
33.	The Kumaran Mills Ltd. Unit-II	19.5.92	403
34.	Rukmini Mills Ltd.	12.2.92	672
35.	Sivakumar Spg. Mills P. Ltd.	22.8.91	160
36.	Sri Amman Textiles	1.8.91	48
37.	Godlen Spg. Mills P. Ltd.	11.6.90	160
38.	Sri Balakrishna Spinners P. Ltd.	15.10.90	34

S.No.	Name of the mill	Date of closure			Workers affected
		1	2	3	
				4	
39.	Sree Yogalakshmir Mills Ltd.		1.9.91		130
40.	Ideal Spg. Mills Ltd.		18.1.92		271
41.	Mudaleyandan Spg. Mills Ltd.		14.7.91		100
	UTTAR PRADESH				
42.	Sant Kabir Seh Mills Ltd.		1.6.91		1255
43.	U.P. Sahakari Katali Mills		3.10.91		1377
44.	U.P. State Spg. Mills Co. Ltd.		18.6.90		2909
45.	Lord Krishna Tex. Mills		3.9.91		2424
46.	Modi Spg. & Wog. Mills Co. Ltd.		1.4.92		1404
47.	Raza Textile Ltd.		21.9.91		2344

S.No.	Name of the mill	Date of closure	Workers affected
1	2	3	4
WEST BENGAL			
48.	Poddar Project Ltd.	11.9.91	1277
49.	India Jute & Industries Ltd.	14.7.91	1484

Export of Jute Goods

1482. SHRI SYED SHAHA-BUDDIN:
SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of jute and jute goods exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there has been a rise in the

demand of jute goods in the world market as well as a rise in the average unit earning by the exporting countries;

(c) whether there is an agreement formal or informal among the major jute producing countries for regulating production, exports and export price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Quantity and value of jute goods exported during the last three years are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty.</i> <i>(lakh Tonnes)</i>	<i>Value</i> <i>(Rs./crores)</i>
1989-90	2.36	296.30
1990-91	2.41	289.00
1991-92	2.23	358.62(Provisional)

(b) World exports of jute goods have declined from an average of 11.37 lakh tonnes during 1984-85 to 1886-87 to the level of 8.75 lakh tonnes during 1990-91. There has been a rise in the average unit earnings by the exporting countries.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, the Inter-Governmental Group of FAO on Jute, Kanaf and Allied Fibres recommends indicative export prices for Bangladesh jute and Thai Kenaf.

Export of Iron-Ore from Goa

1483. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of exports of

iron ore made from Goa during the year 1991-92, grade wise; and

(b) the incentives being given to exporters of iron-ore at present and proposed to be given to further encourage the iron-ore export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) Quantity and value of exports of iron ore from Goa made by MMTC and private shippers of Goa during 1991-92, are given in the statement attached.

(b) Apart from the benefit under Section 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act extended to processed minerals in 1991-92 exporters of iron ore are eligible for benefit of partial convertibility under the Liberalised Exchange Rate Management Scheme.

STATEMENT*Grade-wise Iron Ore Exports by MMTC from Goa during 1991-92**Val : in Rs. crores*

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Quantity (in lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Value</i>
65/63 Fines	4.86	20.28
HDA Fines	1.39	5.60
62/60 Lumps	0.51	2.25

Grade-wise Iron Ore Exports by private shippers from Gao during 1991-92

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Quantity (in tonnes)</i>	<i>Value</i>
63/63	2,536,527	100.66
62/62	5,821,550	221.88
62/60	423,968	15.40
61/61	417,377	14.56
60/60	811,616	25.69
60/59	444,638	15.77
59/59	164,419	5.35
58/58	55,695	1.79
61/60	107,150	4.11
58/57	37,489	0.97
53/48	205,913	6.27
57/57	131,248	3.62
50/50	138,151	3.48
54/53	53,171	8.82

**Indian Goods and Services in
Foreign countries**

1484 SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATILE:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared to increase the scope of Indian goods and services in foreign countries;

∴ if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). No specific scheme has been prepared to increase the scope of Indian goods and services in foreign countries. However, a Liberalised export and import policy for 1.4.1992 to 31.3. 1997 period has been drawn up to promote exports of goods and services.

[English]

New Policy for Acquisition of Ships

1485 SHRIMATIVASUNDHARA RAJE:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a new policy for the acquisition of ships;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new policy; and

(c) the time by which the new policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGAISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). A new policy has been introduced to encourage the ship-owners to acquire ships through bareboat charter-cum-demise method. This method of financing ship acquisition would enable the Indian shipping companies to acquire ships expeditiously and to finance the acquisition out of the earnings of the ship itself. It has been decided that if a shipping company holds a valid approval for acquisition of a ship, it can utilise the approval for acquiring the vessel by bareboat charter-cum-demise method. However, the shipping company would have to approach the Reserve Bank of India directly for getting the payment terms for bareboat charter-cum-demise approved and seek clearance from foreign exchange angle. The shipping companies need not come to Government for any further approval.

Recession in Jute Industry

1486. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of jute goods are still quoting substantially lower than the expected levels;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has resulted in some of the mills curtailing regular operations and cutting production in a bid to overcome the crisis ultimately resulting in the retrenchment of workers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to overcome this recession in the jute industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Prices of sacking, which accounts for about half the total production of jute goods, are currently ruling at low levels due to decline in demand on account of erosion of export to the erstwhile Soviet Union & lower offtake by FCI & other agencies for procurement of foodgrains.

(c) Some mills have reduced their operating shifts from 20/21 to 18 per week so as to balance production with reduced demand. This has not had any adverse effect upon the employment of permanent and semi-permanent workers.

(d) Government are trying to protect the traditional market for jute goods on the one hand while, at the same time encouraging its diversified end use through modernisation & diversification with an eye to the export market to overcome the crisis in the jute industry.

Closure of NTC Textile Mills in Bombay

1487. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to close down certain textile mills in Bombay which are being run by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of workers likely to be rendered jobless due to the closure of these textile mills;

(d) whether the Government propose to review its decision in view of thousands of workers already facing starvation due to some textile mills closed by NTC earlier; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (e). Government have considered the 'Turn Around Strategy' of NTC which involves its restructuring, amalgamation, modernisation, labour rationalisation etc., but have not taken any decision on it.

Export of Tyres

1488. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of tyres exported during the last three financial years, in dollar and rupee terms;

(b) the reasons for slow growth of tyres export despite its identification as an export thrust product; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to boost tyre export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAM KHURSHEED): (a) Export of auto tyres and tubes during the last three financial years, are as under-

Year	Exports	
	In crore Rupees	In Million Dollars
1989-90	150.50	90.28
1990-91	182.60	101.78
1991-92	198.08	80.36

(b) Major reasons for low export of auto tyres and tubes during 1991-92 are drastic fall in export to Afganistan due to closure of transit corridor via Karachi and disruption of the alternative route via Odessa due to disintegration of the erstwhile USSR.

(c) Auto tyre industry has since been identified for rapid export growth and several measures such as introduction of value based advance licence, EPOG Scheme, etc. have been taken.

[*Translation*]

Indian Institute of Handloom Technology in Uttar Pradesh

1489 MAJ.GEN. (RETD). SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the locations where Indian institute of Handloom Technology or its units are functioning in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether in hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh handloom units are still under cottage industries;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to set up units of this institution at Srinagar, Pauri, Gopeshwar etc. for promotion of cottage and handloom industry in these areas;

(d) if so, the time by which these are likely to be setup; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There is one Indian institute of Handloom Technology located at Varanasi.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) No, Sir

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Government of India is running a Weavers' Service Centre at Chamoli to promote handloom industry in the hills of Uttar Pradesh. A number of agencies of U.P. Government are running production centres and training programmes in Kumayun and Garhwal hills for promotion of handloom industry in the area. Institute of handloom Technology at Varanasi admits 11 candidates from U.P. including from Kumayun and Garhwal division to equip them with full knowledge of handloom sector through a three-years diploma course.

[*English*]

Commission to LIC Agents

1490. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation propose to increase the rate of commission to its agents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Surplus Defence land

1491. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa had requested the Union Government to transfer surplus defence land in and out of

the premises of Berhampur stadium to the Department of Sports of the State Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). In 1986 the State Govt. of Orissa had requested for exchange of 17.63 acres of land held by the NCC Group HQ at Berhampur.

Out of this, 8.50 acres were transferred to Govt. of Orissa in 1986. The balance of 9.13 acres have not yet been handed-over to the State Govt. as the NCC Unit located in this complex has to be shifted to the land offered in exchange, at Berhampur, where the State Govt. has still to construct accommodation for the NCC Unit, as agreed by them.

Stockinvest Scheme

1492. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to introduce a 'Stockinvest Scheme' to safeguard the interests of the investors;

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be fully operational;

(c) whether the scheme is optional for the banks; and

(d) if not, the reasons for non-implementation of the scheme by all the public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. The Scheme was introduced in January, 1992.

(b) to (d). It will take time before the scheme is fully operational and the position will be reviewed in due course. The scheme which is optional has already been introduced by several banks.

Trade Relations with Nepal

1493. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has shown interest in expending trade relation with India;

(b) whether any formal proposals have been submitted by Nepal in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). Fresh Indo-Nepal Treaties of Trade, of Transit, and Agreement for Cooperation to control Unauthorised Trade have been signed only on 6th December, 1991 with a view to promoting the bilateral trade relations between the two countries.

Decline in Silk Production

1494. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of silk in the country during the current year is likely to decline in comparison to the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to encourage and provide Central assistance to the silk producers to check the decline in

silk production; 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) and (b). As compared to the year 1990-91, the production of silk had declined during 1991-92 due to sudden outbreak of pebrine disease in major silk producing States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The Central Silk Board (CSB) and the concerned State Governments have taken up a number of remedial steps for containing the disease. It is expected that the production of silk during the current financial year i.e. 1992-93 will be higher in comparison to the last two years.

(c) and (d). In order to supplement the efforts of the State Sericulture Departments for encouraging development of sericulture in the country, the CSB has taken steps to set up a country-wide network of units for providing R & D, Extension, Training & Infra-structural support to the industry. Besides, the following are some of the schemes being implemented to encourage the production of silk in the country:-

- (a) Supply of mulberry cuttings/saplings at 50% cost.
- (b) Free supply of rearing equipments to marginal farmers.
- (c) Supply of nylon nets for Uzifly central at 50% cost.
- (d) Incentive Bonus to Bivoltine silkworm rearers and reelers.
- (e) Arranging farmers study tour.
- (f) Training in reeling.
- (g) Assistance to reelers for establishing Multi-end reeling units.

Export of Castor Oil

1495. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the exporters engaged in export of commodities like castor oil, etc. are exporting such commodities at lower prices than that of its production prices, to increase export;

(b) if so, whether as a result of such malpractices the country is losing huge foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, the action taken proposed to be taken to prevent such malpractices by exporters and also to export those commodities at international prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). As reported by the Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL) Bombay, the agency entrusted with the export promotional work of Castor Oil and Castor Oil based derivatives, the commodities like Castor Oil are not being exported at prices lower than their cost of production for increasing exports. Since no such malpractices are taking place, the question of loss of foreign exchange earnings on export of Castor Oil and remedial measures to check the malpractices does not arise.

[Translation]

Mushroom Export

1496. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient foreign exchange can be earned through mushroom export; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to boost this trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To boost exports of fruits and vegetables including mushrooms, Agricultural and processed Food Products Export Development Authority extends financial assistance to the exporters for various developmental schemes, participates in international food exhibitions and conducts Buyer-Seller Meets.

[English]

D.T.C. All Route Concessional Passes for Students

1497. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some anomaly in issuing DTC all-route concessional passes to students;

(b) whether some students have been discriminated against in the matter of issue of all route concessional passes;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by DTC to check such discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). At present, the All- route Student concessional passes are available to all the bonafide students of Educational Institutions in Delhi, recognised by the following:-

- (i) Universities set up in Delhi by the Acts of Parliament.
- (ii) Central Government, Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(iii) Mentally retarded students who are receiving guidance in the Institutes run by the Government, Delhi Administration, local bodies or by the Societies aided by the Government.

Students of Correspondence Courses are entitled to students destination monthly concessional passes only.

World Bank Assistance for Road Sector

1498. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to give financial assistance to the tune to 250 million dollars for the development of road sector in the country;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions laid down by the World Bank; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement has been signed with World Bank on 18.6.1992 for loan and credit assistance for improvement of National Highways and State Roads aggregating to U.S. \$ 306 million.

(b) and (c). the assistance referred to above would be as per usual terms and conditions applicable to Loan and Credit Agreements of the World bank.

[Translation]

Export of Canned Food

1499. SHRI KESRILAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of canned food during each of the last three years; and

(b) the countries to which canned food has been exported during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The foreign exchange earnings from exports of canned fruits and juices have been as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1989-90	7134
1990-91	6197
1991-92	8837

(b) The major countries to which canned fruits & Juices have been exported are USSR, Saudi Arabia, UK, UAE, etc.

[English]

Cotton Procurement Centres in Tamil Nadu

1500. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of procurement centres of the Cotton Corporation of India in Tamil Nadu at present for purchasing cotton from the cotton growers;

(b) the number of such procurement centres functioning in the state during the last year; and

(c) the names of the centres which have been closed down this year and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) During the current cotton season (Sept. 91- Aug. 92), the Cotton Corporation of India has operated 51

procurement centres so far in Tamil Nadu for purchase of cotton from the cotton growers.

(b) During the preceding season, the CCI operated seven procurement centres in Tamil Nadu.

(c) The CCI has not so far operated its purchase centres in Pollachi and Kumbakonam during the current season since it did not buy cotton grown in this area due to non-receipt of indents for this cotton from the Mills.

Audit of Foreign Banks

1501. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to audit the foreign banks operating in India in view of the recently detected securities scam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the foreign banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that in exercise of the powers vested with them in terms of Section 30 (IB) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, they have appointed auditors to conduct a special audit of the treasury/investment operations of 4 foreign banks i.e. Standard Chartered Bank, Citibank, ANZ Grindlays Bank and Bank of America.

Repair of National Highway No. 21.

1502. SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM':
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stretch of National

Highway No. 21 falling in Himachal Pradesh is not in a traffic worthy condition; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to repair and maintain this section of National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Stretch of National Highway No. 21 falling in Himachal Pradesh is generally in a traffic worthy condition. Damages as and when cause due to heavy rains, land slides etc. are being repaired promptly by the State PWD within the available funds to make the road traffic worthy.

Export orders for Iron

1503. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export orders for iron received during 1991-92, country-wise; and

(b) the time by which these orders are likely to be fulfilled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): a) No export orders were received during 1991-91 for export of sponge iron. Export of pig iron was banned during 1991-92 as per policy.

(b) Does not arise.

Liberalisation of Gold Import Policy

1504. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold import under the liberalised policy has given encouraging results;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have further

liberalised the gold import policy;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof;

(e) its impact on gold prices;

(f) whether the Government have also exempted customs duty on import of gold for export of jewellery etc., and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The quantities of gold imported under the liberalised policy are given below:-

Quantity of gold imported

	(in kgs.)
March, 1992	123.33
April, 1992	3226.84
May, 1992	8668.83
June, 1992	8926.70

(c) and (d). The rate of duty chargeable has been reduced w.e.f. 30.4.1992 from Rs. 450 per 10 gms. to Rs. 220 per 10 gms.

(e) There has been a decline in the domestic price of gold as given below:-

	Average monthly price of gold (In Rs. Per 10 gms.)
January, 1992	4910
February, 1992	4708
March, 1992	4245
April, 1992	4465
May, 1992	4173
June, 1992	4109

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. Under para 88D of the current Import Export Policy there is a provision for Advance licence for the duty free import of gold for export of gold jewellery and articles thereof.

[Translation]

Joint Military Exercises

1505. SHRIMATI BHAVATNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
DR. LAXMINARYAN
PANDEYA:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI CHANDRA JEET
YADAV:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits accruing to India by the recently held Indo-US Joint Naval Exercises;

(b) whether the Government have received proposals from several other countries regarding such joint exercises in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have decided to accept any proposal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Indo-US Joint Naval Exercise, besides providing exposure to our personnel to some of the latest technologies, was useful as a confidence building measure.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Industrial Growth

1506. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn by some of the State Governments that the industrial growth is likely to be adversely affected by the Forty-Second Constitution Amendment Act;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

CBI Investigation into Asean Brown Boveri Electric Locomotive Deal

1507. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation is conducting investigations into

the Ascan Brown Boveri Electric Locomotive deal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(d) the present position of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE Ministry of FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). Central Bureau of Investigation is conducting investigations under the Official Secrets Act against alleged leakage of information in the Ascan Brown Boveri Electric Locomotive deal. Two persons have been arrested by Central Bureau of Investigation in this case and the investigation is in progress.

[*Translation*]

State Financial Corporation Act

1508. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Financial Corporations have been set up in the States to provide assistance to industrial concerns by way of term loans etc.;

(b) whether these Corporations follow uniform norms in granting assistance to the industrial concerns or these vary from State to State; and

(c) if not, the reasons for discriminatory agreements in some States, offered to new entrepreneurs, with engineering and other technical background, while granting financial assistance to them by State Financial Corporations?

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

SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. At present there are 18 State Financial Corporations (SFCs).

(b) and (c). SFCs are autonomous state level corporations established under the SFCs Act and their Board of Directors have been authorised to determine the loaning policies subject to such directives on policy matters as may be issued by the State Government in consultation with and after obtaining the advice of IDBI. In the circumstances, SFCs in different States may have different loaning policies depending on the industrial economy of the State, resources position of the Corporation, etc. However, SFCs follow uniform norms while granting financial assistance under SIDBI's refinance scheme to the industrial concerns.

Import Duty on Medicines

1509. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI DATTARAYA
BANDARU:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special import duty on some of the medicines has been reduced; and

(b) if so, the names of those medicines and the details of relaxation given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Subsequent to the presentation of the 1992-93 Budget, following concessions in the import duty have been given for formulations and bulk drugs:-

(i) Under Notification No. 165/92-Cumstoms dated 30th April, 1992, three bulk drugs have been fully exempted

from import duty.

- (ii) Under Notification No. 167/92-Customs dated the 30th April, 1992, 33 specified medicines have been fully exempted from import duty.
- (iii) Under Notification No. 216/92-Customs dated 19th June, 1992 import duty on 52 bulk drugs has been reduced to 80%.
- (iv) On homeopathic medicines import duty has been reduced to 40%.

Copies of the relevant notifications will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

[*English*]

Karnataka Regiment

1511. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to restore 'Karnataka Regiment' in the Army; and

(b) if so, by when and the details of the proposals in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Import of Major Items

1512. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of imports made during 1991-92 and proposed to be made during 1992-93 country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to minimise imports and increase the exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KURSHEED): (a) The total value of imports made by India during 1991-92 amounted to Rs. 47,812 crores. The break-up of these imports by Regions and Principal Countries is in the attached statement. It is difficult to precisely project country wise imports for 1992-93 at this stage.

(b) Several changes in trade policy were introduced since July 1991 aimed at strengthening export incentives, eliminating a substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import compression in view of the Balance of Payments situation. In the Budget for 1992-93, rupee was made partially convertible, which encourages exports and discourages imports through the market premium on official rate of exchange.

These have been further consolidated in the new Export-Import Policy announced on 31st, March, 1992 and revised on 1st July, 1992 which, inter-alia, aims to promote the productivity, modernisation and competitiveness of Indian industry and thereby to enhance its export capabilities. In the framework of the new policy while export linked imports are encouraged, imports of non-essential items like consumer goods and durables have been kept under restraint. Besides, the Government has taken other steps which include simplification of procedures for export, activation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussions with select countries, and interaction with national organisations of Trade and Industry.

STATEMENT*(Value: Rs. Crores)**Imports by Regions/Countries*

<i>Regions/ Countries</i>	<i>April-March, 1991-92</i>
I. West Europe	15399.12
(a) ECM Countries	13972.46
1. Belgium	3419.98
2. France	1525.14
3. FRG	3849.09
4. Italy	1101.68
5. Netherlands	686.57
United Kingdom	2963.06
(b). EFTA Countries	1185.20
1. Sweden	397.95
2. Switzerland	369.31
(c) Rest of Europe	241.45
II. Asia & Oceania	21127.35
(a) Escap	11032.59
1. Australia	1439.76
2. Hongkong	262.11
3. Japan	3370.12
4. Korea ppublic of	764.50
5. Malaysia	961.41

<i>Regions/ Countries</i>	<i>April-March, 1991-92</i>
6. Singapore	1702.13
7. Thailand	119.45
8. Iran	1434.70
(b) Others	10094.76
2. Kuwait	821.82
3. Saudi Arabia	3577.80
4. United Arab Emirates	3077.87.
Regions	April-March
Countries	1991-92
III. Africa	2395.85
1. Egypt	164.56
2. Morocco	879.28
3. Tunissia	211.80
4. Zambia	125.93
IV. America	6434.74
(a) North America	5580.01
1. Canada	682.17
2. U .S.A.	4897.84
(b) South America	665.71
1. Brazil	483.17
(c) Other Central & Caribbean	189.02
V. East Europe	2429.30

<i>Regions/ Countries</i>	<i>April-March, 1991-92</i>
(a) R.P.A. Countries	1955.48
1. Czechoslovakia	113.02
2. Romania	62.19
3. U.S.S.R	1780.27
(b) Non-PPA Countries	473.82
1. Hungary	87.56
2. Yugoslavia	142.66
3. Poland	194.36
Grand Total	47812.75

Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta.

Recovery of outstanding Taxes

1513 SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI UPENDRA NATH
VERMA:

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The amount
of Income-tax and other major Central Taxes
out-standing as on 31.3. 92 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

Income-Tax (including Corporation Tax)	8364
Central Excise Duty	1521
Customs Duty	77

(a) the amount of income tax as well as
other Central taxes outstanding as on June
30, 1992, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of pending court cases
regarding each of the Central taxes as on the
above date, State/Union-Territory-wise; and

(c) the efforts being made by the
Government to recover the out-standing
amount of these taxes?

The statistics relating to demand
outstanding as on 30.6.92 have not been
completed yet. Statistics of outstanding tax
demands are not maintained State/Union
Territory-wise.

(b) The number of pending Court cases
regarding each of the major Central Taxes
are given below:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

Income tax (as on 31.3.91)	34690
Central Excise duty (as on 31.3.92)	8768
Customs Duty (as on 31.3.92)	12104

The figures relating to 30.6.92 have not been compiled yet. The information regarding State/Union Territory-wise pending Court cases is not maintained.

(c) Appropriate administrative, legal and other measures, as are considered necessary to recover the amount outstanding, are continuously taken. In important cases involving high revenue stakes, Special Counsels are engaged to defend the Government's stand. The courts are regularly moved for expeditious hearing and vacation of stays. A very high priority is being given to recovering the dues.

[English]

Cases Disposed of by Supreme Court / High Courts

1514. SHRI MUKUL
B A L A K R I S H A N
WASNIK:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases cleared by the various High Courts and Supreme Court during 1991-92, Court-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): During the financial year 1991-92, 85,134 cases were disposed of by the Supreme Court, while 40,714 cases were disposed of by the Rajasthan High Court during this period. Similar information in respect of the remaining 17 High Courts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Projects to Bihar with Foreign Assistance

1515. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects being undertaken in Bihar with foreign assistance at present;

(b) the nature of assistance provided in each case;

(c) the amount spent on these projects during the last three years;

(d) whether any new project has been approved for foreign assistance in near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). A list of projects under implementation with foreign assistance in the State of Bihar, with purpose and the amount disbursed in the last three years, is at attached statement I.

(d) and (e). A list of projects proposed to be undertaken in the State of Bihar, along with the nature and amount of foreign assistance, is placed at attached statement - II

STATEMENT-I

A. Details of Projects specifically undertaken in Bihar

(in Million)

S. No.	Name of the Project/ purpose	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance	Disbursement in last three years					Total
				89-90	90-91	91-92	91-92	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Bihar Public Tubewells IDA-1737 - IN (13-1-1987)	IDA	195 Million SDRs	US \$	2.9	3.3	0.989	7.189	
2.	Kahalgaoon Super Thermal Power Project (22.5.1985)	USSR (CIS)	219.16 Million Roubles	Robles	90.60	172.80	202.41	465.89	

		(in Million)								
S. No.	Name of the Project/ purpose	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance	Disbursement in last three years						Total
				89-90	90-91	91-92	91-92	8	9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
3.	Patherdiah Washery Modernisation Coal Project	USSR (CIS)	3.07 Million Roubles	Roubles	-	0.5	0.5	1.0		
4.	Eastern Gandak Canal HE Project (ID-P.31)	JAPAN	1630 Million Yen	Toubles	-	-	-	1432.6		
5.	Cooperative Rural Storage in Bihar	EEC	21.19 Million ECU	ECU	-	-	-	1.965		
6.	Railway Modernisation Project	World Bank	57.90 Crores Rupees	US\$	41.673	42.438	57.607	140.718		

(in Million)

S. No.	Name of the Project/ purpose	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance	Disbursement in last three years					Total
				89-90	90-91	91-92	91-92	91-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
7.	Jharia Coking Coal Project	World Bank	248.00 Million US\$	US\$	5.3	6.805	0.196	12.301	
8.	State Road Project	World Bank	56.6 Million US\$	US\$	0.000	4.010	15.100	19.110	
9.	Bihar Social Forestry Project (Phase-II)	SWEDEN	127.00 Million SEK	SEK	-	-	-	Rs. 27380	
10.	Strengthening of NDT in Specified areas (Sindri)	UNDP	696.866 Million US\$	US\$	16,886	179,623	138,993	US\$ 335.502	

		(in Million)						
S. No.	Name of the Project/ purpose	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance	Disbursement in last three years				
				89-90	90-91	91-92	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Modelling & Control of Water systems in Coal Mining Environment (Ranchi)	UNDP	626,834 Million US\$ UN\$	US\$	82,484	47,072	35,140	US\$ 164,696
12.	Development of Improved corrosion evaluation and protection techniques in Project and Development India Ltd (Sindri)	UNDP	609,763 Million US\$ US\$	US\$	15,149	241,042	284,400	US\$ 541,591

B. MULTISTATE PROJECTS, BIHAR AS ONE OF THE COMPONENTS

(in Million)

S. No.	Name of the Project/ purpose	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance (in Million)	Disbursement in last three years					Total
				89-90	90-91	91-92	91-92	91-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Shrimp and Firsh Culture Project (Cr. 2329 -IN) 29-1-92	IDA	US\$ 85.0	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Third National Seeds Project (DA 1952-IN) 22-12-88	IDA	US\$ 150.0	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Vocational Training Project	IDA	US\$	218.08	27.80	2.3	8.6	38.70	

(in Million)

S. No.	Name of the Project/ purpose	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance (in Million)	Disbursement in last three years					Total
				89-90	90-91	91-92			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
4.	First Technician Education Project	IDA	US\$	218.22	-	12.0	18.5	30.50	
5.	Seventh Population Project	IDA	US\$	81.70	-	5.0	6.6	11.60	
6.	Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Project	IDA	US\$	219.70	-	-	18.00	18.00	
7.	AIDS Control Projects	IDA	US\$	84.00	-	-	-	-	
8.	NAEP-III (Cr. No. 1754-IN) (26.6.87)	World Bank	US\$	80.84	-	-	-	17.909	

(in Million)

S. No.	Name of the Project/ purpose	Donor Agency	Amount of Assistance (in Million)	Disbursement in last three years					Total
				89-90	90-91	91-92	91-92	91-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
9.	NARP-II Cr. No 1631-IN) 25.2.86	World Bank	US\$	78.93	-	-	-	23.876	
10.	Tourism Infrastructure UP of Buddhist Circuits (ID. P. 54)	JAPAN	Yen	78.93	-	-	-	23.876	
11.	Alkaline land Reclamation	EEC	ECU	35.5	-	-	-	-	

STATEMENT-II

PROJECTS PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN IN BIHAR (PIPE LINE PROJECT)

(in Million)

S. No.	Name of the Project/ Nature	Donor Agency	Likely Amount of Assistance (in Million)	Disbursement in last three years				Total
				89-90	90-91	91-92		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Bihar Plateau Development Project	World Bank	US\$ 125.4	-	-	-	-	
2.	Maithon Power	USSR (CIS)	Rubles 700	-	-	-	-	
3.	Extension of Forestry Project in the Gangetic Plain of North & South Bihar	FRANCE	(under Consideration)	-	-	-	-	

(in Million)

S. No.	Name of the Project/ Nature	Donor Agency	Likely Amount of Assistance <i>(in Million)</i>	Disbursement in last three years			Total
				90-91	91-92	91-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Mahila Samakhya Project	The Netherlands	Dfl. 6.000	-	-	-	3.213
5.	Bihar Education Project	FRG	DM 10	-	-	-	-

Seizure of Gold and other Contraband Items

1516. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gold, other contraband items and number of revolvers seized by the Customs during each of the last three years, State-wise.

(b) whether any customs officers, who made the seizure were given promotion as a

reward during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The quantity and value of gold and the value of other contraband seized by the Custom authorities during each of the last 3 years is given below:-

Year	Quantity of gold seized (In Kgs.)	Value of gold seized (Rs. in crores)	Value of other contraband seized (Rs. in crores)
1990	5721	192.96	567.12
1991(Prov.)	4926	187.81	586.99
(Upto 13.7.92)	1686	74.68	161.16

The figures relating to the number of revolvers seized are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). Promotions in the Customs Department are considered on the basis of the annual confidential records, seniority, availability of posts, etc. The Policy does not visualise promotions as reward for merely effecting seizures.

Export of Gem, Jewellery and Diamonds

1517. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU:
SHRIMATI VASUDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of gem, jewellery and diamonds exported during 1991-92 and proposed to be exported during the current year;

(b) the percentage increase in the above exports as compared to each of the last three years;

(c) the export targets set for Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to boost the export of these items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The export of gem, jewellery and diamonds during 1991-92 are:

*Rs. in crores
(quantity Carats in '000)*

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Diamonds	6162.64	8700.00 (Approximately)
Gold Jewellery	739.08	Quantity figures are not maintained for these items.
Coloured Gemstones & Others	319.72	
Gem & Jewellery	7221.44	

(Source: Gem & Jewellery Export
Promotion Council (GJEPC))

The export target for gem and jewellery for 1992-93 have been set at Rs. 9300 crores.

(b) The exports of gem and jewellery during the last three years and the percentage increase are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Percentage (-) or (+)</i>
1989-90	5479.37	+20.02
1990-91	5360.24	-2.17
1991-92	7221.44	+34.72

(Source: GJEPC)

(c). Export targets for gem & jewellery are fixed on an annual basis. No targets have been fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(d) A number of promotional measures have been taken by Government to boost the exports of gem and jewellery. They include providing easier access to raw material as well as participation in international fairs and exhibitions.

(a) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the purchase scandal in National Defence Academy;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents in the defence organisations further?

Purchase Scandal in NDA

1518. SHRI RAHNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). The Court of Inquiry ordered for looking into certain irregularities in the procurement of computers and their peripherals at a cost of about Rs.

5.5 lakhs by national Defence Academy, Pune, has found that while there has been no loss to the Government, the Presiding Officer of the Quotation Opening Committee did not adhere to the laid down procedures and that an officer dealing with the tender had approved a firm with which a close relative of his wife was associated.

GOC-in-C, Southern Army Command, Pune, has directed that the Presiding Officer of the Quotation Opening Committee be suitably admonished by the Commandant as per Service Custom and that disciplinary action be taken against the officer found guilty of not disclosing the fact that he was placing an order on a firm connected with a close relative of his wife.

(c) Comprehensive instructions already exist. These have been reiterated for scrupulous adherence by all concerned.

Bifurcation of Handloom and Handicrafts Board

1519 DR. VASANT PAWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to bifurcate the All India Handlooms & Handicrafts Board into two different bodies to make the same more useful;

(b) if so, when and how the new set up will come into force;

(c) whether there is also any proposal to allocate special funds for the development of Powerloom/Handloom Industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Government has already taken a decision and two separate Boards namely All India

Handlooms Board and All India Handicrafts Board have been constituted in December - 1991.

(c) Funds for development of Handlooms and Powerlooms are allocated as part of normal plan exercise.

(d) Plan and non-plan budget provisions for powerloom/ Handloom Industry for the financial year 1992-93 are as under:-

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
	<i>Plan</i>
	<i>Non-Plan</i>
Powerloom industry	283.00
	35.00
Handloom Industry	4335.00
	21203.40

Export Potential for Farm Products

1520. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a real export potential for farm products including foods and animal feeds;

(b) if not, the reasons for exporting these products;

(c) whether export of foods, milk products and animal feeds lead to heavy shortage in domestic market and escalation in their prices; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). India exports a variety of farm products such as

cereals, cashew sugar, tobacco, spices, fruits & vegetables, etc., for which there is a lot of potential, In the case of items of mass consumption, restrictions, such as quantitative ceilings or a complete ban on export of agricultural products are stipulated, where necessary.

[*Translation*]

Development of National Highways in Gujarat

1521 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) details of the proposals received by the Unions Government from Gujarat during 1991-92 and 1992-93 regarding the national Highways in the State;

(b) the details of the proposals approved and the allocated made for each proposal;

(c) the details of those portions of the National Highways in the State which are

proposed to be developed repaired; and

(d) the Present position of the remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a), (b) and (d) During the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto 30.6.92), 72 estimates amounting to Rs.5613 crores were received from Gujarat in respect of National Highways. Out of these, 40 estimates amounting to Rs. 27.86 crores have been sanctioned. In addition, 13 estimates costing Rs. 12. 95 crores are in various stages of processing. Remaining 19 estimates have been returned to the State for clarifications. A statement giving the details of these estimates is annexed.

(c) Development of National Highways is a continuing activity and necessary projects are taken up covering the whole national Highways net-work in the State depending upon the inter-se priority and availability of funds

STATEMENT

POSITION OF ESTIMATES RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT DURING 1991-92 AND 1992-93.

(Rs. in Crores)

Estimates	Widening to 4-lanes	Strengthening of pavements.	Bridges & Approaches	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. ESTIMATES RECEIVED.					
No.	5	12	1	54	72
Amount	16.30	22.03	2.27	15.53	56.13
2. ESTIMATES RETURNED					
No.	1	10	1	28	27.89
Amount	3.44	17.10	2.54	4.81	27.89

(Rs. in Crores)

Estimates	Widening to 4-lanes	Strengthening of pavements.	Bridges & Approaches	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Estimates returned					
No.	1	2	--	16	19
Amount	0.80	2.74	--	8.58	12.12
4. Estimates under process					
No.	3	--	--	10	13
Amount	11.75	--	--	1.20	12.95

Investment by financial Institutions.

1522. SHRI MRUTYNJAYA
NAYAK:
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount deposited in Unit Trust of India, nationalised banks, Life Insurance Corporation under small savings scheme and other deposit schemes in Orissa and

Year	<i>(In crores of Rupees)</i>	
	Orissa	Madhya Pradesh
1989-90	40	70
1990-91	108	14
1991-92	-	-

The information in respect of nationalised banks and Life Insurance Corporation is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

(b) Three-fourth of the net collections in small savings including that made by UTI in a state have been advanced as long-term loans to that state.

Supply of Medicines in Military Hospitals in Delhi

1523. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether generally essential medicines are not available in Base Hospital and Military Hospital located in Delhi Cantonment;

(b) whether the Government have taken

Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount invested in various development projects out of these deposits in the above States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The amount deposited by Unit Trust of India under small savings scheme is as follows:

or propose to take special steps to supply essential medicines to these hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARADPAWAR): (a) During the last quarter of 1991 when a decision was taken to decentralise the procurement role of DGS&D, the latter organisation had returned all the pending tenders for procurement action by the Director General Armed Forces Medical Services. During that period provisioning of medical stores had to be effected by resorting to emergency purchases. However, presently, essential medicines are generally available in all Armed Forces Hospitals including the Base Hospital Delhi and the Army Hospital, Delhi.

(b) Streamlining of the system of supply of essential medicines to these Hospitals as well as to other hospitals, in order to improve

satisfaction levels, is an on-going process.

(c) (i) To speed up the delivery process, Army Hospital, Delhi Cantt, and Command Hospital (CC), Lucknow, have on an experimental basis been made direct consignees in respect of all centrally procured items. In this systems, medical stores reach the consignee directly from the trade, by-passing the Depots, thereby ensuring early and easy availability.

(ii) The financial powers of Director General Armed Forces Medical Services have also been suitably enhanced.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Textile Exports

1524. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of annual rise/fall in the India's share in the global export of textiles during the last three years, particularly during the last six months, year-wise;

(b) how does it compare with the exports by the other leading textile exporting countries like China, Japan, Germany, Pakistan etc.

(c) the reasons in case of fall in that countries share of exports; and

(d) the strategy if any, formulated by the Government to increase the countries textile exports and also to tap other markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). According to GATT Statistics, India's share in world textile exports amounted about 2% during 1998, 1989 and 1990. Percentage shares of China, Japan, Germany and Pakistan were as given below:

Percentage shares

Country	1988'	1989	1990
Germany	11.41	1.5	12.0
China	7.5	7.0	6.5
Japan	6.0	5.5	5.5
Pakistan	2.0	2.0	NA

Source: GATT

(c) and (d). India's share in world trade in textiles has been stagnant during 1988, 1989 and 1990. Government have taken a number of steps to boost export of textiles which include

(i) Under the new Export Import Policy

for 1992-1997, all textile machinery items have been placed outside the negative list facilitating easy imports without any licensing requirements.

(ii) Liberalised import of capital goods under Export Promotion (Capital

Goods) Scheme under which exporters can import machinery items at 25% import duty subject to export obligation of three times the CIF value of goods imported in four years or at 15% import duty subject to export obligation of four times the CIF value of goods imported in five years.

- (iii) imports of second hand textile machinery allowed subject to licensing. However machinery required for manufacture of made-ups could be imported without licensing requirements.
- (iv) organising Buyer-Seller Meets and participation in fairs abroad.
- (v) providing encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exporters through appropriate Quota Policy measures etc.

Tripartite Agreement Between Labour and NTIC

1525. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of two tripartite agreements concluded in 1991 among the labour, the Government of West Bengal and the management of the National Textile Corporation Limited (WBABO);

(b) whether the terms were implemented by all parties to the agreements;

(c) if not, whether any responsibility has been fixed for non-compliance of the said agreements;

(d) the reasons for non-availability of the required quantity of cotton to the mills;

(e) the losses incurred by the Corporation; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The main terms of the Tripartite Agreements signed on 16.8.1991 and 19.10.1991 were the introduction of South India Textile Research Association (SITRA) workload norms, merger of four units into two and increase of Variables Darness Allowance (VDA) from 1.30 per point to 1.65 per point.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Adequate quantity of cotton could not be purchased due to shortage of working capital.

(e) NTC (WBABO) Ltd. incurred provisional each loss of Rs. 34.33 crores during 1991-92.

(f) NTC has prepared a package for restructuring & Modernisation of mills under NTC (WBABO) Ltd. as Part of its turn around strategy.

Decline in Textile Production

1526. SHRIGEORGE FERNADES:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of textiles has declined during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to increase production to textiles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) (i) High prices of Cotton and Yarn,

(ii) Sluggish demand for textile items.

(c) and (d). Government have implemented following schemes for increasing production of textiles in the country;

- (i) In the new Industrial Policy there is no restriction on setting up of mill/ decentralised powerloom except locational restriction.
- (ii) Textile Machinery can be imported and duty on such machinery has already been reduced in present budget.
- (iii) Textile Modernisation Fund which was created in 1986 has proved to be effective and it has been decided to continue this scheme.
- (iv) Financial assistance for modernisation of handlooms.
- (v) Scheme of training a cadre of 'Bunker Sevaks' for assisting weavers in transfer to improved technology.
- (vi) Government have proposed to open more powerloom Service Centres in the VIII Five Year Plan Period.

[*Translation*]

Simplification of Customs Rules

1527. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI DATTARAYA
BANDARU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

simplified the rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received representations for further increasing the duty free allowance under the baggage rules; and

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

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

(b) The General Free Allowance under the Baggage Rules, 1978 has been enhanced from Rs. 2400 to Rs. 3000/-. For the passengers arriving from Sri Lanka, the General Free Allowance has been placed at par with the passengers coming from Maldives. The value limit of 13 dutiable items allowed to be imported under Transfer of Residence Rules has been raised from rupees one lakh twenty thousand to rupees one lakh fifty thousand. The said concession has also now been allowed on the articles purchased in transit. For the passengers availing Transfer of Residence, the Transfer of Residence Rules, 1978 have been liberalised by allowing condonation of short fall of residence in India for valid reasons. The Tourist Baggage Rules, 1978 have been updated so as to include items like TV sets, Lap-top computers, Compact Discs and Video Cameras

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (c) above.

[*English*]

Foreign Exchange Reserves

1528. SHRI CHANDFRA JEET
YADAV:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange reserves during the last three months, monthwise; and

convertible rupee and imports, separately?

(b) the extent to which the foreign exchange reserves are likely to dwindle due to higher lending rate, expensive debt service, impact on the exchange rate of the partially

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The foreign exchange reserves position during the last three months is as follows:

*Foreign Exchange Reserves
(Excluding Gold and Special
Drawing Rights)*

<i>End of Month</i>		<i>(Rs. Crores)</i>
April	1992	14227
May	1992	14163
June	1992	16125

(b) The foreign exchange reserves have held up extremely well in the past few months, notwithstanding the factors mentioned by the Hon. Members. Government do not expect the reserves to decline significantly in the coming months.

1986. Out of these 9 were cleared for licensing.

[*Translation*]

Mahila Banks in Maharashtra

1529. SHRIMATIKESHARBAISONAJI KSHIRSAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received so far by the Reserve Bank of India for opening Mahila Banks in Maharashtra; and

(b) New Urban Banks including Mahila Banks are permitted to be established on the felt need for such banks as also the presence of potential business at the particular place. As such, the number of Urban Cooperative Banks including Mahila Banks to be opened during a particular period in any State cannot be decided in advance.

(b) the number of licences likely to be given during 1992-93 in the above State?

Grants to States

1530. SHRIRAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue received by the Union Government from various States during 1991-92, State-wise;

(b) the amount of grants sought by each State during this period;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 22 applications for opening Mahila Banks in Maharashtra had been received by Reserve Bank of India since

(c) the amount of grants sanctioned to each States;

(d) whether the funds provided to the Government of Bihar have been less as against its demand; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAMPOTDUKHE): (a) Statements showing the State-wise provisional Collection from Direct Taxes (Income Tax including Corporation Tax, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax) and Indirect Taxes (Customs and Excise Duties) during 1991-92 are enclosed. Statements I and II)

(b) and (c). Grants given to States tall

under different categories like Grants for Natural Calamities, gap grants and Grant-in-lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares recommended by Finance Commission, block assistance for State Plan as recommended by Planning Commission and for other non-plan and Central Plan Schemes which are implemented by States for which assistance is released by various Ministries/ Department concerned. A Statement showing the Grants released by Ministry of Finance to States during 1991-92 is enclosed. (Statement -III)

(d) and (e). No request for special grant was received in the Ministry of Finance from the Government of Bihar during 1991-92.

STATEMENT-I

Collections from Direct Taxes [Income Tax (including Corporation Tax), Wealth Tax and Gift Tax] during 1991-92 (Provisional).

(Rupees in Crores)

<i>S. NO.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Direct Taxes Collection</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	398.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22
3.	Assam	110.82
4.	Bihar	195.92
5.	Goa	55.54
6.	Gujarat	721.58
7.	Haryana	113.87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.46
10.	Karnataka	499.72

<i>S. NO.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Direct Taxes Collection</i>
11.	Kerala	270.16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	246.92
13.	Maharashtra	5725.06
14.	Manipur	2.21
15.	Meghalaya	4.97
16.	Mizoram	-
17.	Nagaland	2.71
18.	Orissa	100.06
19.	Punjab	353.45
20.	Rajasthan	203.93
21.	Sikkim	0.45
22.	Tamil Nadu	1097.87
23.	Tripura	4.89
24.	Uttar Pradesh	727.05
25.	West Bengal	1372.80

STATEMENT-II

Collections from Customs and Excise Duties during 1991-92 (provisional)

(Rupees in crores)

<i>States</i>	<i>Customs*</i>	<i>Excise*</i>
Andhra Pradesh	982.61	1855.34
Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura & Arunachal Pradesh.	2.11	720.94
Bihar	18.57	1130.63

<i>States</i>	<i>Customs*</i>	<i>Excise*</i>
Punjab Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and the U.T. of Chandigarh.	108.33	639.50
Haryana and the U.T. of Delhi.	934.62	1653.99
Goa	80.64	148.84
Gujarat and the U.Ts of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.	1561.10	3085.88
Karnataka	499.01	1675.66
Kerala and the U.T. of Lakshadweep	387.81	649.76
Madhya Pradesh	56.54	1471.61
Maharashtra	9798.99	7945.66
Orissa	137.13	44.6.18
Rajasthan	99.17	833.51
Tamil Nadu and the U.T. of Pondicherry	3019.00	2133.09
Uttar Pradesh	774.89	2490.19
West Bengal, Sikkim and the U. T of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	2840.79	1493.04

*Exclusive of Revenue from sale of confiscated gold and silver.

**Exclusive of Cesses not administered by the Department of Revenue but include additional Excise Duties, Cess on crude oil and other cesses collected by the Deptt. of Revenue.

STATEMENT-III

Grants Released by the Ministry of Finance to the States During 1991-92

(Rupees in Crores)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Grant</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	359.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	272.59

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Grant</i>
3.	Assam	893.05
4.	Bihar	498.33
5.	Goa	48.32
6.	Gujarat	263.28
7.	Haryana	55.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	376.78
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	868.68
10.	Karnataka	151.15
11.	Kerala	197.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	409.69
13.	Maharashtra	248.95
14.	Manipur	245.37
15.	Meghalaya	197.84
16.	Mizoram	224.70
17.	Nagaland	242.43
18.	Orissa	334.26
19.	Punjab	95.19
20.	Rajasthan	459.63
21.	Sikkim	98.35
22.	Tamil Nadu	268.47
23.	Tripura	279.74
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1351.74
25.	West Bengal	348.13

[English]

Privatisation of Textile Mills

1531. SHRI N .K . BALIYAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise some of the textile mills which are at present under National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). No decision has been taken to privatise the textile mills run by National Textile Corporation.

[Translation]

Central Road Fund

+

1532. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discision has been taken to implement the resolution passed by

the Parliament on May 13, 1988 to increase Central Road Fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is too early to indicate target date of implementation of the resolution passed by the Parliament on May 13, 1988.

Worked Engaged in Handloom and Powerloom Sectors

1533. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the number of persons engaged in handloom and powerloom sectors in the country, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): Statement - I showing the State-wise number of persons engaged in both preparatory and weaving activities in the handloom sector is attached. There are an estimated number of 57.00 lakh persons directly employed in the decentralised powerloom sector in the country. While the State-wise details of employment are not available, the number of powerlooms existing in various States is given at statement - II.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of persons engaged in preparatory and weaving work in handloom sector
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	452954
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47285
3.	Assam	1996753
4.	Bihar	239510
5.	Goa	80
6.	Gujarat	67765
7.	Haryana	25013
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54141
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	53330
10.	Karnataka	180904

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of persons engaged in preparatory and weaving work in handloom sector	
1	2	3	3
11.	Kerala	64916	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	76722	
13.	Maharashtra	134170	
14.	Manipur	334626	
15.	Meghalaya	13823	
16.	Mizoram	128818	
17.	Nagaland	147587	
18.	Orissa	243728	
19.	Punjab	22555	
20.	Rajasthan	77538	
21.	Tamil Nadu	663318	

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of persons engaged in preparatory and weaving work in handloom sector
1	2	3
22.	Tripura	1372234
23.	Uttar Pradesh	640496
24.	West Bengal	711563
25.	Delhi	11697
26.	Pondicherry	6534
Total		6533160

Source : National Handloom Census (1987-88)

STATEMENT-II

(As on 30th April '92)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Registered Powerlooms				Total
		Authorized Existing	Unauthorized Existing	Proposed Newlooms		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6011	3185	12096	21292	
2.	Assam	-	-	2450	2450	
3.	Bihar	1423	425	916	2764	
4.	Goa	12	-	120	132	
5.	Gujarat	83456	86602	75044	247102	
6.	Haryana	1097	166	7725	8988	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	365	-	899	1264	
8.	Karnataka	21047	11761	16185	48993	
9.	Kerala	1507	63	365	1935	

(As on 30th April '92)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Registered Powerlooms				Total
		Authorised Existing	Unauthorised Existing	Proposed New looms		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14142	4947	13860	32949	
11.	Maharashtra	220225	105110	121788	447123	
12.	Orissa	940	16	2139	3095	
13.	Punjab	14436	4366	2586	21388	
14.	Rajasthan	5516	1501	21166	28183	
15.	Tamil Nadu	70366	46999	103940	221005	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	13970	17054	34114	65138	
17.	West Bengal	3510	606	64	4180	

(As on 30th April '92)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Registered Powerlooms				Total
		Authorised Existing	Unauthorised Existing	Proposed New looms	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
18.	Sikkim	5	-	-	5	
19.	Chandigarh	6	16	20	42	
20.	Dadra, Nagar Haveli	96	22	306	424	
21.	Delhi	302	274	526	1102	
22.	Pondicherry	162	-	668	830	
	Total	458594	284813	416977	1160384	

**Establishment of ship repairing Yard
at Haldia**

+
1534. SHRISUBRATAMUKHERJEE:
SHRI AJOY
MUKHOPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are
considering to set up a ship Repairing Yard
at Haldia, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government
to honour the request made by Government
of West Bengal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There is no
proposal under the Government's
consideration for setting up a Ship Repairing
Yard at Haldia in the Central Public Sector.
However, it is open to the private sector to
set up a Ship Repairing Complex at Haldia
on its own or in the joint sector with the
assistance of the State Government.

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

Recovery of Taxes

+
1535. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) the particulars of companies/firms/
individuals in the country against whom
Central taxes to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs or
above are pending realisation, State-wise;

(b) the details thereof in respect of each
of the Central taxes, separately;

(c) the amount due from each of such
companies /firms/individuals; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to
be taken to recover the above dues?

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

**Imports of Drugs by Multinational
companies.**

1536. PROF. MALINI
BHATTACHARAYA: Will the Minister of
COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of drugs imported by
Multinational Companies during 1991-92;
and

(b) whether such imports are made in
accordance with agreements made by
Multinational Companies with the
Government regarding working patents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) and (b). No
account of imports, their value, made by
Multinational Companies, other Companies,
Firms & Individuals is maintained by the
Office of the Chief controller of Imports &
Exports, Ministry of Commerce.

Setting up of New Textile /Cotton Mills

1537.. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the
Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Textile/Cotton
Mills set up in the country during the last two
years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Govt. propose to set up more such mills during the current financial year;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The number of new Textile / Cotton Mills set up in the country during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise are given below:

<i>State</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Andhra pradesh	2	-
Karnataka	-	1
Madhya pradesh	1	2
Maharashtra	1	1
Orissa	-	1
Punjab	-	2
Tamil Nadu	10	8
Uttar pradesh	3	-
Pondicherry	1	-
Himachal Pradesh	1	1
	19	16

(b) No, Sir. Central Government does not set up Cotton Mills/ Textile Mills.

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

(d) The Central Govt. would not make further direct investments in setting up textile mills but would encourage setting up of such mills in the private and cooperative sectors.

[*Translation*]

District Sainik Boards in UP

+
1538. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the working of District Sainik Boards in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so the details of the activities of these Boards in the state;

(c) whether the Government propose to take some special steps to improve the efficiency of these Boards particularly in Hill Districts of the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Rajya Sainik Boards and Zila Sainik Boards function under the State Governments. It falls within the purview of the Directorate of Sainik Kalyan & Punarvas to carry out the review of Zila Sainik Kalyan Evam Punarvas Offices. In Uttar Pradesh, according to reports, the Rajya Sainik Kalyan Evam Punarvas office has been carrying out review of Zila Sainik Kalyan offices, from time to time.

(b) As per the information provided by the Director, Sainik Kalyan Evam Punarvas, Uttar Pradesh, the activities carried out at various Sainik Boards of the State have

been listed in the attached Statement.

(c) and (d). A Cell under a Joint Director has already been set up at PAURI to coordinate all activities for the welfare of all ex-servicemen hailing from the Hill Districts of UP. An amount of Rs. 5.42 lacs was spent last year for their welfare.

The planned outlay for the year 1992-93 for the hill region is Rs. 50 lacs. A training institution at PAURI, which was earlier run by the War Widows Association, has been taken over by the Rajya Sainik Evam Punarvas Karyalaya and an amount of Rs. 1.57 lacs has been allocated for the current year.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Activities of Sainik Kalyan Evam Punnas Karyalays of Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No.	Particulars of grant/aid	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92			
1	2	3	4	5			
1.	Employment Provided	2855	2851	3456			
2.	Loans arranged for Self Employment						
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Amount	Amount	
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	Semflex I	105	1,95,58,000	132	3,96,33,000	154	4,58,32,000
	Semflex II	117	31,87,000	75	17,76,000	31	11,97,000
3.	Provision of Stall/ Shops	98	-	61	-	-	-
4.	Trained under PEXSEM Scheme	169	-	316	-	274	-

Sr. No.	Particulars of grant/aid	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount
5.	GRANT OF FINANCIAL AID						
(i)	Education stipend/grant	9,995	23,71,398	3,655	9,89,010	5,209	23,65,361
(ii)	Medical Aid	372	2,94,296	330	20,412	363	3,65,161
(iii)	Ex gratia to OP. PAWAN Casualties						
	(a) Widows	83	12,45,000	120	18,00,000		
	(b) Disabled	1	10,000	5	50,000		
	(c) Other	12	60,000				
(iv)	Benevolent Fund	783	2,66,100	2,730	9,14,800	1987	7,94,000

Sr. No.	Particulars of grant/aid	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6		
(v)	Victory Fund	17	2,250	5	600	2	400
(vi)	Financial Assistance - RSB to the needy	2,070	5,72,629	3284	13,77,208	7123	18,18,391
	ZSB	1,461	1,24,770	1559	3,19,194	1088	2,28,886
(vii)	Pension to World War II Veterans			16089	1,28,71,200		
(viii)	Grants (Nidhi) Awards Winners/disabled	3	14,873	4	20,412		
(ix)	Anugrah	3580	7,95,073	3270	7,63,486	3179	6,02,930
(x)	Spot Assistance/ Calamities	58	66,913	4	2,350	564	6,82,424

Sr. No.	Particulars of grant/aid	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6		
		1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gallantry Award Winners						
(i)	Vir Chakara One time grant			86	3,08,000		
	Annuity	119	49,200	86	31,700		
(ii)	Ashok Charka (Annuity)	12	1,200	13	1,300	13	13,400
(iii)	Others one time grant/	48	93,500	2	10,000	105	2,18,000
	Annuity	48	6,500	2	300		

[English]

rupee on exports to E.E.C. Countries; and

Credit Rating

1539. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's long term credit rating is in the speculative grade as reported in the Economic Times of June 23, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the step taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the credit rating of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The long-term rating for Indian public issues as given by Standard & Poors and Moody's, the US rating agencies are BB+ and Ba 2 respectively which are below the investment grade while the rating given by JBRI, the Japanese rating agency is BBB which is investment grade.

(c) The Government has undertaken a number of stabilisation policies and structural reforms in the sphere of trade, industry, fiscal, financial and public sectors to induce efficiency and impart dynamism to the overall economic system. Within a short period the outcome of the measures has been encouraging. The foreign currency assets of the Reserve Bank of India have built to a level of about \$6.8 billion as on July 10, 1992. There are also signs of restoring of international confidence. Outflows under FCNR/ deposits have slowed down. There has been a positive response from international investors and multilateral financial institutions. Further improvement may be expected in the coming months.

Impact of Convertibility of Rupee on Exports to EEC Countries.

1540. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the impact of convertibility of

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The system of partial convertibility of the rupee is being constantly monitored by the Government of India in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The indications are that the system is working smoothly. However, no specific assessment of the impact of partial convertibility of rupee on exports to E.E.C. countries has been made.

World Bank Assistance to Rubber Board

1541. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance sought by the Rubber Board from World Bank during the last three years;

(b) whether the Rubber Board propose to seek such assistance during the current year also;

(c) if so, the details and terms and conditions thereof; and

(d) the manner in which World Bank assistance is proposed to be utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). The Government of India has sought the assistance of the World Bank Group to harness enough financial and other support to implement various activities of the Rubber Board which include:-

(i) Finance assistance to rubber growers;

- (ii) Setting up of processing factories and to improve the research and training facilities;
- (iii) Replantation covering an area of 40,000 hectares in the traditional acres of Kerala and Tamil Nadu;
- (iv) New Rubber Plantation covering an area of 30,000 hectares (23,000 hectares in traditional areas of Kerala and Tamil Nadu; 5,000 hectares in Tripura and 2,000 hectares in other selected non-traditional areas).
- (v) Productivity enhancement in 60,000 hectares of small holdings.
- (vi) Financing of modern processing facilities such as latex factories, crumb rubber factories etc.
- (vii) Strengthening Rubber Board's infrastructural facilities such as for research, training, extension services etc.
- (viii) In addition to the involvement of women and SC/ST people in new planting and replanting programmes of rubber, the Projects would assist in the promotion of a number of income generating activities such as bee keeping, sericulture, inter cropping and spice and medicinal herb cultivation etc. in Tripura.

The amount of assistance negotiated is an international Development Association (IDA) credit of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 56.7 million. (equivalent to US \$ 92 million).

The credit would be on the standard agreed terms between the IDA and Government of India for all credits. The Rubber Board would be the nodal agency for

implementing the Project. The credit requirement of rubber growers and rubber processing factories to be set up under the Project would be channelled through the NABARD.

World Bank Money for National Renewal Fund

1542. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has refused to give money to India for the National Renewal Fund; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of LIC Branches

1543. SHRI HARDHAN ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether LIC has decided the locations where it propose to open new branches during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open new branches of LIC in the Asansol Sub-Division; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) LIC proposes to open 17 branches in Northern Zone, 15 branches in North Central Zone, 14 branches in Central Zone, 18

branches in Eastern Zone, 18 branches in Southern Zone, 18 branches in South Central Zone and 20 branches in Western Zone.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The LIC is opening a new Branch at Sainthia, Birbhum District (West Bengal) under the jurisdiction of Asansol Division.

Reduction in Off Take of Iron Ore from Orissa.

1544. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to reduce the off take of iron ore from Barajamda sector in Orissa during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the reduced intake of iron ore by Japan from Paradip Port during 1992-93, MMTC has decided to reduce procurement of iron ore from Barajamda sector in Orissa during the year.

(c) Efforts are being made by the MMTC to find alternative markets to make up shortfall in quantity of exports from this sector.

Complaints Received by SEBI

1545. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange

Board of India received a large number of complaints against companies during the month of May, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of complaints, out of these, which pertained to non-receipt of refund orders and dividend/interest on shares/debentures, separately;

(d) the action taken against all these companies; and

(e) the steps being taken to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). During the month of May, 1992, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) received 25,996 complaints from investors. The complaints mainly related to nonreceipt of refund orders, allotment advises, non-receipt of dividend/interest on shares, debentures, fixed deposits, maturity amount on debentures fixed deposits and non-receipt of debentures/ shares certificates, annual reports, Rights application forms & other miscellaneous matters.

(c) 63.17% of complaints pertained to non-receipt of refund orders and allotment advises and 9.43% to non receipt of Dividend/ interest/ on shares/debentures

(d) and (e). SEBI has been following up the complaints with the concerned companies, merchant bankers, Registrars to the issue and share transfer agents and also with the Department of company Affairs and Company Law Board. Various measures aimed at redressing the grievances of investors have also been initiated by SEBI. These include the introduction of stock-invest scheme, free pricing of issues and advising Stock Exchanges to take 1% of the issue

amount as security deposit to be refunded in case the company satisfied all the listing requirements, etc. SEBI has also initiated steps for the registration of intermediaries under the SEBI Act, 1992.

Buses Under DTC Operation

+
1546. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses plying at present under D.T.C. operation, category-wise;

(b) the number of additional buses likely to be added in D.T.C. fleet during the current year, besides 3000 buses under S.T.A. permits; and

(c) the number of buses proposed to be started in transyamuna area out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDESH TYTLER): (a) The details (as on 8-7-92) are as under:-

Category	No. of buses
City routes	3910
Inter-state routes	415
Private buses	606

(b) On account of resource constraints, no addition to the fleet of DTC is possible during the current year.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Losses by RRBs

1547. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the loss suffered by the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as on March 31, 1992;

(b) whether the Government proposes to authorise the Rural Banks to conduct all types of banking dealings in order to make up the losses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that the working results of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for the year ended March, 1992 are yet to be reported by a majority of RRBs. The working results for the year ended March 1991 show that 44 RRBs earned profits amounting to Rs. 21.47 crores and 152 RRBs incurred a loss of Rs. 92.87 crores. The accumulated losses of all RRBs amounted to Rs. 368 as of 31st March, 1991.

(b) and (c). The RRBs apart from financing target groups are accepting non-fund activities such as issue of demand drafts, collection of cheques, purchase of bills, issue of secured performance guarantees etc. However, lending activities continue to be focused on the target group borrowers. Keeping this in view, the Committee on Financial System (Narasimha Committee) while analysing the working of the RRBs have come to the conclusion that one of the major reasons for the losses incurred by RRBs is the restructuring placed on the type of business they are allowed to conduct. The Committee has therefore, recommended that to impart viability to their operations the RRBs be permitted to engage in all types of banking business though their focus should continue to be to lend to the target groups. Government has recently initiated a process of consultations for restructuring the RRBs to make them viable institutions. However, no decision has so far been taken in this regard.

Arrest of Foreigners

1548. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners arrested under Customs Act, 1962 during the current year so far and the country to which they belong; and

(b) the preventive measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Available reports indicate that 65 persons of foreign nationality have been arrested during the current calendar year upto May, 1992, under the Customs Act, 1962. The nationality of these persons is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The anti-smuggling agencies remain alert against smuggling activities. Intelligence is targeted against smugglers. The Customs Preventive Formations have been equipped with vessels, vehicles, firearms, etc. Sophisticated equipment such as X-ray machines, metal detectors night vision binoculars are being increasingly utilised. A telecommunication network is also provided where considered necessary. Close coordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned in the detection of smuggling.

Supply of Cotton Yarn to Weavers of Andhra Pradesh

1549. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARAU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have supplied about 4,000 bales of cotton yarn to the weavers of Andhra Pradesh as per the commitment on monthly basis during 1991-92; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export Earnings

1550. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export earnings during the months of March, April and May, 1992 from both RPA and GCA countries, month-wise;

(b) whether European Economic Community (EEC) reduced import levy on any Indian Product or community; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The details of India's export earnings from APA and GCA countries during March and April 1992 are given below:

(Rs. Crores)

	RPA	GCA
March, 1992	266.48	4518.12
April, 1992	288.14	3671.87

The exports figures for May 1992 are not available.

(b) and (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to European Economic Community (EEC) in this part of the question. It may be mentioned that EEC has a GSP Scheme under which it extends tariff concessions to imports from developing countries including India. Any tariff preference given by EEC is applicable to all the beneficiaries and is not confined to products imported from India. Recently there has not been any reduction in tariff preference under GSP for products of exports interest to India.

National Highway No. 52

1551. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of construction work on National Highway No. 52 is very slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the target fixed for the completion of the high way and the work done so far; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated for the project during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). National Highway No. 52 is situated partly in Assam and partly in Arunachal Pradesh. The portion in Assam has already been developed to National Highway standards. The stretch in Arunachal Pradesh has some missing links, work on which is going on satisfactorily keeping in view the reverine terrain and almost half-year rainy season.

(c) The stretch of National Highway No. 52 in Arunachal Pradesh is expected to be improved to fair-weather standards by December, 1995 making use of ferries/

temporary bridges. Improvement to all-weather standards with permanent bridges is likely to be achieved by year 2005, subject to availability of funds. Since the declaration of this route as a National Highway, works costing about Rs. 105 crores have been sanctioned for improvement and majority of works have been completed.

(d) Details of funds allocated for development of National Highway No. 52 during the last three years are given below:-

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
1989-90	12.00
1990-91	13.00
1991-92	10.47

[Translation]

Funds for Textile Mills in Orissa

1552. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government to provide funds and other facilities to the textile mills in Orissa so as to fulfill the requirements of raw material etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No request from the Government of Orissa to provide funds and other facilities to the textile mills in Orissa so as to fulfill the requirements of raw material etc., seems to have received in the Ministry of Textiles.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of 'a' above.	1989-1990	149.77
[English]	1990-1991	152.98
Revenue Earned from Bhilai Steel Plant	1991-1992	183.57

1553. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue earned by the Union Government from Bhilai Steel Plant during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the revenue earned from different duties/taxes separately; and

(c) the amount, out of the above spent on the development of the area surrounding the Bhilai Steel Plant, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Bhilai Steel Plant is not an Income Tax paying entity. Corporate Tax is paid by the Steel Authority of India after computing profits and/or loss of its various Units including Bhilai Steel Plant. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate the revenue earned on account of income Tax/Corporate Tax. Figures of revenue on account of Customs Duty are also not available as company-wise statistics of customs duty paid are not maintained. However, the total revenue earned during the last three years on account of Central Excise Duty from Bhilai Steel Plant is as under:-

(c) There is no provision in Central Excises & Salt Act, 1944 under which expenditure is to be made on the development of areas around Bhilai Steel Plant from out of the Central Excise duty earned from it.

National Road Safety Council

1554. PROF UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Road Safety Council for 1992-93 has been constituted;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Council; and

(c) the steps taken to make the council more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The National Road Safety Council constituted on 16th May 1991, continues to exist.

(b) The names of the members of the Council are given in the Statement attached.

(c) The Council under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Surface Transport with Ministers of Transport of State Government and Union Territories is the highest policy laying body to advise and oversee the implementation of road safety measures and programmes in the country.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Particulars	Official/ non-official	No.	Brief Remarks
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 year as per appendix.
3.	Director General of Police of all States/UTs	Official	32	
4.	Representatives of Central Ministry/Department	Official	9	i) Ministry of Home Affairs ii) Human Resources Development iii) Tourism iv) Railways v) Urban Development vi) Deptt. of Chemicals & Petrochemicals

S.No.	Particulars	Official/ non-official	No.	Brief Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
5.	DG (RD), Ministry of Surface Transport	Official	1	vii) Deptt. of Expenditure viii) Deptt. of Industrial Development and xi) Planning Commission
6.	Member Secretary official	Official	1	Roads Wing Joint Secretary (Transport)

*Ministers in charge of Road Transport and
Director General of Police*

1st Year Member

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Haryana
4. Jammu & Kashmir
5. Kerala
6. Maharashtra
7. Tamil Nadu
8. Uttar Pradesh
9. Rajasthan
10. Orissa
11. Meghalaya
12. A & N Islands
13. Chandigarh Admn.
14. Delhi Admn.
15. Lakshadweep
16. Pondicherry

2nd Year Member

1. Assam
2. Gujarat
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Karnataka
5. Madhya Pradesh

6. Manipur

7. Nagaland

8. Punjab

9. West Bengal

10. Tripura

11. Sikkim

12. Mizoram

13. Goa

14. Arunachal Pradesh

15. Daman & Diu

16. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Liquidation Amount Ceiling in Banks

1555. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the rules for payment of a sum of maximum amount of Rs. 30,000/- to depositors in case of the bank put under liquidation, were framed and the purpose thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase their ceiling upto Rs. two lakhs from the depositors accounts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and 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 rules for deposit insurance were framed at the time of enacting Deposits Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. This Act empowers DICGC to

raise the insurance limit from time to time with the previous approval of the Central Government. The present limit of Rs. 30,000 was fixed with effect from 1st July, 1980. The limit is prescribed to protect the interests of small depositors.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The existing limit provides full protection to over 90 per cent of the total number of depositors.

Export of Rice and Tea

1556. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of rice and tea exported during the last six months; and

(b) the main sources of export of the above two items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) 4,84,557 tons of rice valued at Rs. 502.35 crores and 11,72,15,020 Kgs of tea valued at Rs. 652.06 Crores have been exported during October, 1991 to March, 1992.

(b) The main ports through which tea

was exported during 1991-92 were Calcutta, Haldia and Tuticorin, while in the case of rice in the comparative period Kandla and Bombay were the major ports for export.

Smuggling in Gujarat

1557. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling is rampant in the sea-coast areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of smuggled goods seized there during each of the last three years;

(c) the sources of such smuggling; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the smuggling in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Available reports indicate that the sea-coast of Gujarat continues to be sensitive to smuggling of goods from certain countries of West Asia. The value of smuggled goods seized by the customs authorities in Gujarat State during each of the last 3 years are given in the Table below:-

	1989	1990	1991
Value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)	44.65	68.97	40.51

(d) The anti-smuggling drive as been intensified throughout the country including Gujarat. The Customs formations have been equipped with vessels, vehicles, firearms and telecommunications net work. Sophisticated equipment such as night binoculars, metal detectors, are being increasingly utilised. Close coordination is being maintained between all the agencies

concerned with the detection and prevention of smugglers.

Agreement to Avoid Double Taxation.

1558. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

entered into agreement with several countries to avoid double taxation;

(b) if so, the names of the countries with whom such agreement are in force;

(c) whether India and the United Arab Emirates have recently entered into an agreement for the avoidable of double taxation and prevention of tax evasion;

(d) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(e) the extent to which this will help India; and

(f) whether the agreement has come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). India has so far entered into 39 comprehensive agreements for available of double taxation with various countries. There are also limited agreements in specified fields with 13 other countries. The country-wise break-up is a per Statement attached.

(c) A comprehensive agreement for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on incomes and on capital between India and United Arab Emirates was signed at Government level on 29.4.92.

(d) This agreement mainly provides for:

- (i) Taxation of enterprises of a country in the other country only if it carries on business through a fixed place or for a considerable period of time.
- (ii) total exemption of shipping and aircraft profits in the country of source;
- (iii) Reduction in the rate of taxation of

royalties, dividends and interest;

- (iv) Concessional treatment to students, teachers, artists and athletes.
- (v) Double taxation in the country of residence is to be avoided by granting credit of the tax paid in the country of source.
- (vi) Exchange of information for the purpose of prevention and detection of tax evasion.

(e) The agreement is expected to stimulate investment of UAE funds in India for our economic development. It will also promote mutual economic relations and encourage flow of technology and technical services from one country to the other to their mutual advantage and benefit.

(f) No, Sir. The agreement will come into force when the Governments of both the countries confirm completion of the procedural formalities required by their domestic laws for bringing the agreement into force.

STATEMENT

Comprehensive Agreements:

1. Austria
2. Belgium
3. Canada
4. Czeohoslovakia
5. Denmark
6. Finland
7. France
8. FRG

9. German Democratic Republic

10. Greece

11. Hungary

12. Indonesia

13. Italy

14. Japan

15. Kenya

16. Libya

17. Malaysia

18. Mauritius

19. Nepal

20. Netherlands

21. New Zealand

22. Norway

23. Polish Peoples Republic

24. Romania

25. Singapore

26. South Korea

27. Sri Lanka

28. Sweden

29. Syria

30. Tanzania

31. Thailand

32. UAR

33. U.K.

34. U.S.A.

35. U.S.S.R.

36. Zambia

37. Australia

38. Brazil

39. Bangladesh

Limited agreements:(a) *Covering Aircraft Profits only:*

1. Afghanistan

2. Ethiopia

3. Iran

4. Kuwait

5. Lebanon

6. Oman

7. Pakistan

8. People's Democratic Republic of
Yemen

9. Switzerland

10. United Arab Emirates

11. Yemen Arab Republic

(b) Covering Shipping profits only:

1. Bulgaria

(c) Covering Estate Duty only:

1. U.K.

Subsidy to Multiend Silk Reeling Units

1559. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board give any subsidy to the multiend silk reeling units; and

(b) if so, the norms fixed for becoming eligible to get this subsidy?

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

(b) A subsidy of Rs. 20,000/- for every two basins (20 ends) and a maximum of Rs. 60,000/- for 10 basins (100 ends) is granted by the Central Silk Board (C.S.B.) for multiend reeling machines patented by its Central Silk Technological Research Institute. The machines developed by other companies/firms can also be considered for such subsidy provided the same are evaluated and approved by an export Committee of the Central Silk Board.

Production of Dish Antennas

1560. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHAURS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics has taken up production of dish antenna;

(b) if so, the estimated production thereof during 1992-93;

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be taken up the production;

(d) the requirement of dish antenna in the country at present; and

(e) whether the Bharat Electronics is able to fulfill the requirement of dish antennas in the country?

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

have undertaken the development of dish antenna for Direct Broadcast Satellite Reception (DBSR). In addition, they are already manufacturing Antennae for applications relating to Radars, Microwave communications, Statellite Earth Terminals and Defence requirements.

(b) Only Prototype of DBSR are expected in 1992-93. The Production of Non-DBSR Antennae would be around Rs. 25 cr. during 1992-93.

(c) Production of DBSR antennae is expected in 1993-94.

(d) The requirement of DBSR antennae is estimated at 5000 numbers per annum.

(e) The requirement of dish antennae for DBSR in the country is currently being met by a number of private industries, and Bharat Electronics is planning to enter this market.

Trade Agreement with Singapore

1561. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details of the trade agreements signed with Singapore during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): No trade agreement has been signed by the Government of India with Singapore during the last 3 years.

[*Translation*]

Disapproval of Dunkel Proposal by National Working Group on Patent Laws

1562. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Working Group on Patent laws consisting of doctors, scientists and officers of various cadres, has

disapproved the Dunkel proposals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government have also consulted State Governments in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (f). The National Working Group on Patents Laws, a private body, has held a number of meetings at which it has disapproved of the Dunkel proposals particularly in the areas of intellectual property rights, trade in agriculture and textiles, investment measures and related matters.

While Government have not consulted the State Governments in regard to the Dunkel proposals, consultations have been held with a wide cross section of the public including economists, opinion makers and representatives of political parties. It is also proposed to hold a debate in the Parliament on the subject.

The views already expressed and those which will be expressed during the proposed debate in Parliament will be taken into account while taking a final view on the Dunkel proposals.

Companies Registered Under Companies Act

1563. SHRI M.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies registered under the Companies Act during the current year so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of companies newly registered under broad/new industrial classification policy with highest authorised capital during the above period;

(c) whether any company ceased to function in the year 1991 and 1992 till June 30; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, state-wise?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) 3984 companies limited by shares were registered under the Companies Act during the current year upto 31.5.1992. State-wise details are at statement I.

(b) The information regarding newly registered companies under broad Industrial Classification is at statement II. The highest authorised capital was reported under the manufacturing sector.

(c) and (d). The details of the companies which ceased to function during the year 1991-92 and till May 1992 are given in Statement III.

STATEMENT-I

1	2	3	4
State	Number	Authorised Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	245	6069.40
2.	Assam	26	528.00
3.	Bihar	26	456.50
4.	Gujarat	314	22637.79
5.	Haryana	70	1054.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11	111.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	37.50
8.	Karnataka	163	3766.00
9.	Kerala	64	1193.95

	State	Number	Authorised Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	85	1003.40
11.	Maharashtra	798	15984.45
12.	Manipur	1	100.00
13.	Orissa	45	51744.00
14.	Punjab	101	1966.11
15.	Rajasthan	134	833.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	397	9296.95
17.	Tripura	1	3.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	162	2445.100
19.	West Bengal	501	8749.40
20.	Goa	19	258.00

State	Number	Authorised Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
1	3	4
21. Chandigarh	54	2426.20
22. Dadra & N. Haveli	3	30.00
23. Delhi	712	272851.90
24. Daman & Diu	1	100.00
25. Mizoram	1	25.00
26. Pondicherry	9	39.00
Total	3984	403710.55

STATEMENT-II

<i>Industrial Classification</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Authorised Capital Rs. in lakhs</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	139	6558.92
2.	Mining & Quarrying	40	52368.96
3.	Manufacturing	1443	201603.50
4.	Constructions	186	3804.91
5.	Wholesale & Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels	738	120239.15
6.	Transport, Storage & Communication	108	1538.86
7.	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business services	1219	16673.54
8.	Community, Social & Personal Services	66	922.70
Total		3984	403710.54

STATEMENT-II

1	State/Union Territory	2	3	4
			Number	Paid-up Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Bihar		8	794.97
2.	Karnataka		44	82.54
3.	Kerala		60	149.69
4.	Maharashtra		5	0.00
5.	Orissa		1	46.00
6.	Tamil Nadu		3	3.47
7.	Uttar Pradesh		4	0.00
8.	West Bengal		46	1320.37
9.	Goa		9	25.59
10.	Delhi		31	172.62
11.	Pondicherry		2	6.40
	Total		213	2601.65

Import and Export of Cotton

1564. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by the Union Government from the cotton growers not to allow any import of cotton;

(b) if so, whether the Government have also been requested to take measures to ensure export of cotton for the benefit of the country and cotton growers;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government on these requests; 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) and (b). The cotton growers marketing Federations had requested Government not to allow import of cotton and to allow export of cotton.

(c) and (d). Keeping in view the demands of the handloom sector, Government had decided in April, 1992 to allow import of upto

2 lakh bales of cotton free of import duty exclusively for the handloom sector under an arrangement for supply of hank yarn by spinning mills to the designated handloom agencies. However, no import of cotton has so far taken place under this arrangement due to changes in the domestic and international price situation. Government has recently authorised the Cotton Corporation of India to meet the requirement of cotton of some of our neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, in the context of bilateral trade agreements, upto a limit of 30,000 bales.

Income Earned from NTC Mills

1565. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred on operating the mills under National Textiles Corporation during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the income earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): The details of total expenditure incurred on operating the 122 mills under NTC and the income earned (production value) during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

	1990-91 (Audited)	1991-92 (Provisional)
(i) Variable Cost	845.51	992.89
(ii) Fixed Cost	705.27	657.14
Total Cost (i+ii)	1550.78	1650.03
Income earned (Production Value)	1359.20	1328.82

Financial Subsidiary of UCO Bank

1566. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Commercial Bank propose to float a new financial service subsidiary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the equity base for the new subsidiary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve bank of India have reported that they have received a proposal from UCO bank for floating a new financial services subsidiary.

(b) The proposed subsidiary will undertake equipment leasing, portfolio management, corporate services, advisory services etc. The subsidiary will have an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores and issued, subscribed and paid up capital of Rs. 1 crore, to be subscribed entirely by the bank.

Official Language Implementation Committee In GIC

1567. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether official language implementation committees have been constituted in the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of offices where such committees have not been constituted;

(d) the dates on which meetings of these committees were held during the last two years; and

(e) if not, whether any action is proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The number of Official Language Implementation Committees constituted in GIC and its four Subsidiaries is as under:-

	<i>No. of Committees</i>
GIC	1
National Insurance Company Limited.	254
New India Assurance Company Limited	321
Oriental Insurance Company Limited	302
United India Insurance Company Limited	313
	1191

(c) Nil.

(d) The meetings of Official Language Implementation Committees in GIC and its four Subsidiaries are held regularly every quarter.

(e) In view of (d) above, the question does not arise.

[English]

NHDC Signed MOU

1568. SHRI E. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by his Ministry with the National Handloom Development Corporation to achieve corporate and national objectives; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Memorandum?

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

(b) Memorandum of Understanding with National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) is in two parts. Part-I lays down in clear terms the Mission and objectives of the Corporations. Part-II is about past performance, performance targets for the year 1992-93, support to the Corporation and regular monitoring of the performance. Performance of the Corporation will be judged on its profit related

activities, operational efficiency in achievement of targets for supply of yarn, supply of dyes & chemicals, supply of fabrics. Due weightage has also been given to promotional developmental activities like setting up of marketing Complexes, and organisation of training programmes for dyers.

Export of Readymade Garments

+
1569. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN:
PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the value in foreign exchange and rupees of the readymade garments exported during the year 1991-92;

(b) the countries to which exports were made and the share of each country;

(c) whether India's share in the total world market is negligible; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Exports of garments during 1991-92 amounted to Rs. 6327 crores which is equivalent to US \$2530 million (Provisional)

(b) Garments are exported to almost all the countries. The major countries to which exports were made and their shares during 1991-92 are as follows:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Percentage share</i>
EEC	41.48
USA	26.17
UAE	4.82

<i>Country</i>	<i>Percentage share</i>
Erstwhile	
USSR	4.72
Japan	4.33
Switzerland	2.89
Australia	1.16
Others	14.43
Total	100.00

(c) and (d). India's share in the total world market for clothing is around 2%. Government have taken a number of steps to boost export of garments which include.

- (i) Liberalised import of capital goods under Export Promotion (Capital Goods) Scheme under which exporters can import machinery items at 25% import duty subject to export obligation of three times the CIF values of goods imported in four years or at 15% import duty subject to export obligation of four times the CIF value of goods imported in five years.
- (ii) Second hand capital goods required by garment and hosiery sectors can be imported without a licence.
- (iii) six additional items of trimmings/embellishments used by the Ready Made Garments industry have been extended the benefit of concessional duty of imports with effect from 30.4.92.
- (iv) limit for import of tags, labels, printed bags and stickers intended for the purpose of manufacture of export

goods has been increased from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 10,000/-

- (v) Participation in fairs, exhibitions, organising Buyer-Seller Meets.
- (vi) Garment exporters can import materials required by them duty free under value based Advance License Scheme or quantity based Advance License Scheme.
- (vii) Providing encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-Quota exports through appropriate Quota Policy measures.

[*Translation*]

Recovery of Excise Duty in Bombay -III

1570. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of excise revenue collected by the Custom and Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay III during 1991-92 and the extent to which it is more as compared to the previous year;

(b) the target fixed for excise revenue collection during 1992-93; and

(c) the extent to which the said target has been achieved so far and now does it compares with the amount collected during the corresponding period in the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR); (a) The excise revenue realisation from Customs and Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay -III has been placed provisionally at Rs. 2084.10 crores for the year 1991-92 which is Rs. 339.98 crores more as compared to the previous year viz 1990-91.

(b) and (c). The Budget Estimate for excise revenue for the year 1992-93 has been placed at Rs. 32211 crores. The realisation of excise revenue during the period April, 1992 to June, 1992 has been placed provisionally at Rs. 6886 crores as against Rs. 5780 crores during the corresponding period April, 1991 to June 1991.

[English]

Export of Gunny Bags

1571. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh has decided to discount gunny prices to maximise export earnings;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to affect the export of gunny bags from India also;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). It is understood that exporters of jute goods from Bangladesh frequently resort to under cutting of prices in order to secure overseas contracts to the detriment of exporters from other countries including India. Government have therefore, laid emphasis on improving the quality of our jute bags to cater to the requirements of end consumers/importers to protect our share of the market. Government have also laid emphasis on export of a new range of value added jute products for diversified end uses to increase our export earnings from this sector.

Setting up of a Free Port

1572. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee on feasibility of setting up a free port in India have been examined;

(b) if so, the place where the free port is proposed to be set up; and

(c) if not, the time by which the recommendations will be examined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (c). The Advisory Committee has suggested the establishment of Free Port in Goa. Since the Committee's recommendations require detailed scrutiny, it would not be possible to indicate a precise time frame in which such examination would be completed.

Utilisation of Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund by Maharashtra

1573. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Textile Workers

Rehabilitation Fund provided by the Union Government to the Govt. of Maharashtra during 1991-92 for the rehabilitation of textile workers rendered jobless due to closure of textile mills under NTC in Bombay and the amount utilised; and

(b) the amount propose to be provided by the Union Govt. to the Govt. of Maharashtra for the purpose during the year 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Textiles Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS), administered by Textile Commissioner, Bombay is meant for providing interim relief to workers rendered jobless due to closure of private textile mills, registered with Textile Commissioner or under I (D & R) Act, 1951. No NTC in Bombay has closed down.

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

Pollution by D.T.C. Buses and Government Vehicles

1574. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI): Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DTC buses/ Government vehicles found polluting beyond the prescribed standards during the period from January to June, 1992, month-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all the Government vehicles conform to anti-pollution standards before they come on the road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): (a) The details are as under:-

	<i>DTC vehicles</i>	<i>Govt. vehicles in Delhi</i>
Jan., 92.	135	2
Feb., 92	82	2
March, 92	101	8
April, 92	80	1
May, 92	72	Nil
June, 92	63	5

(b) The pollution standards prescribed in the M V Act uniformly applicable to all vehicles including Government vehicles. The Delhi Administration has published notices through various national and local language newspapers informing the public that all vehicles owners including Government should get their vehicles checked for pollution control certificates after every six months. The Delhi Admn. have also authorised private workers in the

various parts of the city for providing pollution checking facilities.

Export of Iron-Ore

1577. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the public sector companies and private parties which are exporting iron ore at present;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years; and

(c) the export earning performances of each of the exporting agencies during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The total amount of foreign exchange earned from exports of iron ore during the last three years by the exporting agencies was as under:-

Val: in Rs. crores

Agency	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
MMTC	496.77	525.31	709.51
KIOCL	174.40	211.85	328.09
Private shippers	211.68	308.72	428.36
Total	882.85	1045.88	1465.96

STATEMENT

Public Sector Companies Exporting Iron Ore

1. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC)
2. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL)

Private Companies Exporting Iron Ore

1. Sesa Goa Limited
2. Chowgule & Company Limited
3. V. M. Salgaocar & Brother Limited
4. V. S. Dempo & Company Limited
5. Sociedade De Fomento Indl. Ltd.
6. Salgaocar Mining Industries Limited

7. Orient (Goa) Limited
8. Resources International
9. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Ltd.
10. Timblo Private Limited
11. Mandovi Pellets Limited
12. Timblo Mineral Exports Co.
13. Anant V. Sarmalkar
14. Salitho Ores Limited
15. Mineira Salgaocar Limited
16. Vassantram Metha & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
17. Mineira Nacional Limitada
18. V. M. Salgaocar Sales International

19. Prasa Hauling Corporation

of firms and persons have been allowed to import passenger cars without any licence;

[Translation]

Exports of Sea Food to USA

(b) if so, the details of these categories of firms and persons;

1578. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(c) the details of the plans of those firms and persons to import passenger cars; and

(a) whether U.S.A. has stopped the import of sea-food from India;

(d) the location of their manufacturing units and the average annual production of passenger cars?

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether American food and drug Administration has not considered the Indian quality inspection certificate as the genuine one;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). Import of passenger cars and automobile vehicles is allowed without a licence by certain categories of eligible importers subject to specified conditions. Details in this regard are contained in Ministry of Commerce public Notice No. 21. ITC (PN) 92-97 dated the 26th June, 1992, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the usual resumption of sea-food export?

The eligible categories of importers of cars as specified in the Public Notice are not necessarily manufacturing units.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The US Authorities have recently advised our Embassy in Washington that they would no longer accept the certificate given by the Export Inspection Agency covering filth and decomposition in shrimps exported from India due to a high violation rate in samples checked by US authorities.

[Translation]

Widening of Delhi-Ambala Section of National Highway No.1

1580. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

(e) Suitable instructions have already been issued to the Export Inspection Agency and the Seafood Industry.

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

[English]

Import of Cars

1579. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to widen the Delhi-Ambala section of National Highway No.1 into two lanes;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal; and

(a) whether some selected categories

(c) the time schedule fixed for completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). National Highway No. 1 which originates from Delhi is already 4 lane wide upto Murthal (km.50). The work of 4-laning from Murthal to Kamal was sanctioned in 1986 under World Bank First National Highway Loan and is in progress. Due to contractual problems, there have been delays in completing the work which is now targeted to be completed by Decr.'95. The project for remaining portion from Kamal to Ambala has been approved in May '92. This work is to be undertaken under World Bank assisted Second N.H. Project, agreement which was signed on 18.6.92. Details of bidding etc. are being finalised in consultation with the World Bank. The targeted date of completion will be 3=1/2 years after bidding and award.

Recommendation of Narasimham Committee

1581. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the recommendations of Narasimham Committee are likely to result in the retrenchment of bank employees;

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

(c) the details of the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee which are not acceptable to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per present analysis of the recommendations of the Committee on the Financial System (Chairman - Shri M. Narasimham) retrenchment of bank employees is not envisaged. The Committee while recommending computerisation was

of the view that it should be regarded as an aid to the handling of a larger volume of business, facilitating larger employment opportunities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A final view is yet to be taken on some recommendations of the Committee.

[English]

Bye Pass on National Highway No. 17

1582. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a bye pass on National Highway No. 17 near Hassan between Nelamangala and Mangalore;

(b) if so, the total fund sanctioned for the project and the amount spent so far; and

(c) the time schedule fixed for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Land acquisition for Hassan Bypass which is on National Highway No. 48 (and not National Highway No. 17) was sanctioned for Rs. 55.62 lakhs in September, 1988. As per information provided by the State Government, an expenditure of Rs. 81.99 lakhs has been incurred on land acquisition and possession of the land obtained recently. However, shifting of utilities is still to be done. It is too early to indicate the time schedule for construction of the bypass, which will depend upon the priority accorded to bypasses in the 8th Plan and availability of resources.

[Translation]

Assistance from Central Road Fund to U.P.

+

1583. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh constructed or repaired with the help of the amount allocated from the Central Road Fund during the last three years; and

(b) the details of worked proposed to be taken up in Uttar Pradesh during 1992-93 and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Revised Resolution passed by the Parliament on 13.5.1988 under which 35=1/2 per cent of accruals from the Fund are to be utilised by the Central Government for development and maintenance of National Highways. Since actual augmentation of Central Road Fund in accordance with the Revised Resolution has not yet taken place, no amount has been allocated from Central Road Fund for construction and repair of National Highways in U.P. during the last three year.

(b) Proposals to be sanctioned under Central Road Fund and expenditure likely to be thereon during 1992-93 would depend *inter-alia* on actual augmentation of the Central Road Fund, free balance available for U.P. and proposals recommended by the State Government.

Tax Evasion

+

1584. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of senior officials/ industrialists arrested by the Income-tax Department 1991-92 on the charge of tax evasion;

(b) the amount of cash, other valuables and the incriminating documents recovered from them; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the follow up action in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Income Tax Department does not have the power to arrest any one on the charge of tax evasion.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Exportable Items

1585. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the items which are given priority for boosting exports;

(b) the details of the incentives allowed for export of various items; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned from exports of these items during 1990-91 and upto June 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHEED): (a) The Ministry of Commerce has identified fifteen broad thrust sectors/items for boosting exports. These are Tea, especially in packing and value-added forms. Cereals, in particular wheat; Processed foods, including fruit and Juices, meat and meat products and fresh fruits and vegetables; Marine products, especially in value-added forms; iron-ore; leather and

leather manufactures; Handicrafts and Jewellery; Capital goods and consumer durables; Electronic goods and Computer software; Basic Chemicals; Fabrics Piece-goods and made-ups; Ready-made garments; Woolen fabrics and knitwear; Projects and serves; and granite.

(b) The Government has extended several incentives for exports of various items. These include the benefits of partial convertibility of the Rupee under the Liberalized Exchange Rate Management Scheme; Tax Concession under section 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act; Duty drawback at the rates fixed by the Directorate of Duty Drawback, export credit at rates lower than commercial credit; Permission to exporters to maintain foreign currency accounts and to remit 15% of the 60% of freely convertible export earnings to this account; International Price Re-inbursement Scheme to make available important inputs at international prices; Import of capital goods at concessional import duty against export obligation; Duty exemption scheme for import of duty-free inputs for export production etc.

(c) The foreign exchange earned from export of these items during 1990-91, 1991-92 and April 1992 is estimated at Rs. 25840 crores, Rs. 34398 crores and Rs. 3023 crores respectively.

[English]

Container Transhipment Terminal

+
1586. SHRI V.S.VIJAYA
RAGHAVAN:
PROF.K.V.THOMAS:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up the Container Transhipment Terminal at Vallarpadam;

(b) the total cost of the project; and

(c) the time schedule fixed for completion of this terminal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Consultants have already submitted their feasibility report on the project. The Cochin Port Trust have also invited enquiries from interested private operators for capital participation in the proposed container transhipment terminal at Vallarpadam. Preliminary enquiries have been received from 55 parties. The last date for receipt of the offers is valid upto 30th august, 1992.

(b) and (c). As the proposal is only in the initial stage, no cost estimate or completion time schedule can be indicated.

Opium Cultivation

1587. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal cultivation of opium is being done in various states;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected by the Government in each of the States during the last three years;

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

(d) the number of persons imprisoned for this act during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). Cases of illegal cultivation of opium come to the notice from time to time, and action is undertaken to destroy the same. Offenders found in the plantations are arrested and prosecuted. Statewise details of destruction of illegal cultivation are as follows:-

State	Acreage		
	1990	1991	1992 (Till June)
Arunachal Pradesh	16	42	30000 plants
Uttar Pradesh	43	-	8.3
West Bengal	-	2	-
Rajasthan	-	2	4
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1.22

Prosecution complaints against four persons have been filed under appropriate sections of the NDPS Act, 1985.

[English]

[Translation]

Firing Range in Delhi

1588. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present army firing range in Delhi is surrounded by residential localities;

(b) whether it is no longer a safe firing practice range for the Army; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide the alternate practice range in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). There are residential localities outside the field firing range at Tughlakabad (a small portion of which lies in Delhi) as well as the small arms firing range in Delhi Cantonment. However, both the ranges provide adequate safety for firing.

(c) In view of (a) & (b) above, this does not arise.

Exchange Rates

+

1589. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there have been instances of difference in exchange rates quoted by various banks particularly in remote areas as reported in the Economic Times dated April 27, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The exchange rates are quoted by banks by loading margins on the rates at which the banks are able to buy/sell foreign exchange in the interbank market. Hence, just like

other commodities differences do occur in rates quoted by various banks at various times. Different banks will quote different rates and the same bank will quote different rates at different times at the same branch depending on the market rate movements. But there is no evidence of any difference in rates in remote areas on account of communication problem.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Loans to Bihar

1590. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans demanded by the Government of Bihar during the last two years and the purpose thereof;

(b) the amount of loans given to the State Government;

(c) whether the amount of loans given was much less than the demand made; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTA RAM POTDUKHE): (a) In 1990-91 Government of Bihar requested for a special long term loan of at least Rs.400 crores in terms of para 7.31 of Ninth Finance Commission's Second Report to overcome the financial problems of the during year. Further, in 1991-92 the State Government requested for a special loan to refinance loan and interest liabilities of the State Government to the Centre about Rs. 757.36 crores payable during that year. The State Government also requested that the Unit Trust of India be directed to invest about Rs. 300 crores in small savings instruments in

Bihar during 1991-92.

(b) to (d). On the request made in 1990-1991, the Centre did not accept the observation of the Ninth Finance Commission as this was in the nature of a suggestion and not a recommendation. As such, this request was not acceded to. On the State Government's request for a special loan of Rs. 757.36 crores for repayment of loans and interest to the Centre during 1991-92, it was for the State Government to maintain a balance between receipts and expenditure, including these repayments. Accordingly, the request of the State Government was not agreed to. In that year, the Centre took a decision not to ask the Unit Trust of India to invest in small savings instruments in any State. The request of the Government of Bihar was, therefore, not accepted.

[*English*]

Foreign Exchange Earnings by Foreign Subsidiaries

1591. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of total foreign exchange utilised by the subsidiaries of the foreign companies operating in the country during each of the last three years; and

(b) the total foreign exchange earnings of these foreign subsidiaries during each of these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have informed that exact data regarding utilisation of earnings of foreign exchange by FERA companies during the last 3 years is not available with them. However, the Reserve Bank of India had conducted a survey of 326 foreign control

rupee companies for the period 1985-86 to 1987-88. These foreign control rupee companies are Indian joint stock companies, companies in which 40% or more of equity is held outside India in any one country, and

companies in which 25% or more of equity is held by a foreign company or its nominee. The total earnings and the total expenditure position in respect of these companies is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Item</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
1. Total Earnings	844.16	868.22	917.71
(i) Exports	751.25	777.28	810.37
(ii) Interest and Commission	92.91	90.94	107.34
2. Total Expenditure	879.58	1035.70	1139.25
(i) Remittances	144.99	158.56	174.44
(ii) Imports	734.59	877.14	964.81

Discontinuation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme by MMTC

1592. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) propose to discontinue the voluntary retirement scheme

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation from the workers against the withdrawal of voluntary retirement scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the scheme has been in operation since March, 1989, it was decided to withdraw it with effect from 31st July, 1992.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Export of Leather Goods

1594. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of leather goods exported during the last six months;

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to further encourage the export of leather goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). According to the provisional figures available with the Council for Leather Exports, Madras upto May, 1992, the value of exports and hence foreign exchange earned of leather goods (excluding finished leather) during the period December, 1991 to May, 1992, was Rs. 1319.94 Crores. Quantitative figures of exports are not maintained.

(c) Market promotion measures abroad and product development efforts to improve the quality of Indian leather goods and make them more competitive in world markets have helped in increasing exports and these measures are proposed to be continued and intensified.

[*Translation*]

International Trade and Management Institute.

+

1595. SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MMTC has set up Dr. Ambedkar International Trade and Management Institute during 1990-91 at Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up such Institute in other States also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir. MMTC, however has instituted "Dr. Ambedkar Chair on International Trade and Management" at Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad during 1991-92.

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

Export of Fruits and Vegetables.

1596. SHRIMATIBHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fruits and vegetables exported during the last six months; and

(b) the countries to which these are being exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per information readily available with the Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) exports of fruits and vegetables during, October, 1991 to March, 1992 were as under:-

Fruits	1736 MT
Vegetables	258650 MT

(b) The export of fruits and vegetables has been to UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, USA, Malaysia, Bahrain, Oman, Germany, Switzerland, Canada, Bangladesh, USSR, UK, Maldives, Portugal, Pakistan, Mauritius, France, Canada, Australia, Hongkong, Singapore, Norway, etc.

[English]

Handloom Export Target

1597. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any new scheme to modernise the handloom industry so as to encourage the exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the export targets fixed, if any, for handloom industry, State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras is undertaking a programme for upgradation of production facilities mainly for exports in coordination with the Weavers Service Centres, Directorate of Handlooms and other processes employed, take appropriate measures for increasing productivity and improving quality of output in these Centres. The programme also envisages a product-wise scheme for increasing exports.

(c) The export target for cotton handloom fabrics and madeups for the year 1992-93 has been fixed at Rs. 886 Crores. However, state-wise export targets are not fixed.

	1	2	3	4	5
			1989	1990	1991
(i) No. of employees convicted.			73	82	57
(ii) No. of employees given major/ minor penalties.			725	738	802
(iii) No. of employees out of (ii) above dismissed/discharged/removed.			299	304	287
(iv) No. of employees against whom prosecution is pending in the Court.			666	637	661
(v) No. of employees against whom departmental proceedings are pending with the bank.			1324	1278	1541

STATEMENT

Position of Number of Cases of Frauds Reported/Detected in Public Sector Bank in India during the year 1989, 1990 & 1991.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of frauds		
		1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	39	31	34
2.	Andhra Bank	37	38	35
3.	Bank of Baroda	91	80	79
4.	Bank of India	114	81	96
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	15	6	12
6.	Canara Bank	134	156	115
7.	Central Bank of India	63	50	68
8.	Corporation Bank	30	17	19

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of frauds				
		1989	1990	1991	1989	1991
1	2	3	4	5		
9.	Dena Bank	32	22	20		
10.	India Bank	50	45	56		
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	37	46	60		
12.	New Bank of India	17	25	19		
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	17	12	7		
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	9	15	14		
15.	Punjab National Bank	39	63	42		
16.	Syndicate Bank	91	113	116		
17.	UCO Bank	27	29	57		
18.	Union Bank of India	53	60	65		

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of frauds		
		1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5
19.	United Bank of India	27	42	24
20.	Vijaya Bank	47	33	40
21.	State Bank of India	490	506	457
22.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	24	32	19
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	10	24	14
25.	State Bank of Mysore	34	34	24
26.	State Bank of Patiala	13	12	9
27.	State Bank of Saurashtra	14	8	11
28.	State Bank of Travancore	16	17	14
Total		1586	1614	1535

[Translation]

1598. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUHDARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of frauds detected in various banks during each of the last three years, bank-wise; and

(b) the action taken by the Government against the officials/persons involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of cases of frauds reported/detected in public sector in India during the year 1989, 1990 and 1991 as reported by Reserve Bank of India, are given in statement attached.

(b) Details about action taken against the officials/persons during the same period for their involvement in cases of frauds are given below:

Disposal of Luxury Goods Seized by Customs

1599. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry committee constituted to look into the irregularities committed in the disposal of luxury goods seized by the Customs Department has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble MP is presumably referring to the Inspection Report of 1986 on Bombay Custom House which indicated certain irregularities in respect of accounting and disposal of confiscated goods. The final compliance report of Bombay Custom House is still awaited.

(c) The action as provided under the law/rules is proposed to be taken against any person found responsible for lapses.

[English]

Effects of Structural Adjustment and Economic reforms on Economy

1600. SHRI SOBHANADRESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any study of the effects of structural adjustment and economic reforms on the economy of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the structural adjustment and economic reforms suggested by the World Bank are likely to make the country an exporter of primary goods and an importer of manufactured goods;

(c) if so, the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Government has undertaken a number of stabilisation policies and structural reforms in the sphere of trade, industry, fiscal financial and public sectors to induce efficiency and impart dynamism to the overall system. Within a short period the outcome of these measures has been encouraging. The foreign

currency assets of the Reserve Bank of India have built up to a level of about 56.8 billion as on July 10, 1992. There are also signs of restriction of international confidence. Outflows under FCNR deposits have slowed down. There has been a positive response from international investors and multilateral financial institutions.

(b) and (c). Trade and industrial liberalisation and other structural reforms including the partial convertibility of rupee are expected to enhance international competitiveness of our exports of both primary and manufactured goods and to contain overall imports and thereby to improve balance of trade and stabilise balance of payments in the medium and long terms.

Pharmaceutical Exports

1601. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of pharmaceutical exports made during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the quantum of pharmaceutical exports made to USA during the above period;

(c) whether Special 301 of US Trade Act is likely to affect adversely the pharmaceutical exports; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). As reported by the Basic Chemicals Pharmaceutical and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL) Bombay, the exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 have

been to the tune of Rs. 784.8 crores and Rs. 1281.1 crores respectively. Exports of this group of products to U.S.A during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 were Rs. 28.84 crores and Rs. 75.80 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). On the 29th of April the United States Government, in two separate actions;

(a) redesignated India as a priority foreign country under Special 301, and

(b) suspended duty free GSP treatment to 60 million dollars worth of Indian exports to the United States.

GSP treatment has been suspended mainly for pharmaceuticals, chemicals and allied products.

Government of India consider the US action untimely, unwarranted and unjustified. The views of Government of India have been conveyed to US officials.

Recruitment of AAOs by LIC

1602. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistance Administrative officers recruited by the Life Insurance Corporation during the last three financial years, year-wise;

(b) the number of vacancies advertised, year-wise;

(c) the number of candidates admitted to the competitive examination, year-wise;

(d) the number of candidates called for the interview, year-wise;

(e) the number of candidates who were

finally selected in order of merit;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

(f) whether the detailed examination results giving the marks in the written test and the interview were published or made available to the candidates on request;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH): (a)

(a)	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	200	96	265
(b)	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	250	The merit list of the candidates selected in	250
(c)	63,495	previous years was operated. Hence no recruitment	86,265
(d)	708	test was held.	772
(e)	246	116	324

(f) to (h). Only Roll Numbers of the selected candidates were published in the employment news. It is not practicable to publish the marks of written test and interviews. No requests were received from the candidates in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Simplification of EXIM Policy.

1603. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to simplify the 'EXIM' policy by making changes therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which changes are proposed to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). The
Export and Import Policy is kept constantly
under review and changes therein are made
as and administrated necessary. Recently, a
review of the Export and Import Policy and
the Handbook of Procedures 1992-97 was
carried out and the changes made therein
are specified in the Ministry of Commerce

Notification No. 22 (N-3)/92-97 and Public Notice No. 23 -ITC (PN)/92-97 both dated the 30th June, 1992, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

[English]

Exports to USA.

1604. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the suspension of duty benefits of certain Indian imports on the country's exports to USA;

(b) whether the talks have been held with USA in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). On 29 April, 1992 United States Government announced suspension of duty free treatment under GSP to 60- million dollars worth of Indian exports to the US. The suspension of GSP benefits was made effective from May 19, 1992. As result of the US action, the affected products would no longer be eligible for duty free treatment when imported from India, but attract Most Favoured Nation tariffs, ranging from 0.5 percent to 17.5 percent. While it is too early to make quantitative assessment of impact on exports as a result of the US decision, it is very likely that products attracting relatively higher

rates of tariff would become uncompetitive in the US market.

Government of India's view that this action was unjustified, untimely and unwarranted was conveyed to the US authorities. The US response was that the decision could be reversed if Indian addressed US concerns on patent protection.

[Translation]

Development of National Highways in Maharashtra

1605. SHRIMATIKESHARBAISONAJI KSHIRSAGAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal submitted by the Government of Maharashtra during 1991-92 for the development of National Highways;

(b) the number of proposals for which approval were granted; and

(c) the amount allocated, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). During 1991-92 Government of Maharashtra submitted 83 estimates costing Rs. 279.70 crores for development of National Highways. Out of these, 53 proposals were approved at a total cost of Rs. 48.30 crores vide details in attached statement -I Proposals not sanctioned are indicated in attached statement -II.

STATEMENT-I

Estimates Received during 1991-92 and Sanctioned

S.No.	Name of Work	Estimated Cost Rs. lakhs	Allocation during 1992-93 Rs. lakhs.
1	2	3	4
(A)	PROJECTS SANCTIONED		
(i)	Works each costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs.		
1.	Strengthening Km 355 to 359, 379 to 382/500 and 384 to 385/400 of NH3	102.31	5.00
2.	Providing bituminous treatment in Km 6/120 to 14/360 of Pune Diversion NH 4	196.63	10.00
3.	Strengthening Km 415/0 - 435/0 of Nagpur-Rajpur Section NH 6	282.45	30.00
4.	Strengthening Km 168/500-173/0 of NH 3	72.70	20.00
5.	Strengthening Km176/0 to 84 of NH6 Nagpur Edlabad Section	256.21	30.00

S.No.	Name of Work	Estimated Cost Rs. lakhs	Allocation during 1992-93 Rs. lakhs.
1	2	3	4
6.	Strengthening Km 74/0 to 84/0 of NH 6 Nagpur-Edlabad Section	93.44	10.00
7.	Strengthening Km 701 to 711 of Jabalpur-Nagpur Section NH 7	158.70	10.00
8.	Widening existing narrow pavement to 2 lanes in the reach Km. 55.9645 to 153.500 where necessary, NH 17	473.14	30.00
9.	Widening & strengthening in Km 117/0 to 130/0 of PMP Road NH17	468.35	50.00
10.	Widening & strengthening in Km 64-74/-65 of PMP Road NH17	389.41	30.00
11.	Strengthening Km 655/0 to 659/0 of Pune-Bangalore Road NH 4	179.82	10.00

S.No.	Name of Work	Estimated Cost R.s. lakhs	Allocation during 1992-93 Rs. lakhs.
1	2	3	4
12.	Strengthening Km 406/0 to 415/0 of Nagpur-Rajpur Section of NH 6	116.90	10.00
13.	Strengthening Km 30 to 40 of Pune - Solapur Road NH 9	92.02	3.00
14.	Providing bituminous overlays overexisting gramular pavement in reach Km 4/812 to 13/360 of Thane Bhiwandi Bypass NH 3	251.41	12.00
15.	Bridge across river Kanhan in Km 521/200 of Nagpur-Rajpur NH 6 including approaches	657.64	20.00
16.	Bridge across river Khuni in Nagpur-Hyderabad Section including approaches NH 7	193	30.00

S.No.	Name of Work	Estimated Cost Rs. lakhs	Allocation during 1992-93 Rs. lakhs.
1	2	3	4
17.	Bridge across river Sina in Km 218/200 including approaches on NH 9	349.27	10.00
	II Works costing less than Rs. 50 lakhs each collectively 36 Nos.	496.27	38.80
	Total no of works sanctioned 17+36= 53 Nos.	4830.43	358.80
		Rs. 48.30	Rs. 3.59 crores

STATEMENT-II

(B) ESTIMATE RECEIVED DURING 91-92 - BUT NOT SANCTIONED.

	1	2	3	4
			Estimated cost Rs. in lakhs	
1.	Strengthening Km 0 to 4.812 of Thane Bhiwandi NH-3.		441.58	Specification under correspondence with State P.W.D.
2.	Reconstit of minor bridge in Km. 159/0 on Nagpur-Hydrabad NH-7 estimate of approaches.		33.76	Returned to state
3.	Fourlaning Km. 439. to 497 of NH-8 World Bank Project.		10742.70	-do-
4.	Construction of Nagpur Bypass		1931.63	-do-
5.	Widening to 4-lanes Km. 43.0 to 61.6. of NH-4		1897.00	-do-
6.	Construction of Panvel Bypass NH-4		5300.00	-do-

1	2	Estimated cost Rs. in lakhs	3	4
7.	Strengthening of existing 2-lane Km. 3/200 to 30/300 of NH-13	353.92	-do-	
8.	Construction of R.O.B. in lieu Nasirabad level crossing No. 154 at Railway Km. No. 433/17-19 on Eclabad-Dhule Sec. of Km. 415/800 NH 6	233.20	-do-	
9.	Bridge across Ridhora Nallah on Akola bypass NH-6.	165.00	-do-	
10.	Bridge across Dhawara River in Km. 93/200 - NH-8.	60.00	-do-	
11.	Bridge across Bassein Creek at Km. 497/00 - NH- 8	1500.00	-do-	
12.	Bridge Across river Karki on Panvel bypass - NH-4	70.00	-do-	

1	2	3	Estimated cost Rs. in lakhs
13.	Bridge across river Had on Panvel bypass - NH - 4	70.00	-do-
II.	Other minor works each costing less than Rs. 50 lakhs	218.95	-do-
	16 Nos.		
	Total Rs.	23127.74 lakhs	

**Earning of Foreign Exchange from
Export of Handloom and Powerloom
Items**

1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(b) the total increase in foreign exchange reserves as a result thereof?

1606. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign Exchange earned from export items produced by handloom and powerloom sectors and those produce by textile mills during the year

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The exports of cotton mill-made/ powerloom/handloom textiles during 1990-91 and 1991-92 have been as given below:-

(Figures in million US\$)

	1990-91	1991-92
Mill-made	630.24	777.14
Powerloom	359.60	452.18
Handloom	225.21	279.69
Total	1215.13	1509.01

[English]

**Foreign Exchange Spent on Repair and
Maintenance of ships**

exchange spent by the Government on repairs and maintenance of Indian ships abroad during each of the last three years?

1607. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI AJAY
MUKHOPADHYAY:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): The foreign exchange spent by the Government on repair and maintenance of Indian ships abroad during each of the last three years is as follows:-

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the foreign

Period	Total expenditure incurred on Drydocking/ Repairs	Spares	Total
1989-90	66.06	47.99	144.05
1990-91	91.21	56.24	147.45
1991-92	98.67	65.04	163.71

(Rupees in crores)

Winding up of Export processing Zones

1603. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to wind-up the Export processing zones (EPZs) in the light of the present liberalisation policy;

(b) if so, the time by which such Zones are proposed to be wound-up; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir.

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

Exports Performance of Agro and Processed Food Sectors

1609. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised the export performance of agro and processed food sectors recently; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). As per foreign trade statistics published by DGCI & S exports of agricultural products during the last two years are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports (Rs. crores)</i>
1990-91	3784.45
1991-92	5751.45

Growth of these exports during 1991-92 was up by 52% as compared to the previous year.

New Mooring Facilities at Calcutta Port

1610. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Calcutta Port Trust for setting up a new mooring facilities at Digha High and near Sagar Island;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Project;

(c) whether any assistance has been

sought from Asian Development Bank for the project; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Asian Development Bank thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): (a) No such investment proposal has been received.

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

Indo-Japan Trade

1611. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRIGOPINATHGAJAPATHI:
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main areas in which Indo-Japan trade has been established;

(b) whether there is still a vast scope for the expansion of Indo-Japan trade;

(c) if so, the areas identified to expand trade between the two countries and the achievements made in this regard;

(d) the details of the trade agreement made with Japan after the recent visit of the Prime Minister to that country;

(e) whether there has been any difference of opinion between the two countries regarding Trade Insurance Policy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Three items i.e. iron ore, shrimps and diamonds, dominate Indian exports to Japan and account for around 2/3rd of total Indian exports to Japan. Engineering goods, processed minerals, drugs, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, textiles etc. are among other items of Indian exports to Japan. Imports from Japan comprise of machinery items such as electrical machinery, machine tools, transport equipment, project goods, professional instruments, iron and steel, textile yarn, chemicals etc.

(b) and (c). Yeas, sir; ready-made garments, leather products, light engineering goods, gold jewellery, carpets, computer software, bicycles and components are areas which provide possibilities for increasing Indian exports to Japan. during 1991-92, Indo-Japan bilateral trade reached Rs. 7418 crs. as against Rs. 6284 crs. in 1990-91 reflecting an increase of 18. During this period, Indian exports registered an increase of 33% reaching Rs. 4048 crs. in

1991-92 from Rs. 3039 crs. in 1990-91.

(d) No trade agreement has been signed during prime Minister's visit to Japan.

(e) and (f). India has been seeking more liberal trade insurance for export from Japan. Japanese had gone slow on clearing trade insurance for their projects when our foreign exchange reserves were low last year. Since then, the position has improved.

Visit of Russian Delegation

1612. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered Russian delegation visited India in the first week of May, 1990 to review trade-ties with India; and

(b) if so, the main topic discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). A delegation led by the State Secretary of Russia Mr. Gennady Burbulis paid an official visit to India from May 3-6, 1992 accompanied by a high ranking delegation. During this visit an agreement on trade and economic cooperation between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation was signed on 4.5.92 by the Minister of State for Commerce, Shri P. Chidambaram and Mr. Burbulis on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation. The agreement is valid for the period upto 31.12.96. It provides for trade between the two countries in freely convertible currencies unless otherwise specified by any inter-Governmental agreements between the two sides. A MOU was also signed during this visit on 5th May, 1992 relating to banking arrangements and technical credit under the Trade protocol for

1992. With respect to the technical credit under the Trade protocol for 1992 it was agreed the ceiling on technical credit will be US\$ 285 million instead of Rs. 8500 million, with a view to initiating trade under the Trade protocol, the Indian side agreed to advance utilisation of technical credit to the extent of US\$ 85 million to enable purchase of identified seasonal agricultural commodities namely tea, coffee, tobacco, spices etc. The balance amount of technical credit will be made available commensurate with the flow of goods from Russia to India.

Central Training and Research Centres and National Silkworm Project

1613. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute, Central Technological Research and Training Institute, Regional Sericulture Research Station, Chaki Rearing Centre, Silkworm Seed production Centres, Basic Seed Farms and the National Silkworm Seed Project in the country;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon

during the last three years year-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up such Stations centres in the State of Rajasthan during the Eighth Five year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) and (d). The proposals of the Central Silk Board (CSB) for the VIII th plan inter-alia envisage establishment of the following units in Rajasthan:-

(a) 1 Research Extension Centre for Tasar.

(b) 1 Basic Seed-cum-Multiplication Centre for Tasar

(c) 1 Cocoon market and 22 chawkie Rearing Centres under World Bank/ Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project (NSP).

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Location of Research Units, Silkworm Seed production Centre, Basic Seed Farms, Chawkie Rearing Centres of Central Silk Board and investment/expenditure during the last 3 years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I. MAIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE										
1.	Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute (Mulberry)	Mysore	Karnataka	97.75	29.07	96.43	-	58.24	148.24	
2.	Central sericultural Research & Training Institute (Mulberry)	Berhampore	West Bengal	39.35	6.49	63.08	19.44	73.72	139.15	

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during					
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute (Mulberry)]	Pampore	Jammu & Kashmir	18.31	3.58	13.23	-	21.91	60.58
4.	Central Tasar Reserch & Trng. Institute (Tasar)	Ranchi	Bihar	123.70	-	76.02	-	38.32	-
5.	Central Silk Technological Research Institute (post cocoon)	Bangalore	Karnataka	107.59	21.35	7.16	41.91	3.09	130.90

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during							
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92			
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
6.	Silkworm and Mulberry Germplasm Station	Hosur	Tamil Nadu	-	-	0.23	33.97	0.56	191.89		
7.	Silkworm Seed Technological Laboratory	Kodathi (Bangalore)	Karnataka	-	-	0.47	65.15	0.94	164.71		
8.	Central Muga Research & Trng. Institute (Muga)	Jorhat	Assam	11.33	-	8.23	-	4.83	-		
9.	Central Eri Research & Trng. Institute (Eri)	Mendipather	Meghalaya	5.42	-	3.83	-	4.65	-		

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during					
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. Regional Research Stations									
A)	Mulberry	1. Majra	Uttar Pradesh	21.07	-	19.67	1.79	8.61	3.0
		2. Jorhat	Assam	12.86	0.54	8.40	-	10.18	8.46
		3. Ranchi	Bihar	0.50	-	5.45	5.74	6.97	2.97
		4. Koraput	Orissa	3.60	0.18	6.51	0.68	9.90	10.43
		5. Mothabari	West Bengal	2.61	-	2.35	2.98	1.76	4.14
		6. Kalimpong	West Bengal	3.48	0.43	6.92	8.31	6.27	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	, Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	7.	Ananthapur	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	0.57	2.14	-	3.49	
	8.	Coonoor	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.31	1.06	0.12	2.18	
	9.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	7.31	-	4.65	1.92	2.53	3.58	
	10.	Chamrajanagar	Karnataka	12.32	-	13.06	0.40	10.59	-	
	11.	Bangalore	Karnataka	17.48	-	20.62	-	16.34	-	
	12.	Dhule	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						1991-92
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		6. Baripada	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		7. Boko	Assam	10.53	-	26.15	-	17.77	-	
III. Basic Seed Farms										
A)	P 4 Farms	1. Hassan	Karnataka							4.75
		2. Kalimpong	West Bengal				11.91			
		3. Manasbal	Jammu & Kashmir							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
B) P 3 Farms										
	1.	Nagamangala	Karnataka							
	2.	Ambarifalakata	West Bengal							
	3.	Sahaspur	Uttar Pradesh			36.26				5.99
	4.	Jorhat	Assam		1					
C) P2 Farms										
	1.	Dharmapura	Kanataka							
	2.	Givamata	Karnataka	23.56	27.45					

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		3. Nagenahalli	Karnataka							
		4. Horsely Hills	Andhra Pradesh							
		5. Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh							
		6. Denkanikor	Tamil Nadu							
		7. Yelagiri Hills	Tamil Nadu							
		8. Kama Subarna	West Bengal							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	9. Pedong		West Bengal							
	10. Miran Sabeed		Jammu & Kashmir					108.61		293.02
	11. Kloraput		Orissa							
	12. Sheeshamoara		Uttar Pradesh							
	13. Jorhat		Assam							
	14. Pathur		Maharashtra							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture	Normal Plan	National Sericulture	Normal Plan	National Sericulture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	1. Mysore		Karnataka							
	2. Ramanagaram		Karnataka							
	3. Chikkaballapur		Karnataka							
	4. K.R. Nagar		Karnataka							
	5. Bangalore		Karnataka							
	6. Chintamani		Karnataka							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during					
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		7. Malavalli	Karnataka						
		8. Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh						
		9. Madanapally	Andhra Pradesh						
		10. Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh						
		11. Paderu	Andhra Pradesh						
		12. Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh						

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	13.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu							
	14.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu							
	15.	Tirupathur	Tamil Nadu							
	16.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu							
	17.	Berhampore	West Bengal							
	18.	Dhakshana Bhavanipur	West Bengal							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		19.	Koliltha	West Bengal						
		20.	Raiganj	West Bengal						
		21.	Panksura	West Bengal						
		22.	Khandi	West Bengal						
		23.	Udampur	Jammu & Kashmir						
		24.	Koraput	Orissa						

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		25. Dehradun	Uttar Pradesh							
		26. Sibsagar	Assam							
		27. Buldana	Maharashtra							
		28. Gandhinglaj	Maharashtra							
		29. Palaghat	Kerala							
		30. Dharmapura	Madhya Pradesh							

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		31. Kishanganj	Bihar							
		32. Ranchi	Bihar							
		33. Udaipur	Rajasthan							
		34. Abrana	Gujarat							
V)	Chawkie Rearing Centres				6.05		8.82			
	1. Hosahalli		Karnataka							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	2.	Jodugnae	Karnataka							
	3.	Kinakanahalli	Karnataka							
	4.	Basavanahalli	Karnataka							
	5.	Kupparavalli	Karnataka							
	6.	Kodaithi	Karnataka							
	7.	Madiwala	Karnataka							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	8.	Chiliganahalli	Karnataka							
	9.	Chennachandra	Karnataka							
	10.	Kadagatoor	Karnataka							
	11.	Kadagathoor	Karnataka							
	12.	Madakatti	Karnataka							
	13.	Karpakpalli	Karnataka							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	14.	Chitwadgi	Karnataka							
	15.	Komaganahalli	Karnataka							
	16.	C.V. Gudl	Karnataka							
	17.	Saligrama	Karnataka							
	18.	Pashupati	Karnataka							
	19.	Kerakode	Karnataka							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	26.	Kalithapura	Karnataka							
	27.	Barekere	Karnataka							
	28.	Bidaragunne	Karnataka							
	29.	Sarjapura	Karnataka							
	30.	Malligere	Karnataka							
	31.	Shravanakelagola	Karnataka							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	38.	Yelimunuvalli	Karnataka							
	39.	Yannur	Karnataka							
	40.	K.P. Doddi	Karnataka							
	41.	G. Doddi	Karnataka							
	42.	A. Hally	Karnataka							
	43.	Basavanapura	Karnataka							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	44.	Amruthur	Karnataka							
	45.	Sothanapura	Tamil Nadu							
	46.	NKP Road	Tamil Nadu							
	47.	Kadathur	Tamil Nadu							
	48.	A. Mallapura	Tamil Nadu							
	49.	Kupplaiapuram	Tamil Nadu							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	50.	Sukkampattai	Tamil Nadu							
	51.	Sukkampattai	Tamil Nadu							
	52.	Pahtakottai	Tamil Nadu							
	53.	Sevaganapalli	Tamil Nadu							
	54.	Anchetty	Tamil Nadu							
	55.	Marupalli	Tamil Nadu							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during								
				1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
		56. Chenatti	Tamil Nadu									
		57. Thatthinathurai	Tamil Nadu									
		58. Rothanur	Tamil Nad									
		59. Bikunpalli	Tamil Nadu									
		60. Chevenkathi	Tamil Nadu									
		61. Kargur	Tamil Nadu									

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	62.	P. M. Palayam	Tamil Nadu							
	63.	Kolkat/Puddur	Tamil Nadu							
	64.	Sarakayalnatham	Tamil Nadu							
	65.	Raplade	Andhra Pradesh							
	66.	Thomcherla	Andhra Pradesh							
	67.	Neelakanda Puram	Andhra Pradesh							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	68.	Madakasira	Andhra Pradesh							
	69.	Bullasamudram	Andhra Pradesh							
	70.	Horesamudram	Andhra Pradesh							
	71.	Amedalgondi	Andhra Pradesh							
	72.	Rayachoty	Andhra Pradesh							
	73.	Munnaravalli- dapalli	Andhra Pradesh							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	80.	Rukalapalle	Andhra Pradesh							
	81.	Talamarla	Andhra Pradesh							
	82.	Mallapalli	Andhra Pradesh							
	83.	Garipalli	Andhra Pradesh							
	84.	Budivandalapalle	Andhra Pradesh							
	85.	Vanavalu	Andhra Pradesh							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	86.	B. Kothajkota	Andhra Pradesh							
	87.	Mannagud	Andhra Pradesh							
	88.	Panchalingal	Andhra Pradesh							
	89.	Itikanellore	Andhra Pradesh							
	90.	Berupalle	Andhra Pradesh							
	91.	Penddavalagatur	Andhra Pradesh							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	92.	Pathdavalagatur	Andhra Pradesh							
	93.	Ugrampalle	Andhra Pradesh							
	94.	Kanguddi	Andhra Pradesh							
	95.	Shaktipur (i)	West Bengal							
	96.	Shaktipur (2)	West Bengal							
	97.	Depokuria	West Bengal							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	104.	Bakakarpur (1)	West Bengal							
	105.	Bakakarpur (2)	West Bengal							
	106.	Kushuabari	West Bengal							
	107.	Bathangundi	West Bengal							
	108.	Alinagar	West Bengal							
	109.	Derul	West Bengal							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	110.	Gopaleharlia	West Bengal							
	111.	Panchagram	West Bengal							
	112.	Khardishipu	West Bengal							
	113.	Gagapresad	West Bengal							
	114.	Dharmapur	West Bengal							
	115.	Rarampur	West Bengal							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		116. Chandapur (1)	West Bengal							
		117. Chandapur (2)	West Bengal							
		118. Raigram	West Bengal							
		119. Madanpur	West Bengal							
		121. Manarampur	West Bengal							
		122. Rampur	West Bengal							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	123.	Jayachandrapur	West Bengal							
	124.	Roypur	West Bengal							
	125.	Pallasey	West Bengal							
	126.	Bensiguri	West Bengal							
	127.	Pakhihaya	West Bengal							
	128.	Sangasyburthy	West Bengal							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		129. Kalimpong	West Bengal							
		130. Paripally	Kerala							
		131. Shatalai	Kerala							
		132. Kasargod	Kerala							
		133. Aryvad	Kerala							
		134. Mararikulam	Kerala							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	135.	Agali	Kerala							
	136.	Adimalai	Kerala							
	137.	Anakkara	Kerala							
	138.	3 CRGs under Marayur TSC	Kerala							
	139.	Sapla	Jammu & Kashmir							
	140.	Arma	Jammu & Kashmir							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	146.	4 CRCs under Kishwar TSC	Jammu & Kashmir							
	147.	1 CRC under Pathur TSC	Maharashtra							
	148.	1 CRC under Balepur	Maharashtra							
	149.	1 CRC under Risod TSC	Maharashtra							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	150.	1 CRC under Akal TSC	Maharashtra							
	151.	Pothia	Bihar							
	152.	Panisal	Bihar							
	153.	Doghoria	Bihar							
	154.	Maida	Bihar							
	155.	Dakpara	Bihar							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	156.	Salguri	Bihar							
	157.	Nishchitpur	Bihar							
	158.	Farbishganj	Bihar							
	159.	Araria	Bihar							
	160.	Raniganj	Bihar							
	161.	Kasba	Bihar							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	173.	2 CRCs under Dumka TSC	Bihar							
	174.	Barakani	Bihar							
	175.	7 CRCs in Orissa	Orissa							
	176.	Gajpurai	Assam							
	177.	Gandiagaon	Assam							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	178.	Sumdar Village	Assam							
	179.	Barspari	Assam							
	180.	Jhodol	Rajasthan							
	181.	Khakharakheda	Rajasthan							
	182.	Toorgarh	Rajasthan							
	183.	Bagpura	Rajasthan							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture	Normal Plan	National Sericulture	Normal Plan	National Sericulture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	184.	Khumta	Rajasthan							
	185.	Batwara	Rajasthan							
	186.	Ruzia	Rajasthan							
	187.	Bhatar	Rajasthan							
	188.	Gheneva	Rajasthan							
	189.	Bedva	Rajasthan							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	196.	Rara	Uttar Pradesh							
	197.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh							
	198.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh							
	199.	DT. Unnau	Uttar Pradesh							
	200.	Barla	Uttar Pradesh							
	201.	DT. Muzaffnagar	Uttar Pradesh							

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the unit	Location	State	Expenditure during						
				1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
				Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	Normal Plan	National Sericulture Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	202.	Barwala	Haryana							
	203.	Barotewala	Haryana							
	204.	Nalagarh	Himachal Pradesh							

Insider Trading in Stock Markets

1614. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the prevalence of insider trading in the stock markets;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any study to find out the magnitude and dimensions of the problem;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the details of the action if any, taken by the Government to prevent 'insider trading' in the stock markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) In order to prevent 'insider trading' in stock markets, the Securities and Exchange Board of India has been given statutory powers to take measures for prohibiting 'insider trading' in securities under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

(b) No specific study of this type has been made by the Government.

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

(d) The responsibility for taking action in this regard vests with the Securities & Exchange Board of India under the SEBI Act.

Export of Muga Silk

1615. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct a comprehensive survey about problems faced by the Muga and Endi silk

weavers in Assam

(b) whether the Muga silk from Assam is exported on a large scale; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to boost the export of Muga silk which has a great demand in the international markets?

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

(b) and (c), Most of the muga silk produced in the country is being consumed in the domestic market itself and the export of this variety of silk is negligible.

While the Central Silk Board (CSB) is implementing various programmes to encourage production of muga silk in the country, there is a little scope to boost the export of muga silk goods because of limited production and good demand/high prices in the domestic market.

Straightening of Curves on National Highway in Kerala

1616. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for straightening the curves of the national Highway in the Malappuram and Calicut district; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADIS TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two proposals for realignment of NH.17 in Km. 214 -225 and Km 263-282 were received from the Kerala P.W.D. These

have been returned to the State, as none of the two realignments has been included in any of the Annual Programmes upto now.

[*Translation*]

Rice Export

1617. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Food Ministry opposes Rice Export" appearing in a New Delhi's daily 'Observer' dated June 22, 1992 wherein it has been stated that the Ministry of Food has opposed the proposal of the Ministry of Commerce for an export of 10 lakh tonnes of rice;

(b) whether the Government are considering to export rice;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the objections raised by the Ministry of Food in this regard; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The export of Basmati Rice is freely allowed subject to a Minimum Export Price which is currently US Dollars 555 per metric tonne. Export of Non-basmati rice is allowed subject to a quota ceiling as fixed by Government and further subject to a Minimum Export Price which is currently US Dollars 275 per metric Tonne. Government has so far released to a quota of only 98,000 metric tonne of non-basmati rice for export.

[*English*]

Members of Board of Inland Waterway Authority

1618. PROF. UMAREDDY VENKATESWARALU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of official/non-official members of the Board of Inland Waterway Authority during 1991-92;

(b) the procedure laid down for nomination of the official members of the Board; and

(c) the main functions of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): (a) Names of official members during 1991-92 of the Inland Water-ways Authority of India were as follows:-

Shri S.V. Subramaniyan	-	Chairman	(Full time Member)
Shri H.O. Gupta	-	Vice -Chairman	-do-
Shri M.A.R. Ansari	-	Member (Technical)	-do-
Shrimati p. Jyoti Rao	-	Member (Finance)	-do-
Shri G.K. Pillai, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport			(Part Time Member)

Shri S.R.Sabasharbudhe,
Commissioner (Project), Ministry
of Water Resources.

(Part Time Member)

Comde. H.C. Sethi, Chairman-cum-Managing
Director, Central Inland Water Transport
Corporation Limited.

There were no -official members of the Authority during 1991-92.

(b) The full-time official members who are of the rank of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary to the Government of India are appointed with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. The part-time members represent the administrative Ministry and other concerned Ministries/Organisations which are closely connected with the functions of the Authority and are nominated by the Ministry of Surface Transport.

(c) The Inland Waterways Authority of India is mainly responsible for the regulation and development of National Waterways for purposes of shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Authority discharges its functions in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985.

Permanent Wages Review Committee for Central Government Employees

1619. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a permanent wage review committee for the Central Government employees;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| (i) Shri H.N. Ray | : | |
| (ii) Shri V. Atal | : | |
| (iii) Shri B. Swaminathan | : | |

(c) the reasons for delay in setting up of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF SATATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). The demand for setting up of a permanent wage review committee for the Central Government employees was discussed in the meeting of the National Council of the JCM held on 21.9.91 where it was decided to set up an Export Group. A Committee of Experts has since been set up on the 6th April, 1992. A statement containing a copy of the order giving, inter alia, terms of reference, of the Committee is enclosed.

The Government of India have decided to constitute a high level Committee of Exports to study and examine the structure of emoluments, viz. Pay, Dearness Allowances and other allowances including perquisites admissible to the employees in the Central Government. Public Sector Enterprises and nationalised banks etc. *inter alia* for preparing a document to enable the Government to take a view on the trends of wages of employees in these sectors and to consider evolving a common formula for the grant of Dearness Allowance.

(2) The composition of the Committee of Exports shall be as follows:-

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| | : | Chairman |
| | : | Member |
| | : | Member |

3. The terms of reference of the Committee shall be as follows:-

- (i) To study the Dearness Allowances and wage structure of Central Governmental employees and the employees of the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks, statutory Corporations, etc. including principles governing Dearness Allowances and pay.
- (ii) To analyse the gap in emoluments of the Central Government employees vis-a-vis employees of Public Sector Undertakings etc. giving the weightage to the difference in job contents for the posts similar in nature.
- (iii) Based on the study and examination, prepare a document for consideration of the Government to take a view on the following aspects:-

(a) The trend for wage revision and narrowing down the gap in emoluments in the Central Government vis-a-vis employees of Public Sector Enterprises keeping in view economic conditions and resources constraints;

(b) To evolve a common formula for grant of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees as well as employees of the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks and Statutory Corporations etc. keeping in view the wage structure, allowances, perks and terminal benefits etc. available to different employees in different sectors;

(c) The principles, policy and formula for Dearness Relief to the pensioners;

(d) The periodicity of revision of Wages, Dearness Allowances and Dearness Relief.

4. The Headquarters of the Committee will be at New Delhi. The Committee will devise its own procedure and may call for such information as considered necessary.

5. The Department of Expenditure will provide the Secretariat for the Committee.

6. The Committee will submit the document to the Ministry of Finance within a period of 4 months.

-sd-
(P.G. LELE)

Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

Remunerative Price of Cocoon

1620. SHRI K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the price fixed by the Central Silk Board for various types of cocoon;

(b) whether the Government are aware that farmers producing cocoon are not getting the remunerative price; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in regard to provide remunerative prices to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The Central Silk Board is not fixing prices for different types of cocoons produced by the farmers as the issue comes under purview of respective State Govts. The cocoon prices are generally determined based on the demand and supply during auction in Government cocoon markets in traditional States.

(b) In traditional States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir farmers are getting

remunerative prices for their produce depending upon the quality of cocoons. However in non-traditional/new States, due to lack of infrastructure such as cocoon markets and reeling establishments, there are some representations from farmers regarding non-remunerative prices for their produce.

In order to assist the rearers in marketing of mulberry cocoons, the Central Silk Board is in the process of establishing cocoon markets one each in potential districts of 10 non-traditional States viz. Kerala, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh and two each in the States of Assam and Uttar Pradesh (which are also categorised as non-traditional States) under the World Bank and Swiss aided National Sericulture Project (N.S.P.). Meanwhile cocoon collection centres are also being by Central Silk Board in project areas of non-traditional States to facilities marketing of cocoons by the farmers and to get remunerative prices for their produce. Subsidy is also being provided towards establishment of multiend reeling units @ Rs. 20,000/- per twin basin unit (20 end) subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000/- per 10 basin unit (100 ends) under the Normal Plan Programme of CSB.

Under non-mulberry sector (Tasar, Eri Muga), CSB operates raw material banks for Tasar and Muga separately and at present one Raw Material bank for Tasar at Chaibasa (Bihar) with its two sub depots one each at Nathnagar (Bihar) and Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh) and one Raw Material Bank for Muga at Sibsagar (Assam) with its two sub depots at Dakuakhana (Assam) and Ghitamara (Assam) are functioning.

Drug Peddling

1621. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhubaneswar is fast becoming a city of drug peddlars;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any study with regard to drug peddling Bhubaneswar and other metropolitan cities in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) The manner in which the Government propose to check it?

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.

Women Judges in Supreme Court/High Court

1622. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHARS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women judges in Supreme Court and High Courts, Court-wise; and

(b) the number of women Chief Justice working in each High Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The required information is contained in the attached statement.

(b) As on date there are 2 women Chief Justice in the High Courts of Himachal Pradesh and Madras.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>High Court</i>	<i>Number of Women Judges</i>
<i>Supreme Court</i>		-
1.	Allahabad	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-
3.	Bombay	1
4.	Calcutta	2
5.	Delhi	3
6.	Gauhati	1
7.	Gujarat	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-
10.	Karnataka	-
11.	Kerala	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-
13.	Madras	2
14.	Orissa	1
15.	Patna	1
16.	Punjab & Haryana	1
17.	Rajasthan	1
18.	Sikkim	-
		17

[*Translation*]

Commercialisation of DTC Land

1623. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to utilise the surplus land of bus depots of Delhi Transport Corporation for commercial purpose;

(b) if so, the names of such depots and the details of the surplus land, depot-wise; and

(c) the details of the nature commercial activities for which these surplus land are likely to be utilised, depot-wise?

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

(b) and (c). The details are yet to be finalised.

[English]

Import of Cotton Yarn

1624. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have been importing cotton yarn for supply to the handloom weavers; and

(b) if so, the details of imported cotton yarn distributed to the weavers during year State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Government does not import cotton yarn for supply to the handloom weavers handloom weavers in any of the going schemes implemented in the handloom sector.

[Translation]

Export - Import Between India and Erstwhile USSR

1625. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of imports and exports for the last three years between India and former USSR before its disintegration;

(b) the amount of developmental loan outstanding against India from erstwhile Soviet Union;

(c) the arrangements made for the repayment of development loan;

(d) the method by which the above loan is distributed or proposed to be distribution amongst the Russia and the other Republics; and

(e) the exchanges system adopted between Rupee and Rouble?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The value of imports and exports for the last three years between India and former USSR before its disintegration is as under:-

(Rs./ Crores)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Exports	4462.97	5254.79	3967.31
Imports	2038.19	2548.12	1780.26

(b) As on 31st March, 1992, the total outstanding debt on Government account of the erstwhile USSR was Roubles 939.695 million equivalent to approximately Rs. 2987.05 crores converted at the exchange

rate of Ruble 1 equal to Rs. 31.7874.

(c) On account payments against debt service are being made into the Central Account of the Bank of Foreign Economic

Affairs, USSR with the RBI, these payments are being adjusted against the technical credit granted to the former USSR.

(d) The division of the assets and liabilities of the former USSR is a matter to be settled by the successor State themselves.

(e) The Rupee- Ruble exchange rate was fixed in terms of the protocol of 25th November, 1978 between India and the former USSR. Several rounds of negotiation have been held for the revision of the 1978 Protocol. The negotiations have been inconclusive so far.

[English]

Value Addition Norms for Export Items

1626. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to reduce the value addition norms for export items; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) and (b). Value addition norms which were published in the stand and input-output norms book vide PN No, 2/92-97 dated 31.5.92 were reviewed on receipt of representations from various associations. It has been decided to reduce the value-addition norms in respect of nine items as per details given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Names of the product</i>	<i>Change in value addition</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Cashew Kernels	from 75% to 33 1/3%
2.	Galvanised Sheets/coils/strips	40% to 25%
3.	Transformers	300% to 100%
4.	Ophthalmic lenses	100% to 75%
5.	Vinyl Acetate based adhesives	200% to 100%
6.	Neo-prone based adhesives	200% to 100%
7.	Graphite Electrodes/anodes/ Nipples/Fines etc.	160% to 50%
8.	Polyester Staple Fibre	50% to 33%
9.	Hand made woollen carpets	500% to 350%

Deposits in Branches of UTI in Goa

1627. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: total amount of deposits lying with the branches of Unit

Trust in Goa under various schemes as on March 31, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): The cumulative

sale of units by Unit Trust of India's Goa branch office under various schemes from 1989 to the end of financial year 1991-92 (July-June) amounted to Rs. 50.19 crores.

[Translation]

Recovery of Central Excise Duty in Delhi

1628. SHRI N.J. RATHAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the target fixed for Central excise duty collections and the actual collections made by the Central Excise Department in Delhi during 1991-92;

(b) the number of cases of non-payment of Central Excise duty detected in the raids conducted in Delhi from December 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992;

(c) the total amount of Central Excise duty involved therein; and

(d) the total amount realised so far out of above amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The revised Budget Estimate for the Central Excise Department in Delhi during 1991-92 was Rs. 1640 crores. The revenue realisation has been provisionally placed at Rs. 1652.27 crores.

(b) 383 cases of non-payment of Central Excise duty were detected in the raids conducted in Delhi from December 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992.

(c) The total Central Excise duty involvement in the above mentioned cases is Rs. 1825.91 lakhs.

(d) The total amount of Central Excise duty realised so far out of the amount at (c) is Rs. 36.10 lakhs.

[English]

New Provident Fund Scheme

1629. SHRI DHARMA BHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to introduce a New Provident Fund Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration.

C & AG Report on Handlooms and Handicrafts Export Promotion Corporation

1630. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has in his latest report pointed out that the Handlooms and Handicrafts Export Promotion has failed to keep pace with the overall growth of exports of handlooms and handicrafts and has fallen short of the targets;

(b) if so, how far the corporation has fallen short of the export target during the period;

(c) the main reasons for the dismal performance of the Corporation; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve its performance?

GEHLOT): (a) Yes Sir,

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

(b) and (c). During the period covered by C & AG Report (1983-84 to 1989-90) the export targets and achievements in respect of direct export sales were as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revised Targets (Rs./crore)</i>	<i>Actual Exports (Rs. crore)</i>
1983-84	16.37	14.65
1984-85	19.11	18.28
1985-86	18.26	16.97
1986-87	18.98	18.96
1987-88	23.28	22.72
1988-89	29.58	30.31
1989-90	26.40	29.64

There were certain factors due to which the targets could not be achieved in some years such as the recessionary trends prevailing in the world market, quota problems for American markets, change in consumer taste etc.

(d) Steps taken to improve the performance include strengthening of production and procurement base, setting up of hosiery manufacturing unit, restricting of overhead expenses etc.

[*Translation*]

Export of Woolen Garments

1631 SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether woolen garments are in great demand in the countries like American and Germany;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take steps to boost the export of woolen garments to those countries in view of their demand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK
GEHLOT): (a) to (c). There is good demand for woolen garments in the countries like USA and Germany Government have taken a number of steps to boost export of garments including woolen garments which include

(i) liberalised import of capital goods under Export Promotion (Capital Goods) Scheme under which exporters can import machinery items at 25% import duty subject to export obligation of three times the CIF value of goods imported in four

years or at 15% import duty subject to export obligation of four times the CIF value of goods imported in five years.

- (ii) second hand capital goods required by garment and hosiery sectors can be imported without a licence.
- (iii) six additional items of trimmings/embellishments used by the Ready Made Garment industry have been extended the benefit of concessional duty of imports with effect from 30.4.92.
- (iv) limit for import of tags, labels, printed bags and stickers intended for the purpose of manufacture of export goods has been increased from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 10,000/-
- (v) participation in fairs, exhibitions, organising Buyer Seller Meets.
- (vi) Garments exporters can import raw materials required by them duty free under value based Advance Licence Scheme and quantity based Advance Licence Scheme.
- (vii) providing encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-Quota exporters through appropriate Quota Policy measures etc.

[English]

Development of Ports with Foreign Assistance

1632. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have

received any offer of foreign assistance for development of some ports in the country; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Asian Development Bank have shown interest to provide assistance for the development of mechanised coal handling facility at Paradip Port and developed of a new Port at Ennore for transportation of thermal coal for Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. The estimated costs of the projects are Rs. 559.89 crores and Rs. 559.25 crores respectively and the ADB assistance is expected to be Rs. 404.55 crores and Rs. 450.45 crores. In addition the Dutch Government have also offered technical and other assistance to improve port facilities.

Fresh Letter of Intent to I.M.F.

1633. SHRI R.SURENDER REEDY:
SHRI NIRMAL KANTI
CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sent a fresh letter of intent to IMF for the continuation of the stand-by arrangement;

- (b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the impact of this fresh letter of intent on release of loans from IMF?

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

(b) A fresh letter of intent which was sent to the IMF on June 2, 1992 was laid on the

Table of the House on 10th July, 1992.

(c) The I.M.F. released SDR 462 million on 2nd July, 1992.

[*Translation*]

**Assistance for Export
Promotion to U.P**

1634. SHRIGAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government any assistance and incentives to State Governments for export promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided to Uttar Pradesh for export promotion during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992 and 93 so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Commerce through the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) assistance the State Government in promotion of exports by preparing action plans, organising seminars, workshops, etc.

(c) The erstwhile Trade Development Authority (now ITPO) has set up a regional office at Kanpur for assisting exporters in Uttar Pradesh. It also organised Export Training Programmes in association with the U.P Export Corporation at Firozabad (November 1991); Dehradun (January 1992); and at Varanasi (February 1992).

Export of Rice

1635. SHRI B.L.SHARMA PREM:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI M.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for Indian rice in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the total quantity and quality of rice exported during 1991-92 and 1992-93 so far, country-wise;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during 1991-92 and the amount likely to be earned during 1992-93;

(d) whether the Government propose to stop the export of rice in view of the steep price rise in domestic market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The total quantity of rice exported during 1991-92 was 7.11 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 755 crores. Countrywide details are indicated in the attached statement. During April-May '92 an estimated quantity of 1,17,606 MEs of rice has been exported. The amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned during 1992-93 is Rs. 760 crores.

(d) and (e). The export of Basmati rice is freely allowed subject to a Minimum Export Price which is currently US\$ 555 per metric tonne. Export of non-basmati rice is allowed subject to a quota ceiling as fixed by Government and further subject to a Minimum Export Price which is currently US\$ 275 per metric tonne. Government has so far released a quota of only 98,000 metric tonnes of non-basmati rice for export.

STATEMENT

Commodity	Countries	Unit Ton	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
Rice	Algeria		14091	832.84
	Angola		9510	756.84
	Australia		969	184.33
	Austria		260	73.76
	Bahamas		21	1.57
	Baharain is		7000	1305.49
	Bangladesh		3149	199.14
	Belgium		1355	319.110
	Bermuda			0.19
	Bhutan		49	2.01
	Brazil		12900	785.93
	Bulgaria		1	0.09
	Burundi			0.03

Commodity	Country ^s	Unit Ton	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
	Cameroon		9820	602.46
	Canada		24869	874.29
	Cafri Rep.		13421	787.68
	Comoros		12480	764.60
	Czechoslovak		6068	376.03
	Denmark		419	94.79
	France		3531	618.11
	German F Rep.		2766	433.73
	Greece		165	26.61
	Haiti		250	15.19
	Hong Kong		136	37.95
	Indonesia		25233	1515.21
	Iran		11180	794.34

Commodity	Countries	Unit Ton	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
	Israel		19	6.47
	Italy		611	163.07
	Ivory Coast		14027	843.50
	Japan		6	2.25
	Jordan		121981	7502.07
	Kenya		3	0.29
	Korea Rp.		84	20.21
	Kuwait		8330	1886.27
	Malawi		5	1.18
	Malaysia		1900	574.62
	Mauritius		21	4.31
	Morocco		2	0.33
	Mozambique		1	0.13

Commodity	Countries	Unit Ton	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
	Nepal		1644	98.61
	Netherland		2410	415.18
	New Zealand		72	17.79
	Norway		266	47.06
	Oman		6757	1225.45
	Poland		54	3.51
	Qatar		1384	218.71
	Reunion		350	95.48
	Romania		85	25.16
	Saudi Arab		163372	27772.59
	Singapore		17146	1181.38
	Spain		40	10.73
	Sri Lanka		43	4.74
	Sweden		206	47.49

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Unit Ton</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	Switzerland		503	138.53
	Tanzania Rep		18041	1043.11
	Uganda		43	9.22
	U Arab Emts		35848	5640.90
	UK		63756	8448.80
	USA		40062	4237.46
	USSR		52442	2356.28
	Zambia		20	2.75

[English]

Ban on Use of Banker's Receipts

1636. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban the use of banker's Receipts in bank transactions through securities brokers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the recommendations contained in the first Interim Report of the Janakiraman Committee, the Reserve bank of India (RBI) has, in terms of its circular dated 20th June, 1992 in regard to transactions in securities by banks prohibited issue of Banker's Receipt (BRs) in respect of transactions in Government Securities for which Subsidiaries General Ledger (SGL) facility is available. RBI have further directed that BRs may be issued covering transactions relating to banker's own investment accounts only and no BRs should be issued by banks covering transactions relating to either the accounts of Portfolio Management Scheme (PMS) clients or other constituents account including brokers.

The Janakiraman committee in its first Interim Report has, inter-alia mentioned that the major device by which the transference of funds to broker's accounts has been achieved has been through the issue of BRs which were not supported by the underlying securities. The preliminary

scrutiny of the securities transactions of banks and financial institutions undertaken by the RBI has also revealed that banks and financial institutions have been making extensive use of BRs for diverting funds from the banking system to the individual accounts of brokers.

Bank Deposits in Srinagar

1637. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposits in Indian Banks and ANZ Grindlays Bank in Srinagar as on December 31, 1986 and December 31, 1991, respectively;

(b) whether there is a flight of deposits from Indian Banks to foreign banks in Srinagar;

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

(d) the steps Government propose to take to restore the faith of customers in Indian Banks in the Kashmir Valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The deposits of all scheduled commercial banks in Srinagar as at last Friday of December 1986 was Rs. 374 crores. The Table below brings out the trends in the deposits of all scheduled commercial banks and ANZ Grindlays Banks in Srinagar from December 1987 to December 1991.

(Rs. in crores)

As at the last Friday of	Deposits in Srinagar	
	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	ANZ Grindlays Bank
December, 1987	405	20
December, 1988	461	23

<i>As at the last Friday of</i>	<i>Deposits in Srinagar All Scheduled Commercial Banks</i>	<i>ANZ Grind-lays Bank</i>
December, 1989	510	27
December, 1990	519	29
December, 1991	540	33

It will be observed from the above table that there is no decline in deposits of the Indian Commercial Banks.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the reply given under (a) and (b) above.

Fresh Allocations from IMF

1638. DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have called for afresh allocations on Special Trade Rights and permanent IMF soft window loans;

(b) if so whether the Government have been able to obtain fresh allocations from IMF;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the terms and conditions laid down by the IMF in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c), Both at the annual Meeting of the Fund as well as the Spring Session of the Interim Committee, the Government of India requested that the resource capability of IMF should be suitably augmented for enabling the Institution to

fully meet the existing and merging requirements of member countries. The issue alongwith of Ninth Quota Increase of the Fund is still under discussion among member countries and no final decision has emerged so far.

Source of Funds for Importing Gold

1639. SHRI SANAT KUMARA MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have at any stage made any assessment of the source of funds used for importing the gold under the Liberalised gold import scheme; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Balance of Trade

1640. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of exports, imports and balance of trade in dollar terms during each

of the months since June, 1991; and

(b) the extent to which imports during this period were affected by the import reduction measures like margin money requirements for importers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The details of exports, imports and balance of trade (in dollar terms) since June 1991 are given below:

Value US Dollars Millions

<i>Month</i>	<i>Export</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>Balance of Trade</i>
June'91	1225	1630	-405
July'91	1301	1326	-25
August'91	1343	1505	-162
Sept. '91	1412	1528	-116
October '91	1333	1630	-297
November '91	1388	1501	-113
December	1552	1801	-249
January '92	1635	1601	+34
February '92	1512	1688	-176
March '92	1707	1686	+21
April '92	1370	1790	-420

(b) The import compression during the period July'91 to April 1992 works out to about US dollars 3,700 million or 18.4% as compared to the corresponding period of July 1990 to April 1991.

Repair and Maintenance of N.H. No. 31

1641. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway No. 31 from Barpeta to Guwahati via

Patacharkuchi, Nalbari, Rangia and Baihata Charial is in a very bad shape at several stretches, particularly between Patacharkuchi and Nalbari; and

(b) if so, the step the Government propose to take for immediate repair and maintenance of this road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) No. Sir. The stretch of NH 31 between Barpeta and Guwahati is generally in traffic worthy

condition and maintenance works are being taken up as and when needed within the availability of funds. Out of 27 kms, length of the National Highway from Patacharkuchi to Nalbari, 16 kms. have already been strengthened and strengthening of another 4 kms. is in progress. Strengthening of the remaining 7 kms is included in Annual Programme 1992-93 for sanction.

Funds for National Highways

1642. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and released

during 1991-92 and 1992-93 till June 30, 1992 for maintenance and development of existing National Highways, State-wise; and

(b) the machinery provided for monitoring the quality and the progress of work done by the State as regards the National Highways are concerned?

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

(b) Quality of works is monitored by the State PWDs who execute the works on National Highways. The progress of works done by State is monitored by the Monitoring Zone of the Ministry.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Maintenance of National Highways					
		1991-92			1992-93		
		Allocated	Released	4	Allocated	Released	Released up to 30.6.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1279.42	1270.22	1168.15	180.00		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.36	84.36	35.91	2.00		
3.	Assam	1018.09	1018.09	783.38	160.00		
4.	Bihar	1012.30	1012.30	955.22	210.00		
5.	Chandigarh	16.00	16.00	14.48	3.00		
6.	Delhi	163.00	163.00	137.45	25.00		
7.	Goa	191.97	191.97	237.11	63.00		

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Maintenance of National Highways					
		1991-92			1992-93		
		Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released	Released up to 30.6.92	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
8.	Gujarat	918.89	918.49	885.59		110.00	
9.	Haryana	362.29	362.29	319.60		55.00	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	518.77	518.77	439.67		60.00	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.00	45.00	116.69		5.00	
12.	Karnataka	990.02	990.02	868.63		162.00	
13.	Kerala	586.54	621.96	537.98		75.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1195.69	1160.27	1106.19		185.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Maintenance of National Highways					
		1991-92			1992-93		
		Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released	Released up to 30.6.92	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
15.	Maharashtra	1620.90	1620.90	1343.37	225.00		
16.	Manipur	51.67	51.67	143.93	5.00		
17.	Meghalaya	205.19	205.19	259.31	26.00		
18.	Nagaland	3.50	3.50	5.03	1.00		
19.	Orissa	859.98	6383.57	658.57	115.00		
20.	Pondicherry	6.83	6.83	7.52	1.00		
21.	Punjab	579.98	579.98	628.81	70.00		

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Maintenance of National Highways				Released up to 30.6.92
		1991-92		1992-93		
		Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
22.	Rajasthan	1054.61	1054.61	986.19	175.00	
23.	Tamil Nadu	979.91	979.91	1078.00	160.00	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1312.05	1312.25	1243.96	195.00	
25.	West Bengal	1284.35	1284.35	1010.24	145.00	
Total:		16341.31	16332.00	14975.98	2413.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Development of National Highways			
		1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released up to 30.6.92
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2455.00	2300.00	2700.00	340.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.00	48.00	50.00	8.00
3.	Assam	1225.00	1175.00	1225.00	200.00
4.	Bihar	1142.00	1200.00	1250.00	300.00
5.	Chandigarh	28.00	28.00	50.00	8.00
6.	Delhi	550.00	500.00	650.00	100.00
7.	Goa	930.00	850.00	850.00	125.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Development of National Highways					
		1991-92			1992-93		
		Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released	Released up to 30.6.92	
1	2	7	8	9	10		
8.	Gujarat	4770.00	3720.00	4200.00	640.00		
9.	Haryana	1060.00	1370.00	1620.00	320.00		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1140.00	1140.00	1150.00	150.00		
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.00	50.00	50.00	-		
12.	Karnataka	1775.00	1750.00	1850.00	225.00		
13.	Kerala	1120.00	1320.00	1800.00	305.00		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1350.00	1850.00	1850.00	300.00		

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Development of National Highways					
		1991-92			1992-93		
		Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released	Released up to 30.6.92	
1	2	7	8	9	10		
15.	Maharashtra	3358.00	3300.00	3100.00	450.00		
16.	Manipur	250.00	250.00	250.00	40.00		
17.	Meghalaya	450.00	415.00	350.00	50.00		
18.	Nagaland	48.00	48.00	50.00	8.00		
19.	Orissa	1384.00	1250.00	1275.00	200.00		
20.	Pondicherry	120.00	120.00	100.00	15.00		
21.	Punjab	2850.00	2550.00	2150.00	290.00		

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Development of National Highways			
		1991-92		1992-93	
		Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released up to 30.6.92
1	2	7	8	9	10
22.	Rejasthan	1800.00	2450.00	3430.00	950.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	1422.00	1400.00	1550.00	190.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6025.00	6200.00	5300.00	819.00
25.	West Bengal	1634.00	1800.00	2050.00	283.00
Total:		37484.00	37084.00	37900.00	6316.00

Exports to Russia

1643. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether goods worth crores of rupees scheduled for export to Russia have not so far been exported;

(b) if so, value of such goods and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMANKHURSHED): (a) to (c). With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, India has been making the efforts to enter into trade relationships with all the newly independent republics.

The trade Protocol for 1992 between India and the Russian Federation was signed on 22.2. 92. A statement arrangement was also entered into between the Reserve Bank of India and the Russian Federation for Foreign Trade. This arrangement was subsequently reviewed in May, 1992 during the visit of a Russian declaration and MOU was also signed relating to banking arrangement and technical credit under the Trade protocol for 1992. In the absence of generation of funds arising out of Russian exports to India, Indian exports to Russia under the new Protocol are yet to be materialise in a substantial measure. The exact value of such goods is not known. With a view to initiate trade under the Trade Protocol the Indian side agreed in May, 1992 to advance utilisation of technical credit to the extent of US\$ 85 million to enable purchase of identified seasonal agricultural commodities. It was also decided that the balanced amount of technical credit will be

made available commensurate with the flow of goods from Russia to India.

[Translation]

Export of Rice

1644. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new crisis has arisen before rice-exporters and rice mills due to granting permission to the export of rice under new import-export policy;

(b) whether it is likely to result in loss of foreign exchange to the country and have adverse effect on export of Basmati rice and on the employment of workers of rice-mills; and

(c) the effective steps being taken by the government to deal with the crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Export to African Countries

1645. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of exports made to African countries viz; Cambrian, Namibia, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda etc. during the last three years;

(b) whether any survey or study has been made to assess the potential of exports to these countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to raise the level of exports to these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) A statement showing the export statistics is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Markets surveys are conducted periodically by the overseas offices of export promotion organisation and by sending delegations and study teams from India. For example, during the past

three years four business delegations were sponsored by the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Confederation of Indian Industries and the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council to Africa for exploring markets. Besides, market surveys were conducted in Namibia, Nigeria, Kenya and Uganda during the period.

(d) Among the measures proposed to be taken by Government to promote exports to Africa are: Organising wholly Indian Exhibitions; participation in exhibitions and fairs; holding bilateral talks; inviting delegations etc.

**Retrenchment of Employees in LIC/
GIC.**

1646. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to retrench some of the employees working in General Insurance Corporation and Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of employees likely to be affected as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any arrangement to provide alternate employment to the affected employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Deepening of Paradip Port

1647. SHRIGOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to deepen the Paradip Port in Orissa;

(b) if so, estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the time schedule fixed for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). A proposal for development of Paradip Port at an estimated cost of Rs. 530 crores for

export of 6 million tonnes of Iron Ore per annum is under consideration of the Government. The Project is expected to be completed within 3 years from the date of sanction.

Measures of Central Expenditure

1648. SHRI R. SURRENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to introduce fresh expenditure control measures;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether this decision has adversely affected a number of States;

(d) if so, whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal approached the Union Government for release of advance funds during June, 1992; and

(e) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). As a part of the fiscal correction process initiated by the Government it is necessary not only to contain the year and deficit at the budgeted level but also to monitor it closely on a weekly/monthly basis and avoid large scale increase in the deficit in the course of the year, which would have an adverse impact on growth of money supply and inflation. All State Governments had also been requested to maintain a balance between their receipts and expenditure so that the States do not resort to overdrafts in their account with the R.B.I.

(d) and (e). During the month of June

1992 both the Government of Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal overdraw on their account with R.B.I. The Central Government released Rs. 13.10 crores and Rs. 25.00 crores to Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal respectively in June, 1992 in advance from out of the release due to be made in July, 1992 to help the States to clear their overdrafts.

Agitation by Ex-Servicemen

1649. D.D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-servicemen association has sent representations regarding their grievances;

(b) if so, the main demands/grievances for which they have decided to launch an agitation; and

(c) the decisions taken by the Government on each of the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c).

1. Government have received representations from certain Ex-servicemen Associations about grievances. While the Government is not aware of the decision of any Association to launch an agitation, there was a recent news report about the demonstration organised by one of the Associations in Support of its demands.

2.1 The position with respect to the important demands/grievances of ex-servicemen is given below:-

DEMAND FOR ONE RANK ONE PENSION

2.2.1. The demand of the ex-servicemen for grant of one

Rank one Pension was considered by the 4th pay Commission and did not find favour with it. However level Empowered Committee (under the Chairmanship of the Raksha Mantri) was set up by Government in 1991 to look into this demand. This Committee, while recommending grant of One-time Increase (OTI) in pension, has stipulated that all other principles engrained in the Scheme of ad-hoc increase in pension approved by the National Front Government should be applicable to the present Scheme of a One time Increase in pension. One of the principles approved by the National Front Government was that re-employed Armed Forces pensioners or those in receipt of two service/retiring pensions would not be eligible to get the benefit of the increase in pension as they had served or will serve upto the age of 55/58, on par with civilian employees. Such Armed Forces pensioners have, therefore, been consciously excluded from the OTI Scheme.

2.2.2 The One Time Increase has also not been made admissible to persons not in receipt of Service pension but receiving Compassionate allowance, Guzara, Reservist Allowance or any other allowance on which dearness relief is not admissible, as also persons in receipt of monthly allowance attached to gallantry awards but not receipt of service/

retiring pensions/service element of disability pension or war injury pay or pensioners who have got their pension commuted 100% due to their absorption in Central/State PSUs/Enterprises and autonomous bodies.

- 2.2.3. The recommendations of the High Level Empowered Committee were formulated on the basis of pensionary entitlements of regular officers and personnel of the three services who retired during different periods. The applicability of the OTI to other categories such as State Forces Pensioners, Territorial Army Pensioners, Pak/Burma/HKSRA/UK pensioners etc. is to be examined separately, as stipulated in the Scheme of adhoc increase in pension.

- 2.2.4. In pursuance to the above, Government have set up an Empowered Committee, on 9-7-1992, to deal with the problems/anomalies arising from the implementation of the Scheme for grant of One Times Increase in pension as well as to look into the question of admissibility of OTI to certain categories like State Forces pensioners, TA pensioners etc.

GRANT OF FAMILY PENSION AT ENHANCED RATES TO WIDOWS OF ARMED FORCES PENSIONERS

- 2.3 The rates of ordinary family pension are calculated on percentage basis with reference to the reckonable

emoluments drawn by the deceased. It is advisable to make any exception by enhancing the family pension of the windows of deceased Armed Forces Pensioners as it would have wide repercussions on the other Central Government family pensioners.

ASSURED EMPLOYMENT UPTO 58 YEARS AND AUTOMATIC INDUCTION IN PARA MILITARY FORCES

- 2.4.1. The recommendation of the High level Committee on problems of ex-servicemen for providing assured employment upto years of age was considered by the Government but it was not found feasible to agree to it. Instead, it was decided to ensure fuller utilisation of reserved vacancies, closer review and monitoring, improved training facilities and thrust towards self-employment ventures.
- 2.4.2. The Central Government and number of State Governments have provided for reservation of vacancies in varying degrees, including those in the Public Sector Undertakings.
- 2.4.3. Efforts are also being made for the re-employment of retiring/retired Servicemen in para Military Forces. However, it is observed that ex-Servicemen are reluctant to join these Forces and the presently reserved vacancies remain unutilised.

**UNIFORMITY IN RULES FOR
COUNTING OF MILITARY SERVICE
FOR PAY FIXATION, SENIORITY ETC
ON RE - EMPLOYMENT**

- 2.5 This demand of ex-Servicemen has been examined by a Working Group, but it has been found feasible to introduce any uniformity in the rules governing the fixation of pay and seniority of re-employed pensioner ex-Servicemen in various sectors of re-employment in view of the basic differences in the pay/DA structure etc., in the Central Government Department Nationalised Banks/Public Sector Undertakings.

**DISPENSING WITH RE- SURVEY
MEDICAL BOARDS OF DISABLED
ARMED FORCES PENSIONERS IN
RECEIPT OF DISABILITY PENSION**

- 2.6 Disability pension depends on the extent of the disability. Those with disability below 20% are not eligible for disability pension. There are diseases/ disabilities which are capable of improvement/deterioration after some period of time. The deterioration in the disability would entitle the ex-Servicemen for a higher percentage of disability pension. Therefore, dispensing with Re-survey Medical Board is not in the interest of the ex-Servicemen.

MEDICARE TO EX-SERVICEMEN

- 2.7.1. Armed Forces Pensioners and their families and families of

deceased service personnel drawing pension of any kind are entitled to receive free medical treatment in military hospitals subject to availability of facilities. Efforts are being made to provide medical facilities within the physical and financial constraints under which Armed Forces hospitals operate. As regards the alternative demand for grant of medical allowance, the same is not acceptable.

- 2.7.2. The question of medical facilities has been remitted to Committee, constituted on 9th July 1992, for examination and suggesting a solution thereto.

**INCREASE IN PENSIONARY
BENEFITS ON GRANT OF HONY RANK
AFTER RETIREMENT**

- 2.8 JCOs, who are granted Hony rank during their active Service, are entitled to increase in pay and consequently to increase in pension as pension is related to the basic pay. This is not the case in respect of JOCs getting Hony rank at the time of retirement or after retirement.

**GRANT OF PENSION TO WORLD
WAR II VETERANS**

- 2.9 World War II Veterans are not eligible for pension as they were engaged for short periods ranging from 2-6 years and did not have the requirement qualifying service for pension. However, most of the States and UTs have instituted

schemes for grant of old age pension to the needy persons which would cover the World War II Veterans also. In addition, requests of such veterans for grant of financial assistance from Welfare Funds at the disposal of Ministry of Defence/Service HQ's are also considered sympathetically. The Government will examine the provision of suitable a relief and take early appropriate action.

SEPARATE CENSUS AND RESERVATION OF SEATS EX-SERVICEMEN IN PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

2.10.1. On the recommendation of the High level Committee (headed by the Rajya Raksha Mantri), 'Ex-serviceman' had been included as a special category in the Census carried out in 1991. An exhaustive Census of ex-Servicemen/ widows is also being carried out through the agency of Sainik Board organisation in the country. This exercise is being carried out for planning schemes for the benefit of ex-servicemen/ widows.

2.10.2. The Constitution of India does not provide for nomination of ex-Servicemen to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/ State Legislative Assemblies.

NON-IMPLEMENTATION AND NON-MONITORING OF VARIOUS SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

2.11.1. There are three important self-employment schemes for ex-

Servicemen viz. SEMFEX -I, SEMFEX -II, and SEMFEX -III, being operated in collaborations with the Small Industrial Development Bank of India, the National bank for Agricultural and Rural Development and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, respectively, for helping ex-Servicemen in establishing self-employment ventures. All the schemes are being monitored by the Directorate General Resettlement through the Financial Institutions.

2.11.2 Loans under SEMFEX -I for transport vehicles (excluding vehicles carrying coal, LPG/ POL etc.) have been stopped under the directives of the Reserve Bank of India.

NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF VARIOUS COMMITTEE/WORKING GROUPS ON PROBLEMS OF EX-SERVICEMEN

2.12 Various Committee/Working Groups have been set up, from time to time, to look into the problems of ex-Servicemen and their dependents. Government has always accepted the financially viable and administratively feasible recommendations made by these Committees/Working Groups.

NEGLECT OF WAR WIDOWS/DISABLED EX-SERVICEMEN.

2.13 Widows of Service personnel killed in action are given Liberalised special family

pensionary benefits. War widows and disabled ex-Servicemen are given priority for employment. There is complete exemption from payment of tuition fee, hotel charges, books etc. for the wards of War widows. War widows/disabled ex-Servicemen are entitled to avail of all self-employment schemes launched by the Govt. War widows are given 75% rail concession in Second Class. Those who are in distress are given financial assistance from our Welfare Funds. The interest of War widows disabled ex-Servicemen are thus well looked after.

Loading Capacity at Mormugao Port

1650. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loading capacity of Mormugao Port in Goa is only 40 to 60 thousand tonnes per day; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the loading capacity of the port atleast upto one lakh tonnes per day?

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

(b) The following important measures have been taken to improve the loading capacity of Port

- (i) Carrying out modifications to existing equipments and components.
- (ii) Revamping of existing Grab type Barge unloads.
- (iii) Rationalisation of allocation and management of plots at stackyard.
- (iv) Introduction of group performance scheme for workers and surcharge rebate scheme to exporters on the basis of turnover of plots.

Market Rate of U.S. Dollar

1651. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the sharp rise in market rate of U.S. Dollar in the country during the last four months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to check the rupee flowing out of the country conversion into dollar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESWAR THAKUR): (a) No Sir. The rupee/US Dollar market rate has fluctuated during the last four months as follows:

<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>Market Rate (Rs. per Unit of US Dollar)</i>
March 1992	29.4551
April 1992	30.9253
May 1992	30.3407
June 1992	30.2361

(b) The market rate is determined by the demand and supply in the foreign exchange market under the new system of partial convertibility of rupee.

(c) Various measures taken by the Government including the new system of partial convertibility of rupee, permission to import gold and trade policy reforms already helped checking the rupee flow out of the country for conversion into dollar. All necessary policy measures including changes in the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act will be taken in this direction.

[*Translation*]

New Two Rupee Coins

1652. SHRI N. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to release a new two rupee coin;

(b) if so, the weight of this new coin, the percentage of copper and nickel therein and the shape of the coin; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have already released a new rupee two coins on 21st April, 1992. The new coin is eleven sided, 26 mm size (from one corner to the centre of opposite flat side), weighting grammes and metal composition as 75% Copper and 25% Nickel.

[*English*]

Indian Banks Operating in Singapore

1653. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian banks operating in Singapore are facing difficulties to harsh measures taken by the Government of Singapore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such affected banks; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interests of these Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve bank of India (RBI) have reported that no harsh measures have been prescribed by Government of Singapore.

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

Talks with Aid India Consortium Countries

1654. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have had a bilateral talks with key donor members of the Aid India Consortium for a larger aid for the current fiscal year;

(b) if so, the main features of the talks;

(c) whether any decision regarding the quantum of aid has been taken;

(d) if so, the aid assured to India by each country; and

(e) the amount already sanctioned in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) pre-Consortium bilateral discussions were held with major donors prior to the Paris meeting

of the Aid India Consortium convened by the World Bank. The representatives of many donor countries and multilateral institutions expressed strong and unanimous support for the economic reforms undertaken by the Government. While fully supporting the broad thrust of the reforms, they also expressed a hope that, in the medium term, the reform process would be pursued further, by increasing the depth and breadth of the inter-related reforms.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The members of the Consortium including the World Bank have indicated aid pledge of US \$ 7.2 billion for the year 1992-93 subject to necessary approvals under their respective laws and regulations. These are only indications of aid pledged which will have to be translated into aid sanctions/agreements in due course.

Western Financial Firms in India

1655. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States has asked India to allow Western financial firms greater access to its market;

(b) if so, whether the Government have examined, this proposal; and

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) In the context of the negotiations in the Uruguay Round on the General Agreement on Trade in Service (GATS), many OECD Countries (including United States) have sought concessions from India for allowing Western Financial Firms greater access to its market.

(b) and (c). Government of India's response depends upon India getting reciprocal concessions from these countries under GATS.

Narcotics Smuggling in Goa

1656. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PARABHUZANTYE: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of cases of smuggling of narcotics and other contraband items, registered in Goa during the last three years;

(b) The quantity and estimated value of the narcotics and other contraband items confiscated during the above period; and

(c) the details of the persons involved in smuggling and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Information about narcotics is given in the annexed statement. Information about other contraband items is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Narcotics

Approximate Value

1992

1991

1990

(In Kilogrammes)

5

4

3

2

1

No precise valuation of the narcotic drugs, which are often of indeterminate strength and composition, and are liable for destruction, is feasible,

0.010

1.252

0.013

Heroin

18.157

1.309

4.000

Ganja

-

-

1.000

Opium

-

-

0.002

Cocaine

No. of cases registered

1992

1991

1990

16

12

33

Narcotics

	1990	1991	1992	Approximate Value
1				
	2	3	4	5

(In Kilogrammes)

No. of persons arrested and prosecuted

	1990	1991	1992
	21	12	28
	(9 foreigners)	(5 foreigners)	(3 foreigners)

Abolition of Posts

early as possible.

1657. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts (category-wise) that have since been abolished by the Government in the economy drive:

(b) the additional posts (category-wise) that have been identified by the Review Committee for abolition/surrender in addition to the posts already abolished/surrendered;

(c) the number of officers (category-wise) who in the process have to go back to their respective State Governments; and

(d) the reaction of the State Governments with regard to the reversion of these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). Details of posts abolished/identified for surrender, category-wise, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as

(c) No officer has been reverted from Central deputation to the State Government as a result of abolition of the posts.

(d) Does not arise.

Grant to South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore

1658. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided grant to the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore during the last three years; and

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

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

(b) The details of grant provided to South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1989-90	20.00	38.90	58.90
1990-91	35.00	35.16	70.16
1991-92	31.91	55.76	87.67

New Market for Indian Jute

1659. SHRI AMAL DATA:
SHRITARIT BARAN TOPDAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Countries

Market countries, Japan, Australia and New Zealand have shown interest in Indian jute products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to capitalise the new found markets for India Jute and jute goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Importers of jute goods, including those in the European Economic Community, Japan Australia and New Zealand, have evinced interest in both traditional as well as diversified jute products manufactured in India.

(c) Government have laid special emphasis on reorientation of R&D activities for development and marketing of diversified jute products to suit consumer preferences abroad. JMDC, a statutory body under the Government of India, undertakes multidimensional activities for promotion of jute exports including participation in international fairs, organising buyers' sellers' meets, commissioning of market studies, liaising with importers and end-users and conducting publicity campaigns.

Misutilisation of Raw Materials Required for Bulk Drugs

1660. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received certain cases of misutilisation of raw materials for the products of bulk drugs, based on the finding of their cost audit reports;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the raw materials in each case;

(c) the extent of foreign exchange involved in each case;

(d) whether the country has lost foreign exchange due to the exemption of custom duty; and

(e) if so, the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the statement attached

(c) The companies have been asked to furnish complete details regarding imports, exports, Duty Drawback and Cash Compensatory Support (CCS). The exact amount of foreign exchange involved in each case can be determined only after receipt of these details. According to cost audit report in respect of M/s. Lupine Laboratories Limited, for the items Ethambutol, an amount of Rs. 20 crores is involved for the period 1987-88 to 1991-92 and for M/s. Sandoz India Limited, and M/s. E. Merck India Limited, the amount involved in respect of Thaimulin and Vitamin E is approximately Rs. 0.37 crores and Rs. 0.32 crores respectively.

(d) The companies imported raw materials/intermediates according to norms prescribed in the import-export policy but in excess of their requirements. Some of the raw materials were imported under advance licence scheme (without Custom Duty) and some materials were imported at concessional duty.

(e) Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Commerce were requested to take suitable action in this matter. Finance Ministry has informed that concerned Collector of customs has been asked to re-examine the duty drawback cases. Ministry of Commerce has indicated that stricter norms for import of raw materials/intermediates have been incorporated in the 1992-97 Export-Import Policy.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Products	Main raw material	Concerned Ministry/ Department
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Lupin Laboratories Limited	Ethambutol , Rifampicin	DI-2 Aminobutanol D- Tartaric Acid Rifa-S	Department of Revenue Ministry of Commerce
2.	M/s. Sandoz India Ltd.	Thiamulin	Pleuromulin	Ministry of Chemical & Petrochemicals
3.	M/s E. Merck India Limited.	Vitamin E	Isophytol Trimethyl Phenol	Department of Revenue Ministry of Commerce.

[Translation]

Increase in Growth Rate of Exports

1661. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated increase in the percentage of exports growth rate likely to be in the year 1992-93 as a result of changes in the Export and Import Policy;

(b) the estimated value of export and import during the year 1992-93 and the total difference between export and import figures; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to minimise the trade deficit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). The level of exports and imports in a year depends on a large number of global factors such as global trading environment, economic environment in our partner countries, external demand for our products, and domestic factors such as availability of surplus for export, agricultural production, industrial production, inflation rate, domestic demand, etc. There is also a time lag for the new initiatives taken in the new Exports-Imports Policy to have an actual impact on our exports and imports. It is therefore, difficult to precisely estimate the value of exports and imports during the year 1992-93 and the total difference between exports and imports figures, at this stage. However, the Government has accepted an export target of Rs. 57,850 crores for the year 1992-93, as compared to the export level of Rs. 43,978,20 crores during 1991-92 envisaging a growth of 31.5%. No such targets are set for imports.

(c) Several changes in trade policy were introduced since July, 1991 aimed at strengthening export incentives, eliminating a substantial volume of import licensing and optional import compression in view of the Balance of Payments situation. In the Budget

for 1992-93, rupee was made partially convertible, which encourages exports and discourages imports through the market premium on official rate exchange. These have been further consolidated in the new Export-Import Policy announced on 31st March, 1992 and revised on 1st July, 1992, which, inter-alia, aims to promote the productivity, modernisation and competitiveness of Indian industry and thereby to enhance its export capabilities. In the framework of the new policy while export linked imports are encouraged, imports of non essential items like consumer goods and durable have been kept under restraint. Besides, the Government has taken other steps which simplification of procedures for export, activation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussions with select countries, and interaction with national organisations of Trade and Industry.

Sick Mills of NTC

1662. SHRI SUDARSAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:
PROF. MALINI
BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA
VERMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision for the revival of sick mills under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the names of such sick mills under the National Textile Corporation at present in respect of which the Government propose to take the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). Government have considered the 'Turn Around Strategy' of NTC which involves its restructuring, amalgamation, modernisation, labour rationalisation etc. but have not taken any decision on it. It would not be possible to indicate a time frame in this regard.

Winding up of Binatone Electronics Ltd

1663. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Binatone Electronics Limited is likely to be wound up on account of heavy losses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that the reference received from M/s, Binatone Electronics Ltd. u/s 15(1) of the Sick Industrial Companies (special Provisions) Act, 1985 was heard by the Board on 3.1.92 and 3.4.92 when it was concluded that the company should be wound up and that their opinion of forwarded to the concerned High Court for necessary action.

[*Translation*]

Restriction on Import of Life Saving Drugs

1664. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of many life saving drugs have been restricted by the Government for the year 1992-93;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) keeping in view the restriction, on import of life saving drugs, the scheme prepared by the Government for making available the life saving drugs in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). In terms of Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 6-ITC (PN)/92-97 7th April, 1992, all life saving drugs excepting a few covered by the Negative List of Import are allowed to be imported freely. Copies of the Public Notice are available in the Parliament Library.

[*English*]

Reopening of Titagarh Paper Mills

1665. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to revive/reopen the Titagarh Paper Mills as reported in the Business Standard dated June 3, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the IDBI is causing delay in implementing the revival plan of these mills by not releasing the funds;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to release the amount and reopen these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The report in Business Standard dated June 3, 1992 refers to a review of the revival; scheme of titagarh Paper Mills Company Ltd. (TPM) by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and not by Government of India.

(c) to (e). IDBI have reported that BIFR in a review meeting held on April 1, 1992 had advised them to locate a core promoter and also directed the Government of West Bengal to make efforts in this direction. In spite of the best efforts by IDBI and Government of West Bengal, no core promoter has been identified as yet. However, out of Rs. 1860 lakhs sanctioned by the institutions pursuant to a rehabilitation scheme formulated and sanctioned by BIFR, IDBI had disbursed Rs. 50 lakhs to meet expenditure on repairs and overhauling of plant and machinery which remain unutilised pending identification of a core promoter.

11.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned to meet at Twenty Minutes Past Twelve of the Clock.

Lok Sabha reassembled at twenty two minutes past twelve of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE: RAM JANAM BHOOMI—BABRI
MASJID ISSUE AND BURNING OF
EFFIGIES OF JUDGES—*CONTD.*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nitish Kumarji, Please speak in an audible manner.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am speaking in an audible manner only. Just now when the hon. Member Mahant Abedya Nath was speaking, he said that the way the minorities were being given special treatment would give rise to a new Pakistan. It is highly objectionable. That is why I would like to raise a point of order to appeal that such inflammatory remarks should not be recorded. The telecast of the proceedings will be watched tomorrow, thus conveying the message to the entire country. It will hurt the feelings of the minorities as well as secular Hindus.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the persons having such views consider themselves to be advocates of Hinduism, then they are under wrong impression. The people who think otherwise have faith in Hindu religion. Therefore it is extremely improper to say that a new Pakistan will be formed and the entire country will be converted into Pakistan. Hence I would submit to you that this remark should be expunged from the record so that wrong message is not sent throughout the country....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One important point is that only Question Hour is telecast and not the whole proceedings.

....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The complete recording of the whole proceedings of Rajya Sabha have been telecast. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nitish Kumarji is right and you are very well aware that if something hurt a person, he feels concerned about it. Whatever action is required in the matter, will be taken and I will look into it.

....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Mr. Khurana unnecessarily drew me into an argument. He has mentioned my name and he has drawn a wrong parallel.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be brief and sweet.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Firstly, I would like to say that I have never burnt any effigy of anybody. Secondly, I would like to say that in the Shah Bano agitation, the issue was enactment of legislation and that is the prerogative of any political party or any group of persons to demand legislation, if they feel aggrieved by an order of the court

But here today, what we are faced with, is the question of enforcement of a court order on a question of fact. Therefore, there can be no parallel at all. And then he accuses me of indulging in anti-national activity of calling for a boycott of the National Day, he is factually incorrect....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): What

does the boycott of the programme on 26th January stand for?

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: The records are there. At that moment we had called upon the Muslim community all over the country to boycott the official functions on the Republic Day because we considered that the Government of the day had failed to uphold the sanctity of the Constitution. And it is exactly the same position, that we are facing today. The Government of the day is failing to uphold the Constitution of the country, is failing to uphold the rule of the law. And therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is an untenable charge against us.

If you permit me, I would like to say a word or two on the larger question. The question today is not a Hindu-Muslim question. The question today is not a communal question. The question today is a purely constitutional question. It is purely a legal question and it is purely a political question. I cannot accept the view that the mandate of a party or the manifesto of a political party can supercede the Constitution of India or can go against the law of the land. It simply cannot. Any party is free to say anything in its political manifesto; but cannot say, "We shall defy the constitution and we shall defy the rule of law and we shall burn the effigies of judges and we shall not abide by the court orders." (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You agreed to be brief please.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I will simply like to say just one word more, Sir. We do not accept this argument. When we are demanding that there must be complete respect to the law, Mr. Advani merely stands up and says, "We are a law-abiding people." The greatest disrespect to the law the constitution is going on. It is not only an open

flouting of the law, but an open declaration of war against the law of the land. What is worse is that he is affirming it on the floor of the House that they shall go on defying the law. Can there be a greater disrespect to the rule of law in this country? There cannot be! Therefore, on one hand, I am aggrieved by the attitude of the BJP; but I am more aggrieved by the attitude of the Treasury Benches. They are the custodians of the law; they are the custodians of the Constitution and they are not lifting even a finger. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Today the question upper most in the minds of the people in the country is as to what action Government proposes to take in this regard. We have grievance neither against them nor against the Government.... (*Interruptions*)—Shri Abedya Nath also pointed out that the question before the court is not to decide whether Ayodhya is the land of Lord Rama or whether Rama is a God or not, nor to find out the birth place of Lord Rama in Ayodhya. Their problem is that the court has given stay order but the State Government has not been functioning in accordance with the law. The District Magistrate told my representative this morning that he was not aware of any court order. He had not even received anything to that effect. Such is the state of affairs in the State today. We should condemn the State Government. I would like to appeal to the Central Government that they must exercise their constitutional rights to suspend the State Government in order to protect the dignity of the law and constitution. The State Government has no right to continue in power even for a single day.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, just a minute—

MR. SPEAKER: Members of your party have already spoken, but not the Members

of their party, let them speak.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Judiciary is one of the highest institutions and Indian Constitution should also be protected. But, those, who are now raising their voice should ponder whether they bothered about upholding the sanctity of the judiciary and the constitution in the past. The Members of Parliament should evaluate themselves whether they have set an example in that respect—

MR. SPEAKER: A number of Members belonging to your party have already spoken, please be seated.

[*English*]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak a few words on this important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: You should be very brief.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: First of all we condemn this effort, of some organisations and some persons to bring pressure on judiciary. I am really surprised to hear from no less a person than the Leader of the Opposition that his party do not have faith in the ability of the court to resolve this issue. (*Interruptions*)

I would submit that, that may be his view but others have their own views. We have a rule of law. We have a Constitution which provides that the court is the ultimate institution to decide very crucial matters and lack of faith in such a judicial system itself do not subscribe to our adherence to the Constitution.

Another important thing that is being said is that their party was given a mandate in U.P. I would say that in Uttar Pradesh

because of the split of votes between Congress (I), Janata Dal and SJD you could come to power. Otherwise, you would not have been in power there. Sir, the State Government has initiated the whole exercise of opening the locks of temple and doing 'shilanyas'. But now it is keeping quiet even after the VHP, after deliberations with the hon. Prime Minister, has refused to go by the court verdict. They say that they will defend it.

We are very much astonished to see the Government's inaction towards this issue. I think, as in the past, the Government once again want to play a political game to appease a section of the community and take advantage out of it. I warn this Government that it will be the greatest danger to our country. I request that the Government should take immediate steps to prevent VHP from going ahead with the construction work. At any cost the Government should preserve the unity and integrity of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the members of CPI have made repeated requests. What have you done for them?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.G. Narayanan is to speak first. I will give time to you also, but do not speak for more than 2-3 minutes.

[*English*]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, everybody is agitated over the recent developments.

MR. SPEAKER: We are giving representation to the parties. Members, from different parties, who have spoken may not raise their hands.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, the rule

of law must be upheld at any cost. Sir, whoever it may be; whether it is a Government or any institution or individual, nobody is above law. Nobody has a right to disobey the laws of the country.

Now, the court verdict has come. It is for the U.P Government and for VHP to obey, to honour the verdict of the court. But they say that they will not stop the construction. This is too much for them. Any disobedience, any disrespect of the court verdict will definitely lower the image of our country. So, this kind of trend should not be allowed at any cost.

The State Government of U.P. is dishonouring the court verdict. Already the State of Karnataka has dishonoured the court verdict with regard to Cauvery water issue. This kind of things should not be allowed because if this sort of situation is going on, what will be the future; what will be the sanctity of the court.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the Parliamentarians have been elected under the Constitution of India only, this is Parliament and you are the Speaker. All this is under the constitution. The responsibility of any conflict between the Constitution and the public mandate given to a political party lies on Shri Advani who is the leader of the BJP and the opposition. If there is any such conflict, will the constitution or the promises made in the manifesto of a political party be considered supreme? Shri Advani has made repeated submissions, and I feel that he must admit that Constitution would be considered supreme in case any such situation arises, manifesto of a political party is secondary to it; they cannot come into conflict with each other.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, though a large number of Members have expressed their opin-

ion in favour yet acting in accordance to the promises made in the manifesto would be keeping the unity and culture of the country at stake. I would not like any state to follow the footsteps of other countries and exist as a communal State. There was an unfortunate partition of our country; some people opted for Pakistan but those who are here in our country are expected to have full faith and allegiance in the Constitution of India. My submission to the Government is that there is no need to condemn them again and again. Like several others, I do not propose the dismissal of the U.P. Government. However, so far as the verdict of the Supreme Court, High Court and the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad Court are concerned, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have not been following it instead, they are violating it. Hence the Government of India should take the possession of the disputed land into their own hands with immediate effect; they should protect the land so that the Supreme Court order and High Court order are not violated. I would like to submit to you that the Government, on behalf of the whole House, should unanimously condemn the disobedience of Court verdict and also the incident of burning the effigy of the judge; they should resolve to protect the dignity of the Supreme Court and High Court. We will tackle other things ourselves; this is my only submission to the Government. Since the matter has been raised, we should express our views clearly in order to solve the problem.

[*English*]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of this country, the entire House are aware of acquisition of land by the Uttar Pradesh Government. This matter was referred to the Court of Law. The Court of Law had directed them to have the land in their possession and not to have a permanent structure and also not to transfer that area. But when *pucca* construction started, again,

the matter went to the Court of Law. That construction was completely illegal. Then, after hearing all the arguments, from all sides, the Court had passed a unanimous judgement that the construction is illegal and therefore they are giving a Stay Order on all constructions. This is the order of the Court. This has to be honoured and implemented and the responsibility for implementing the Order of the Court is that of the State Government.

Now, the situation is that the State Government had defied the Stay Order. The Leaders of the VHP have come forward and said that they are not going to abide by the Court verdict and they are going to continue construction of temple.

So, such a situation had been created. It is a clear defiance on the part of the State Government and the Parties over there. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to immediately intervene and see that the Court verdict is implemented. If it is not possible, then, immediately, the State Government has to be dismissed. Otherwise, you cannot hold the country together. Every State will start defying the law. There will be no rule of law. There will be no Constitution. I shudder to imagine that what will be the future.

Therefore, it is very necessary that the Central Government should take steps to uphold the rule of law, the Constitution and the judicial verdict. That alone will save the unity and integrity of this country.

SHRI K. PREDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): The situation in Ayodhya has become a sensitive issue; and instead of attending to the economic problems of the people of this country, the leadership is now bent upon discussing a non-existent issue, that is an Ayodhya issue.

I was one of the Members who had gone

to Ayodhya long with the NIC. I request the hon. Members here not to go deep on this issue. I am telling you sincerely that they are ready to utilise this sensational issue for their advantage. Therefore, the legal pandits, the leaders are discussing among themselves whether we should accept the verdict of the court or not.

The Constitution has been flouted since its inception several times. It is not an issue whether the verdict of the court is to be accepted or not; the issue is how to respect the sentiments of both minorities and Hindus. This is the main issue before the Prime Minister. A via media solution should be found; the via media solution is that the Babri-Masjid should be protected at all costs; and construction of Mandir should be allowed. On these two issues, the House has to come to a consensus and save the situation; and no leader should instigate the feelings of the minorities and Hindus and thereby throw the country into the flames.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The question is very simple. The question is very simple. The question addressed to the House is whether there has been a violation of the judgement of the court. There are ample proofs which suggest and conclusively prove that there has been a violation of the judgement given by the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to see that the judgement is implemented.

The Leader of the Opposition, Shri Lal K Advani, on many occasions, had said clearly that the Uttar Pradesh Government and his party will abide by the judgement of the court. Now, it is a question whether they will persuade VHP and other organisations, which are continuing the construction work in violation of the judgement of the court, to persuade them to abandon the construction work as per the direction of the judgement of the court.

A question of mandate has also been raised. Again, I will have to say will the Constitution prevail or the mandate of a particular issue will prevail over the nation. Here it is not a question of construction of the temple; here it is a question of the Constitution of our country, of the secular principles of our country, which constitute the basic characters of the Constitution of the country. It concerns the majesty of the law; it concerns the majesty of the judiciary of our country. Therefore, I think, it is for the House to give its clear decision that there has been a violation of the court order by the Government of Uttar Pradesh; and it becomes the responsibility of the Government of India to take an appropriate action to see that the judgement of the court is implemented.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter of Ayodhya has become so serious that after every six month, it is raised here once in this way and in the last meeting of N.I.C. the Government of India was given an assurance fully by the Bhartiya Janata Party that the orders of the court will in no circumstances, be violated, but today it appears from the news-papers that the order of the court is being violated and why it is being violated because today the Ayodhya issue has spread everywhere like a disease.

Sir, as the people in villages suffer from an epileptic fit after every six months and people in this illness is cured only when the ill person is made to smell a leather shoe. Today the Bhartiya Janata party is violating the order of the court and says, on the one hand, that we are obeying the orders of the court and on the other hand, the construction work is going on there....(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today such an atmosphere has been created in Ayodhya, which is evident from the newspapers that even the

orders of the court are not being complied with by the State Government. The State Government claims that it is not capable of enforcing or maintaining law and order. That is why saints are openly doing what they want to do, and the construction of the temple is going on there by saints. On the one hand, the Government has failed to obey the orders of the Supreme Court and on the other hand, R.S.S. and Vishwa Hindu Parishad people are interfering. Saints are openly participating in the construction work. Saints are doing all this at their instance. I recall a saying in Bengali -

"Sapar Aage Bega Nache Tathe Kiehhu Bhed Aache."

Which means in Hindi, that if a frog dances before a snake, there is certainly some hidden meaning in it. Saints are constructing the temple at their instance. The order of the court is being violated. Why is the Government of India proving to be incapable in this matter? Can it not take any appropriate decision in the N.I.C. meeting and implement that decision strictly. Unless strictness is not shown in this matter, we cannot protect our constitution and our country. That is why, for the sake of protecting our constitution and the country, it is necessary to observe strictness in this matter.

SHRI RASHEED MASOD (Saharanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been in Parliament for the last 18 years, but I have never seen such a troublesome atmosphere in Parliament, where the members of a particular community are openly called Pakistanis and the House is tolerating it silently....(*Interruptions*) You people have raised your voice....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): You should not speak anything wrong. No one has said anything....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: They have

said so. Ever since I have joined politics, I think I have fought the battle for the Hindu-Muslim unity. I have also fought against Hindu communalism and I have also fought against Muslim communalism. But a man like me is today feeling, while sitting in Parliament, whether being the Members of Parliament are we able to do anything or not, will it be advantageous to us or not. I do not perceive the future of this country to be very bright.

Vajpayeeji is sitting, I wanted to congratulate him for his interview, the interview he had given on the T.V. in "Hello Zindagi" where he said that this country was going to disintegrate but when politics is being played from temples, I was about to congratulate him for his interview and ask him to save this country, to save the unity of this country in view of what he said and what is going on in practice.

The Constitution of India is based on three pillars the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature. If the decorum of any of these three ends, then this country, most decidedly, cannot become what it is today. I demand from you that the orders of the court are being violated so, the Central Government should take immediate action and it should implement the orders of the court. If the Government fails in implementing it, then it should be dismissed without a minute's delay...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should be given an opportunity to give a personal clarification. I did not want to take part in this discussion. Even now, it is not my desire because we want to hear the Prime Minister's reply. But can the discussion not take place in an atmosphere of peace, I have till now, failed to understand...*(Interruptions)*

There are many serious questions before this country. These questions are such

that shall determine the future of the country. But this seriousness is not reflected in our discussion. There is a difference between heat and light...*(Interruptions)*

They are saying that you should not look ahead of you, you should look back. If we look back, it will be said that we do not look towards the future, we are not forward but backward looking. We are not only looking forward and backward and but we are looking towards left as well.

My friend just spoke. He gave a reference to my interview in Hello Zindagi but it was an incomplete reference. I had said that if the politics in this country is played from Masjid, from the Church, from the Gurudwara, then it cannot be stopped from reaching the door of the temple. There can be a discussion on it whether it is correct or wrong. But those who took politics to the Gurudwara, to the mosque, are the people who go to the mosque during elections to take orders from the Imam, we do not go...*(Interruptions)*

I have never been to any Shankaracharya till today to seek blessings during elections. During the elections, I had gone to one area. I got the opportunity to meet one Shankaracharya. The newsmen asked me as to what sort of talk and I held with him, whether I sought blessings for the party? I said, no, I asked for the blessings for the country. Parties may exist, they may not exist, but the country must exist.

Mr. Speaker Sir, if the Congress party in Mizoram seeks votes in the name of installing a Christian Government and writes so in its election manifesto, on that day Shri Arjun Singhji was saying that we had opposed it internally, but that opposition is not enough. I also keep on opposing many things at home but if they seek vote in the election in the name of installing a christian

Government in Mizoram, it will not do. You sought such votes. This matter is pending in the Supreme Court since long. I can present this manifesto. One sided action will not do, there can be no onesided battle against fundamentalism. Encouraging communalism on the one hand and fighting it on the other cannot go together.

The Congress party talked about minority communalism for the first time in the Tirupati conference. I wished to congratulate you for this, but you will say that they are in collusion with each other, that is why I am not extending my congratulations. This has been said for the first time. Was the country not partitioned because of minority communalism...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, my difficulty is that I am not able to speak when I am interrupted...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I was talking about Tirupati. In Tirupati it was said for the first time that minority communalism is existing, but even for this the majority communalism was held responsible in the proposal. There was nothing like majority communalism in this country.

Mr. Speaker Sir, my request is that if communalism is to be fought against, if the feeling of nationalism is to be created in its true sense, if communalism is to be rooted out, then there cannot be different yardsticks to measure communalism. If we want to curb narrow mindedness then we must fight it out whenever it is seen. If you compromise with communalism for the sake of securing votes then tendency to compromise with other type of communalism will grow.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We will fight out evil with evil means...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is advising us to be good even in such an atmosphere. They are spreading casteism throughout the country...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker Sir, I do not want to start a verbal

dual with him but throughout the country he is saying that the President is Brahmin, Vice President is Brahmin and the Prime Minister is also a Brahmin.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: That is what I am saying even today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has stated that the leader of the opposition is also a Brahmin. I did not know the caste of Shri Advani. We never go into the caste. Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not another way to spread venom. Would it not be a one sided, if we want to discuss the problems and want to solve the problems sincerely then we must go on making efforts in this direction.

As far as the verdict of court is concerned, Uttar Pradesh Government should implement it but the people, who themselves enacted a new legislation keeping aside the verdict of the Supreme Court in Shahbano case and amended the constitution, should not give sermon to us.

(English)

13.00 hrs.

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 House that since the work of the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid complex had continued throughout the 15th night and 16th instant, in spite of the orders of the Allahabad High Court, restraining any construction work on the land, the Home Minister wrote to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh with the request to stop the construction work at the site. A reply to this letter has been received from the Chief Minister of U.P. a little while ago, in which he has conveyed that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police have been directed by the State

Government to ensure compliance of the High Court's orders.

I thought I will inform the House about this.

MR. SPEAKER: At two o'clock, there will be a reply given by the hon. Prime Minister, to the Motion of No-Confidence moved in this House. Papers will be laid afterwards please.

Now I adjourn the House to meet again at exactly 2 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.

[English]

The Lok Sabha Reassembled at fourteen of the clock after lunch.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had promised to allot me five minutes' time from your quota.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already availed of that time.

(Interruptions)

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, yesterday I sought your permission to lay the Progressive Construction Report on the Table of the House. If you allow me, I would now like to lay these papers on the Table of the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given me

the notice, nothing of the kind.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I had made an announcement to the effect publicly, yesterday.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: At the last moment you are just taking me by surprise.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yesterday, I had announced it several times.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received neither any notice from you nor any report.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, then what should I do?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do it afterwards.

[English]

Let us now take up papers to be laid on the table.

14.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Memorandum of understanding between the bharat dynamics Ltd. and Department of Defence Production and Supplies Ministry of Defence for 1992-93 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the

table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Eynamics Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2238/92]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2239/92]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence for the year 1992-93

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-2240/92]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Earth Movers Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2241/92]

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Minis-

try of Defence for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2242/92]

- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mazagon Dock Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2243/92]

- (7) Memorandum of Understanding between the Goa Shipyard Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2244/92]

Review on the working of and annual report of Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited for 1990-91 ect.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under sub section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corpo-

- ration of India Limited for year 1990-91. (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Shipping Corporation of India and the Ministry of Surface Transport for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Controller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2247/92]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2245/92]

Notification under major Port Trust Act, 1963 and memorandum of understanding between Shipping Corporation of India and Ministry of Surface Transport for 1992-93.

[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, on behalf of Shri Jagdish Tytler, I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 473 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1992 approving the amendment to the Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour Regulations, 1986 under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-2246/92]

Report of the Official Team visit to Ayodhya from 12th to 14th July, 92 and a Statement giving reasons for not laying simultaneously Hindi versions of the Report.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Official Team who visited Ayodhya from 12 to 14 July, 1992 (English version)
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-2259/92]

Notifications under High Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Act, 1954 and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the High Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amend-

ment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 117 in Gazette of India dated the 14th March 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-2248/92]

- (2) A copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 559 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-2249/92]

**Notifications under Customs Act, 1962,
and Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944,
etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-
WAR THAKUR): Sir, I beg to lay on the
Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
- (i) S.O. 176(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(ii) S.O. 368(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(iii) S.O. 369(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(iv) G.S.R. 536(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to materials imported into India against value based Advanced Licence from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon, subject to certain conditions mentioned in the Notification.

(v) G.S.R. 537(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to materials imported into India against an Advance Licence from the whole of basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon, subject to certain conditions mentioned in the Notification

(vi) G.S.R. 538(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regard-

ing exemption to goods imported into India against an Advance Customs clearance permit from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon, subject to certain conditions mentioned in the Notification.

(vii) G.S.R. 539(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 190/92-Cus., dated the 14th May, 1992.

(viii) G.S.R. 568(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No.44/91-Cus., dated the 30th May, 1991.

(ix) G.S.R. 476(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to gold of purity not exceeding 0.995 when imported by Units under the scheme for export of gold jewellery and articles from the whole of the basic customs duty leviable thereon.

(x) G.S.R. 447 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 164/78-Cus., dated the 21st August 1978.

(xi) G.S.R. 478(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1992 together with an ex-

planatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No.122/92-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1992.

(xii) G.S.R. 500(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing an effective rate of basic customs duty of 65 percent of certain dry fruits and spices.

(xiii) G.S.R. 501(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to certain notifications so as to delete certain entries.

(xiv) G.S.R. 502(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding certain notifications.

(xv) G.S.R. 503(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rates of auxiliary duty of customs.

(xvi) G.S.R. 504(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing full exemption from auxiliary duty of customs to certain specified goods.

(xvii) G.S.R. 505(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing total exemption from auxiliary duty of customs on

certain goods which are wholly or partially exempted from the basic duty of customs.

(xviii) G.S.R. 506(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of 5 percent auxiliary duty on certain specified goods.

(xix) G.S.R. 507(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of auxiliary duty on certain goods which are wholly or partially exempted from the basic duty of customs.

(xx) G.S.R. 508 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of 30 percent auxiliary duty on certain specified goods.

(xxi) G.S.R. 509(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of 30 percent auxiliary duty on certain goods which are wholly or partially exempted from the basic duty of customs.

(xxii) G.S.R. 510(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing the rate of auxiliary duty of customs on component parts of simulators of aeroplane etc.

(xxiii) G.S.R. 511(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing partial exemption from auxiliary duty on exposed cinematographic films.

(xxiv) G.S.R. 512(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing the rate of auxiliary duty of customs on component parts of medical, electronic equipments.

(xxv) G.S.R. 513(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing the rate of auxiliary duty on component parts of machinery imported for initial setting up of specified machineries.

(xxvi) G.S.R. 514(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing the rate of auxiliary duty of customs on copper wires, bars, etc. exported earlier.

(xxvii) G.S.R. 526(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 155/91-Cus., dated the 5th December, 1991.

(xxviii) G.S.R. 534(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifica-

tion No.29/89-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1989.

(xxix) G.S.R.535(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 185/92-Cus., dated the 14th May, 1992.

(xxx) G.S.R. 545(E) and G.S.R. 546(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to raw materials and components used in the manufacture of goods with provisions of the Section 65 of the said Customs Act from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of Customs.

(xxxi) G.S.R. 547(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a basic customs duty of 65 percent on imported stainless steel coin blanks produced out of cold rolled stainless steel strips sent out of India calculated on the value of conversion from cold rolled stainless steel strips to such coin blanks.

(xxxii) G.S.R. 548(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe an auxiliary duty of 45 percent on the stainless steel coin blanks calculated on conversion cost.

(xxxiii) G.S.R. 586(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th

June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 83/90 Cus., dated the 20th March, 1990.

(xxxiv) G.S.R. 622(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 34/90- Cus., dated the 20th March, 1990.

(xxxv) G.S.R. 642(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 191/92 and 193/92-Cus., dated the 14th May, 1992.

(xxxvi) G.S.R. 649(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 514/86-Cus., dated the 30th December 1986.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-2250/92]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:-

(i) G.S.R. 469(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a concessional rate of excise duty of 15 percent ad valorem on sterile contact lens care solution.

(ii) G.S.R. 470(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 83/90-CE, dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to fully exempt vacuum flasks from the basic excise duty.

(iii) G.S.R. 471(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 14/92-CE, dated the 1st March, 1992 so as to fully exempt plastic insulated ware from basic excise duty.

(iv) G.S.R. 516 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 87/89-CE, dated the 1st March, 1992 so as to change certain descriptions consequent upon the changes made in the Central Excise Tariff.

(v) G.S.R. 517(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rates of special excise duty.

(vi) G.S.R. 518(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to set off of Special excise duty paid on inputs used in finished goods under certain circumstances.

(vii) G.S.R. 519(E) published in

Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods manufactured in a free trade zone or 100 percent Export Oriented undertaking from the whole of special duty of excise leviable thereon.

(viii) G.S.R. 520(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rates of excise duty on certain goods falling under Chapters 78 and 79 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff.

(ix) G.S.R. 521(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to allow movement of exciseable goods without payment of special excise duty.

(x) G.S.R. 522(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to allow rebate of special excise duty on export of exciseable goods under Rule 12, 12A and 191A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

(xi) G.S.R. 523(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 177/86 CE, dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to allow credit or set off of special excise duty paid on the inputs used in the

finished products under the (1) MODVAT Scheme.

(xii) G.S.R 527(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to gold potassium cyanide solution produced in a factory and used for the manufacture of jari in that factory from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(xiii) G.S.R. 643(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 34/92-CE, dated the 1st March, 1992.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-2251/92]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. 362(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum specifying all the countries which are parties to the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade under sub-section (4) of section 9B of the Customs Tariff Act, 1955.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-2252/92]

Notifications under Public Provident Fund Act, 1968 and Life Insurance Act, 1956, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 459(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1992 notifying that during the year 1992-93 subscription made to the Public Provident Fund and balances at the credit of the subscribers shall bear interest at the rate of 12 percent per annum issued under section 5 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968.

[Placed in the library See No. LT-2253/92]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 547 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1991 containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R 4 dated the 5th January 1991, issued under section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-2254/92]

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating results of market loans floated in June, 1992.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-2255/92]

Statement correcting reply to US No. 127 DT. 22nd Feb., 92 Re: Suspension of lift Employees, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SLAMANKHURSHEED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 22nd February, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 127 by Shri Kamal Chaudhry regarding suspension of IIFT employees; and (ii) giv-

ing reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2256/92]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not propose to take up now the item no. 9, Statement by Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about next week's business because there are so many submissions. It will be taken up after the Private Members' business is over because it will take some time.

Now the Prime Minister will reply to the No Confidence Motion.

14.10 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS - *CONTD.*

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the end of every debate it is customary to thank the hon. Members who participated in the debate and gave very valuable suggestions. It is, more or less, the first sentence with which the person replying to the debate starts his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): If you do not want to thank, it is O.K.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I did not mean this. Please listen to me first.

[*English*]

In this case, Sir, I do not know how to thank the hon. Members of the Opposition

who have participated in something like a sterile debate which could, perhaps, be considered a debate for a debate. They have every right to do so and I do not deny that.

During the last one year, we have discussed many issues in this House and in the other House. Many clarifications have been given and many questions have been raised and if I say that the debate which we had, on the No Confidence Motion, was just a rehash of what has been said, what has been replied to in great detail - except that this comes under a new caption - I think I would not be far wrong. So, that is the content of the debate.

Sir, I would very humbly like to claim that during the last one year this country has not attracted any extraordinary national or international headlines for negative happenings — for killings, for blindings, for rapes or for tensions in the society. Whatever problems we have come up against, we have promptly tried to attend to them and, therefore, the thrust of the new Government has been emphasis on economic programmes, keeping issues of tension in a low profile, greater attention to people's problems and further emphasis on development aspects. I have said time and again that this is not the time for this country to deviate from the path of development, to deviate from the path of national unity, integrity and stability. That luxury we cannot afford.

I am grateful to the other parties who, by and large, agreed with this approach and we have had a fairly successful consensus method working during the last one year. Despite this No-Confidence Motion and what will happen on it, I would certainly expect this method to continue and the same amount of cooperation and appreciation of the real problems of the country in the future also and that is the only way of conducting the affairs of this country.

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

Sir, during the debate many other Ministers have intervened, many matters have been clarified and I am afraid I will not be able to add to what they have already said on their respective subjects. I shall only refer in a general way to the direction in which the Government has been moving and why it has been moving in that direction. I think I need hardly add anything to that.

The last year — last two or three years in fact, have seen recessionary trends all over the world. This is borne out by several reports, several facts and figures including the World Economic Survey of the United Nations. So, the economic situation which my Government inherited came in a particularly difficult era in the history of the world economy and particularly after the dismemberment of the former Soviet Union, the systemic changes in the Eastern Europe when investment of a massive magnitude was needed in all these countries and India was more or less competing with all these countries. This situation needs to be noted specially because in the light of this, if we have been able to attract not only attention but a good deal of investment, it is something which cannot be scoffed at.

The World Economic Survey in regard to India has said this and I quote:

"The economic reform launched by India in 1991 was a landmark in the remarkable change in policy orientation that has swept across the continents of Latin America, Africa and Asia in recent years. The wave of liberalisation reflects a genuine recognition of the need to mobilise and enable the economic talents of the people and to make the State more efficient and less oppressive. Governments had been overwhelmed by the external debt burdens and the reduction on net financial transfers in the first half of the 1980s. This is for the world and for India, in

particular, both historical and temporary experience suggest that the State has indispensable functions in defining legal framework, providing infrastructure, establishing monetary and financial stability, ensuring education and health, maintaining an acceptable distribution of income and social justice, safeguarding the environment and providing a vision of the future role of the country in the world economy."

This, I submit, is precisely what the Government of India has taken upon itself to do, while other functions which it was performing spreading its limited money too wide and too thin, all these areas have been given over or made over to those who can bring investment and supplement those areas.

Sir, I have said many times that in the Eighth Five Year Plan what we really wanted and still want is a massive augmentation of the outlays for rural development. With great difficulty, with all the goodwill in the world, the Planning Commission was able to allot Rs. 14,000 crores for rural development. Of course, there are other areas in which rural development also comes in and the villages and the people of the villages do get benefit, but at the last meeting, in the recent meeting, it so occurred to us that Rs. 14,000 crores would not suffice, it would not really meet the needs of the people as we want to and so we raised it to Rs. 30,000 crores. But raising it from Rs. 14,000 crores to Rs. 30,000 crores is a big jump and I would still like to say that considering the backlog of development of the rural areas in the country which has been accumulating Plan after Plan, I would be happy when we would go to some figure like Rs. 50,000 crores in the Eighth Plan. But, how will that happen? How is it possible if very large investments like Rs. 3,000 crores, Rs. 4,000 crores, Rs. 5,000 crores on each project are eaten up by the infrastructural sectors like power, telecommunications, oil etc.? Budgetary support has to be given to all these sectors which is totally inevitable.

There is no question of our not having a power sector, there is no question of our not having an oil sector and there is no question of our not having all the infrastructure sectors.

Sir, we know that from the First Five Year Plan onwards, these sectors have consumed larger portion of the Plan outlays. This is a well-known fact. What has suffered? The areas that have suffered are those of human resource development. Today, illiteracy is at a level which is unacceptable; if the health standards of the people are at a level which is unacceptable, it is because of the fact that much of the outlays have been taken up by the infrastructure sector. If we want this fifty thousand or forty thousand or whatever to come to the Human Resource Development, to the rural sector where all these are needed, I submit that the only way to bring this about is to make a change over in the infrastructural investment sector which we are trying to do with some success, about which one need not be too discouraged. We have sent a team specially to negotiate power projects. I am glad to say that they have been able to come back even after the first visit with a sizeable number of power projects properly examined, negotiated. The paper work is going on. Clearance etc., would need some more time. But the figure which they have quoted is about 15,000 crores which to my mind is going to release about Rs. 30,000 crores or Rs. 35,000 crores. Now if this kind of substitution takes place, this money perhaps we could find for the rural sector, for the sector in order to help the sections of people who have been deprived so far. This is the only way of bringing the entire country up, not section-wise but starting with the base of the pyramid. I do not know of any other way. This is what we have decided and in order to do that, there has to be something like a bypass operation—not just asking to trickle down, expecting the classical trickle down theory to work. We have to pass on this money—these 30,000

or 40,000, whatever it may be—straight to the base of the pyramid, not passing through the other channels that we know of. This is the only way we can get this done.

So, both the aspects have been taken care of.

The liberalisation programme that we have started is not the one which was started in many other countries. It has a speciality of its own. It takes care of the areas where liberalisation would bring in dividends. It also takes care of the areas which perhaps would suffer as a result of liberalisation being concentrated in one area. Our villages and the illiteracy there or the lack of educational facilities, lack of skills on the part of the boys and girls in the villages would leave them far far behind when compared to their counterparts, their brothers and sisters in towns where they have better educational facilities. So, investing only in the towns, investing only in the industries would mean that those who are around the towns would get better facilities while the rural areas would be left behind.

So, we have to have a massive programme for the rural areas whereby the skills of the rural population—whether adult or child or boys or girls—those skills are brought up in such a way that they do not have to migrate to the cities and they also have a job which they can do, a gainful job which they can do. Rs. 30,000 crores what would it mean in terms of mandays? It would mean a lot. Rs. 30,000 crores in terms of mandays would mean a lot. But it is not just in mandays that we are measuring. We want infrastructure in the villages also. We want all facilities to be created in the villages also. Therefore, these 30,000 crores, and, more if possible, would have to be very well spent, spent with certain amount of imagination so as to see that the rural population really makes progress so as to minimise or at least reduce the disparity between the rural and

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

the urban population. This is one of the very important objectives of the Eighth Five Year Plan, I would like to submit. It is possible that we will not be able to go all the way during these five years because the disparity is so much. But we will be able to go part of the way and I have no doubt that this is going to happen. We have taken steps. Some Plans like the JRY have been severely criticised all over the country where they have not worked well. But, at the same time, they have been hailed in those parts of the country where they have worked well. We have a Planning Commission report on the JRY, on the working of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which has brought out some very discouraging features of the Yojana because it says that it can give only a few days' rozgar to people, not more, because the money was limited and the methodology also was such that it did not really reach the people whom it should have reached. For the first time again, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being linked in the 1,711 blocks taken for the revamp of the public distribution system. The Yojana is being linked with the public distribution system. In other words, wages in those areas of whatever work is taken, will be paid at least partially in kind, in foodgrains. Now this really ensures that the money goes to the persons for valid purposes and money is not eaten by middlemen. So, this tie-up, I am sure, will improve both the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the public distribution system which is now for the first time reaching the village and a determined effort is being made to see that it reaches the village and when it reaches the village, it goes to those who do the work in the Yojana. This linkage is important and is being attempted. I have myself been to some places, one place in Madhya Pradesh, one in Rajasthan, where the reports had been that it is not working satisfactorily. I went there. I talked to people. There is no use of simply criticising what is happening for so many years. If things have

been going wrong, we have to correct them. So, I have seen to it that at least at the official level, there is a determined effort to link these together. We will be monitoring, we are monitoring. Still we are not fully satisfied. But that is the only way of going on improving this linkage and serving the rural people.

On investment, the situation, as I said, is encouraging on the whole. As compared to 100 million dollars of equity investment on an average during the last five years, this year alone we have had a foreign equity of over 900 million dollars. This has already been cleared by the Government. It is more than nine times, about ten times. I think it is a good progress, putting it mildly and it could be more in the coming years.

The spread of the source countries is widely dispersed, including almost all the major capital exporting countries. My first visit to Germany convinced me that while we can get something from these countries, we have not been able to convince them that their money would be safe or their investment would be safe. There had been still some questions lurking in their minds and, as I visited country after country after country, between Germany where my first visit took place, and Japan where the latest visit took place, I can say with no fear of contradiction that the amount of confidence in investing in India has been growing apace. I am quite sure that now we can safely assume that investment decisions are taken in those countries subject to their own limitations. I am not saying that it is possible for them to invest endlessly. It is not that. I mean, their conditions also have their own limitations.

About Japan, we came to know that they had limitations. During the visit and even before the visit, we were warned that there are limitations in the Japanese economy which would affect the capacity or the possibility of Japanese investment immedi-

ately. Now, I am glad to say that in spite of those limitations, what we found in Japan was quite encouraging. Instead of our calling people who wanted to invest we had the pleasant surprise of their calling on me and offering investment. So, I am very much heartened by this visit and I hope all steps will be taken as follow-up.

Now, Jaswant Singhji said something about Coca Cola. I might inform him overall more than 80 percent of foreign investment proposals are in the identified list of high priority industries contained in the Industrial Policy. He seems to have picked up something from the remaining 20 percent. But I would respectfully submit to him that I do agree that there is a 20 percent list. Now, I cannot equate 80 with 100. So, the 80 percent also is there which contains investment promises and investment prospects, clearances to some extent, to the extent of 80 percent... (*Interruptions*)

Government has taken particular steps to encourage investment in important infrastructural areas like hydrocarbons, telecommunications and power. In power, Sir, we are in the process of discussing 21 major power projects for clearance with both Indian and foreign companies. Those were the companies, those were the projects Jaswant Singhji perhaps referred to. I would like to submit to him that each one of those projects is being processed, processed with expedition. It is not like projects which could be cleared very easily or very quickly. The decisions to be taken, the technical and other details to be worked out do take, on an average, a year or a year and a half and if these are taking sometime, we should not either be discouraged or surprised. But, I am sure, after having asked the Power Ministry that all the projects are likely to go through and get clearance.

In Telecommunications, we have cleared proposals from leading telecom

companies for manufacture of the latest telecom equipment. This is expected to double the production capacity of telecom switching equipment in the country. Proposals are also being considered in the area of value-added services to enhance the efficiency and quality of telecom services.

Proposals for two Oil Refineries on the East and West Coast of the country have already been cleared. The entire foreign exchange cost of these refineries will be met by the private sector companies which otherwise would have had to be met by the ONGC... in other words by the Government. Now, these are some of the savings which we are trying to effect in areas where independent investment is coming, independent of the Government and to that extent Government funds are saved and could be diverted to more important areas of Human Resource Development, as I have just pointed out.

Coming to local investment, investment within the country... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, in the internal investment, the picture is equally encouraging and we have got more than 6000 investment decisions having been made this year in compared to half of that last year. So, the situation in local investment, investment within the country also is quite good. This is the economic picture. All details have been dealt with by the Finance Minister yesterday, I am sure. I only wanted to add this just to show that these investments are not idle investments, they are not just because we are enamoured of those investments coming from abroad or other sources. We do want them, want them badly because we want our own money to be released for purposes which will not attract any investment from abroad. Nobody is going to run the schools in India, nobody is going to run the primary health centres of India, nobody is going to run the vaccination pro-

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

grammes in India. These are the programmes that have been crying for money and we have not been able to find that money. Hopefully, with the other areas relieved from heavy investment, it will be possible, not only possible, I think, it will be certain, that we will be able to attend to these areas much more than before.

Coming to public distribution system to which I have made a reference just now, the blocks, I have talked about, are getting extra foodgrain allotments and that is one of the reasons why the reference made by Shri Jaswant Singhji to lower stocks, stocks going down that has been responsible for that, we have made greater allotments, higher allotments to these areas.

And this year's prospect, as we all know, needs to be watched. But whatever happens, we would like to stick to those higher allotments to the rural areas in these blocks and there is no intention of reducing them.

Now I come to the important areas which perhaps, the occasional remarks of the Members seem to indicate they are more interested in it. About Assam, no one can say that Assam now is not a lot better than what it was two years ago or a year and a half ago. ULFA has taken certain decisions. There have been two lines of thinking within ULFA. Those who wanted to have talks with the Government, a delegation from that section came and met me. We have gone ahead with discussions. Some arms have been surrendered. There is another section which is against this. There is a sort of running dialogue between them going on and we hope that in the near future it will be possible for us to have meaningful talks with the whole of the ULFA in order to solve that vexed question which has been there for many years.

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the provisions of the Assam Accord. Economic development of Assam in pursuance of the provisions of the Assam Accord and otherwise has also received continued and utmost attention. In terms of the Accord, an oil refinery is being set up at Numaligarh and an IIT is also being established near Guwahati.

I laid the foundation stone to these institutions, the other day, when I visited Assam. And also a long railway line which is being converted from metre gauge to broad gauge and which has given lot of hope and lot of happiness to the people around. I have had occasion to talk to the people and I saw how happy they felt at these projects coming up. That is about Assam.

About Kashmir, Jaswant Singhji has tried to point out that there have been contradictory statements or different statements from different persons, different Ministers. I would like to point out that in my Press Conference, I had summed up the whole thing by saying that we do want Kashmir to come back to normal. And I would say normal only when a democratic Government is functioning there. Now this is an egg-and-chicken situation. We want normalcy for elections to take place. But until elections take place real normalcy will not come. So, we have to play it very carefully. We have been successful in creating certain conditions of peace, when compared to the last one year. And we are in a position to say that in the foreseeable future conditions will further be created to enable elections to take place in Kashmir. One complaint that has come to me from some critics is that elections have not been fair in Kashmir. We will have fair election; we always had fair elections. I told them that I do not agree with that statement and we will have elections. (*Interruptions*) I do not know what the commotion is about?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): It is about Punjab.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am talking of Kashmir. I will come to Punjab. There is no need for you to suppose that I will skip Punjab.

So, I do not agree that elections have been anything but fair. But I have said that elections will take place as soon as conditions conducive to elections are created. I do not think there is any contradiction in what the Home Minister said, what I said or what any other person said. The fact of the matter is, tomorrow, if you want me to hold elections, it is not possible. But elections have to take place there and we have to create conditions conducive to elections. This is the whole picture and taken as a whole, I think this position does not have any internal contradictions.

Sir, about Punjab, I am really very amused when people talk lightly of the elections there. Why it should be so? I do not know. Because when we went in for elections, I only wanted a State Government in Punjab. I made it absolutely clear that I want a State Government because I cannot talk to the Governor, all the time, to solve the questions of Punjab. I wanted a State Government. As a Congress President, I could have asked for a Congress Government. I did not; I deliberately did not, because I thought that in the situation of Punjab, we should not, perhaps, talk in terms of parties. I wanted a State Government. I went on the Door-darshan and said this. In spite of that, some parties chose not to participate. It was not my fault.

But in any case if they had participated I would have been happy. The percentage of voting would have been much higher and whichever government had come as a result of that, we would have dealt with that State

Government equally effectively and that would have been a better situation. But if elections have taken place and a party government has come there, we have to deal with that government and I can say that the Government of Punjab is more zealous about the rights of Punjab; what is to be done in Punjab; they are not really acting like just Congress; it is not like that. Beant Singhji comes to me with certain suggestions which are very difficult in themselves. Still we are examining them. We cannot reject them because when it comes from a State Government, one has to go into the history, into the background, into the feasibility, etc of those proposals. I assure the House that this is being done. I am not talking of a package because my package is the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. Now whatever is being discussed, it is within that Accord. Therefore I do not have to have a separate package. The package is already there. This I have made clear many times.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What about its implementation?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: This is what I am saying. It is not easy to implement any one portion of the Accord. The Accord has to come in totality and that is what we are grappling with at the moment. It is not possible for me to give details right now. I may be excused because once I say something, then it will become a point of debate, a public debate if you wish, and then it becomes impossible to take the next step. I can only assure the House that we are assiduously following discussions, continuing discussions and examination of all the questions involved. I am quite sure that with so much of effort going into it, the results should be satisfactory. That is my hope; that is my confidence.

The flood-lighting and the fencing on the Punjab sector of Indo-Pakistan border to check the movement of terrorists and smug-

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

glers have been completed. This is one important matter that has been coming up in the House. We have now to go to the other sector of the border. I am not quite aware of what is being done on that. But I am sure, from the Punjab we will go on to the other border. Unless the whole border is flood-lit it will not be possible to effectively stop incursion from across the border. This is the present situation in Punjab.

On External Affairs I really do not know if there has been anything very seriously said. But I would like to take the House into confidence that there has been no 'U' turn in our foreign policy. In fact we have stuck to our policy as very few countries have. Those who were having different systems working for decades and decades: what is the turn they have taken; how many degrees is the angle of turn they have taken; and what we have done: please make a comparison. Because the change is not a change in one country, it is a change in the whole world. What is the degree of change? I cannot see any change in my policy. I am still a non-aligned country: as non-aligned as I ever was. I continue to be non-aligned whether there are two blocs, three blocs or only one bloc. Because I equate non-alignment with my right to take a decision according to my rights, according to my likes and stick to that decision. I am doing that. I have not swerved from that till this moment. Whosoever wanted me to change certain policy decisions, etc. I have politely told them that this is not possible. First there is a little more pressure. You withstand the pressure and then say, "Yes, yes, we understand your position". This is how, it has ended now. I am happy about this. We change when we want to change. We do not change at the behest of others. This is the policy and this continues to be the policy and we are non-aligned. In fact, it is the Non-Aligned Movement that has to find a new and relevant role for itself. The exercise

was started at Belgrade. Unfortunately, because of the conditions within Yugoslavia, the Non-Aligned Movement and the activities of the Movement could not go very much further during the last three years. I had a talk with the President of Indonesia, the Chairman-to-be. We met in Rio and we had a fairly long discussion on what is to be done. Their Foreign Minister came here who is preparing the new document. We are taking a full hand in preparing the document; we are assisting them - the Chairman - as we always do. And I am sure that we will be able to delineate the new role of the Non-Aligned Movement, pursuant to what had been done in Belgrade and I think we will be able to give the finishing touches to it because between Belgrade and Jakarta so much has happened in the whole world.

After the dissolution, after the dismemberment of the former Soviet Union, we have had diplomatic relations established at the earliest. We have not lost any time in doing it because if we were dealing with one country, Soviet Union, - it was not really one Soviet Union in one area, we were dealing with a country - which, in its economic and other relations with us, was spread over 15 States. Something which we wanted came from Ukraine; something we were dealing with, came from Kazakhstan; something which we wanted came from some other States. But we were dealing only with the Soviet Union. Today we have to deal with all these areas from where we still have to get those things and I might assure the House that within the shortest possible time, with the least delay, with the least possible delay, we have been able to establish contacts, not only diplomatic contacts, but contacts of a bilateral nature which were on-going when the dissolution took place. It has taken some time on the other hand; on the other side also they need some time to acclimatise themselves, to acquaint themselves with the new situation.

Therefore, we have been in a much better position than we would have been if we had not taken immediate steps. Now, the Presidents of all these, four or five of these Republics have visited India. They have told me by the way, each one of them told me, that his country, his Government stands by secularism; his country, his Government is against fundamentalism. Now, the kind of struggle that they are having to wage in those countries in the new circumstances, is well-known to all of us. So, they have something to compare notes with India and this is the most important part of it. They have said that, with India, they would like to continuously discuss these matters because a new situation has developed there, whereas they want to be totally secular as they have always been, they are finding it a little less easy to do so in the changed circumstances.

So, there is much that is common between them and us. And we are pursuing your talks with them. We will continue to have some institutionalised structure whereby this exchange of views and experiences becomes easy.

Now about joint naval exercises, I think, this has appeared so many times. We have not had so many exercises as debates on exercises. I think, we find it useful to have exercises. We have had exercises with many other countries. I do not think there is anything to explain why we had exercises with the United States. If our Navy finds it useful, I think, it is good to do it. There are, of course, Members who would not agree. There is hardly anything I can do to make them agree. So, we just leave it at that.

About our neighbours, I do feel that relations with our neighbours have improved. We have problems even with Pakistan. Mr. Jaswant Singh wanted to know, after having met so many times the Prime Minister of Pakistan, what is the outcome. It is very difficult to measure the outcome. We are

neighbours and we will continue to be neighbours. There will be ups and downs. There will be some misfeasance and malfeasance. From across the border, what is being done, we all know. Whenever we meet, we start with that topic impressing on them that they should stop this activity. Well, sometimes we are told that they have already stopped it. Sometimes we are told that they have never started it. Sometimes we are told, "We will stop it." All kinds of different signals come. But, in any case, we have to continue to have dialogue with them. We can postpone. We can protest. We can signify our disapproval of some acts done by them. All this is valid. All this is allowed. All this should be done. But today, it is not we but many other countries who have come to the same conclusion that State-sponsored terrorism by Pakistan is a fact.

[*Translation*]

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We are hearing but Shri Shankaranand is not hearing. He is sleeping.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I will not get audience like you, but to him I can tell anytime.

[*English*]

Sir, today at least it will not be possible for Pakistan for the Prime Minister of Pakistan to say...

[*Translation*]

SHRINITISH KUMAR (Barh): You speak a bit aloud, this Government is not going to fall.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: How this Government can fall. You people will keep this Government in power.

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

[English]

So, whenever we meet, we have to compare notes and we also have to understand. At his very first meeting with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, I think, Mr. Chandra Shekhar would have come to understand that every Prime Minister has his own limitations within his own country. We do not make a speech about these limitations. We understand it. Once we understand these limitations, we also understand the limitations on the effectiveness of the dialogue or the conclusive nature of the dialogue that we have with them.

So, with all these things in view, since I am going to meet him again - number of times - I have already met plus one - I would not like to say anything but this effort will have to continue. The Secretary level talks which we had suspended will be resumed after the dates are fixed by diplomatic channels and we will continue this. Ultimately, Sir, I have a feeling that we will have to treat Pakistan with the amount of friendship, tolerance and firmness, a combination which is not always easy to prepare and to think of but a combination, nevertheless, which is perpetually going to be necessary. And that is what I would like to submit to the House.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: Please say something about Israel.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: What is to be said, I have already spoken about Israel.

[English]

I think I have already replied to this. About Israel, the Israel diplomatic relations have been established with Israel as a result

of which we are very much into the Middle East process now. This I could say without any fear of contradiction. And as a result of this, the Middle East process has a very good Indian component of participation today. It remains to be seen how the process goes on. But whatever happens in that process, India is going to play a role which is useful and perhaps, we will contribute to the process really achieving results more than any other country, if I may say so. So, this is about Israel. About other bilateral relations with Israel, I am not sure whether that much has been done but that is a matter of time and we will take up those issues as we go along... (Interruptions)... Now, Sir, about the subject matter which is really rousing passions for the last two or three or four days, I would like to very briefly submit to the House. Sir, you may recall that in the NIC meeting held on 2nd November, 1991, the Chief Minister of UP had given the following assurances:

- (1) All efforts will be made to find an amicable resolution of the issue
- (2) Pending a final solution, the Government of UP will hold itself fully responsible for the protection of the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid Structure.
- (3) Orders of the Court in regard to the land acquisition proceedings will be fully implemented, and
- (4) Judgment of the Allahabad High Court, in the cases pending before it, will not be violated.

Now, these were the four assurances given. All the members of the NIC and the whole world knows about them. This was on the 2nd of November. Evidently, the efforts

should have started at No. (1), that is, "All efforts will be made to find an amicable resolution of the issue." We have hardly had any time to even begin, leave alone complete the task at No. 1 and in December itself, developments had taken place which could adversely affect the security of the RJB structure.

15 hrs.

Road barricades, iron pipe barricading, rolls, barbed wire, etc. which were there around the structure, have been removed and perhaps the security climate of the structure, thereby, got adversely affected. This is the observation of every one.

In February 1992, the State authorities commenced the construction of a wall enclosing a large area around the RJB, including the land acquired in October 1991. After the construction of the wall had begun, the Central Government had requested the State Government to indicate the development plans in the vicinity of the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure, particularly on the land acquired in October 1991 and the area falling within the wall under construction, because the acquisition itself was subject to certain public purposes. Reply giving the details of these plans has not been received from the State Government till date.

In March 1992, the State Government leased out approximately 42 acres of land in the vicinity of the RJB Complex to the Ram Janam Bhoomi Nyas for implementation of the Ram Katha Park project out of the Nyas funds. In March 1992, again, the State authorities undertook the demolition of additional structures in the RJB Complex such as Sankat Mochan Temple, major portion of Sakshi Gopal Temple, Sumitra Bhavan, Lomas Ashram Gopal Bhawan and shops. Along with the demolition, extensive digging and levelling operations were also commenced. I am giving all these details

because the atmosphere of security which had come as a result of the Chief Minister's assurances given on the 2nd of November, got shaken. What was the intention, we cannot say. But the result has been that that atmosphere has got shaken. These levelling and digging operations have led to apprehensions in the minds of many people, and caused concern about their possible effect on the strength and safety of the RJB structure. Fear has also been expressed that the collection of water during the rains in the dug up ground could seep to the foundation of the structure and weaken it.

The Central Government has, on many occasions, expressed the view that a negotiated solution of the RJB dispute should be found. If, however, such a solution cannot be reached, the Government favours a solution by court's verdict.

On July 15, just about two days back, the Allahabad High Court has passed an order prohibiting any construction on the land acquired by the U.P. Government last year. Now, the Home Minister has been literally harassed, hour after hour, in Parliament and outside, as to what he is doing when the order is being violated and why it has not been implemented. Now, the latest information which the Minister of State for Home Affairs has given to this House is that the concerned officers are given orders. I am putting it in my words. The State Government has passed orders to the officials concerned to take steps in compliance of the High Court's orders. Now, at this moment, what all I can say is, I await further reports on the actual compliance of the orders.

Now, some very interesting information has been passed on to me here, after I came here, that the orders were to be sent by fax, but suddenly, between Lucknow and Faizabad, the fax machine broke down. (*Interruptions*) It is possible. Anything can go out of order. But then, as a follow up, or as a

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

remedial measure to this failure, a special messenger has been despatched to Faizabad. That is, human machine has now substituted the tax machine.

Now, about the spill over of the last Session. I would like to say a few words about the spill over about which points have been made. I do not consider them very foraidable but then I have to give the information.

Sir, on the Bofors case itself, when I had spoken on this matter last in this House, I had stated categorically that investigation would be pursued diligently and without lot-or hinderance in order to unearth the truth. All steps were taken to persuade the Swiss authorities to pursue the case. The cantonal court at Geneva heard the case on the 12th of June, 1992. The decision of the court was reserved. After the hearing the court has recessed on vacation. The decision is, therefore, expected in August when the vacation ends. Until we get a favourable decision from the court and until we get to know the names of the recipients of the pay-offs, it is not possible for the CBI to investigate further. At present this is the position there.

The High Court of Delhi also is likely to take up hearing from the 25th - If I am not mistaken and I have been told that, subject to correction, it is going to be continuous and on a daily basis. If it is so, then we could expect the decision of the Delhi High Court also to come as quickly as possible.

Sir, about... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Who is the lawyer?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have got three papers on this. I have read only one out of them.

Sir, the news item on Bofors pay offs, in the issue dated 10.7.92 of Indian Express, has been brought to my notice. The investigations carried out by the CBI so far have not revealed any information which may authenticate the issues raised in the news item. As the CBI is not a party in the proceedings in the cantonal court in Geneva, as per Swiss laws, it has no information about any such account as mentioned in the newspaper having been frozen by the Swiss authorities. The cantonal court of Geneva is likely to pronounce its judgment, as I just submitted, by next month and if the documents are made available, further investigation about the probable recipients will be conducted. At present no comments on the information contained in the news item can be made. But further action would be taken depending on the outcome of the proceedings in the Geneva cantonal court.

Then, Sir, about Mr. Solanki. I have already stated that as advised by the CBI, there is no possibility for our CBI to take up any investigation in Geneva about the identity of a person. The investigation of the CBI starts and ends with Mr. Solanki. They went to Mr. Solanki; they asked him and he said he is in no position to identify the person. This is the position. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): I think Mr. Solanki can identify himself

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Well, Sir, this is the position.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): How did he give the summary of the letter to the Swiss Minister?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is a question of a person giving the letter not the summary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How Mr. Solanki had the summary when he did not know the content of it? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Today, itself before coming here, I again spoke to Solanki ji.

If he is in any position at all, even now, to recollect the complexion or any clues by which... (*Interruptions*) On behalf of the Parliament, Sir, I impressed on him (*Interruptions*) - on behalf of all the hon. Members, on behalf of all of you, I pleaded with him - if he could recollect anything that could give a clue, he said it is just not possible for him to recollect anything. So, there is nothing I can do about it. That is all.

Sir, I think, I have dealt with all the matters that have figured in the House. There is anything which needs further to be explained or any answer to be given, I am prepared to give it. But only thing is that we will not go into inessentials, other Ministers have spoken and I think the debate has been fairly comprehensive.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Scam?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: About Scam, Sir, I think, the Finance Minister has already given a reply. Now, it is in the J.P.C.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH): Would you appoint an opposition member as a Chairman of JPC?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Do not be so indignant. It is in your hands, so do not ask me.

[*English*]

I am not able to hear with so many speaking at a time. I would like to submit with

all despatch, steps have been taken right from the beginning, right from the moment, it came to our notice, the Government's notice, culminating in the J.P.C. Now, this is where we are at the moment and if the J.P.C. is able to go further into the matter (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Prime Minister has said something about the accounts and Mr. Solanki. I will not make any comment on that because it would then become a question-answer session. It is a separate issue for discussion. But I hold that Prime Minister is responsible for conducting CBI enquiry. Justice Wariava has made a written observation saying that CBI is shielding the guilty people in its enquiry into Bank and stock scam and is in search of scapegoats. He has used very harsh language in his written observation. Prime Minister has just now analysed this big bungling of thirty thousand crores of rupees. Mr. Prime Minister, misappropriation of interest only in this Bank scam is to the tune of rupees forty thousand crores and you have been talking of thirty thousand crores for the last fourteen-fifteen months. Mr. Prime Minister, you had set up a one member special court and when the judge raises such a question, would you instruct CBI and all other concerned agencies to give a clear reply to this question.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I would do it immediately. I have noted all that the hon. member has said and I would give all necessary instructions to them in this regard.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): One of the Ministers of the Cabinet has resigned. We want to know something from the hon. Prime Minister in relation to Scam.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. E. Ahamed, Please take your seat.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): I may be permitted to put questions.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, I am not permitting you. Let us understand that the Private Members' Business has to start at 3.30 p.m.; and the Mover of the Motion is expected to reply; and the time hardly is 15 minutes. Within that time, we shall have to complete this thing.

So, please allow Mr. Jaswant Singh to have his say.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, at least in the opening of my reply to this quite exceptional debate, I will follow the example of the hon. Prime Minister, who chose to thank all the interventionists and the participants in the discussion. I, too, likewise thank the hon. Prime Minister who intervened in the discussion, and with his usual generosity thanked all of us. It has been an exceptional debate even though the hon. Prime Minister chose to call it sterile.

I do not recollect when the last No-Confidence Motion in the House had been discussed for three days. I will not go into the style of the hon. Prime Minister's intervention. It is the substance that we are looking for and in looking for the substance, with deference to his age and experience, I must express my very great disappointment. We were looking for leadership; we were looking for direction; we were looking for that substance in governance the absence of which had persuaded us to move this Motion of No-Confidence. It is a matter of regret to me personally and as a Mover of this Motion that I have not found that leadership, that I have not found that inspiration and I have not found that substance which we thought his reply contained

Many, many worthies of his Cabinet intervened in this discussion. Many hours of impassioned and learned or not so learned perorations followed. The intervention by the hon. Cabinet colleagues of the hon. Prime Minister left three overriding impressions with me; the first of which leaves me really bewildered.

The hon. Prime Minister generously says that he continues to solicit the cooperation of the Opposition. His worthy deputy, the first speaker in this discussion, the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development said, good-riddance, and in fact, said that he is not looking for any cooperation from the Opposition; when the hon. Finance Minister intervened, he said, he is looking for cooperation. When the hon. Agriculture Minister intervened, he said, he is not; he does not want cooperation of the Opposition. I am unable to understand where this Government stands.

MR. SPEAKER: One correction, Mr. Jaswant Singh. I have not heard the Agriculture Minister saying so.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am glad to learn that the hon. Agriculture Minister wants our cooperation. In these interventions by all these very worthy and senior front rank colleagues and Cabinet Ministers of the hon. Prime Minister, I was, nevertheless, left with an impression that with some exception the intervention were half-hearted; the intervention were, as if they were secretly delighted at the discomfiture of their own leader..... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I must congratulate Shri Jaswant Singh for his very very fertile imagination.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I had not referred to the very worthy Minister for Human Resource Development as being secretly

delighted. But if, however, he has chosen to reassure me, it is not on account of my imagination. (*Interruptions*) I have merely given voice to my impression and rather than me it should be the honourable the Prime Minister that ought to feel reassured that his Cabinet colleagues were actually not pretending when they participated in the discussion, that they actually meant what they said. If you examine what they said, then it opens out the whole discussion, the whole debated on every account. (*Interruptions*)

I have to say and in passing because I started by saying so, that I was also struck by the cruel irony of fielding the former honourable Minister of State for Commerce to participate in this discussion. A very efficient Minister, a very capable Minister about which I had spoken earlier also. Either he has — the honourable the Prime Minister has — the confidence in his former Cabinet colleague — in which case why has he removed him from the Cabinet? — or he does not have confidence in him, in which case why did he field him to participate in a discussion on a Motion of No Confidence? (*Interruptions*)

I listened with interest to the honourable Prime Minister's intervention and I said, there were four grounds on which my difficulties had arisen. The four grounds which had led us to move this Motion of No Confidence were, the economic which is the flagship of the Government, the management of polity, systematic disfunction and external relations and the management of security.

The honourable the Prime Minister's reply has been totally silent on the management of security matters and of course the honourable the Defence Minister throughout the debated has maintained an enigmatic silence occasionally broken by a smile, equally enigmatic.

The honourable the Finance Minister as indeed the Prime Minister gave us, both of

them, some very good shelf evidences. but to my mind I thought then as unnecessarily long lectures on the need for economic reform. The need for economic reform is established and is self-evident. This debate was not about that. This debate was not about the direction or the content or the pace of economic reform. The debate was about the management of reforms. The debate was about management of polity, management of your external relations, management of our security concerns. This was what the debate was about and in the management of economic reforms, if we cited some figures, and I mentioned that wheat was selling at a certain price and the honourable the Minister for Agriculture, obtaining his statistical data from Najafgarh or wherever else, said that wheat was not selling at Rs. 6 but that it was selling at Rs. 3.80 paise per one kilo. I beg to differ. Because, it is not a question of my giving you the figures. My colleague Shri Kapse obtained them from Bombay. His wife was good enough to telephone and say that it was wrong, that wheat was selling in Bombay between six to seven rupees a kilo; rice was actually selling at Rs. 10, Arhar Dal was selling at Rs. 16 to 20 a kilo and so on. But that is not the point. The point is about management of economic reform, economic change or in the management itself, and if in the management of economic reform you are not reaching the common man and the prices are hurting, and if that common man in the totality of reforms will find it difficult to board a bus, to obtain a railway ticket or to post a letter or even to go and do and do these daily routine things; then this economic reform will get identified with this bank scandal and such other activity and your permissions to coca-cola. This is what will happen. That is why we charge this Government with failing on the management of economic reforms. It is because of that I submit that the debate is not about statistical obfuscation. The debate is not about statistics. The debate is not whether the inflation has gone to 12 per cent or the Consumer

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

Price Index is at 15 per cent. The debate is essentially what this is doing to the social structure, to the polity and to the economy of the country.

I am afraid that without re-opening the whole debate I have to submit that I am not satisfied with either the honourable the Finance Minister's intervention, or indeed the honourable the Prime Minister's. The honourable the Prime Minister has essentially said three things. He said that a number of approvals are in the pipeline but normally it takes about a year or a year and a half to complete all the paper work. That ready begs the question. Have you indeed speeded up the paper work and the bureaucratic requirements?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHARAO: We have.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There was a new theory or a suggestion put forward by the Prime Minister that rather than the trickle down he is now attempting to move towards the method of the bypass operation. In this bypass operation, in the context of bypass operation, he gave an example that sanctions to cocacola or others is only twenty per cent: eighty per cent of the sanctions are in other spheres. But that again really Sir, begs the question. We find that in the policy-making there continues to be, as far as we are concerned, a lack of direction and in policy implementation there continues to be inefficiency and corruption of such pervasive kind that it is really very difficult to find the equal of. Why did we cite the examples of corruption? It is not because it delights us. Unless you address yourself to the cancer of corruption, the management of economic change will not take place. And it is in that context that we cited just two examples of the banking scandal and of Bofors. I will not repeat nor indeed comment on what the honourable the Prime Minister has said about

the management of change or about Bofors.

Sir, I am mindful of the time. I am also mindful of the mood of the House. I shall not tax the patience of the House. I am left unhappy. I am left dissatisfied: My apprehensions are alive. Then, I submit that in a nation's life the situations arrive, over and above over archingly beyond the limited passions of the day. It was my expectation that the honourable the Prime Minister will clear the air after three days of impassioned debate and will provide the necessary direction that this nation really deserves.

I am afraid he has failed us, he has failed us in finding answers to this debate, which is really an articulation to the sense of drift, to the sense of uncertainty that pervades the nation, the sense of not knowing what is going to happen tomorrow. It is for the Government to lead. We will of course continue to do for the nation that which we find necessary and that which we judge to be correct.

I leave a thought, Sir. There is a disharmony between a mere winning of a vote of confidence and a restoration of a sense of confidence that is the real challenge that faces the nation. You might well win this vote of confidence...*(Interruptions)* You might well win this. But I do not know if in winning the vote, you would have restored a sense of confidence that this nation really deserves.

It is what lies at the root of our moving this Motion of No-Confidence: it is, of course, to caution you, to warn you that mere winning of votes will not suffice. What this nation deserves or this nation merits and what is your incumbent responsibility is to restore to this nation and to its people a sense of confidence. That lies at the root of the Motion which I beg, with your permission, to move because I continue to hold and, therefore, I appeal to all my friends and colleagues in this House to please move and vote that this

House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to thank all the Members of their co-operation. Now, it is exactly 3.30 P.M. May be four or five minutes are required, which we will give to this Business and that time will be available for Private Members Business.

I shall now put the Motion moved by Shri Jaswant Singh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

Let the Lobbies be cleared —

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Ayes' have it. We want Division.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

The Lok Sabha Divided

5.38 hrs.

Division No. 2

AYES

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Anjalose, Shri Thayil John

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Bala, Dr. Asim

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C

Baliyan, Shri N.K.

Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya

Barman, Shri Palas

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Berwa, Shri Ram Narain

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Chauhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh

571	<i>Motion No-confidence</i>	JULY 17, 1992	<i>in the council of Ministers</i>	572
	Chhotey Lal, Shri		Girija Devi, Shrimati	
	Chikhliya, Shrimati Bhavna		Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji	
	Choudhury, Shri Ram Tahal		Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela	
	Chodhary, Shri Lokanath		Gupta, Shri Indrajit	
	Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,		Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal	
	Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj		Jai Prakash, Shri	
	Das, Shri Anadi Charan		Jaswant Singh, Shri	
	Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath		Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan	
	Das, Shri Jitendra Nath		Jena, Shri Srikanta	
	Datta, Shri Amal		Jeswani, Dr. K.D.	
	Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai		Jha, Shri Bhogendra	
	Dharmabhiksham, Shri		Joshi, Shri Anna	
	Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra		Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal	
	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra		Kalka Das, Shri	
	Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh		Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal	
	Dubey, Shrimati Saroj		Kanodia, Shri Mahesh	
	Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf		Kanshi Ram, Shri	
	Fernandes, Shri George		Kapse, Shri Ram	
	Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik		Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh	
	Gangwar, Dr. P.R.		Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal	
	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar		Katiyar, Shri Vinay	
	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela		Kesri Lal, Shri	
	Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao		Khan, Shri Sukhendu	
	Giri, Shri Sudhir		Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand	

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan
Chandra

Khanoria, Major D.D.

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Koli, Shri Ganga Ram

Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Kunjee Lal, Shri

Kusmaria, Shri Ramkrishna

Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Mahendra Kumari, Shrimati

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Manjay Lal, Shri

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Misra, Shri Janardan

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Munda, Shri Kariya

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.

Naik, Shri Ram

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Pal, Shri Rupehand

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Passi, Shri Balraj

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Patel, Shri Brishin

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Pathak, Shri Harin

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Prakash, Shri Shashi

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Roshan Lal, Shri

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Sakshiji, Dr.

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus

Rai, Shri Lal Babu

Sanghani, Shri Dileep Bhai

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Saraswati, Shri Yoganand

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau

Rai, Shri Ram Nihor

Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje

Raj Narain, Shri

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan

Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Rajesh Kumar, Shri

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Ram Awadh, Shri

Sharma, Shri Jeewan

Ram Badan, Shri

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar

Ram Singh, Shri

Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Ramdew Ram, Shri

Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Ray, Shri Rabi

Singh, Dr. Chattrapal

Singh, Shri Devi Bux	Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.
Singh, Shri Mohan	Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Singh, Shri Pratap	Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao
Singh, Shri Rajveer	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad	Varma, Shri Ratilal
Singh, Shri Rampal	Vekara, Shri Shivlal Nagjibhai
Singh, Shri Satya Deo	Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Singh, Shri Surya Narayan	Verma, Prof. Rita
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap	Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
Sur, Shri Monoranjan	Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra
Swami, Shri Chinmayanand	Verma, Shri Upendra Nath
Swami, Shri Sureshanand	Virendra Singh, Shri
Syed Shahabuddin, Shri	Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
Tandel, Shri D.J.	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Tej Narayan Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh
Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji	Yaday, Shri Ram Saran
Tirkey, Shri Pius	Yadav, Dr. S.P.
Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran	Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar
Topiwala, Shrimati Dipika H.	Zainal Abedin, Shri
Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore	NOES
Trivedi, Shri Arvind	Adaikalaraj, Shri L.
Uma Bharti, Kumari	Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajit Singh, Shri

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Anthony, Shri Frank

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanvs Kodu

Ayub Khan, Shri

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Buta Singh, Shri

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chaure, Shri Babu Hari

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Deka, Shri Probin

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Dennis, Shri N.

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Deora, Shri Murli

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Harchand Singh, Shri

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Devarajan, Shri B.

Imchalemba, Shri

Devi, Shnmati Bibhu Kumari

Inder Jit, Shri

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Islam, Shri Nurul

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Dutt, Shri Sunil

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadamour

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Farook, Shri M.O.H

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Jhikram Shri Mohanlal

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.

Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala

Kamal Nath, Shri

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram	Manphool Singh, Shri
Kamson, Prof. M.	Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.
Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham	Masood, Shri Rasheed
Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari	Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.
Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy	Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Meena, Shri Bheru Lal
Kewal Singh, Shri	Meghe, Shri Datta
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Mirdha, Shri Natnu Ram
Khursheed, Shri Salman	Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Krishan Kumar, Shri S.	Muralee Dharan, Shri K.
Krishnaswamy, Shri M.	Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji	Murugesan, Dr. N.
Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Kuli, Shri Balin	Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh
Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan	Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.	Naikar, Shri D.K.
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Nandi, Shri Yellaiah
Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	Narayanan, Shri K.R.
Made Gowda, Shri G.	Narayanan, Shri P.G.
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba
Mallikarjun, Shri	Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra
Mallu, Dr. R.	Netam, Shri Arvind
Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao	Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Padma, Shri Dr. (Shrimati)

Poosapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Prabhu, Shri R.

Pandian, Shri D.

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Pradhani, Shri K.

Panja, Shri Ajit

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Patel, Shri Pratul

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Dcorao

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Ramasamy, Shri Naidu

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Ramachandran, Shri Mulappally

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chaudra

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Rao Ram Singh, Col.

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruuti

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

Rathva, Shri N.J.

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Silvera, Dr. C.

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Singh, Shri Arjun

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama

Singh, Shri Motilal

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar

Singh, Shri S.B.

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Sreenivaasan, Shri C.

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Subba, Shri Thota

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Sukh Ram, Shri

Selja, Kuman

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Williams, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) R.G.

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Tara Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh

Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*
the result of the division is:

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Ayes: 215

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Noes. 267

Thungon, Shri P.K.

The Motion was negatived.

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up
the Private Members' Business

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

15.40 hrs.

Umbrey, Shri Lacta

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Eleventh Report

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

[Translation]

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA (Bil-
haur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

" That this House do agree with
the Eleventh Report of the Com-
mittee on Private Members' Bills
and Resolutions presented to the
House on the 15th July 1992"

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

*The following members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Dr. Jayanta Ronspi, Shri Charan Jeet Yadav, Shri Sings Narayan Yadav, Dr. G.L. Kananyaji, Sarvashri Shiv Sharan Singh, Mumtaz Ansari, Arjun Singh Yadav, Laxmi Narain Tripathi, Gaya Prasad Kori and Dr. Faiyazal Azami.

NOES: Sarvasnri M. Bagg Reddy B.M. Mujahid, Shri Mrutyunjaya Nayak, Thalasiah Vanachayar and Rajesh Khanna.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th July, 1992".

The motion was adopted

15.42 hrs.

RESOLUTOIN *RE* COMPENSATION TO
VICTIMS OF BHOPAL GAS DISASTER-
CONTD.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gopi Nath Gajapati, not here. Is there any other hon. Member who wants to speak on this Resolution?

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you do not allow us to speak. You never do so.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a little too much.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: You get displeased with me, kindly do not do so.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you will also speak.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. The day before yesterday, I raised a question on Myanmar that the Burmese army is infiltrating into our territory in Mizoram and attacking the people of India. Replying to this question the hon. Minister had said that he

would make a statement tomorrow. But the reply is yet to be given.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The statement has come to me. He has sought time and I have given time.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Now will it be made on Monday?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: May be it will be made today evening itself, after the day's business.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, may I say a word about Bhopal gas tragedy?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I was very much distressed to read a press report of the Judgement of the Supreme Court a couple of days ago, where it is being alleged that the present scheme of interim relief which is being provided or given to the victims of this gas disaster, the final compensation and all that, is still to be computed and when it will be paid, nobody knows. But earlier the court and said that interim relief at the rate of Rs. 200 per month—just imagine, in these days—should be provided to each one of the victims who have applied for relief. And according to the court, out of five lakhs of people who have been identified for this purpose, one lakh have been left out of the scheme. The Division Bench of the Supreme Court comprising Mr. Justice Venkat-achallaiah and Mr. Justice Anand made an observation and asked the Union Government of India on what basis the Government is denying this interim relief to one lakh of victims out of the five lakhs who are entitled

to get. Here I quote what Mr. Venkatachallaiah said:

"There appears to be no logic in this. In fact it seems to be a case of inverse logic as the rich are being paid the interim relief of Rs.200 while the poor were not being paid. Even those who have not filed compensation claims appear to be paid the relief".

I quote again from the newspaper report as follows:-

"Mr. Justice Venkatachallaiah wanted to know whether the 1,00,000 victims who had been left out of the interim scheme had filed their claims for compensation."

Of course, they had filed their claims.

.....Mr. Reddy pointed out that the Union of India had no independent sources of information and had to rely on the State Government".

This is the state of affairs. After so many years — in December 1984 this catastrophe took place and this is 1992. After eight years the victims of this disaster who have now been sanctioned that interim relief of Rs.200 per month, out of them, according to the Supreme Court, one lakh of people have been excluded, they are not getting this interim relief and the court has asked the Government to see to it that this is remedied immediately. So, I wanted to bring the attention of this House to the kind of callousness and insensitivity which has overcome the authorities in this country. That same month of December 1984 we had the unfortunate riots in Delhi and some other places where a large number of Sikhs were made the victims and on many occasions in this House the question has been raised and it is a fact that none of the culprits who were responsible for those riots, has been brought to justice, nobody has been punished and so on. In the same month we had this Bhopal gas disaster. One type of callousness is exhibited in the attitude shown towards the victims of those riots and another type of attitude towards the victims of this Bhopal gas disaster,

who are not, after eight years, getting even this amount of Rs.200 per month — miserable pittance of interim relief. I do not wish to say anything about the fact that earlier the court had also fixed the criminal culpability of these multinational companies and had said that the Chairman Mr. Warren Anderson, who lives in the U.S.A should be brought here to stand trial before the Indian courts.

It is a criminal offence committed by this company, Union Carbide. Nothing has been done about that. Mr. Warren Anderson, left to himself, will never come back here. I do not know whether the Government of India has got any power under Extradition Treaties to get him back here. But, nothing is said any further about this matter. The Government is silent on it and if this culpable responsibility of the multi-national company is not put on trial and not adequately punished — many people here have expressed the apprehension that a large number of multinational companies are likely to come to our country now under our new economic policy — we have no foolproof arrangement against their industrial practices which they may not indulge in their own parent countries, but which they indulge in, these developing countries, because they do not care for safety regulations at all. That is what had happened in Bhopal. Therefore, I wish to say that this is a very deplorable state of affairs and the Government of India should take more serious note of it and should see to it that all the victims get adequate interim relief and compensation and also that the Chairman of this company, which company has been held to be guilty of a sort of a mass genocide, who is to stand trial here before the Indian Courts which have jurisdiction in this matter and which have asked that he should be brought here for trial, should be punished. The Government should tell us at the earliest occasion what they propose to do in this matter and whether Mr. Anderson can be extradited from the United States of America or not.

Sir, we are not going to let this matter rest and on every suitable occasion, the matter will be raised. It is something which is

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

on the conscience of this country. Such a big industrial disaster has not taken place before in any other country. The whole world recognized this fact that this Bhopal gas disaster was something unprecedented, but we have forgotten about this, we have forgotten about these helpless victims, the overwhelming majority of whom are such poor people. Therefore, I take this occasion to impress upon the Government the need to take action in this matter and to see that they are prepared to do justice to the victims as well as to see to it that those who are guilty and who are facing criminal charges are put on trial speedily and are punished.

15.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER - *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this time such an event is being discussed as has created a commotion throughout the world and made it realise as to what can the multi-national companies do, not in their own countries, but in other countries like India and how do they disown their responsibility after an accident. This is the glaring example of it. No other incident is as serious as this when the Chairman of the Union Carbide Company left India. There is also a talk about the Chairman, Shri Anderson that he was asked to leave the country but I do not want to go into that issue. After he left India, this issue became all the more serious and this tragic table of this accident will be remembered for a long period.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this incident took place on December 3, 1984. It was my goodluck or badluck that I escaped. It was my badluck that I was in Bhopal on that day, and it was my goodluck that I escaped unhurt. This accident occurred at night. The atmosphere was calm, but as soon as the night passed, there was uproar all around. A polluted atmosphere spread and stampede ensued.

People could not guess what was happening there. A very difficult situation emerged there. Hundreds of people died. Hundreds of people lost their eye-sight. Those who survived, fell victim to many eye diseases and some became handicapped.

Some others fell victim to other sorts of diseases from which they are still suffering.

Investigation started. In the beginning no assistance was made available. Even the State Government did not display its promptness which it ought to have displayed. Probably it had some expectations from the Centre. But when the situation began to deteriorate further, when adversities increased and when some sort of mass agitation started, people visited various places to find out as to how many people were affected by this tragedy. Thereafter it came to light that more than seven lakh people were affected. The number of wards, which were declared affected at that time, was 36. But the Madhya Pradesh Government says that merely giving the amount of aid to only 36 wards will not serve the purpose and aid should be given to all the 57 wards because victims are scattered here and there.

In the beginning, an interim relief of Rs. 200 per month was sanctioned, and probably they might have taken this aid as final. The State Government was entrusted with the job of identifying the number of victims and apprising the Government of India of it. The State Government estimated the number of beneficiaries and the Government of India was made aware of it. In this connection the judgement of the Supreme Court also came two days back that in addition to the number of beneficiaries which have been identified for providing them the amount of aid, there are more than one lakh people left even now who deserve this amount of aid. They should also be given the amount of aid. Efforts are being made since January, 1991 by the Madhya Pradesh Government and especially by the Ministry of Petro-Chemical to assist the State Government and make adequate aid available. But till now it has not been decided to provide aid to the people of

all the 57 wards. It is yet to be ensured. The Gas Relief Rehabilitation Commissioner too has admitted the fact that the interim relief should be provided to all. In this connection, a Bill was presented here which is likely to be taken up for consideration here. Further detailed discussion will be held on that day.

I would like to submit here that the proper medical treatment is not being given to people there. The patients who need aid in time are not getting it. Medical equipment are almost useless. From this point of view some demands have been submitted by the Madya Pradesh Government, the Government should consider those demands. Either in this connection or in connection with the Bhopal Gas tragedy, I would like to submit that although the action to process claims of compensation began from February 3, 1992, yet the process is so slow that it is difficult to say as to by what time 5 or 6 lakh claims will be processed. Therefore, if Additional Assistants are required for the commissioner, they should be posted and those claims should be processed as early as possible.

The Bhopal gas tragedy is a disaster and for processing claims, certain guidelines were determined under the Processing of Claims Act, 1985. But they are so incomplete that the Madhya Pradesh Government has said about them that it cannot decide each and every thing on the basis of these guidelines. The guidelines should be clarified further and if necessary their scope should be broadened.

16.00 hrs.

The State Government has requested that Central Government to further revise the guidelines, which they have considered necessary, so that there may not be any obstacle to processing of these claims. The Government of India has not yet decided as to what should be the accounting procedure. Final decision is yet to be made in this connection. I would like to point out that in its order of October 3, 1991 the Supreme Court has instructed that an Insurance Scheme

should be worked out for such people who do not seem to be gas victims at present, but are likely to be gas victims in future and who may possibly die. The benefit of this insurance scheme should be given to all those persons who have been identified. I am sorry to say that they have not been identified. The judgement of the Supreme Court is meant for the people who did not fall victims to gas leakage instantaneously but who have begun to fall victim with the passage of time. That judgement should be complied with. But till now it has not been complied with properly. The Supreme Court has issued another order that the children the widows, the uneducated persons or the semi-educated persons who are affected by this gas tragedy, should be given compensation amount regularly which might become an interim amount or a part of the entire amount. From this point of view, the Government of India should accept certain scheme of the Unit Trust of India and add some amount to it so that the beneficiaries might get the benefit definitely and regularly. This will help them overcome their future hardships.

In this regard I want to submit only this much that the recent judgement of the Supreme Court and the previous judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on the 3rd October, 1991, and the orders passed from time to time and the Repudiation of claims Act 1985 are not being followed properly. The procedure for the immediate disposal of the claims should be activated. Thousands of victims are still living here and there or in the jhuggis. There is no proper residential arrangements for them.

As I have already stated in the beginning that there is no medical facility available to them. Attention should be paid towards all these things. I have already submitted that a Bill is to be introduced by the Government of India in this regard and I will express some of my views at that time. At present I would like to say only this much that these victims of the remaining wards apart from these 36 wards should also be given compensation. Those who have not been identified as the victims of the gas tragedy should be identi-

[Sh. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

fied immediately to save them from the imminent crisis.

With these words, I support this Motion. I firmly submit that the then Chairman of the Union Carbide, who was responsible for this havoc, as not done his duty properly. He threw lakhs of people in danger and did not carry out his duty. Keeping all these things in view a stern action should be taken against him immediately.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, To some extent, I support the resolution moved by the hon. Satyagopal Mishra. It is really a matter of great concern that the amount of compensation has been fixed but it has not been paid as yet due to lack of adequate arrangements in this regard. The Supreme Court had clearly directed to pay it by February, 1992 positively. In view of the enormosity of this tragedy and the large number of victims, it can be agreed that the work is not so smooth. But it has been observed during the last few years, the State Government has not shown such promptness in dealing with these cases as should have been shown by it.

Medical categorisation has been talked about. In fact, Medical Categorisation has not at all been done in real sense. For unknown reasons just after that tragedy, the officers of our Health Deptt. were involved in this controversy as to what would be the antidote of the diseases arising out of the gas tragedy from time to time and due to this controversy, the medical categorization was not done with such promptness as it should have been done. As a result of it, if you fix the amount of compensation on the basis of the medical categorisation which is done after a long, it will create a lot of problems and will also create a widespread resentment.

The previous Government had decided to pay a monthly amount of Rs.200/- to every person who had given his claim and that amount is still continued and will remain

continued upto April 1993. It is available to all the persons living in all the 56 wards of Bhopal whether the gas reached in any of the above wards or not. It appears that you are going to initiate the process of the payment of compensation after April 1993.

I have a strong objection to the guidelines, set by you. Last time I had asked the hon. Minister if he had taken the consent of the Ministers of the Madhya Pradesh Government and the Ministers of the Central Government while fixing the guidelines and if so, I am sorry to state that we could not take proper caution while fixing the guidelines to that extent as we should have taken. The Ministers of the Madhya Pradesh Government who were present in this committee had unnecessarily tried whether knowingly and unknowingly to give it a political dimension. The guidelines were prepared in April, but these guidelines were released in June or July in a press conference in Bhopal and all the blame the tradition of the Madhya Pradesh Government to blame the Central Government in all the cases as if they are very innocent persons. I had clearly asked the hon. Minister whether he had taken the consent of the hon. Minister of Madhya Pradesh Government or not while framing the guidelines? He told me clearly that he had asked and the guidelines had been framed with their consent. Then, we had requested you whether the Government of Madya Pradesh has raised any objection in writing in this regard. Your reply was in negative. It is very sad that our friends do not hesitate to politicking over such a sensitive issue. These guidelines are inadequate and God only knows the basis on which these are framed — and on whose consent these are framed. The kith and kin of the deceased will be given one to three lakh rupees while the gas affected people will be given four lakh rupees. There are no guidelines in respect of the claims which have been submitted. There are certain cases of claims that pertain to ruination of business. Bhopal was uprooted and the people ran away from Bhopal. There is no criteria fixed for these cases in the present guidelines. Some people claimed that it had affected their brains for

which they must be compensated. There is no guideline about it also. There are number of gas affected persons who were not the residents of Bhopal, but who had either come to attend the marriages or those who were the general passengers at the railway stations. These persons have neither got any compensation nor they are getting any claim which they should have got. They have neither got primary compensation of 1500 rupees nor they are getting monthly compensation of 200 rupees which they should have got. There were thousands of such people who had come to attend marriages there on that day or had come to Bhopal in connection with their duties, they were the passengers at the railway stations. The railway station area was worst affected. The administration has not yet paid any attention to their claims. The point is that the medical categorisation is not yet complete, you do not have the full record, then, how the compensation will be fixed. If you go for the hearing of each case and take decision on merits, it is sure that the compensation will never be distributed irrespective of number of courts to be set up for this purpose. You have set up courts in each ward while there was no need at all for setting up these courts in all the wards. In one ward the cases are in large number while in the other area perhaps there is no such case, then what is the need of setting up a Court in that area. The Courts should have been set up in view of the number of compensation claims, while you have taken the geographical area into consideration for setting up the courts. Suppose, if you say that the interim relief has been distributed in all the 56 wards and now it will be distributed only in 36 wards, will the people accept it and tolerate it? So later on, the question of the recovery of 200 rupees per month, which is being given for the last two years will come up. Apart from it you will have to decide that the interim relief should go to the remaining twenty wards excluding 36 wards and will you recover the whole amount from those persons, who are getting a monthly amount of Rs. 200/- for the last two years or will you deduct this amount from the final payment of claims, which will be distributed in 36 wards? You have yet not

framed any guidelines regarding that also.

I am sorry to say that I don't have any hesitation in saying that the seriousness and the promptness which the Government should have shown, has not been shown in dealing with this tragedy. It is immaterial as to which party was in power. The slackness of the Government in dealing with these cases caused undue delay in payment of compensation. Some people criticise the orders of the Supreme Court but I consider it a practical decision. Had this case continued and the victims of the Bhopal Gas tragedy had continued to die then what would have been the use of it. It was a practical decision, they fixed a particular amount and after fixing it, they asked you to distribute it. Now there are two points more arising out the decision of the Supreme Court regarding compensation. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya ji had raised a relevant question on that day. She had rightly stated that after devaluation the recipient of the compensation are getting less amount and they are getting only 60 per cent of the amount, if we calculate it in terms of dollar and its benefit will go to the Central Government because whatever dollars are deposited with the Central Government, after devaluation, their value will be more in terms of rupees. That is why the compensation should be paid on the basis of dollars as per the judgement delivered at that time.

Secondly, what are you doing with the interest which you are getting? Suppose the compensation is fixed at rupees one lakh and it is fixed today but it will be paid after a certain period. So will you pay the interest on one lakh rupees from the day of its fixation. You will have to take decision in this matter also. If the Central Government keeps the interest or if the R.B.I. or any other bank gets benefit of it and it does not go to the victims then it will be a total injustice with them. You will have to think over it also.

Therefore, my submission to you is that the guidelines should be reviewed, should be reconsidered and the guidelines, which you have fixed should be more specified. If

[Sh. Digvijaya Singh]

someone has passed away in a family so will you give one lakh or three lakhs rupees to his relative, how will you make a discrimination among them, because as per guidelines the deceased person should get this amount; then to whom you will pay this amount. Similarly, will you give it to the rich or the poor?

What would be its procedure? What would be its criteria? What would be the basis of giving compensation to Children, old people and earning hands? What are the guidelines followed by the Government? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as compensation is concerned, I regret to say whether it is our State Government or Central Government or Government officials or Claims Commissioners that due compensation has not been given to them. Owing to it, there is a great discontentment among the people of Bhopal city. Therefore, review your guidelines at the earliest and send your team again there are initiate negotiations. Go to Bhopal and ask the citizens of Bhopal about their problems. Then instead of dealing individual cases, the Government should fix the norms. If it is proved that a man died yesterday, his compensation should be fixed. Flat rate should be fixed for all identical cases of serious injuries after doing medical categorisation, Government will have to give compensation to them.

Now the decision taken by you in respect of 36 wards out of 56 wards will not be accepted. If you try to rectify your earlier mistake that will not be accepted. It will cause a wide spread reaction. That is why, the Government will have to pay compensation in all the 56 wards immediately. When you take a decision to this effect only then you will be able to solve the problem. So far as the other aspect of the resolution is concerned, stringent action should be taken against Mr. Anderson, Chairman, Union Carbide. We have to hold him responsible criminally.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA

(Mandsaur): He was forced to flee.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Nobody forced him to flee. Action was taken against him keeping in view the legal position at that time. Thus, it is wrong to say that the Government forced him or gave him an opportunity to flee. Alongwith the Chairman you are not saying anything about the management, whose carelessness has caused this tragedy. It is all right that moral responsibility of the incident lies with the owner of the company. But I would like to say something about those officials who were present there and were supposed to be careful. I know that even after leakage, nobody knew as to which gas was leaking. Neither Collector knew it nor Commissioner and I.G. knew it. Even the Manager of Union Carbide was somewhere busy in a party. When he was informed of it he said that nothing was serious and went to his house to sleep. Are they not answerable? Why do we not say anything against them? We have to fix the criminal responsibility and take stringent action against the management and supervisors.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the last I would like draw the attention towards those people who are still suffering from the diseases caused by the leakage of this gas. The Central Government as well as the Government of Madhya Pradesh opened hospitals and equipped them with latest testing machines. But these machines are not being used. You kindly find out only this much as to how many machines out of those imported from abroad or out of those received in gifts from other countries are being used.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: More than half number of machines are lying idle.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: If these are lying idle, put them to use. You have never talked to the Minister of Health in this regard.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: I have discussed it with Shri Babu Lal Gaur.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: He is the

incharge of the affairs. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the responsibility of the hon. Minister to make arrangements to provide compensation to the people. The destiny of the people affected by this tragedy is in your hands. I invite you to visit Bhopal and talk to the people and see for yourself as to which agony they are passing through. You visit the hospital there, you will find that these people are leading a miserable life. Houses were constructed for them. But it is again a matter of inquiry as to how the houses were allotted. In allotment nepotism and partiality was made. But the genuine sufferers and homeless persons were not allotted houses.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
People are still homeless.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yes, people are still homeless. That is why, I would like to request you to pay more attention to it as the matter is very serious. It would be better if Shri Chinta Mohanji you take initiative as early as possible. Shri Narasimha Rao has entrusted a great responsibility to you and if you discharge this responsibility properly it would be of a great help to those thousand of families who are really facing hardships and confronting with many problems. Although much work has been done to remove the ill effects of this gas on next generation and children yet a lot more is to be done in this regard. There has also been psychological affect on the victims of the gas and they are suffering from depression. Many men and women have been under depression. A special attention will have to be paid to them. In the last, I would like to urge upon the Government not to put off your action on it anymore. Review your guidelines. You should visit Bhopal and talk with the representatives of victims. You should start disbursing compensation in lumpsum to the categories/groups made by you. If you start disbursing on individual basis, you will never succeed. This is my submission.

I am hopeful that you will pay a special attention to it and include all the 56 wards for the purpose of granting compensation. Start disbursing compensation immediately. Pay

special attention to the people who were not the residents of Bhopal but had belonged to nearby areas. They have not been given a single paise as compensation till today. They have medical reports and death certificates. But they have not been heard of at any level so far I wanted to say all these things. I have no objection in supporting the resolution brought before the House. In the last, I would like to thank you for giving me time to participate in the discussion

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain):
Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the tragedy is still haunting the people there. Today also we are discussing the tragedy that had occurred eight year back. Because every tragedy or accident has its effects even after long time of its occurrence which reminds us of our responsibility. The way we are discharging our responsibility, it indicates as to how precious we consider a human life. Life and death are in the hands of nature. But it is our responsibility to help as early as possible the victims of tragedy.

Government's replies are very routine. They generally say that Government is taking action. Government is well prepared to face the situation. But still the people are in distress. The number of people would be 5 lakh. O.K. efforts were started to provide relief to 5 lakh victims. Now the number has been increased to 6 lakh and 2 thousand. What are the reasons of not including them? The Supreme Court has directed to provide relief to all the people. But the relief money is only Rs. 200/-. What a mockery it is! There is nobody to care the injured people. Due to the ill-effects of gas, lungs have been damaged and it has become difficult for such persons to do hard work. They have become unable to do any hard work. I know most of the families have been displaced. But there is nothing wrong in providing relief to such a large number of people and in paying compensation to the families of deceased persons. It was explained just now that there was a difference in one death and the other. As some will get Rs. 2 lakh and others Rs. 3 lakhs. Is there any difference between the two deaths? There is no reason to distin-

[Sh. Satynarayan Jatiya]

guish between the two deaths. One who is died, is died. We should not categorise them in poor or rich. Will it not tantamount to corruption? If we provide Rs. 2 lakh for one death and Rs. 3 lakh to another. The person who are sourceful will get Rs. 3 lakh and Rs. 2 lakh will be given to those who are not sourceful. We will be giving a chance to indulge into corruption even after their death. Fix the amount of compensation to be given to the persons who had suffered injuries.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Compensation is fixed by taking into consideration the age and the earning capacity of the deceased.

SHRISATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Nowadays a discrimination is made in the death of men. A particular amount of money is paid as compensation in case of death by road accident and in case of rail accident it is different and those who die in air crash are given still more. What does it mean? Such discrimination, between man and a man on physical plane is not good. Discrimination is being made in the death of men, there should, however, be no discrimination. If a few lakh rupees are to be given to the family of deceased, it may be given. A fixed amount should, however, be given to the next of kin of the deceased, there is no scope for corruption. There should not be wastage of time on hearings. The process should be such that it does not involve 2-4 years at all. Suppose it takes a period of eight years on hearings etc. will the party remain alive for such a long period? But where is the guarantee that the report can be ready even after the eight years of the tragedy. More the delay more the injustice. Some sort of relief should be fixed and if there is no decision on the limit of amount should be fixed and if there is no decision on the limit, it may be extended. People of 56 wards are affected. Those who have claimed compensation have got acceptance and those who have not forwarded their claim are being denied. There should be a clear directive regarding this.

The present matter has really become a subject of hot discussions among the people. There is a need of reconsidering the difference and the gap that is being created within it. There should be an adequate directive, if it is given further dimensions and if any gap is maintained it will only give rise to corruptions. All these points should be taken into consideration for wiping out corruptions. There has been no directive as to how the payment will be made. Will the payment be made through the Bank or by the Treasury or it has to be made directly by the Government. It should be made clear as to what would be the mode of payment if the belief amount is received. More than 2850 people have been killed and two thousand men have been traced. There can be a quick disposal of the claims of the deceased and they should be given the amount of compensation. There should be no delay in this. There should be no delay in anything that is true and which has been documented and proved on the basis of documents. It was just now said that some men were travelling by train and the factory is set up near the railway track and the train goes towards Belaghar that way and from there it goes to Bhopal. The factory is situated between Belaghar and Bhopal. The gas leakage has affected the travellers and the employees. Most of the railway employees are in trouble and are suffering from disease because they never got any opportunity to be heard. The railway employees who might be travelling and the station staff should get an opportunity of hearing. It is import and to provide relief to ward No. 56. There should no discrimination in the distribution of relief. It means that you are following the saying charity begins at home. If this is the state of affair the democracy will not survive. On the one hand we talk of democracy, on the other we talk of facts while on yet another occasion we talk of establishing a machinery of justice. If justice is mechanical how will the democracy survive? It should seem that we are doing justice, there should be no injustice to anyone. Keeping in view this law of providence justice should be meted out to the person who deserves it.

It has just now been reported that even the directions issued in respect of compensation have some defects and it is yet to be known whether the Government has sent its protest or not. Our colleague was telling that the government has sent protest. When the Government has protested and when the faults are discernible, what is then the problem in accepting that by correcting them? Our suggestions have been sent by the government of Madhya Pradesh and the information sent by it is that it is being said for the past 6 months that 1 lakh and 2 thousand people are to share the relief amount and money is needed for that; but it is a fact that the funds are not being made available. Whatever information I have received on the basis of the facts furnished by the State Government there are 6 lakh and 2 thousand citizens in the 36 wards. The target of 5 lakh accounts has been reached by 15.6.1991. One lakh and 2 thousand people are eligible for getting the interim amount. Rehabilitation amount has not been made available by the Administration to the victims. The State Government has been trying since January 1991 on all levels to get the amount from the Government of India. There is no question of denying the constant pursuance. So this amount should be given as there is the decision of the Supreme Court. I would request the hon. Minister in this regard that there should a full arrangement of providing relief amount to one lakh people who are saved by passing an immediate order. It should be so arranged that the inhabitants of the 56 wards get full amount.

A scheme is being worked out in which the Ministry has made a long term plan for relief and rehabilitation. Have you worked out any action plan for carrying out the scheme prepared by the Ministry and to assess as to what amount is to be spent every year and also to assess other things. Has the Government put a clear picture before the public of what it is going to do through relief and rehabilitation scheme and has the Government made it clear that it would act to fulfil the aim of providing relief, rehabilitation and the amount of compensation.

What I am stating here and what causes concern to the hon. Member and what ultimately necessitated to bring forward this Bill, agreeing with all these points, I would like to request the hon. Minister through you that relief should be provided to the people without any further delay and without neglecting the issue. I hope that those who have so far been waiting for relief will not have to wait for the same any longer.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): Mr. Deputy Speaker, my colleague has done the right thing by initiating a discussion on the Bhopal gas tragedy. Many aspects of this gas tragedy have not come to light yet even though such a long period of time has elapsed. There was the Gas tragedy in Bhopal but why did it happen and who is responsible for it and those who were held responsible have been set free. They have gone out from India. They are moving freely without the fear of the law and the Court. Even after being responsible for such a large number of killings they are moving about like other common people. It is important to consider this. This not only a question of Bhopal, but it is a question of all those foreign traders who are coming to India in a large number. The hon. Prime Minister has also said that many more trades are yet to come to India, now the question is whether there is any guarantee that they would provide security to the life and property of the labourers. The tragedy of Bhopal was greater than the one that occurred in Chernobyl. The tragedy has shaken our country as well as other countries. I would, therefore, like to suggest that those hon. Members who have brought forth this proposal should consider all these important issues and the Government should bring a Bill which may impose a condition on all such companies to undertake complete maintenance of these companies whether they are of minerals or of Atomic Energy to safeguard the interests of the labourers. The question now is of considering ways and means to safeguard the interests of the common man. I would like to draw your attention to the serious threat posed by the liberty given to foreign companies under the

[Sh. Kamla Mishra Madhukar]

new policies adopted by the Government. My friend, Shri Digvijaya Singh placed the basic problems before us, but we should not think on the lines that in the Centre we have a Congress Government in Madhya Pradesh, we have a B.J.P. Government, and, therefore, only the Communist, Congress and Janata Dal Members should raise the Bhopal issue here. What I mean to say is that the victims are not being provided with all requisite facilities and whatever is being provided, is inadequate. Their housing, educational and health problems are not being solved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most important thing is that despite the passage of so much time, the problems of the Bhopal tragedy victims remains to be solved. My good old friends Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandeya and Shri Satya Narain Jatiya have also raised this question many times and I am in complete agreement with them. If the Union Government and the State Government start passing the buck to each other, the problems can't be solved. Therefore, it is my suggestion that we should not neglect these problems in the name of Centre or States, because human tragedies should not be a matter of dispute on the grounds that it is the Tamil Nadu Government's headache or that of the Bihar Government. If a bridge is to be built in Bihar or a power station set up, we should not adopt the approach that just because the Congress party is not ruling the State, the plan should be postponed. Therefore, it is my humble suggestion that we should rise above petty party politics and consider the issue in its entirety, so that the problems faced by the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy, whole numbers have risen to a whopping five lakh, are solved. Instead of blaming each other and ignoring the problems, we should sit together, formulate a time bound programme and take action.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is my humble suggestion to you that you should bring this matter to the notice of both the Union Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government. I would certainly like to add here that

the Supreme Court has done a commendable job but, as the hon. Member correctly observed, we should give a rethinking to compensation amount. As the rupee has been devalued and the prices have gone up, the compensation amount looks meagre. Therefore, we should not be adamant about it, rather, we should revise it as otherwise a lot of harm may be done. We should consider the vale of human life in terms of inflation and the devaluation because many families have been ruined and find themselves in dive straits. Attention should be paid to these aspects. Therefore, it is my suggestion that the Government should pay attention to the points raised by hon. Members belonging to the B.J.P. as well as my young friend, Shri Digvijay Singh with regard to the safety aspects in the industrial units, which would be set up in future. The Centre should comprehensively consider the problems of people working in foreign companies including their safety aspects as human life is at stake because eight such accidents have already occurred. The Government should also bring forward a Comprehensive Bill in this regard which should provide guarantee to the workers. Whenever such a proposal is made, many obstacles are brought to the fore and this affects the Centre as well. I would also like to make an appeal to Pandeyji that the B.J.P. Government in Madhya Pradesh should not make it a party issue and should look it from the viewpoint of human values and human welfare only.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: It is being done on the basis of human values only.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted for this debate was three hours and we have already exhausted the time. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for this debate by half-an-hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time for this debate is extended by another half-

an-hour. Now, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bhopal gas tragedy was the worst industrial accident in world history and the night of 2nd and 3rd December, 1984, when more than 2850 people were killed in sleep in one go and many mothers were left childless, will remain a black day in World History. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Did you not participate in this debate?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Yes, Sir. Still, I have some more points to make.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you have still other points, you may raise them next time. Better luck next time.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, only one point I want to make.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. It is against the rules.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a submission to make. It is my request that the Indian Council of Medical Research has.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Rawat, there is one thing. It is against the norms. Whatever, you wanted to say that have already been said by the other hon. Members.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I would like to ask, so that the hon. Minister may

reply. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want a clarification. The Indian Council of Medical Research has done a lot of research in this regard and has prepared a report on the fall out of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. That report has not been made public so far. Therefore, through you, I would like to get a clarification from the hon. Minister as to why even after eight years, the report has not been made public and why a restriction has been put on it? Alongwith this, I would like to submit that the ill-effects of this gas on the survivors, on pregnant women and on the future generation suggested in this report or in other measures to improve environment should be highlighted to make the masses aware and conscious of the facts. There were many loopholes in that Bill, there was lack of coordination and the Centre and States continue to level allegations against each other. The amount of claims have also gone up from Rs. 715 crore to Rs. 1200 crore. Now, they are also talking about sector 36 and 56. The hon. Minister is requested to expedite the process of introducing the Comprehensive Bill he proposes to bring in this regard, so that all the problems are resolved properly. Thank you.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. We are thankful to the hon. Member for raising a debate on this very important issue, an issue which has engaged the sentiments of the people of this country, the concern of the people of this country; and a tragedy of this magnitude has never taken place in this country.

Now, while demanding adequate and proper compensation for the victims, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the measures that the Government is contemplating to avoid such a tragedy taking place, which has never ensured that an accident cannot take place at all. But, definitely, certain measures can be thought of to see that such kind of accidents are minimised.

Further, if an accident does take place, what will be the mechanism through which

the people will get proper protection? Today, this accident has taken place in Bhopal and a big multinational company is involved. We shall definitely sue them, make them to pay which they are liable to pay. Supposing, it is a company run by our own people; may be this will not be the measure by which we will be able to compensate, in which event, what should be the law that we have to enact or what would be the mechanism; whether it is insurance or from the Government resources, we will be able to compensate to the victims and see that their suffering is kept at the minimum.

Now, we are told that the Bhopal gas victims are being given treatment; some have recovered; may be some are in the process of recovering; may be some will never recover; and this is a human tragedy. We request the hon. Minister to definitely spell out the measures that the Government is contemplating to take to avoid such incidents in future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): I am grateful to Shri Satyagopal Misra for bringing this Resolution on 30th April, 1992. The hon. Members were kind enough to express their views. I am also really thankful to Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya for giving us lot of information about the criminal cases; she has also given many suggestions to the Government. We are also thankful to Dr Laxminarayan Pandeya, Shri Digvijaya Singh and others for their suggestions. Shri Oscar Fernandes has just now expressed his views. He has said that this is the greatest tragedy of this century and the greatest tragedy of this kind. Though it happened in December 1984, the Supreme Court has taken a long time to give its judgement; the Supreme Court had given its judgement in the month of October 1991. After that, the Supreme Court has given four months to the Government to prepare all the guidelines to pay compensation.

Exactly at the end of February we

started the adjudication process. We appointed a Welfare Commissioner, who is a High Court Judge of Madhya Pradesh. From March onwards they started constructing a building. Madhya Pradesh Government was also kind enough to give some buildings for Commissioner's office. They have appointed five Additional Commissioners and 17 Deputy Commissioners. The Government has given a blanket permission to the Commissioner to appoint about thousand people immediately to start the adjudication process. Usually, we go to the UPSC or the Staff Selection Commission and there are so many other processes involved in the recruitment of people. But as a special case the Government has given all blanket permission to Welfare Commissioner to recruit about thousand people to start the adjudication process. Keeping in view the problems of the victims in mind, we have taken certain steps. Members have said about the guidelines. The guidelines which the Government of India had given, were only indicative guidelines. We have given guidelines for releasing some amount for the people with minor injuries. We have also released certain amount for seriously injured people. But it is all for the Welfare Commissioner to decide. This is a judicial process. He will start the adjudication. Director of Claims is already there in Bhopal. He is taking care of the claims to be given to the victims. We have given enough guidelines by saying that this is their judgement to decide, if anybody has received serious injury and so on. Day before yesterday the Prime Minister was kind enough to say that if a Judge feels that instead of giving rupees four lakhs if he wants to give rupees five lakhs, he can do so. He should be sympathetic to those victims. If the Judge feels that he can give rupees five and a half lakhs to the victims, it is for him to decide. We are also trying to bring forward a Bill sometime next week, may be on Monday, for giving all the powers to the Welfare Commissioner. He is the competent authority. He is a person who is going to decide all these compensation claims.

With regard to delay, I would like to submit that since March, we are working

[Dr. Chinta Mohan]

very seriously in this. And you all know, it will take a little time to start a few courts, appointing some people for taking all the infrastructural facilities. They have taken normal time. We are monitoring it and every week we are getting reports from the Welfare Commissioner's Office. I had also sent a team two months ago to study what is exactly happening there.

Regarding compensation amount, I would like to mention here that it is already available with the Reserve Bank. That was done after the Supreme Court's Judgement. The amount is lying with the Reserve Bank for which we are getting interest also. The total amount comes to about Rupees fourteen hundred crore.

Regarding compensation, previously it was decided to give them rupees five lakhs and now day before yesterday the Supreme Court has given a judgement saying that rupees one lakh more may be added. We are also examining it. We are certainly flexible in this case. This is a very big disaster. The Government is very serious about it. Government is very sympathetic to these Bhopal Gas Victims. We want to give big compensation as early as possible. We do not want to delay it. But it is upto the judiciary. If he was an officer of the Department, I could certainly tell him to do it within one year's time. If it is a question of a politician, I can certainly request him to do the needful as early as possible.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): May I ask a question? The question is not only of speeding up the process now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Maliniji, let him complete his speech and afterwards you can ask clarifications.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: All possible measures will be taken to speed up the process and to see that the compensation is given to them as early as possible.

Regarding the medical facilities, I would like to mention here that the Supreme Court had already given its judgement saying that the Union Carbide should come forward and start a five hundred bed hospital.

17.00 hrs.

The Union Government is very keen about it. If they want some more help we are ready to extend our help. The State Government is also very keen to give the land and other facilities required for the hospital which will be a monument in the city of Bhopal. Some sort of super speciality hospital is likely to come up and we are starting it very soon. Some people asked about the ICMR report. I will send the report. It is not a secret document. Immediately, on Monday itself I will send this report to the hon. Member. He can go through it. If he can give any suggestions, we are ready to accept them and consider his views also.

Coming to the team, as suggested by Shri Digvijaya Singh we are ready to send the team. If the people are interested, they can go to Bhopal see the victims and the adjudication process. They can come back and give their views to the Government.

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH: You can also come.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I will definitely accompany.

Shri Oscar Fernandes asked about the measures we are taking to see that such disasters do not take place in future. The Government is taking all possible measures to see that there should not be any such type of accident in future. I assure you that this Government is very much concerned about the victims and we are ready to tackle any type of problems that may come up in Bhopal.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: About the wards, 50 and 36 wards etc., are you taking action?

[Sh. Digvijaya Singh]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: That is all left to the Welfare Commissioner. Those who want to claim more compensation they can go and meet the Director of Claims.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: What about the guidelines?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: They are only indicative guidelines given by the Government of India. It is for him to decide.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Can he go beyond the guidelines?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: He can. It is for him to decide. He can give more also.

With these clarifications, I request Shri Satyagopal Misra to withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) Is the Government pursuing the case or has it given it up?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: The CBI is at present looking after the case. We have advertised about the arrest of Mr. Anderson in *Washington Times* the newspaper in USA and we are trying to attach the properties of the UCI. Through diplomatic channels we are working out to see that Mr. Anderson is traced also. We will see that all possible measures are taken.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I was saying that the question is not just that of speeding up the process now. But the question is clearing the backlog of all these years which has accumulated. In other words, other claims may come later, but of the claims that have already come, you have not been able to clear even half. These are still pending.

I would like to know what measures have been taken to clear this backlog of claims, the claims which are already there, but which have not been processed, which

have not been scrutinised and cases which have not been medically examined. As the hon. Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik had pointed out yesterday, all these pending cases have to be speeded up and for that some special measures will have to be taken. In the cases of cases requiring medical categorisation, action should not be simplified.

Instead of these seven categories have you got any guidelines in respect of all the 15 categories as stated earlier in the scheme? These things have to be immediately decided upon. That is one point or one question that I wanted to ask you. What are the measures you are taking for the clearing of this backlog?

The other question is in regard to the amount. You have referred the amount as Rs. 1400 crores. Initially the amount was Rs. 750 crores. Is this amount of Rs. 1400 crores subsequent to the devaluation? In other words, is it because of the devaluation that Rs. 750 crores is now estimated as Rs. 1400 crores? Does it include the interest that has accrued on the total amount in the last three years? So, in your guidelines when listing the various ranges of damages, you have put these categories in rupee terms like one to three lakhs, four lakhs and so on. This is why in these categories the devaluation is not reflected. It is not charity the victims want. It is the minimum justice they want. If you keep this categorisation in rupee, the devaluation will not be reflected and the necessary appreciation of the damages will not be available.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: About backlog, we will get in touch with the Director of Claims, who is sitting in Bhopal. We will get all the reports from him. We will give him an indication that he should be more sympathetic with the victims. It is already a judicial process. The Welfare Commissioner is there. We are going to give him power if Parliament permits. And it is for him to decide. He will take all possible steps because he is from Bhopal; he was there on that day when this disaster took place and his relatives were involved. He is very much concerned about

that. I had a personal contact with him. I discussed with him and he is very much concerned about the victims of Bhopal gas disaster. We will give him all possible guidelines to him and see that maximum compensation is given to the victims within the infrastructure.

Coming over to this amount of Rs. 1400 crores, this is including the interest accruals....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Is it because of devaluation? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Honourable Minister, Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya will come to your Chamber and discuss with you.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I will go to her and have a talk.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She makes valuable suggestions. That is better.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: How can you put a restriction on the Report of the Indian Council of Medical Research?

[*English*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: On Monday itself, I will send the Indian Council of Medical Research Report.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: It is clear that the Government is providing relief to six lakh people and there are also about 2000 such people, who are in need of immediate relief. Half of the affected people have staked their claims for documentation and the claims of three lakh such people are pending. Even after eight years, this is the condition of three lakh people. Please let us know, if the Government proposes to issue any special guidelines or any special scheme

to dispose off the cases of others at the earliest.

[*English*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, already we have five lakhs people. About one more lakh is left. That we will try to do as early as possible and we will instruct the Director of Claims to take all these claims and put them before the Welfare Commissioner, who is going to decide all these claims. The Government is ready to take any problems of Bhopal gas victims and we will see that justice reaches the victims.

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA (Bhopal): I do not want to say anything at this stage because I have been asked by the Party to participate in the deliberations when the amendment is taken up. But I would like to make one clarification since I have personal knowledge about this incident and what are all happening there, being an M.P. of that area. Under the Act not a single claim has been decided so far. The Courts are to be set up in fifty six wards. All these I will explain when my turn comes next. But just for her clarification, not a single case has been decided. 56 courts are to be constituted and only 17 are there in position. The cases which have reached the final stage are only four thousand. No compensation has been awarded in a single case. So, the courts have to do a lot of work. They have to handle more than six lakh cases because these are the claims which have been filed. So, a lot of work has to be done.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Vermaji, just now, the hon. Minister is answering. If there are any more clarifications, you can ask?

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: I think the appropriate stage for me would be when the Bill comes up next week.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Shri Vermaji, has said about the delay. I have already said that the Supreme Court has given time for four months to start the adjudication process. Within time, we have started the adjudication process, you know it very well. To

[Dr. Chinta Mohan]

start any court, it needs buildings, it needs other infrastructural facilities. Only four months have passed and the process has already started. The court takes time to read the claims and then other judicial process is also involved. Once they are ready, the money is also ready in the Reserve Bank. They are ready to transfer it. We are waiting for the judgement of the Welfare Commissioner. You know very well, the Bill is going to come next week wherein we are going to give all the powers to the Welfare Commissioner. You are in Bhopal and he is in Bhopal. You can get in touch with him. You can advise him. If there is any problem, we are ready to intervene at any stage. Everything is in your hand.

With these words, I request Shri Satyagopal Misra to withdraw his legislation.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this Debate. All of them have given valuable suggestions. But the answer of the Government is not at all satisfactory.

Coming to the question of compensation, I cannot still understand why the Government came to a settlement of 470 million US Dollar while claiming 3,000 million US dollar. What was the reason? What was the incident that took place behind the screen?

According to the verdict of the Supreme Court, 40 claims tribunals should have been started by 3rd February 1992 to settle compensation claims of Bhopal Gas victims. The Bill is still pending before the Parliament to give legal status to these tribunals. Only 17 out of 40 tribunals have been opened up till now. This is the attitude of the Government towards the victims of the world's worst industrial disaster. The Government of India, at last, have found some time to issue guidelines to the tribunals on the basis of which the compensation will be settled. But while formulating the guidelines, the Government did

not consult with the representatives of the gas victims or with any other experts. These guidelines are not acceptable to the victims. A large number of victims will not be covered with these guidelines and they will be deprived of the opportunities of receiving compensation. There is no time left for the completion of the payment of compensation. The whole matter is still in deep water. Even more than seven years after the December, 1984 Bhopal gas disaster, there are no signs of its victims getting compensation in the near future.

The fact that till today not a single victims has received the compensation is largely the result of the manner in which the State Government and the Union Government have handled the issue.

There is wide apprehension among the victims that their amount of compensation will not be adequate. I again urge upon the Government to ensure disbursement of proper compensation without wrongful denial, harassment and corruption, to the victims of the Bhopal gas disaster.

I also urge upon the Government to give proper emphasis on the rehabilitation of the victims. The construction of the 500-bed hospital should be completed in time and the Government should also see that proper medical facilities are provided to the victims in future.

On third October, 1991, the Supreme Court had permitted the criminal prosecution of Mr. Anderson and others of the Union Carbide Corporation in connection with the Bhopal gas disaster. What has happened to the extradition of Mr. Anderson, the question still remains unanswered. The Government is silent on this issue. On 7th December 1984 as soon as Mr. Anderson arrived in Bhopal, he was arrested along with others. But after detaining him at his own Guest House for some hours, he was released on bail. He was then taken to Delhi by a State Government aircraft and was then allowed to leave the country. This is a fact. This is the attitude of the Government towards a per-

son who is an accused in criminal prosecution. Mr. Anderson was listed as accused No.1 in this case. What steps has the Government taken for extradition of Mr. Anderson? He had been declared as an absconder for failing to appear before the court. Has the Government of India taken up the matter with the Government of U.S.A. for the extradition of Mr. Anderson? If not, why?

What has happened to the attachment of property of the Union Carbide Corporation and its subsidiary in India? I do not know why the Government is handling this case with a soft attitude towards this multinational corporation.

All these questions still remain unanswered. But the hon. Minister, while intervening in the debate, has assured that he will look into the matter. I also request him that the valuable suggestions which have been put forward by hon. Members from all sections, all corners of this House, should be looked into. All these things the hon. Minister should take care of. If that assurance is given, I am ready to withdraw my Resolution.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, we will take all possible care to see that the victims get the compensation without any delay and we will take the views given here by the hon. Members also into account.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

17.19 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: REVIEW OF DISINVESTMENT POLICY

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up the next Resolution.

Shri Rupchand Pal.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) :
Sir, I beg to move:

" That this House calls upon the Government to immediately undertake a comprehensive review of the disinvestment policy of the Government in respect of Public Sector undertakings".

Sir, at the outset, let me explain why I have brought this Resolution.

As you know, the Government has decided to dis-invest the equity of the public sector undertakings. How was this decision arrived at? What was the motivation, what was the *modus operandi*? Who authorised them to do that? All these fundamental questions are related to this issue.

A number of committees were set up for studying the public sector undertakings. The latest one of such committees was the one set up when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. The report of that committee, which reviewed the policies of the public sector undertakings under the chairmanship of Shri Arjun Sen Gupta - who is now representing India at Brussels - had never mentioned, had never recommended that any portion of the public sector should ever be disinvested.

17.21 hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG *in the Chair*]

He had said that the public sector enterprises should be put into three categories. One of them was the core sector. In the core sector, he has defined what should be considered as the core sector. He included coal, lignite, crude oil, petroleum and natural gas, power, primary steel production, primary production of aluminium, copper, lead, zinc and nickel and fertilisers and primary production of petroleum intermediaries. He had said that, may be over the years, some

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

of the public sector undertakings, mostly the taken over sector and some not from the taken over sector had been suffering cash losses, had been very inefficient in the performance. Even in respect of such undertakings, that committee had made the recommendation that in the case of companies which have been suffering cash losses for number of years, the Bureau of Public Enterprises should examine such cases for capital restructuring. Then again he had gone into the details of the sickness and had recommended that those which have been incurring cash losses over a continuous period of not less than five years, where the added value per month per employee was less than the average monthly emoluments per employee, where the equity capital has been wiped out by mounting deficits, even in such cases the recommendation was that the B.P.E. would thereafter submit a comprehensive report to O.I.B. which would then make suitable recommendations to the Cabinet for revival or for closure.

But never was there any mention by any committee for that matter of disinvestment. Because there is a financial committee, the Committee on Public Undertakings, set up by Parliament. There is no public sector unit which, at some point of time or the other, had not been subjected to some study and where some study has never been made - be it by some private agency experts or by some other governmental agency or by some financial institution or by some government technical experts. Almost all the public sector units - which number about 246 today - have been studied in detail. But no Committee had ever recommended that its profit-making undertaking should be disinvested. Here, Sir, let me briefly go back to the philosophy of the public sector, how it came, when it came. Even from the days of Bombay plan it was under the leadership of Tata, Birla and others. What was their plea in the Bombay plan? Their plea was that in the infrastructural sector, the private sector could not invest much, the Government should come for-

ward, the Government should build up the infrastructure so that the private sector may derive the benefit and there was a suggestion also that when the private sector attains some sort of maturity, some other thinking may be there. The inclination was there and from the days of 1948 Industrial Revolution there were some people, sometimes under the Swatantra party and sometimes within the Congress Party itself who have been opposing the public sector. the philosophy, the principle of the public sector and for which it stands. They have been opposing it consistently but never it was so that this concept of disinvestment of the public sector or for that matter, the profit making one and the core sector itself, or any thinking about disinvestment should come. It came from 1985 onwards when in the days of profligacy and reckless borrowing has been made, the result of which we are facing today, the price we are paying today and the public sector undertakings have been forced to borrow commercially from the international money market at very very high rate. This continued and the process of weakening the public sector, the core sector, the infrastructural sector continued and when we were in the midst of economic crisis and we went to the international Monetary Fund, the World Bank, for loan, they considered it to be the opportune moment to impose their conditionalities what they had done in Mexico, what they had done in Brazil, Argentina and Chile and some other countries. In the name of providing help they wanted to start the process of de-industrialisation for a country like India. Sir, on the pressure of IMF and World bank this Government just surrendered to the conditions and they decided to disinvest the profit-making public sector units. About the total share already disinvested during 1991-92, the decision was taken some time in November 1991 and in the mean time what has happened is 8 per cent of the total Government shareholding in 31 public sector enterprises including Maruti because 30 lists are available. one is not mentioned by Government, it can be easily presumed that it means Maruti itself, the 31st — the total amount realised is Rs. 3,038 crores. The first question is: Where from the Govern-

ment had the authority to do it? Can the Government decide that 'we can sell out Delhi because we want some money for meeting the expenditure? Can they do it? But they have done it, Sir. They may say that 'Our Party has won, Congress (I) has won'. Is it written in their manifesto? Had they ever said in the manifesto that if they come to power, they will disinvest the public sector? No, Sir, Instead, the 1991 election manifesto of the Congress Party says:

"The public sector is crucial to the growth of the Indian economy, industry and employment. However, over a period of time some public sector companies have become lethargic, inefficient and expensive. The situation needs to be set right."

Even in another part of their manifesto they say that in the first 365 days, they will offer stock of public sector companies to the workers of public sector companies and small and medium investors among the general public. Then again, they say that after 1,000 days they will think about certain areas where the private sector can do the things. In no report, in no study made by consultancies, private or public or in no Committee report including Mohammad Fazal Committee, L.K. Jha Committee and Sengupta Committee, such a concept can be found. This concept can be found only in one place: the World Bank has been consistently saying that the public sector should be disinvested.

Sir, without any authority, without any mandate, this Government has betrayed the people of India, because it is not the property of this Government, it is the property of the nation that the workers and the poor people made their sacrifices to build this up. This was once described as 'temples of modern India' by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Even the other day, when Mrs. Gandhi had been waxing eloquent on public sector, what was the language used by her? She said:

"These are not simple industries. They are articles of public faith."

But this is the way you are behaving now and strangely enough, there is a competition between the BJP and the Congress (I). The BJP says that the Congress (I) has hijacked their economic manifesto and the Congress(I) says that the BJP is agreeing to their manifesto. But, the BJP's manifesto says:

"We would make public sector productive, profitable and invite equity participation in some of the public sector units with adequate safeguards."

But even the adequate safeguard that was thought of by the BJP is not there in the action of Congress(I) Government. Now, I would like to quote from page 22 of the Janakiraman Committee's second interim report. It says

"It is clear that there was a prior arrangement to sell the shares and the Bank had acted as a conduit for making the bid."

This is about the Allahabad Bank of India, which had purchased the shares. For whom have they acted as a conduit? They have acted as a conduit for the Bank of America. The City Bank, the foreign banks have cornered the shares. You have been pressurising them by withdrawing the Budgetary support. You are compelling them to depend on supplier's credit which they cannot have. You are just eroding the small capital base of the public sector undertakings by disinvesting 49 percent of equity. The *modus operandi* of disinvesting as written in Janakiraman Committee report is top of the iceberg. If the full length report of the what has happened in connection with disinvestment of PSU shares comes at any time, more light will be thrown. I am giving you one or two examples. Do not take it for granted that the people of India, for all times to come, forget everything. Do you know the companies which are disinvested and in which sector? They are in the oil sector, stock sector and other mostly in core sector. I am telling you some names only. They are Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Hindustan Petro-

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

ium Corporation, Madras Refineries, Cochin Refineries and Bongaigaon Refineries. You know that Oil, in the economic life of any nation, particularly the Third World countries is how important, may I have your indulgence for reading just a few comments made by the report under the leadership of our present respected Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. This is the book entitled Challenge to the South, the report of the South Commission. It is mentioned at page 127:

"There are also public enterprises that perform a crucial function in strategic industry. In some cases, public ownership may respond to the need to exercise national control over a critical natural resource. Example is oil."

Specific reference has been made. For a Third world country like ours or a country like ours in the South public ownership of strategic areas is essential and oil steel etc. are such strategic area. In the defence what do you do? Do you just offer the strategic area to the enemy? Only a traitor can do it. It is a betrayal to the corps if you leave the most strategic area to the enemy

You have nationalised the monopoly multi-national oil companies. You know the role of multi-national oil companies in the countries of the South, the Third World. You know how they have been involved in toppling popular elected Governments. You know the relationship between MNCs and CIA etc. I am not concocting it. You yourself have admitted certain things on the floor of the House. But as regard the oil sector, you are leaving it to foreign companies, multi-national companies, banks and others who are working as a conduit. There are many others. I am not reading the whole list. The Steel Authority of India Limited and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited are giant companies. They are in the Core Sector. About these not only India but the whole Third World is proud. India has got such an infra-

structure, such giant companies like the SAIL and the BHEL. Please listen to Bangladesh. What do the people there say? Please listen to the other Third World Countries. Please read their comments. We are proud of it. Even the Third World people are also proud of it. But you are handing it over on a platter to multinational Companies I am coming to the *modus operandi*. You have done all these things under the veil of secrecy, in a conspiratorial manner.

Sir, I am first taking up today news only. I am coming to the point of disinvestment later on. There are so many alternatives available to you to reduce the fiscal deficit. Do you do it in your home? Suppose, you have a housing property. Do you just disinvest it for purchasing your bread, butter and chocolates? You do not do it. You do not just part with your ancestral property. When you do not do it in your individual case, how can you do it in the case of the nation? It is not your property. You have been elected for five years only, that too not with a majority verdict. Yours is a minority Government. There is no mandate. There is nothing referred to in your manifesto. No Committee has ever recommended to you to do this. But still you have done it in haste, under the veil of secrecy. You have done it. How can you do it? What is your *modus operandi*?

Sir, have you seen today's newspaper? About the petroleum prices, what has the Government decided? It has been reported:

"Cabinet clears free pricing of petro-goods linked to OCC".

The point is that petroleum prices will be determined by the petroleum companies. when did they take the decision? There was such a proposal even before. It has been continuing. Before the decision was finalised, in the mean time you handed over that oil sector to the mutual funds and financial institutions who, in their turn, are working as a conduit and have been handing it over to foreign multinational companies. There are many other alternatives. You could

just restructure your direct Taxes. You could mop up black money. You could trace the tax-evaders. So, there are many other avenues. Have you explored all avenues, exhausted all such avenues? No. For only reducing the fiscal deficit, you are selling the nation's property for meeting the current account expenditure. How else can it be described except to say that it is a betrayal of this nation?

I am coming to the pricing aspect now. As you know, the book value and the market value are always different. If you have an ancestral house today and if you go to the Registrar's office, it will be valued at, say, Rs. 10,000/-. But the market value will be much more. If you want to sell it, you will get Rs. 5 Lakhs or Rs. 10 Lakhs. So, the book value is one thing and the replacement value is another thing. For example, take the case of Bharat Petroleum. The paid-up capital of Bharat Petroleum is only Rs. 50 crores. Do you know what is its reserves? It is to the tune of Rs. 616 crores.

Will you make the valuation on the basis of paid up capital? They are calculating it on the basis of 25 per cent benchmark. If you take the real price earning ratio at 100, even then it will be very very conservative. In the case of SAIL, a calculation is made. If P/E ratio is 400 even then we find that the real reflection is not there. Can you imagine that? They are giving the equity shares to the foreign multinational banks through others at 400 times less. This they call patriotism; this they describe as new path; this they describe as dynamism, vibrant economy, market economy.

If you read the list what do you see? Take for example the Steel Authority of India Limited which is one of the giant in public sector. Let me give you a small calculation. The Steel Authority of India Limited has eight million tonnes of production capacity. How much is your calculation for modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant? It is about Rs. 2,500 crores. Modernisation of IISCO is going on it will have 1.8 million tonnes capacity. What is the latest calculation?

Leave alone the Japanese calculation or the Dastur calculation. What is the common calculation? The investment required is about Rs. 6,500 crores. And in the case of Steel Authority of India Limited with its eight million tonnes capacity, it will come to Rs. 30,000 crores we consider it is replacement value of preventive assets whatever may be its paid up capital on the basis of which you make calculation.

I read in the papers that some people entrusted with the disinvestment had said we had no experience, we do not know how to do it. But they did know how to make a free gift of the reserves and others. Actually, reserves are given as a free gift. The reserve is something six hundred times or seven hundred times or even more. Have you read the share market prices of the TISCO share? Immediately after decontrol of steel only in one day, in just 24 hours, it rose by Rs. 40. They did not wait for that. The benefit had gone to the private sector. But they disinvested in a hurry the equity of Steel Authority of India Limited. Oil sector (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): In this case, who are the beneficiaries?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I am, coming to that. Sir, he is a former Minister, he is one of the leaders of ruling party. He should know two things. First, the people of the country, everyone of them has not invested in mutual funds. The benefit will go only to the investors. How many investors are there? Percentage-wise out of 88 crore people how many people are going to be benefited at the cost of the nation? Secondly, the Narasimhan Committee Report is very much there. What has it to say? It says that ultimately these public sector financial institutions will be privatised.

Then who will accrue the benefit and where will the benefit go? Just reply to it. When the public sector shares are disinvested, only a small number of investors will be benefited and not the nation.

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

Now, I will come to the Narasimhan Committee's report. If at all you want to implement it, it will never be implemented because the employees and workers as they have shown on 16th of June last, will fight tooth and nail. They will not allow it to happen. But you see, the private sector is very much there. Now, should I ask a question through you to the hon. Minister? If you are so badly in need of money, why did you not disinvest the private sector? You may say that it is their ownership. Who told you? Do you know?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Shri Swaraj Paul?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, he is referring to Swaraj Paul and I am reminding himself about what he has said. I am coming to my point, Sir. Shri Swaraj Paul, when he came to India in connection with Escorts, he made a comment: "Is there any private sector in India?" By investing only about Rs. 250 crores, the private sector has been commanding and controlling about Rs. 30,000 crores of public money.

What is the share of Tata in his own empire? Should I tell the House what is the share? 3.5 percent is the share of Tata in his own empire. What is the share of Birlas in the private sector Birla empire? It is just 1.8 per cent and the rest belongs to the nation; the rest belongs to the financial institutions. Why did you not disinvest it? How much is the share of Mafatlal in the whole empire of Mafatlal. Their share is only 6.6 per cent. What is the share of Singhanian in the private sector of Singhanian Group?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, please do not mention their names. You are taking the names of Swaraj Paul and others.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, they are all the names of the companies. Tata, Birlas and so on are all the names of the companies, the business houses.

Sir, why did they not disinvest this private sector? Why did you not disinvest TISCO, where only a small portion belongs to Tata, the rest is the nation's property; and the financial institutions do have a major share. But without doing that, you have diluted our indigenous capacity; you have weakened our infrastructure; you have handed over on a platter, our nation's property to the private sector through mutual funds and others and through the private sector to the monopoly houses and foreign multinationals.

Sir, it has come out - it is not my comment - in the Janakiraman Committee's report that they were hand in glove with the brokers and what should I say, a section of the leaders of the public sector and the Government. You may say that "we have set up a Committee - V. Krishnamurthy Committee". They are laughing when I take that name. Shri V. Krishnamurthy Committee will come out with its report on what to do and what not to do. I do not know whether he still continues to be a member of the Planning Commission. What has come out in the paper? The first political casualty - you know the name and I am not taking the name - was an hon. Member of this House he is still a Member of this House and his job is gone. Shri V. Krishnamurthy, your esteemed chairman of that very important Committee to look into the disinvestment of PSU's will suggest us about the says, about what we should do with the public sector in future. Shri V. Krishnamurthy, a member of the Planning Commission is the founder director of the famous FFSL which will kill many others in the cabinet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That was before he became the member of the Planning Commission. So there is no need to bring his name. He cannot defend himself here.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: He is the founder director and what is his share? I am referring to Janakiraman Committee and the CBI reports. According to what has come out directly or indirectly and according to records available - not hearsay, but ac-

ording to records, that means records seized - it is 20010 shares that belonged to the founder director. Many things are now known about him. But they say that he is the man who will give the guidance for future. They are hand in glove with foreign agencies as to how to weaken our foundation, how to weaken our indigenous capacity, how to sell out the country, how to start the de-industrialisation according to the diktats of the IMF and the World Bank. They will say they have prepared bundles. Why bundles? Because some shares may not be purchased by some people - people may not be interested in some. So they have made certain bundles. What was the result of the bundles?

I am speaking about one Rs. 10 share only which was sold. It was selling at Rs. 30 or something like that. Even if you take it as Rs. 40 what was the market price of this share?

The market price was Rs. 250 . It was being sold at Rs. 29, Rs. 30, or Rs.35. Do they not know what is the market price? Everyday the details of the market price are coming to them. After de-control of Steel price all the benefits will be derived by the new holders of equity; a bonanza to them. Before the changes in oil price they sell it out and after that they take a decision about the rice that can be fixed by the oil companies themselves. How Public Sector came? It was not that simply inspired by as to what had happened in USSR. The concept came a planned economy and all that we inherited from the days of our freedom struggle. I do not know whether the Congress-I people read their own history. In the 30s itself there was a debate and the outcome was the concept of planning. There was a committee under the leadership of Subhash Chandra Bose and we know about recommendations that were made. The concept of Central planning was the heritage of the freedom struggle. It is a betrayal to the freedom struggle when without any mandate, without any authority, without any reference to the people, without any referendum, without consulting the Parliament, they disinvest such strategic areas as oil sector, steel etc. and

hand it over to the multi-national companies. It is a betrayal to the cause of the freedom struggle. What else can I say? Now the scandal has come out. The relationship between the dealers in Public Sector bond, the portfolio of nationalised banks, the brokers etc is well known now. These same people have been authorised to determine the methodology of evaluation of shares for disinvestment.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, this Government has embarked on a disastrous path. They are out to destroy whatever achievement we had made over all these decades. Otherwise, how can you explain the disinvestment, overnight, of the core sector and that too in a very suspicious manner, under the veil of secrecy and the Government's subsequent decisions - complimenting and supplementing - to assist the private sector who had the equity shares with them? There were several other ways by which the money could be mobilised. I have said one way and that is about the increase in Direct taxes and others. We have been suggesting all these years that there is enough black money in the country. If you have the political will to mop up the black money, you can unearth it. People are continuously evading tax; you know their names; you have given us the names. These are the alternatives. But many other alternatives are also there. I will come to one such alternative. It is a strange thing that the public sector undertakings do have a retained profit of more than Rs. 5,000 crores. Could you not use the retained profit? The irony of the situation is that the Government is asking the public sector undertakings to maintain their retained profit and at the same time, eroding their small equity base. Would the Government not use that retained profit of the public sector undertakings for the exigency, for the situation that might have cropped up? We do not agree that any such situation has cropped up. It was a simple case of surrender. They have said that they should bring down the fiscal deficit to five per cent. The target announced in the Budget speech was Rs.2,500 crores and it has now

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

gone upto Rs.3,000 crores and something. What have you done with the money? Has it been used for revamping the sick industries or for providing credit to the National Textile Corporation where more than 65,000 workers have been declared surplus and thrown to the streets? Has it been used for looking after the interests of the 4.5 lakhs of workers for whom they are proposing Golden Hand Shake? No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I interrupt for one minute? Just to remind the hon. Members, I may say this that we have extended the time for the Private Members' Business upto 18.10 hours, since we have started ten minutes late.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, there was a suggestion and this was a suggestion made not by us, but by the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises [SCOPE] in reply to a question, two days back, on the 15th July. It is said by the hon. Minister;

" The SCOPE has suggested in one of the Board Meetings held in August 1990 that the funds generated by disinvestment of public sector undertakings' equity should be used specifically for revamping, upgradation and modernisation of public undertakings and should not be used to cover budgetary deficits".

Government have noted the suggestions but what is the result of noting? As per the announcement made by the Finance Minister in his budget speech for 1992-93, Rs. 1,000 crore raised by way of further sale of shares of public sector undertakings during 1992-93 are proposed to be contributed towards the National Renewal Fund which will be used for retraining, re-employment, rehabilitation, etc., of the affected workers as a result of modernisation and rationalisation.

They just do not listen to their own committee. And this is the reply given by

them. How shameless can they be? They are doing one thing and they are saying another thing. Rs 2,500 crore, as has been said in the budget speech, have been used for fiscal deficit reduction and that 1,000 proposed will also never be used for revamping etc. It will also be written off by your current expenditure. This is the way they are behaving. (*Interruptions*). Out of Rs. 3,038 crore, they have made a reference to Rs. 1000 crore. As you remember, in the budget speech, you have said that Rs. 2,500 crore will be used to meet the current expenditure.

In Sanskrit, there is one saying:

" Rinam Kritva Ghritam Pivet"

But here it is something more serious. They will go on enjoying themselves. They are selling the country. They are selling the industry. They are selling the infrastructure. They are selling the core sector.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Sir, we are not selling the country. We are trying to improve the economy of the country. I would like to refute this charge very seriously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get your time. (*Interruptions*) Please do not interrupt. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Rupchand Pal, you continue. You have built up your case beautifully.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: India is not empty. It is very rich. Over the years what we have built up, many other Third World countries could not do (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): But why is there such an allegation from a re-

splensible member like you?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I am rather constrained to say that I would have been very happy had I do not use such harsh words about Congress [I] because Congress [I] has forgotten its own history. The Congress has forgotten the freedom struggle and its commitment to the nation.

(Interruptions)

Today, the total book value of the public sector enterprises is about Rs. 1,13,234 crore. But the replacement value will be about hundred times. If we calculate the arithmetic, then it will come out that in a country with 85 or 86 crore of people each Indian has per capita asset of more than Rs 1 lakh in that sense.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Honourable Rupchand Pal, you may please continue next time because time is over now.

Now, the House will take up the next item, namely, Statement by Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

18.11 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 20th July, 1992, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order paper.
2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Capital issues (Control) Repeal Ordinance, 1992 and consid-

eration and passing of the Capital Issues Control) Repeal Bill, 1992.

3. Consideration and passing of:
 - (a) The Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
 - (b) The Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Bill, 1992.
 - (c) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill 1992.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up submissions by Members.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. To maintain and preserve the identity of Teerthraj Pushkar - the centre of devotion for millions, the earth and sand accumulated over the years should be dredged out and the natural water sources opened and the Department of Tourism should formulate a comprehensive plan for the overall development of the area.
2. Electronic exchanges be established in the famous military cantonment of Nasirabad as well as in Teerthraj Pushkar and both of them be linked with the S.T.D net work.

18.12 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Ontari): Sir, I

[Sh. Sudhir Giri]

request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Regarding delay in clearance to the Subamarekhā Project by Department of Environment and Forests.

2. Regarding incidence of unemployment in the country which has been further aggravated by the exist policy pursued by the Union Government.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1 Regarding necessary of further enhancement of royalty on coal which has become one of the paramount importance for Orissa and other coal producing States of the country.

2. Regarding necessity of special Central assistance to Orissa to help the victims of the cyclonic storms there.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Regarding evolving a policy for reservation of a minimum of 50 per cent jobs in any private or public sector industry for candidates from within the district where the industry is established.

2. Regarding early clearance of all the pending power projects in Karnataka and provide sufficient finance to the Mangalore Super Thermal Power Project.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up Statement by Minister of State, Shri M. M. Jacob.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsawr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is making a statement, but he is doing so without giving us any prior information. He should have informed us earlier.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): It was before the BAC for consideration.

18.13 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Intrusion into Indian Territory by Myanmar Army Personnel

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY (SHRI M.M. JACOB): As promised on 15th July 1992, I have since obtained some details about the recent intrusions by Myanmar army personnel into Mizoram.

A few incidents have come to notice where armed personnel from Myanmar intruded into Indian Territory generally in search or pursuit of their own citizens and insurgent groups. Here it may be noted that the international border passes through difficult terrain and it is not easy to seal it entirely.

The matter of intrusions has been taken up with the Government of Myanmar at the diplomatic level. It has been conveyed to them that we view with grave concern the recent incidents of intrusion into our territory by their armed personnel and the harassment which Indian nationals living in our

border villages suffered at their hands. They have been requested to take immediate necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

Meanwhile, the security forces deployed along the border have intensified their patrolling and surveillance. This matter has been taken up and would be further pursued at the border liaison meetings at the Field Commanders level.

18.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification Under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have some supplementary list of business. Shri Dalbir Singh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. 10/22/90-NRI-CELL (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to persons who have been resident outside India from the obligation of surrender of their foreign currency assets held abroad when they return to India issued under section 14 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 [Placed in Library - see No. LT-2258/92]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday, the 20th July, 1992 at 11.00 a.m.

18.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 20, 1992/ Asadha 29, 1914 (Saka)